Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor. HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME XII. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1886. NUMBER 43

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

AFTER the introduction and disposition of several bills of only local importance on the 19th the Senate took up the Oleomargarine bill. A lengthy debate ensued, at the close of which the Senate adjourned without reaching a vote....In the House, immediately after reading the journal, the Fortifications Appropriation bill was taken up and passed. After ordering the printing of the report of the Civil Service Commission and setting the time for consideration of bridge bills, the conference announced its inability to agree upon the bill repealing the Preemption and Timber Culture acts, and after some debate the House took a recess until eight o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of business from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

THE Oleomargarine bill was passed by the Senate on the 20th, after the adoption of an amendment offered by Ingalls reducing the tax from five cents to two cents per pound and also adding the word "knowingly" in the section relating to violations of the act. The Sundry Civil bill was taken up and seventy-six pages disposed of....In the House, Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, complained of the attacks of Ingalls in the Senate, which accused him (Hatch) of being personally interested in the passage of the Oleomargarine bill. The House went into committee on the River and Harbor bill amendments. In the evening a large number of bills for the building of bridges were passed.

THE entire time of the Senate on the 21st was taken up in discussing the Payne investigation matter....The House adopted the resolution for adjournment on July 28, and then went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill. The amendments were nonconcurred in and a conference asked. Then a struggle arose for priority of consideration between the Inter-State Commerce and the Northern Pacific Forfeiture bills, which was resolved, yeas, 142; nays, 99, in favor of the former. The Senate bill was read at length, together with the amendment reported by the Committee on Commerce, which is to strike out after the enacting clause and insert the House bill. The debate on the bill was continued into the evening session, but no final action was reached.

THE Senate on the 22d agreed to the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill, and then debate was resumed upon the Payne case and Senator Sherman advocated an investigation. Several other Senators spoke. No vote was taken before adjournment....Little business was transacted in the House. Mr. Hatch reported, as a matter of privilege, the Oleomargarine bill with the Senate amendments, but the Speaker declined to entertain it as a privileged report. Several committees reported. The report on the Oleomargarine bill was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House in committee attempted to reach the bill, but adjourned without doing so.

AFTER unimportant business in the Senate on the 23d the Payne matter again came up, and after much talk a vote was reached. The report of Senators Hoar and Frye for a further investigation was rejected by a vote of yeas 17, nays 42. The report that there should be no further inquiry was then adopted by 42 to 17. In the evening the Senate further considered the Sundry Civil bill. ....After routine business the House went into committee on revenue measures in order to reach the Oleomargarine bill. The bill was finally reached and the Senate amendments concurred in by 174 to 75. At the evening session pension bills were considered.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A CALL has been issued from the Treasury Department for $4,000,000 of three per cent. bonds, to mature September 1.

THE Civil Service Commission has issued an order prohibiting private secretaries of appointing or nominating officers to act as chairman or secretary of a board of examiners.

HENRY P. HENDERSON, of Michigan, has been nominated by the President as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to add as an amendment to the Naval Establishment bill a provision for the building of a dynamite gun boat to cost $350,000.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND participated in the bi-centennial festivities at Albany, N. Y., on the 22d.

THE long pending Weil and L'Abra claims were finally disposed of by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House on the 22d. The resolution with regard to the L'Abra claim would be reported adversely, that is, the committee refused to sanction a reopening of the case. Chairman Belmont would report as to the Weil claim that the committee find proof of fraud to be conclusive and recommend that the case be reopened.

THE bill to increase the appropriation for a public building at Galveston, Tex., to $250,000 has been reported favorably to the Senate.

THE EAST.

WILLIAM LOCKWOOD, the well known veteran horseman, fell dead the other afternoon, in Buffalo, N. Y., of heart disease.

THE works of the Bradley Fertilizer Company in Pine Island, near Boston, were burned the other night. Loss over $100,000; insurance unknown.

THE Lowell (Mass.) Bleachery Corporation, it is reported, has been depleted by its treasurer, Samuel J. Snelling. The defalcations ranged between $200,000 and $500,000.

THE Pennsylvania Tube Works Company of Pittsburgh, employing several hundred men, have voluntarily advanced the wages of their workmen ten per cent.

THE committee of New York dry goods merchants who is working to secure relief from the alleged unjust discrimination in freight rates, met recently. Waybills were shown that made the rate from North Adams, Mass., to Chicago 35 cents per 100, while the rate on the same goods from New York to Chicago is 75 cents per 100.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY said to a Boston reporter recently: "I regard the treaty as drafted and signed by our Minister in London as an abominable document, which I do not believe the Senate will pass, and which I trust will relegate the Secretary of State to the private position which the performance of his public duty has earned for him."

STEPHEN BRODER, a bootblack, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, a distance of 120 feet, recently. He was fished out of the water by the police apparently uninjured.

J. J. MASON, alias Hall, who appropriated $35,000, money collected in Guatemala for Chaffe Bros., New Orleans, and was arrested in Philadelphia, has been released, as the courts decide they have no jurisdiction.

A CONFERENCE of the managers of coal railway companies held in New York recently resolved unanimously in favor of advancing prices and a resolution was passed without a dissenting vote ordering the price of stove coal free on board in New York harbor to be advanced to $3.50 per ton and grate, egg and chestnut to $3.15, the advance to take effect immediately.

THE Knights of Labor have instituted a boycott against prison made goods in Massachusetts.

THE WEST.

IT is reported that T. Broman, a farmer of North Akron, Ind., discovered a cave on his premises recently in which were the petrified bodies of thirteen men.

EIGHT thousand head of cattle have died in the Choctaw Nation in the past three months from the effect of the drouth. The whole country is parched and barren.

THE California Legislature convened on the 20th in special session.

HARRY L. SPRING, known in Illinois as the boy preacher, was adjudged insane in the County Court at Carmi, recently. He was a very precocious youth and had studied very hard, and this is the cause of his insanity.

AN unknown fatal disease is reported carrying off the hogs near Vandalia, Ill.

AT the Crescent mine, near Crooksville, O., the other day, Robert Burton was instantly killed and Edward Harris fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast.

RANDALL & DUGAN, machinery manufacturers of Cincinnati, have made an assignment with $50,000 liabilities and unknown assets.

THE main building of the State Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Kingstown, Ind., was destroyed by fire the other day. No one was injured. Loss, $90,000.

JOHN WEST'S sawmill and the steamboat Westport, at Westport, Ore., were destroyed by fire recently. Loss $60,000.

IN Pine lake, near Laporte, Ind., recently Frank Molloy and Mrs. Rose Stern were drowned, their boat capsizing. Young Molloy was the son of Mrs. Emma Molloy, temperance evangelist, and Mrs. Stern was a daughter of Jacob Wile, of Laporte.

TWO boys were badly hurt in Chicago recently by the explosion of a tin box containing dynamite, which they had picked up in an alley. It was supposed the box was an anarchist relic.

JUDGE GRESHAM at Chicago recently confirmed the sale of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Company, known as the "Air Line," which was made June 9 to a committee of bondholders who are to pay $560,000 for the property.

THE Randall & Dugan Machinery Company, of Cincinnati, have assigned. Liabilities estimated at $50,000.

AT Leading Creek, Lewis County, W. Va., recently, a saw mill hand named Bootcher was ripped in two by a buzz saw.

THE free delivery system has been established at Battle Creek, Mich.

FIVE trainmen were injured seriously by a collision near Fernwood, O., recently. No passengers were hurt.

JOSEPH JUMP was hanged at Gallatin, Mo., on the 23d before an immense crowd for the murder of William C. Gladson, December 19, 1885. Jump and another man named Smith enticed Gladson along a railroad track where he was murdered and robbed, his body being thrown into a well. Smith was respited recently,

THE SOUTH.

CAPTAIN JAMES R. WILLING, a leading oyster packer, a prominent politician and a member of the Maryland Legislature from Baltimore, is mysteriously missing. He left Baltimore owing large sums of money, and was thought to be in Canada.

IN a fight with horse thieves in Montgomery County, Ark., recently, J. C. Cook and Austine Gathey were killed. The thieves, seven in number, escaped at dark

GREAT excitement prevails at Judsonia, Ark., over an earthquake which took place a few nights ago, causing a great body of land along the side of Little Red river to sink about eight feet. A corn field of forty acres sank.

A BITTER feeling is said to prevail at Atlanta, Ga., owing to the strict enforcement of the prohibition law. The young men of the city have organized an anti-prohibition secret society.

YOUNG white "regulators" of Newton County, Miss., are credited with the murder of three negroes.

MAJOR W. H. BOTTS, Democrat, has been nominated to succeed Hon. Frank Wolford in Congress, for the Eleventh Kentucky district. Sixty-eight ballots were taken.

WHILE washing his face at the house of George B. Turner, near Harlan Court House, Ky., Alexander Baily was shot and instantly killed by unknown ambushed parties. C. B. Turner was also shot in the arm. The killing is thought to have grown out of the old Turner-Howard feud, which raged so fiercely last fall.

TENNESSEE crops are reported good.

THE Anchor line steamer City of Natchez, for New Orleans, grounded fifteen miles above New Orleans the other night. A tug with barges was sent to lighten her off.

IN attempting to arrest a couple of desperadoes near Morgan City., La., recently one of the sheriff's posse was killed and two others wounded. Next day the desperadoes killed another officer and then took to the swamps.

THE terrible drouth in Northwest Texas has brought on an alarming state of affairs. The farmers are armed and threaten the stockmen who are endeavoring to pass to the water courses, their cattle famishing for water.

GENERAL.

A STATEMENT is published that a concession for the establishment of the National Bank of the Republic of Honduras has been granted absolutely to a party of American capitalists. The concession, it is stated, gives the incorporators a monopoly on all the banking business of the country.

CITIZENS of Lima, Peru, have resolved to petition the Government to expel the Jesuits from the country.

GLADSTONE has indirectly advised Parnell against pursuing an obstruction policy in the coming Parliament, since in 1880 the tactics pursued by Irish members did much to throw discredit upon the Irish cause. Parnell replied that he is desirous of following Gladstone's lead, reserving liberty of action in the event of the Tories trying coercion.

THE total value of the imports of merchandise during the twelve months ended June 30, 1886, was $635,253,606, and during the preceding twelve months, $577,527,329, an increase of $57,726,277. The total values of the exports of merchandise during the twelve months ended June 30, 1886, were $679,425,971, and during the preceding twelve months $742,189,755, a decrease of $62,763,783.

SEVERE storms with loss of life are reported in France. Lightning destroyed the Dansette spinnery at Armentieres, causing a damage to the extent of twelve and one-half million francs. In Paris the heat was excessive and extraordinary sanitary precautions were being taken by the authorities.

AT Wimbledon, Eng., on the 21st, the score for the Kolapore cup resulted as follows: England, 666; Canada, 646; Guernsey, 636; Australia, 632, Jersey, 626, and India, 595. The Canadians won the chief prizes in the corporation series.

ADMIRAL LAFONT, of the French navy, recently said: "The French fleet can vie with the navy of any power. If to-morrow the Government should undertake a naval war, I should sail at the head of my squadron without the slightest anxiety, and without doubt of our success, even though war was against Great Britain.

GENERAL GIBBONS, commanding the department of the Columbia, says there is not the slightest foundation for the reports of Indian outrages in the Calispel country.

THE seconds in the Boulanger-DeLareinty duel have jointly written to the Paris newspapers denying that General Boulanger fired in the air.

MEXICAN MINISTER ROMERO considers the so-called revolution in Northern Mexico a very small and inconsequential matter.

NEWS has been received at Sonora that Captain Lawton surprised a camp of hostile Indians on the Yaqui river and captured their horses, provisions, etc. The Indians fled.

THE young English Princes, sons of the Prince of Wales, who recently published a book of their ocean travels, have been found to have plagiarized the most eloquent chapter from Charles Kingsley's "At Last."

BUSINESS failures for week ended July 22 numbered 184 as compared with 183 the week previous.

IN spite of the repeated assurances given by Mexican officials that no more troops should be sent to Paso del Norte, it was learned late on the 23d that a train loaded with troops was on its way north from Chihuahua. They were thought to be Chihuahua State and not Mexical Federal troops. Cutting, the editor, was still in prison.

THE jury in the Crawford-Dilke divorce case in London brought in a verdict of guilty against Sir Charles Dilke and Mrs. Crawford. The Queen's Proctor, who had "intervened" and brought on the trial was condemned to pay costs.

THE LATEST.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 23.—The terrible drouth in the northwest counties has been severe on cattle, which suffer for water as well as grass. In self-defense the ranchmen are drifting or driving them toward the southeast, and this is strenuously resisted by the farmers who are greatly damaged thereby. Last night word came from Decatur, in Wise County, that 10,000 head of cattle are near Chico, in Jack County, coming into Wise County. This herd is backed by sixty well armed men, who are determined the cattle shall reach the west fork of the Trinity river. The farmers of the immediate section are arming and swear the cattle must be turned back. A large squad has gone to the front with five days' rations, prepared to fight if necessary, and they are well armed. Today the news was carried from farm to farm and the sturdy planters are turning out to a man to aid their brethren in the front and join them if necessary. The county is in a ferment and very serious trouble is looked for. To turn back means death to the cattle of this vast herd. To come on through the settled county means fences destroyed, crops ruined and the meagre supply of stock water absorbed. Both sides are simply clamoring for bread and butter, and are therefore determined and desperate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—A deputy marshal to-day brought in from Bushnell one C. Newton Melvin, charged with passing counterfeit money. He was examined before the United States Commissioner and held in a bond of $1,000 to answer.

LONDON, July 24.—The marksmen at Wimbledon to-day had to contend with rainy weather. The Canadians were successful and secured a number of money prizes. The meeting is virtually closed.

ABILENE, Kan., July 24.—There has been a steady rain fall throughout this section of the country, and the chances are that it will last for some time. The indications are that the rain will be general throughout Central Kansas. It comes in just the nick of time as the corn was fast drying up and also tends to allay the oppressive heat from which this region has suffered for some time past.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Chicago, 11; Kansas City, 0.

DETROIT, July 24.—Detroit, 12; St. Louis, 4.

NEW YORK, July 24.—New York, 0; Philadelphia, 4.

BOSTON, July 24.—Boston, 3; Washington, 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Baltimore, 10; Cincinnati, 8.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Athletics, 6; Pittsburgh, 17.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., July 24.—Metropolitans, 3; St. Louis, 4.

BROOKLYN, July 24.—Brooklyn, 0; Louisville, 7.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

IN a complaint recently made to the Railroad Commissioners that since the Missouri Pacific railway has secured control of the St. Louis & Emporia railroad the charge for hauling lumber in car lots from Pleasanton to Mound City is 6½ cents per hundred pounds while formerly it was but three cents; also that the Missouri Pacific Company will not make a joint rate with the Gulf Company to Mound City, the board claims that it is beyond its power or that of the State to compel two railroad companies to make a joint rate upon a pro rata or mileage basis. Such an act would create a partnership, which can only be created by the consent of the two railroad companies.

A TOPEKA special says: Several weeks ago a dispatch was sent out from Cincinnati, O., stating that R. H. Lawton had committed suicide while in a hospital in that city. The cause of the suicide was at the time generally attributed to the fact that Lawton was on trial in the District Court in Cherokee County, which in all probability would send him to the penitentiary. During the period that has elapsed since the time of his reported death there has been a growing opinion to the effect that Lawton neither died nor committed suicide, except in the eyes of the public. So thoroughly convinced of this was Attorney General Bradford that he went to Columbus, where Lawton was to have been tried, with the view of compelling Lawton's bondsmen to produce positive proof of his death, Lawton himself, or forfeit the $10,000 bonds in which Lawton was held. Lawton was the principal offender in the Cherokee Court house and bond fraud.

JOHN D. DAVIS, of Prescott, Ark., wants to know the whereabouts of his brother, Andrew S. Davis, who was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., and served in the Mexican war. He also served in the Union army during the late war, after which he moved to Missouri and then to Kansas. He has two sons, B. N. L. and J. R. H. Davis.

HEAVY rains recently fell over the western two-thirds of the State; at Nickerson a heavy wind prevailed also and eighteen houses were blown down. The rain extended from Denver to Manhattan, and on the Santa Fe road from the west line of the State east 300 miles. These rains were heavy enough to save the corn crop and make a fair yield.

LOUIE, a three year old son of Thomas Laughlin, of Topeka, died the other evening from the effects of eating Rough on Rats. The parents of the child had gone away from home, leaving the little fellow in charge of his grandmother. His grandmother took him with her to one of the neighbors to spend a few minutes, and while there the child got hold of a quantity of Rough on Rats which had been placed in a saucer to kill flies.

HEAVY rains recently fell in Western and Southwestern Kansas, while the eastern part of the State remained as dry as a powder house, and crops were suffering.

THE Topeka & Lincoln Railway Company filed its charter recently, with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The contemplated length, in Kansas, is given as seventy-five miles. The road is to start from Topeka and run through the counties of Shawnee, Jackson and Nemaha, to the north line of the State.

IN a region exclusively agricultural, within a square of sixty miles, there are eight Kansas cities aggregating a population of 70,000. Where only a few years ago the buffalo hunter was the only inhabitant are now the cities of Wichita, Wellington, Winfield, Newton, Hutchinson, Kingman, Augusta and Douglas.

HON. T. P. FENLON, of Leavenworth, has been engaged as leading counsel for the Wyandotte train wreckers.

AT the election next fall a proposition will be submitted to the voters to amend the constitution to increase the number of justices of the Supreme Court to five, three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and a concurrence of three shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Provision may be made by law for the increase of the number of justices of the Supreme Court to seven, whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the Legislature shall concur, when four justices shall constitute a quorum, and a concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision of the court. The term of office of justice of the Supreme Court shall be ten years, one justice to be elected at the general election every two years, whose term of office shall commence on the second Monday of January next after his election. The salary of each justice is fixed at not less than $5,000.

THE charter of the Kansas City & Arkansas Valley Short Line Company, the purpose of which is to construct a line of railroad from Yates Center, Woodson County, through the Counties of Greenwood, Elk, Butler and Cowley, to the city of Winfield, was filed the other day.

A LATE Topeka dispatch says: Among the cases which will be considered by the Board of Pardons, now in session, is that of W. B. Leonard, who is under sentence of death for robbing the Santa Fe express car and murdering Engineer Hilton at Coolidge in September, 1883. The condemned man on his trial contended that he was in jail at Yankton, Dak., at the time of the murder, and the sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailer and clerk of that institution have made sworn affidavits supporting his statement Against this is the testimony of prominent citizens of Coolidge, who swear that they saw Leonard upon the streets of that city upon the day of the murder. The board will have some difficulty in deciding between this conflict of testimony and it is believed that a respite will be granted and the case laid over for a searching investigation.

A LUNATIC was recently found running at large at North Topeka. He was a young man, apparently not more than twenty-two years of age. Who he was or where he came from no one knew. Being taken to jail he became violent and raving. He stripped himself of his clothing, and his clothes could not be kept on him until he was handcuffed. The unfortunate was taken to the asylum.

MAPLE worms are destructive.

IN THE TOILS.

The Grip Gradually Tightens Upon the Chicago Bomb-Throwers.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Judge Gary's court room was crowded, as usual, yesterday morning, when M. P. Williamson, formerly a reporter on the *Daily News*, was called to the stand. Williamson testified that he knew Parsons, Spies and Fielden, and on the night the new Board of Trade building was opened he was detailed to follow the socialistic procession which tramped through the down-town streets. The procession broke up at the office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, and Spies, Fielden and Parsons addressed the crowd from the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office. Parsons was the first speaker. He called the police bloodhounds and servants of the robbing capitalists. He called to the crowd to follow him and attack several clothing houses and help themselves to what he termed the necessaries of life. Fielden said the same thing. He offered to lead the mob in an attack on the stores.

"What was said about the new Board of Trade?"

"The speakers both said that the building was put up out of money stolen from them; that every one who did business there was a robber and a thief."

Witness went up stairs into the office. Parsons was asked by a reporter why the socialists did not march upon the Board of Trade and blow it up. He said the police prevented it.

"Well, but your party have revolvers. What preparation further do you need?"

"The time has not come yet. When the time does come we will meet the police with dynamite and bombs."

"When did he say time would come?"

"Sometime during the year."

Parsons gave witness a practical illustration of what he meant, and showed him a shell and fulminating cap. There was also a quantity of dynamite and a reddish substance. They were kept in a drawer in the cabinet in the office. Parsons called for them. Spies got them. Parsons said these explosives were kept on hand in preparation for the war that was impending. The manner of warfare was to hurl the bombs from the house tops, and in that way they could annihilate any force of police or militia that could be assembled. This conversation was with Parsons, Fielden was standing by. On going down stairs witness met Detectives Frehorn and Sullivan, of the Cottage Grove avenue station. The officers went up stairs with the witness, and the statements were repeated to the officers in his presence. Witness had attended meetings at 54 Lake street and heard Parsons and Fielden address crowds. Fielden on one occasion wanted the crowd to follow him to some store and get the necessities of life. Fielden advised the men to buy dynamite, saying a cents worth of it was worth more than all he guns and revolvers in the Union.

Williamson was severely cross-examined by Captain Black, but the cross-examination only served to strengthen the testimony he had given. He mentioned by name the stores that Parsons had urged the sacking of.

Witness was again taken in hand by the prosecution and testified that Parsons told him there were 3,000 socialists in the city, that whenever the time came they would be armed with bombs; said they were then drilling in halls in various parts of the city, but would not say where the halls were located; when the time to act came they would begin operations; one was on Market street square and about the tunnel.

Lieutenant Shea, chief of detectives, was next called. He was in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, May 5, after Spies had been arrested; the building was searched and all in it arrested. They found piles of manuscript, types in the forms and a quantity of dynamite, all of which was taken to the police headquarters. Witness identified the galley of type on which the revenge circular was printed. Lieutenant Shea then gave a conversation had with Spies after the latter's arrest. Spies says he opened the Haymarket meeting and that Parsons, Fielden and Schwab were also there. He spoke at the Haymarket meeting, but knew nothing of what happened there till some time after. He knew nothing of the circular that was put on the streets. Witness also talked with Fischer, who, he said, was at the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office the night of the riot, and with Schwab and Rue brought word that Spies was at the Haymarket, that the big crowd was there and they all went over. The belt and dagger and the fulminating cap, which Fischer had on when he was arrested, he said he carried for his protection.

Witness further said that Spies told him he left before the bomb was thrown; that Fisher said he was at Zeph's hall at the time.

Buck, a mining expert, testified concerning the disastrous effect of the captured dynamite, which had exploded.

Lieutenant Hubbard followed and gave an account of the experience of himself and his company of twenty-eight at the Haymarket. His story differed little from those already given. Of his twenty-eight men seven were injured.

A BAD BAND.

A Band of Young Men Kill Three Negroes in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., July 23.—A deplorable state of affairs exists near Union, Newton County, about twenty miles east of here. A band of young white men, styling themselves "The Regulators," have issued a decree that no negro shall work on the farms in that vicinity. The band contains about fifteen members, and they have killed three negroes and wounded several others. A perfect state of terror prevails in the community, and the entire county is greatly excited over the matter. The best people in the community, and in fact every one except members of this band, condemn the atrocious and bloody actions in the most pronounced terms and are determined that every member in it shall be arrested and made to answer for his crimes.

Hon. J. M. Kelly was here to-day to see the Governor, and wants to arrest every one of the young outlaws at all hazards. About twenty citizens, headed by officers, armed with proper weapons, are now after the young desperadoes, and it is believed will soon effect their capture. It seems when the attempt was first started to regulate the negroes that it was made more in fun than any thing else, but after tasting blood they had undertaken in earnest to execute their bloody design. Their action can hardly be accounted for and is a surprise to every one.

LOGAN'S LOGIC.

The Illinois Senator Defends His Action in the Payne Report.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In the debate in the Senate yesterday when the reports made by the committee that examined the testimony reported by the Ohio Senate charging corruption in the election of Senator Payne, Senator Logan defended the report made by himself and Senators Teller and Evarts. He was as ready now as any Senator (and had been) to expel a member if he felt justified in so doing, but if as in this case the Senate was appealed to, or garbled statements on garbled extracts or perversions of testimony to do injustice to a man or to his reputation, he (Logan) was not the man to do it. There were many considerations in this matter. While he might be appealed to on one side for the benefit of his party associates to do an act, which, in his judgment, was not warranted by the law on the facts, he was appealed to on the other hand by the knowledge which he had of honored age, of honesty of purpose and of fair character.

Not only that, but he knew Senator Payne to have been as devoted to the Government and to the country during the war as any man whose voice was heard within the Senate chamber. When he was asked to deal wrongly with the rights of such a man his answer was that there was no power in the land that could be brought to bear upon him (either from newspapers or political brawlers) to do such injustice. The argument put forth by Senator Hoar that an unfavorable inference was to be drawn from the fact that Senator Payne was not a candidate at first was, Senator Logan said, preposterous. There were several gentlemen holding seats in the Senate who had not been known as candidates until the day of their election. Mr. Pendleton had been the author of the Civil Service Reform bill in the Senate, and on this and his opposition to the war for the Union there had been great resistance to him in Ohio—and some of the Democratic politicians had determined that they would defeat him in his struggle for the Senatorship if they could. When Senator Payne's name had been suggested it had been favorably received not only by Democrats, but Republicans. Senator Payne received the caucus nomination and had been elected by the Legislature that was a Democratic Legislature. Bitterness grew out of the contest, and there were charges of corruption pro and con. The Ohio Legislature was in session for some months afterwards, but no notice of these charges was taken by it. When the next Legislature met the Cincinnati *Commercial* and other papers commenced the wildest howl and the Legislature was forced to make the investigation. It did so on charges made by Donavin. It was asserted that Donavin had knowledge of instances of bribery and that he would go before a committee of the Legislature and give the names of the men who had been bribed and the sums which each of them had received. Donavin did go before the Legislative Committee and swore that he knew nothing whatever about it. There was not in his testimony a scintilla of proof as to bribery or as to anybody having been purchased. But the howl continued and four members of the Legislature were charged with having been bribed. The committee investigated the matter and came to the unanimous conclusion that there was nothing in the testimony that proved the charges against the four members, and the Ohio Legislature did not think enough of the testimony taken to go to the expense of printing it. They sent it to the Senate in manuscript and this mass of rubbish had been printed by order of the Senate. There was not in the evidence taken before the committee of the Ohio Legislature one single iota of testimony implicating Senator Payne directly or indirectly. He challenged the Senator from Massachusetts to point it out if there was. If the Senator had the name of a witness who could prove any thing that would warrant an investigation what was the name of that witness? Where did he live, and what was his business?

Senator Logan quoted some extracts from the testimony and said: "That is the character of the testimony on which we three men, as good Republicans as the Senator from Massachusetts, shall be heralded all over the land as having sacrificed principle. When it comes to that, when it comes to throwing mud at members of the party I will defend myself here and elsewhere. And I hurl back in the teeth of these men what they say against me. I have been threatened and warned. But I would rather be right than have all the offices or compliments that could be bestowed upon me. [Applause]. There is not an office in the country that would make me do wrong to any man in the Senate for political purposes. I am the wrong man to be used for any such purpose."

In concluding his remarks Mr. Logan showed up in severe terms the record of Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and declared that he could not be bullied by any such attacks.

FRYE AND HIS FEARS.

He is Afraid of Reducing the Reserve as Proposed by Morrison.

WASHINGNON, July 22.—"I should think the Morrison resolution would not pass the Senate without some limitation," said Senator Frye this afternoon. "I am opposed to it. I do not believe we should reduce the surplus to a point where the Secretary of the Treasury may be under the necessity of trenching upon the $100,000,000 greenback reserve. Suppose you reduce the surplus to $100,000,000 and the Secretary of the Treasury is called on to pay out $20,000,000 or $30,000,000, as he may be, he must raise that money which is now held to reduce the greenback issue. Then we may, in the course of events, come to a time when gold will be at a premium. Then the greenbacks will come in for gold, and where are we? The expenses of this Government are $1,000,000 a day. We should have enough money on hand for the needs of the Government for at least thirty days. The $29,000,000 subsidiary coin is not at the disposal of the Government. If they are willing to limit the resolution so as to provide that none of this $100,000,000 shall be used except for the purpose of redeeming greenbacks I have no objection to the resolution. I should not think it would pass the Senate unless it was limited.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

MY PICTURE.

Out there in the shade of the maple,
Two dear little girls are at play;
The one is our own little Myrtle,
The other, our neighbor's sweet May.
They feel not the heat of the noontide,
They heed not the strife of the street,
One carelessly swings in the hammock,
One lies on the grass at her feet.

Tossed idly about are their treasures,
Gay picture-books, skipping-ropes, balls,
Bright tea-sets of gold-banded china,
Work-baskets, and all sorts of dolls.
In babyhood's grace and abandon,
Shut out from hot summer sky,
These sweet "hints of womanhood" idle,
Unheeding the world passing by.

They lie in the cool and the shadow;
To them life so beautiful seems!
Noon holds for them nothing but laughter—
Night holds for them nothing but dreams.
And lazily question and answer,
Their waking thoughts strong to keep,
Till slumbrous silence infolds them,
They both drift away into sleep.

I sit just inside of my window,
With needle and thimble and care,
And wish I were poet or painter,
To imprison a picture so fair.
The background of quivering leaflets,
Just stirred by the noon's sultry breath,
The white robes and gay-colored sashes,
The green velvet carpet beneath;

The litter of cast-away treasure—
There color and outline, I ween,
Have often baffled brushes and pencils;
But what of the *soul* of the scene?
That sweet, subtle *something* that holds them,
The Presence which warns you away—
The great Arm which seems to infold them—
What color or word can portray?

* * * * * * * *

O, Poet! O, Painter! 'Tis useless,
Your touch only serves to undo,
Fond Mem'ry alone must keep for us
The scene, and the soul of it, too.
—*Nellie Watts McVey, in St. Louis Magazine.*

THE WATCH'S STORY.

Why He Was Valued by Queen Betsey and Her King.

In the pawnbroker's window where the old, reedy, many-keyed clarionet was lying in its green frayed case and where the gold watch was hanging with its placard which told the inquisitive passer by that it had been presented by a queen, there was a silence after the watch had told its story, as our readers were informed one short fortnight ago. The queen, so the watch facetiously observed, was one of a pack of cards, not the spouse of a reigning monarch, as the clarionet at first supposed.

So when the announcement was made the clarionet felt most justly aggrieved.

"I noticed your impatient curiosity," exclaimed the watch after a pause, "and told you the wrong story. The queen that gave me to my owner wore no crown of gold. Her head was content to be crowned with golden hair, but it was in her true blue eyes that one could see her royal nature. Her life will be crowned, however, by such a crown as never was worn on an earthly monarch. She was the wife of a simple-minded engineer employed on the Straightline road, named George Martin. He used to own me, and if ever there was a queen she was one. Do you want to hear my real story?"

Of course they did, from the inquisitive clarionet up to the diamond king in its velvet-lined case. They wanted to hear it very much, so after clearing its throat the watch began.

"All the employes of the Straightline road," explained the timepiece, "excepting the firemen and engineers were on a strike, and perhaps this was what made George Martin—the husband of my queen—the engineer of the night express No. 10, button up his great coat more closely and pull down his cap more tightly as the train slowly puffed and rumbled out of Salemville and started on its long journey to Bordertown. Anyway, whatever it was, his face was paler than usual and he kept a tighter hold upon the lever as he peered into the mist and the darkness which almost hid the track before him.

"'Just such a night as No. 4 went over the bank at Long Point water tank,' he remarked to Jim, the fireman.

"'Pshaw!' returned the latter.

"'That's all right,' answered the engineer, 'but I wish I was at home with Queen Betsey and the girls all the same.'

"Then he relapsed into silence, and the train sped on, whizzing past small stations, shooting around curves and rumbling over culverts, while the engineer never for an instant lost sight of the almost invisible track which stretched out in two thread-like lines before the flying engine.

"On the side of a hill there wandered a valley, which narrowed at places so that the roadway was crowded for room. Then again it widened out into small valleys divided into meadows, wheat fields, groves and pastures while the picturesque houses of the farmers dotted the hillsides. Just at the entrance to this valley, on the first hill which guarded the way like a sentinel, was where the queen lived.

"Their lawn sloped gently to the narrow bit of woods; through the leaves in summer she could catch a glimpse of the lights of the flying train, looking like a company of will-o' the-wisps on a race for life, so rapidly did they flash past the trees. Through the same leaves he could see the lighted lamp that the queen always left in the front window to cheer him on his lonely way. Even in that passing glimpse the lamp talked to him as only a lamp in the window can talk. It told him to hurry on; to keep a brave heart; to keep his head clear, his eyes sharp, his ears keen, and to remember always that some one was watching for him, waiting for him and praying too. The lamp did not confine itself merely to conveying messages to and fro in the gloom, like commonplace electricity, even though these messages did not come through the ears, not through the eyes, and never reached the brain before going straight to the heart, which the most expert electrician has never yet accomplished with his subtle fluid. It had other and still more wonderful gifts, possessed by lamps in general ever since Aladdin's time; but a wise lamp, and all lamps are wise, never displays this marvelous achievement to mankind except at night time, and only then when that specimen of mankind to whom it shows this gift can see its gentle rays through the window panes of home. It must be his home, too. Its charm is broken in any other place.

"Besides the power of talking it could paint as never a mortal artist painted, since the painter's art was known. Quick as a flash, the rays which had pierced the darkness and entered the engine's cab set about with invisible paints and brushes to perform their work of magic. Their work was no sooner commenced than ended. The walls of the cab, with their dirty windows covered with grease and oil; the polished steel levers, the gauge, the bars and the wheels of the engine were gone, and in their place were neatly papered walls hung with pretty pictures; the windows were as clean as soap and water oft applied could make them, and the curtains were of spotless white. The floor was carpeted with ingrain of a neat and cheery pattern, where the sun beams liked to sport, especially when baby sported with them—a pattern that was homelike by lamplight. The picture didn't stop with this. A sweet faced woman sat in an easy chair rocking, by the side of the dying embers in the grate, for even in summer the nights are cool on the hillside. Her hair was the color of ripe corn silk and her eyes so blue and tender, so true and gentle, that even the magic first painted just a little slower when he came to this fair figure, lingering lovingly as he did his work. Then the door by his side opened, and in a crib by the side of a bed were nestled two little baby girls; their golden curls spread over the pillow with a grace that art has never learned nor ever will; their pink cheeks flushed with the warmth of their coverings and their bright eyes hidden by four little white curtains fringed with golden silk, such as no loom has ever spun, even in enchanted fairy-land, where cobweb-threads are spun by elfin weavers into clothes, colored by dyes distilled from rich rose leaves and purple violets, golden rods and peach blossoms, and fashioned into garments by domestic spirits for royalty to wear.

"The engineer sighed and the picture was gone. The walls were greasy, the floor was dirty, the night was dark and he was once more at his post of duty. It was midnight and the Long Point water tank stood up beside the lonely track like a grim and corpulent spectre. On the right of it rose the great trees of the harsh woods. On the left of the track was the ravine, whose walls were as straight as a stone could fall. The rocky bottom of this ravine was fully 200 feet below the rails, which were scarcely ten feet distant from its brink. It had always been dangerous, but the superintendent said it couldn't be helped. The river, which flowed parallel with the track, was as near the rails on the other side, and a bridge of trestle work a half a mile in length was too expensive. So the danger was unavoidable. The directors agreed with him and so did the heedless passengers who gave the dangers of their journey little thought so long as they reached their destinations on time.

"The sharp eyes of George Martin saw the straight rails of the track as they came to a point in the distance. They also discerned outlined against the lesser blackness of the horizon the black outlines of the water tank. But they failed to see the four determined looking men crouched in the shadow of the woods. Neither did they see the loose dirt, freshly stirred on the track at the curve. They did not see that the rails had been moved; that they were laid unfastened on the ties so that the slightest movement would scatter them like straws before the hurricane, while the train would dash with lightning speed over the embankment into the ravine below. On came the train, nearer and nearer. The four men drew closer and closer together, waited and even held their breaths in soul-communing anxiety. In one second all would be over.

* * * * * *

"The newspapers issued the following afternoon contained the following dispatch:

"'Express train No. 10 went over the embankment at Long Point water tank at midnight last night. Engineer Martin was in charge. There were over forty persons killed by the fall, and many others of the hundred who were on the train will die from injuries inflicted.'"

Here the watch stopped.

"Well," inquired its listeners in unison, "how did the engineer come out of the accident?"

"I almost forgot that," continued the watch. "Just as the engine was a few yards from the loosened rails he looked at me. As he did so his experienced eyes caught a glimpse of the murderous derangement. With the strength of a giant and the speed of thought he pulled back the lever reversing the engine, called to his fireman to jump, and then he jumped himself."

"I'm glad of that," observed the clarionet with a sigh of relief. "Was he hurt?"

"Not in the least. But the jar stopped me at that very second."

"How did you come here?"

"I was stolen from his bureau drawer, for after that my queen said that I should never work another day."

"Stolen?" exclaimed the clarionet, "why don't you tell the people whom you belong to?"

"Can't make them understand."

"I can tell them," bravely cried the clarionet, "and I will right off."

"Have you any watches to sell?" interrupted a voice from within the store.

"Yes," replied the pawnbroker, reaching for the relator of this tale.

"Why!" exclaimed the customer. "That's mine. It was stolen some time ago, and I can prove it."

A second later a policeman entered the door, and it was not long before the watch was stowed comfortably away in George Martin's pocket, almost breaking its case with the vehemence of its joyous ticking.

"Well!" observed the clarionet to his fellows after quiet had settled down like dust upon the collection, "I, for one am glad."

"So are we," replied the other collaterals sincerely and in unison.

"So are we—every one."

And I think they were.—*Benjamin Northrop, in N. Y. Graphic.*

BLAIR AND THE VETOES.

The Republican Senator's Weak and Dishonest Attempt to Cast Discredit upon the Chief Executive's Efforts to Uphold the Prerogatives of His Office.

Senator Blair's defense of Congress from the imputations of recklessness or dishonesty put upon it by Mr. Cleveland's veto messages is a very weak affair. As a Senator it is his privilege to secure the passage of these vicious bills in spite of the President's objections if he can do so, but he can not criticise the vetoes as he does without placing himself in the attitude toward the President which he thinks it is wrong for the President to assume toward Congress. In spite of the demagogy which Mr. Blair has introduced into his report, and of his attempt to create the impression among ignoramuses that Mr. Cleveland has no right to veto these little jobs, the fact remains that he has such a right, and that it is his sworn duty to exercise it if he regards the measure presented to him as dishonest.

In the case of every one of the sixty or seventy private pension bills which the President has vetoed he has given good and sufficient reasons for his course. He has shown that the great majority of the bills objected to were in the interest of frauds, bounty-jumpers and deserters, and in cases where the hardship was undenied he has shown that the relief proposed was no more properly a pension charge than would be any other instance of destitution occurring without reference to the war. The reasons given for the vetoes have satisfied as well as surprised the country. Pleased with his resolute opposition to the most contemptible form of swindling, the people have been astonished at the extraordinary capacity of the Congress of the United States for such dirty work.

Senator Blair's attempt to shield himself and his money-grabbing associates by casting discredit upon Mr. Cleveland will hardly succeed. He writes like a man who is in the wrong and who knows it. Against his generalities and innuendoes it is all-sufficient to get the facts which the veto messages complained of contain.—*Chicago Herald.*

We Are Not Yet Ruined.

We have always held that one good result of the last national election would be the dissipation of the fear that a Democratic Administration would bring some sort of disaster upon the country. Some of our Republican friends in the Presidential campaign indulged in the wildest forebodings about the probable effect on business. Even the Republican candidate for President, well known as a business man, expressed grave apprehensions. Some of our esteemed contemporaries really seemed to suffer anguish on account of their fears.

We have now had a full fiscal year under the Democratic Administration, and the comparative receipts and expenditures are as follows:

	1885-6.	1884-5.
RECEIPTS.		
Customs	$192,747,822.12	$181,471,939.34
Internal revenue	117,031,5.3.69	22,498,725.54
Miscellaneous	26,351,945.06	29,720,041.50
Totals	$336,144,290.87	$323,690,706.38
EXPENDITURES.		
Ordinary	$130,323,611.84	$152,738,411.15
Pensions	64,702,451.03	56,102,237.49
Interest	50,789,679.46	51,586,256.47
Totals	$245,615,742.38	$260,426,935.11

Truly, there is nothing in these figures to justify the fears of those who prophesied disaster as the inevitable result of Democratic rule. An increase of $12,400,000 in revenue, a decrease of $14,600,000 in expenditures—of which last pensions increase over $8,000,000—a decrease of $21,000,000 in ordinary expenses.

On the whole, we are forced to conclude that Democratic Administration is as safe as Republican and somewhat cheaper, and that the indications of returning prosperity are not unfavorably affected by the political change. This is a great country, with rich resources and enormous advantages, and it will never again be believed that only one party can govern it.—*Boston Herald.*

Building Up the Navy.

It is evident from the way in which the Secretary has addressed himself to his duties that he means to inaugurate a naval establishment worthy of the United States. He believes and says, and such is the opinion of all informed and just men, that the naval service should be considered quite apart from the naval administration. The naval service, the personnel of the navy, is in the main composed, to use his own words, "of a body of accomplished men, representing a high, social standard of personal character, who are deservedly respected and honored throughout the world." Continuing his own language: "This, unfortunately, can not be said with equal justice of the Navy Department, and whatever dissatisfaction the country has ever experienced with the naval arm of our Government will be found to have had its origin, not in the naval service, but in the naval administration, and even there dissatisfaction should be limited to certain branches only of the business of the department." The plan of business reorganization which he outlined in his annual report has business principles of directness, economy and practicability on its side. It has commanded the approbation of thoughtful men everywhere. The evils and blunders of the present mal system he laid bare with an unsparing hand; but he was careful to discriminate between the blame due to faulty methods and the consideration to be extended to honorable men who were at the mercy of such methods. The large discretion of power given him under the law is to be used by the Secretary in the direction of a business-like reconstitution of the department itself.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

——As Mr. Edmunds compares 1886 with 1884 he must feel a slight depression of spirit, a consciousness of an aching void beyond the consolation of any cocktail. He has had his private diversion and revenge, but at what expense! Now let him promise and swear to support the Republican candidates in 1888 or he is a lost statesman. —*N. Y. Sun.*

DEMOCRATIC DRIFT.

——Peter H. Clark, a Cincinnati colored man of intelligence and the principal of a public school in that city, has been deposed by the Republican board of Education because he is a Democrat. Who are the bulldozers?—*N. Y. Graphic.*

——President Cleveland does not believe that measles affect the spinal column except in pension cases; nor that diarrhœa causes sore eyes; nor that suicides by drowning and morphine poisoning were the result of injuries received in the service. On all these points of practical medicine he takes issue with Dr. John A. Logan.—*St. Louis Republican.*

——Logan's boom has got a blow right between the eyes. The National Blaine Republican Association at Washington, through J. D. Stockbridge, its president, has sent its hearty congratulations to Fitz John Porter upon the recent assurance that "truth is mighty and will prevail." The assurance that will impress Logan the most is that of the association in tendering its congratulations to the man he still denounces as a traitor.—*Detroit Free Press.*

——President Cleveland's disposition to use the veto is of bad augury for the advocates of extravagant appropriations. During the year and a quarter that he has been in office he has interposed many more vetoes than any of his predecessors; in fact he has more than doubled the highest record thus far, that of General Grant. Most of these vetoes have been called forth by private pension bills, and doubtless there would have been many more if the President had time to examine the mass of this class of legislation which has come before him. The President's disposition is happily adapted to the needs of the time.—*Bradstreet's.*

——An elderly man in Jamestown, D. T., it appears, has been attracting attention by throwing away money and revealing himself as a cousin of Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Fremont, O. The first piece of evidence naturally threw doubt upon the second, and the prodigal Burchard was committed for lunacy. It appears, however, that he really is a cousin of Mr. Hayes. When there was found among his effects a letter from that statesman offering to pay him his annuity of $200 down if he would take $4, or 2 per cent., off for cash, the people of Jamestown could no longer dispute his claim of kinship, though at his desperate prodigality they marveled greatly.—*N. Y. Times.*

——The defense made by ex-Postmaster Veazy, of Baltimore, the Democrat who resigned because the duties of the office were distasteful to him knocks in the head all that the silly removals have said about his appointments. He says he found the post-office filled with offensive Republicans who were inattentive and he removed them and appointed men who passed a civil service examination. The new appointees are pearly all Democrats, and notwithstanding they stood the highest in the competitive examination the Republicans are angry. But it is impossible to please the Republican who has ever had a taste of office. Poor Garfield found that out to his sorrow.—*Buffalo Times.*

——The love of the Republican party for the colored man was most conspicuously exhibited in the rejection of Mr. Matthews by the Republican Senate. Mr. Matthews was nominated by the President to succeed Fred Douglass as recorder of the District of Columbia. He was rejected because he was a Democrat. The Republicans are particularly hostile towards war veterans and colored men who are Democrats. There was not the slightest grounds for the rejection of Mr. Matthews beyond the one fact that he refused to consider the Republican party as the rightful owner of his race. The Democratic party has shown far more practical good will towards the colored man than the hypocrites in the Senate who only seek to utilize him for political purposes.—*Albany Argus.*

The Same Old Yarn.

The esteemed evening *Capital* thinks the Confederate bonds will never be paid. There is not a question but it believes just what it says. There are very few if any people in this country who believe those bonds will be paid, but there are a great many orators and organs advocating the principles of the Republican party that endeavor to make people believe they will be. Before a Democratic President was elected, the payment of the rebel debt was discussed on the stump and in the organs as one of the misfortunes which were sure to befall the country in case Democracy triumphed. The *Capital* does well to correct the wrong impressions its party is responsible for, especially when it is known that one of New York's shrewdest and most eloquent lawyers has accepted a retainer of British gold to present the cause of the foreign holders of Confederate bonds, and has actually been before Congress and argued the case in the interests of his clients.—*Des Moines Leader.*

A Foreign Opinion.

Prof. H. Von Holst, the famous German author of "A Constitutional History of the United States," says in a recent number of the Berlin *Nation* that the opinion formed of Cleveland's ability and character has proved in the main correct.

"He has now shown," says the historian, "in a higher and wider sphere that he possesses sound and sober judgment, the best intentions, high moral courage, and an unostentatious energy, which are proof even against the violent and continuous attacks of those machine politicians who find themselves menaced in their most vital interests. What he has already done for his country in the display of these qualities suffices to link his name to those of the best Presidents. The 'bloody shirt,' the legacy of the late war, has forever ceased to be a factor in American politics; the best-sounding phrases and the most vehement gesticulations of shallow-brained trimmers, a la Blaine, can not snatch another shred from its grave. The more obstinately and furiously they persist in the attempt, the more surely and rapidly they dig their own political grave."

The Republicans who applauded Von Holst's judgments upon Jackson, Van Buren, Pierce and Buchanan ought to step up to the rack and say what they think.—*Detroit Free Press.*

REARING CALVES.

A Method Which Can Be Called the First Step Toward an Improved Herd.

First, own good cows. Treat them kindly and keep them docile and quiet. When about to calve, place the cow in a separate stall and leave her loose. Feed no grain or stimulating food for a month before calving. When the calf arrives, remove it to a pen at a distance where it can be kept quiet and comfortable. It will never know what it is to be with its mother, and much trouble afterwards will be spared. In three or four hours milk the cow, and give the milk to the calf, teaching it to drink. With patient skill the calf may be taught to drink in the first lesson. Milk the cow four times a day, and feed the milk to the calf until the fourth day, when the cow is returned to the stable and the milk is saved for skimming. The calf gets only skimmed milk after this—three quarts at a feed twice a day, and warmed up to eighty degrees. The feed is gradually increased as the calf grows, and when it is two months old it is taught to take a little mixed ground corn and oats, and have a small quantity with the warmed skimmed milk until it is six or eight months old. This enables the calf to make a fine growth, and brings it up in docility and gentleness. These qualities are improved by a daily brushing and carding, and by using it to the halter and to lead, while it is being fed in the pen. Continual handling in this way prevents the contracting of any of the common vices, and when the calf becomes a cow, it is in an excellent state of discipline and gives no trouble. This method, well carried out, is the main step toward an improved herd, which will be of very great value, and one gained at a very small cost.—*American Agriculturist.*

ROUGH FEED NEEDED.

The Only System of Feeding Which Insures Complete Digestion.

All domestic animals need rough feed, or "stover," mixed along with the fine food, hogs as well as the rest. In the case of the ruminating animals, it is doubtful if grain or meal fed alone goes to the first stomach at all. A large majority of the experiments made to determine this point, clearly show that fine foods do not, to any material extent, go to the first stomach when fed to cattle alone; and if food does not go to the first stomach, it can be only very imperfectly digested, since it escapes the macerating process of the rumen, and being remasticated and mixed with the saliva. How true this is every large feeder of cattle, in the West at least, must know. A large proportion of the kernels of corn eaten by the animals is found in their droppings, some whole, others broken, but all indigested. If they had passed into the first stomach they would have been raised and remasticated, and certainly would not have escaped this process scarcely broken. So it is when meal is fed. It passes into the third and fourth stomachs, a mass of dough, into which the gastric juices can not penetrate. It is true that the muscular contractions of the stomach will give a gentle motion to the dough; but this will make it more compact rather than of a character that the gastric juice can operate freely upon it. If, however, we mix this meal with cut straw or hay, the mixture will go to the first stomach, and will, of course, be remasticated, while the bits of straw or hay will allow the gastric juice to circulate through the mass and insure complete digestion.—*Washington Post.*

WATCH THE COLONIES.

Serious Mistakes in Bee-Keeping Which Can Easily be Avoided.

Bees quickly detect individuals who are strangers, being, no doubt, guided by scent, and they also have a repugnance to articles that have been painted, greased, or in any manner rendered of a disagreeable odor. The new hives, therefore, should be as clean as possible, and free from any taint of impurity. They should not be painted, nor should any thing be placed in them but a small quantity of sugar or pure syrup. The bees will carefully clean the hives after they take possession, and will keep them in good condition. It is very easy to make mistakes in bee-keeping, and they should be avoided as much as possible. Do not waste the comb. If the combs are gradually returned to the hives the bees will give them a thorough cleaning and utilize them, thereby saving a vast amount of labor that would otherwise be devoted to the production of honey, and extra combs should always be on hand for the use of new swarms. If a colony leaves the hive late in the season, when the harvest of honey is nearly over, the bees will have an arduous task to perform, if they are compelled to make both comb and honey. All hives should be covered in order to protect them from the rays of the sun and from dampness. One of the essentials in bee-keeping is a dry hive. Dampness is more injurious than cold, and the mistake of not properly protecting the hive may entail loss. Keep a watch over the colonies, and avoid the mistake of being compelled to make or procure a hive just about the time the swarming is to occur. Have every thing in readiness, so as to locate the new colony as soon as possible.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

——There seems to be a conspiracy between two hens, a horse and the dog of a South Windham (Conn.) farmer to deprive him of his rights in eggs. One of the hens daily lays an egg in the dog-house, and the dog daily eats it. The other hen lays her eggs in the horse's manger, and he eats it. Indeed, so fond is the steed of fresh eggs that he sometimes lifts the hen off the nest to see if the egg has been laid.—*Hartford Post.*

——German engineers have succeeded in diminishing the swaying of locomotives, and with it the wear of the rear driver flanges, by making the tender coupling more or less rigid laterally, and, indeed, four-wheeled locomotives have been used on some roads for line engines by having heavy shoot bolts on each side entering sockets on the tender—in this way preventing either vertical or horizontal swaying.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

——A man may have the best known breed of fowls, and if they are not properly cared for they will not give satisfaction.—*N. E. Farmer.*

——Cream Pie: Beat one egg with a small half cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one cup creamy milk and one teaspoonful of lemon extract.—*Boston Globe.*

——Wm. Falconer, in the *Country Gentleman*, says that parsnips, salsify and scorzonera are more apt to grow forked when planted on freshly manured soil.

——It is said that the best mode of using sulphur about plants, in order to destroy insects, is to sprinkle it on the ground during a warm day, when it will prove beneficial without injuring the plants.—*Troy Times.*

——One gives the body up to sleep with a fuller sense of rest, a deeper sweetness, if the last look around the rooms, bed-candle in hand, has shown every object in its right place and its best condition, all well-ordered, comfortable and beautiful.—*Montreal Witness.*

——Leaves are to plants what lungs are to animals—the organs of respiration. An animal can not grow, nor long continue to live, without the aid of lungs. A vegetable can not grow without the aid of the leaves, nor continue to live if wholly divested of them during the season of growth.—*Albany Journal.*

——If your hogs begin to cough, look out for malignant lung troubles. If they mope and lie about their beds, intestinal difficulties may be suspected. Plenty of pure air, pure water, and varied food will scare away malignant diseases. How many farmers pay proper attention to the condition of their hogs and where they are kept?—*Western Rural.*

——Date Sauce: Date sauce, which is very nice with bread puddings, is made by stewing dates in just enough water to cover them; let them simmer for three-quarters of an hour, then if the dates are soft rub them through a colander, beat it until it is light, add water if it is needed to thin it, let it come to a boil. If you have saved the juice of fruit when canning it, use this instead of water to thin the sauce. The juice of currants is especially appetizing.—*Boston Budget.*

——Save the small roots of horse-radish for planting. They should be cut into pieces about three inches long, cutting the top end square across and the bottom slanting, in order to know which is the top end when planting. It is not advisable to plant the crowns of the plant, as they will only produce a mass of small roots that are not available for use, except for cutting to plant.—*Exchange.*

——The *Husbandman* says a barn sheet is something which ought to be found on every farm, but seldom is. It is simply a large sheet of heavy cotton sheeting, sixteen yards being sufficient to make a good-sized one, to be spread on the wagon bottom when buckwheat, oats, or wheat which is too ripe, are being drawn in. The saving of shelled grain, which would otherwise be lost, is not inconsiderable. It serves another purpose also, as it may be spread over an unfinished stack during a sudden storm, or over a load of grain in bags in the field or on the way to town.

——Economy in the kitchen ought to be the first principle in housekeeping. The wife who is too stuck up to look after the eating department, little knows how many dollars she can save out of her housekeeping money for herself. When I see Ethel with new gloves and shoes, without asking me to plunge my hand in my pocket, I know that she, being housekeeper, has been "on the save." "Where did you get the gloves, Ethel?" "Nipped the money out of the house," I get for a reply. Consequently I call this "nip" money. Any sensible, careful woman can "nip" and yet provide well.—*Waverley Magazine.*

PUMPKIN SEEDS.

The Peculiar Properties of the Seeds and their Value as a Food.

One effect of pumpkin seeds is their action upon the kidneys. They are given as a diuretic medicine, as stated by Wood & Bache in their Dispensatory, and also used to expel tape-worm.

Those who have watched their effect upon milch cows, believe that this action upon the kidneys reduces their yield of milk. And this is certainly the natural effect that extra action of the kidneys must have upon the secretion of milk. Strong action like this must also unfavorably affect fattening animals—hogs or cattle. Pumpelly, in his work "Across America and Asia," says the Chinese eat pumpkin seeds between the courses at dinner. This may be as an appetizer or digester.

These seeds are rich in nitrogen and oil. They are certainly very nutritious, and cattle and hogs are often eager to eat them. Some feeders of swine have been very successful in feeding pumpkins as a large part of the ration in fattening them. Experience seems to have been contradictory on this matter, but the explanation is simply this: The seeds in small quantity are not deleterious to animals in good health, but when it happens in breaking or cutting up pumpkins that the seeds get separated from the body of the pumpkin, and these accumulated seeds are thrown to the animals in a mass, and an extra quantity is eaten by a few, it produces a bad effect.

It is to be presumed that if hogs or young cattle eat only the common proportion of seeds—that is, if it eats a pumpkin and the seeds that belong to it, no harm will be done, unless the pig or steer is in an unhealthy condition. But as the seeds are so liable to get separated from the body of the pumpkin, it is safer to separate them, and if fed, give them in very small quantity. It is the seeds alone that act deleteriously upon the kidneys.

The pumpkin is a profitable crop to raise for feeding all the animals on the farm. Two to three tons per acre may be raised with very little labor in the corn field, and the food value per ton is greater than the best corn fodder. But it is not advisable to feed the seeds to milch cows—the danger is greater than the advantage.—*Prof. Stewart, in Country Gentleman.*

☞ All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

A SONG OF SUMMER.

Sweet are the signs of the summer time,
With snow-white clouds in the azure skies,
When sparkling morning glory's climb
In their wealth of delicate dyes;
But, alas! for this earth's fairest joy,
It never comes to brighten our way,
But comes the fiend with his maudlin cry—
"Is it hot enough for you to-day?"

We sit by the stream and wait resigned
For touch of the "bite" that never comes,
Drowsy and half asleep in our mind,
While we listen as the wild bee hums;
But harsh is our awaking—alas,
Behind us we hear the old-time bray
Of the half-witted, consummate ass—
"Is it hot enough for you to-day?"

Then we fly to the city afar,
And headlong plunge right into its strife,
To drown in the rush of its wild war
The giant woe of a weary life;
In vain, in vain, in the steaming streets,
Even in sight of the fountains' play,
The same demon howl our racked brain greets—
"Is it hot enough for you to-day?"

Speak not of fetters and prison cells
To punish the poor wretch who goes wrong,
Sing Sing is Eden—where comfort dwells—
Compared to the plan I'd bring along:
Chain the slave down in some meadow clear
'Till beads of sweat o'er his forehead play,
Then hire some ghoul to yell in his ear—
"Is it hot enough for you to-day?"

—*Wm. Lyle, in Detroit Free Press.*

HIS JAPANESE WIFE.

A Native Curiosity, Even to the Chop-Sticks.

The town of Bromley was like other small towns to every one but the Bromleyites. They held a different opinion.

"A very remarkable place is Bromley," said one of its principal citizens, accenting his remark with a vigorous slap on his knee. "Many of the most remarkable men of our country have been connected with Bromley." And he looked fiercely at the person with whom he was conversing, as if to challenge of refutation. None came, either because his listener was native to the place and agreed with him, or, being an alien, did not dare to disagree.

It was true beyond dispute that the Governor of a distant Territory had once lived in Bromley; also doubtless true that many public men early in their career, or before it had begun, had passed through Bromley, possibly in the capacity of "drummers" (a stage in the career of many a celebrated American), and thus connected themselves with it, shedding upon it the lustre of their future greatness. There was at least as broad a foundation for the remark as for many things that one hears in this world.

Bromley was most hospitable to the stranger, and to a unit kind and devoted to its neighbors in sickness or sorrow. If everybody knew about everybody else's affairs, even in some cases better than the individual himself, that was but incidental to the size of the place, and had its advantages as well as its disadvantages.

A broad main street led from the railroad depot to the court-house, crossed in front of that fine structure by another at right angles to it, which was also an important thoroughfare. An interested observer leaning against the iron fence which enclosed the court-house yard might thus have an opportunity of seeing and hearing a great deal; for although there were, of course, a number of other streets, these two were the chief, and what could not be learned on either of them was scarcely worth knowing.

The town was in a gentle twitter of excitement, for it was to be visited, if not temporarily inhabited, by a gentleman who had held a distinguished official position in Japan; how distinguished no one could say. Unfortunately the sources of information were less accessible than usual, and consequently conjecture was obliged to fill the gap. He was coming with a retinue of servants; he was coming alone; he was coming with his wife; he had no wife; he was very wealthy, he had disdained to fill his pockets even at the expense of a foreign country. So went the conflicting rumors. One thing was certain; he was the nephew of Mrs. Long, and was to be her guest. Had he been the nephew of any one save Mrs. Long, Bromley would have known more about him. But Mrs. Long was no true Bromleyite. She had come there to live within a few years; why, no one knew; was an invalid who seldom went out, and was both exclusive and secluded in her habits. Bromley did not quite approve of her ways, but had to accept her as she was; and as, when visible, she was very pleasant, and also gave liberally to all charities and matters of general interest to the place, she made no enemies, if but few friends. The distinguished stranger or strangers arrived on Sunday evening, stepped into Mrs. Long's carriage, and were rapidly driven to her house, where the door closed upon them, and all hopes of any further knowledge of them for that night. Nobody could testify positively how many there were.

"Well, Moncure," said Mrs. Long, affectionately, stepping forward, wrapped up in shawls, "I am glad to see you. And this is the bride." And she bent forward and kissed her new niece.

Later, as they sat at the tea table, spread with the choicest viands and adorned with the most elegant old silver and cut glass, her nephew asked her how she came to settle in Bromley. "Though it seems to be a pretty enough place to justify it without other reason," he added, "as far as neighboring scenery goes."

She gave a little amused laugh. "There isn't a soul in Bromley that would not like to hear the answer to that question. But I'm so wicked I've never gratified them. I came to be quiet. I found the city was getting too noisy and too full of people for me. The scenery here is beautiful, and the air I think remarkably fine. The people are very kind, or would be if I would let them. They don't quite approve of me because I won't. But I can't afford to be popular, since I came for quiet." The nephew laughed. "If your wife is not too tired, and you will both go to church to-morrow, you will be bestowing a boon on the community at large. I know they are all dying to see you. It is the first time any thing Japanese has come within their borders, I fancy."

"Do you go to church yourself?" he asked.

"Very rarely, though it is only across the way. But I am too much of an invalid."

"It is evident you want us to be popular, even if you are not," he said, as they rose from the table.

"Why not? You are both too young and healthy to require quiet and seclusion, as I do. Well, Moncure, I suppose you will prefer a mat and a wooden pillow to sleep on?"

"Thanks, no. I did not go in for that sort of thing even in Japan, but am still quite capable of appreciating an American bed," he said, as they parted for the night.

Bromley was more than satisfied to see its two distinguished guests walk up the church aisle the next morning, albeit they were a little late. A slightly-built, pleasant-looking young man, with brown hair and eyes, and a small, dark, foreign-looking lady. She was pronounced "stylish" in a style not familiar in their latest fashion-books; but opinions were divided as to whether she was pretty. As Mrs. Long did not accompany them, there was no opportunity after the service for introductions, and they crossed the street again unmolested, save by curious and interested glances. Young Brown, lounging at the door for his usual five minutes' chat with pretty, blue-eyed Sallie Smith, has what he deems a sudden inspiration. "Did you know Professor Conrad married a native Japanese lady?" he says, quite gravely.

"No! Really, did he? How delightful!"

She is full of enthusiasm and interest as she looks at him with her round eyes, accepting without question this interesting piece of news.

Can he venture further? "I think her name is Yum-Yum," he says, with a little hesitation, and again with marked success."

"What a funny name!" says Sallie, quite innocently.

She has evidently not seen the "*Mikado.*" This is really a new and delightful amusement young Brown has discovered, and none can say how far he might have pursued the subject had he not been suddenly interrupted.

Mrs. Smith, missing Sallie from her side, gives her an imperious summons to join her. She has not quite made up her mind that she approves of these chats with Mr. Brown.

Sallie obeys reluctantly. Her mother is conversing with some one else, and she has no opportunity of protesting or mentioning her news.

"Ma, I want to go in and speak to Lill a minute," she says, hastily, as they pass Judge Farnham's door. And without waiting for permission, she enters, and communicates the intelligence to her "most intimate friend."

Miss Farnham is of a less gentle and credulous nature than Sallie, and stoutly declares: "I don't believe it!"

"Oh, but it *must* be true. Lem Brown told me. And now I shall have to run home, for ma won't like me to stay."

The ball thus started rolls swiftly onward, and before night there are few people who have not heard that Prof. Moncure Conrad, Mrs. Long's nephew, had married a Japanese wife. Some even averred that anybody could tell it was so to look at her, and discovered unmistakable Orientalism in her hair and eyes.

Mr. Thompson Black, a visitor in town, lounging at the court-house corner, hears the tale. Though he has not mentioned it before, he had a college acquaintance with Moncure Conrad, and owes him a grudge. His own college record has not been of the fairest, and he well remembers a sharp reproof for some misdoing he once received from the said Conrad. It has rankled in his mind ever since, but he has never had any chance of repayment. "Married a Japanese wife, did he?" he says to his informant. "Like enough he's left two or three others behind him in Japan. I knew Conrad at College"—significantly. It is but the dropping of an idle word, but it has its effect.

Bromley is startled; Bromley hesitates.

"This is a queer story about Mrs. Long's nephew's wife, isn't it?" says Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Parker. "Of course, if she had been staying anywhere but Mrs. Long's, we should all have called on her before we had a chance to hear any stories about her. But now—do you think we ought to go?"

"My husband says it's all stuff; he don't believe a word of it," says Mrs. Parker, with a little sigh; "but it is very uncomfortable."

Meanwhile the object of so much dubitation is to be seen driving and walking around town and over the beautiful mountain roads in unconscious innocence.

At last Mrs. Long begins to wonder a little vaguely why no more visitors have called upon her guests. Judge and Mrs. Farnham have left cards, but she was not well enough to see them that afternoon, and Moncure and his wife were out driving.

"Do you know, Pen," said the young husband (they were out for an afternoon drive), "I have taken a great fancy to that little house up on the hill beyond Aunt Catharine's, and I think I should like to take it and spend the summer here. How would it strike you? Favorably?"

Mrs. Conrad hesitates. "It's a beautiful place," she says.

"Yes, but that's hardly an answer to my question."

"Well, the fact is, Moncure, the people stare at me so I don't know what to make of it, and feel as if I could not stand it."

"Your dark beauty is so attractive, my love," her husband says, with a little laugh.

"Nonsense!" she answers, laughing too. "But I'll make you notice it the next time we walk down the street."

And so she does. Even the small boys turn and run after her.

"It will only be a nine days' wonder, my dear," he remarks; but he is a little annoyed as well.

Mrs. Long is so charmed with the suggestion about the little cottage that she waives aside all objections. "Oh, Penelope, my dear, I am sure you will like the place and the people and everything after you get to feel at home here; it will be delightful to have you settled near me even for a short time." And Penelope, seeing that her husband's heart is somewhat set on it, makes no further objection.

So the little house, which is partly furnished, is rented, and they begin to arrange it. At one side is a long narrow room, with large glass windows and blinds, which has in times past been used as a sort of conservatory. Mr. Conrad had it covered with matting, and dedicated to another purpose. His wife sits down on a low stool, and he throws himself on the matting beside her, a billiard cue in his hand, and falls to discussing their plans, quite unconscious of an observer.

Jimmy Parker is peering through the blinds. The Japanese lady has become an object of deep interest to him, and he pursues his researches indefatigably, often at imminent risk of discovery and punishment. At last Mr. Conrad rises, and this scares him away, and presently he is telling an excited tale to an interested ring of small boys.

"Jiminy! didn't I see 'em both sitting on their floors just as my mother says they do to home in Japan, and with their big eating-stick—they call 'em 'chopsticks'—in their hands!"

"I don't believe yer!" says the audience.

"I tell you it's true; and they're a yard or two long."

Now Jimmy had been brought up in a family with the strictest code of morals, was quite ignorant of a billiard table or its uses, and never having even peeped into the lower regions of the Denham Hotel, on Court street, had not so much as seen a billiard cue.

So this little tale is added to the exciting mass of evidence, and Mr. Black's inuendoes lose nothing by repetition.

"Something is amiss," says Mrs. Long to herself, and determines quietly to try and solve the mystery.

Mr. Conrad also has reached a similar decision; but the matter to him has assumed a more serious aspect. Before coming to Bromley he had received an offer of a position in a college in a neighboring town, in regard to which he had requested time for consideration. Later comes a mysterious letter in guarded terms withdrawing the offer, and saying that accounts of him received from Bromley have made it seem desirable to make other arrangements. The dismissal is courteously worded, but none the less annoying to him, and he sets himself at once to discover the cause of the trouble.

For her purpose Mrs. Long, who happens to be in her garden one day when Sallie Smith is passing, calls her in for a little chat. Sallie obeys the summons, but is evidently very uneasy and uncomfortable while they converse on indifferent topics. At last Mrs. Long says, with apparent carelessness. "How does it happen that your mother and you have not called on my niece?"

Sallie colors and hangs her head, unprovided with an answer. "People say she is a Japanese, and I suppose they feel shy," is the awkward excuse she manages to get out presently.

"She is no more a Japanese than you are," says Mrs. Long, looking at the blue eyes before her with a laugh. "She came from the South, and never was in Japan in her life."

"Oh," says Sallie, overcome with terror at the idea of the false tales she has been spreading.

"Your information throws some light on the matter, but there is more in it than that," Mrs. Long says. "However, that is very well for a beginning. And now go," giving her a good-natured little push. "and next time be sure your wonderful stories have some foundation in fact."

Meanwhile some darker and more disagreeable hints have reached Mr. Conrad, and he determines to trace them to their source. "I will have a settlement with Black to-morrow," he says to himself, having reached that point in his researches. But Mr. Black, having been apprised that Mr. Conrad wishes to see him, wisely takes an early train the next morning, and when wanted is not to be found.

The unfortunate Brown is left to defend himself as he may, and finally makes a clean breast of it. "I did not mean any thing but a bit of fun," he says, penitently, seeing that Mr. Conrad is really roused.

"Fun at the expense of a lady and a stranger is hardly in good taste, Mr. Brown, and I shall be obliged to you if you will take as much pains to put the matter straight before the public; it has quite sufficiently disagreeable consequences already for my wife to say nothing of myself. To enable you to do so, I will give you a brief account of my private history. I accepted for two years a position as professor in a college in Japan. After the expiration of my term I preferred to return to this country, and during a visit to New Orleans met and married my wife, who was a Miss Penelope La Farge, and has never seen Japan in her life. She has a French ancestry, as her name shows."

"I beg a thousand pardons," said poor Mr. Brown, and retired much crest-fallen.

Mr. Conrad returned home, and with much laughter told the joke to his wife.

"Do get into the corner, Pen, and let me feed you with the chopstick"—playfully pushing her with a billiard cue (the table now having arrived). "A chopstick of this size is a great convenience, for I can readily put one end into the rice pot on the kitchen fire, and so give you your dinner smoking hot."

After this Bromley devoted itself to making amends for its past coldness, and Professor and Mrs. Conrad were overwhelmed with invitations and attentions. "Very pleasant, sociable people," was the favorable verdict, and Mrs. Long declared that such "popular" relations were quite a nuisance. The Japanese joke was a good story, which the Conrads reserved for their friends at a distance, for the Bromley people were a little shy of reference to the matter. They, however, took much interest in Mr. Conrad's experiences in that country, and by the time he left, nearly every one, down to little Jimmy Parker, was quite well informed on the subject.

"They certainly have made us *amende honorable*, and it is a first-rate little place, after all, Pen, is it not?" said Mr. Conrad, quite regretfully, as the train moved off, and they waved farewell to the party of friends who had come to see them start on the day of their departure.

"Yes," she said, smiling; "and I suppose there is nothing more to tell them about Japan."—*Leigh North in Harper's Bazar.*

SUMMER MANTILLAS.

Description of an Almost Endless Variety of Light Wraps.

Among the prettiest novelties of the present season are the numerous elegant summer mantles that are now offered at such marvelous low prices. Those in black grenadine or lace sparkle with beads, and fashion allows the introduction of colored beads, the style of which reminds one of Oriental models. Heavy twist of beads fall over front and back and the beads are of all kinds, black or colored, large and small.

One charming mantle has the back and side pieces of capucine-colored fancy velvet; the sleeve, in the shape of a pigeon's wings rounded over the shoulder, is composed of a network of beads of various dimensions, finished by a heavy fringe of the same. A handsome jabot of black lace with bead pendant trims the fronts from the neck to the edge of the mantle, which does not come down much below the waist.

A short mantle of black grenadine has wing-shaped sleeves of Chantilly lace and trimmed with Byzantine embroidery of multi-colored beads. Rose patterns follow the outline of the shoulder, the neck, fronts and sleeves. The edge of the sleeves is ornamented with long festoons of round beads. These beads are of different colors, and the effect of these light-colored beads over the black mantle is exceedingly pretty.

A beautiful black mantle is of beaded grenadine, the center of the back one mass of drop jets. The front is finished with a jabot of lace and bead tassels, the tab ends ornamented with rich jet ornaments. The mantle is bordered all around with lace frills and jet beads. The effect of the whole is rich and very ladylike.

A dressy visite mantle is in black ottoman silk bordered with black lace, and shoulder pieces composed of frills of black lace edging. A summer mantle of grenadine which closely fits the figure is profusely ornamented with jet. The sleeves are of lace and reach to the elbow. A V-shaped piece of watered silk is let in at the front and back, and the high jetted collar is bordered by a jet fringe. The square fronts reach below the knee and are bordered with wide lace and a double row of cut jet beads. The back of the mantle below the waist is of lace, plaited very full and ornamented with a lace and jet rosette. Wide ribbon strings beginning at the side seams fasten the mantle at the waist line in front.

A Bedouin mantle for traveling is in brown bourette; the hood lined with silk and caught in the center of the pelerine which forms the sleeves. The back of the mantle is laid in three large box plaits, and the fronts and high collar are bordered with braid. The garment is fastened with horn buttons.

A very lovely model is the Frasquita mantelet, and this can be made at home when an illustrated pattern is secured. One seen is in black ottoman silk, with netted shoulder-pieces having jet and plum-colored beads intermingled, a dark red surah lining showing through the meshes. These shoulder-pieces are bordered with a deep jetted fringe. Wide jetted passementerie trims each side of the fronts to the pointed tabs, turned back again, passing over the shoulder to the bottom of the shoulder-piece. The high standing collar is also covered with the passementerie, and the tabs are finished with beaded tassels. This model is very stylish and one easily made, and can be gotten up in many kinds of material at small cost. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

REBUKING CHATTERERS.

Public Hints to Persons who Talked and Laughed During Concerts.

Theodore Thomas, the famous orchestral leader, has on several occasions administered a public rebuke to those ill-bred persons who talk and laugh during a concert. Once in Washington, where a large and fashionable audience had gathered to hear his renowned orchestra, he rapped to the musicians to cease playing. Turning to a part of the room where several distinguished ladies and gentlemen were loudly talking, he said:

"The music will not be played until the disturbance ceases."

The persons who had committed the offense were indignant, but the rest of the audience applauded, and during the rest of the evening silence reigned.

Paganini, the renowned violinist, once administered a rebuke to Voltaire for his rudeness. A company had gathered at the house of a leader to hear a Voltaire recite some of his verses, and to listen to Paganini's violin. Voltaire's recitation enchanted the violinist, and he loudly expressed his pleasure. But when he began to play, the poet, who had a contempt for bad playing and was indifferent towards good, began a loud conversation. The artist played for a few minutes, but as Voltaire continued to interrupt him, he suddenly placed his violin in its case, saying:

"Monsieur Voltaire makes very good verses, but he understands as much about music as the devil does, and no more."

It was the custom in London, a hundred years ago, to serve the audience at a concert with tea throughout the evening. An Italian violinist once gave a concert in that city, and while playing a concerto was much annoyed by the conversation of the audience and the clattering of the tea-cups and saucers. The Italian stopped the orchestra, saying to them: "These people know nothing about music. I will give them something better suited to their taste. Any thing will do for drinkers of warm water."

He struck up a jolly French air, "I have some good tobacco," and was overwhelmed with applause. The audience evidently took the hint, for during the second piece the circulation of the tea-cups was suspended.—*Youth's Companion.*

—The first sugar cane was cultivated in Louisiana in 1722, on the Jesuits' plantation, where stands to-day the office of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat.*

STAMMERING PEOPLE.

A Painful and Annoying Habit That May Be Easily Overcome.

A richly furnished suite of apartments on one of the thoroughfares of the city is devoted to a peculiar purpose. A gilded plate of modest dimensions, on which a name, and nothing more, is inscribed, is among the flaunting signs by the main entrance to the building. Ascending one flight of stairs the visitor's attention will be attracted by the marked care with which the doors leading to the front apartments are curtained. He will understand at once that it is not a private establishment, for the name which appears on the plate below is again inscribed on one of the doors. A reporter was ushered into a small private apartment, where a tall and handsome gentleman in a fashionable suite waited on him. In a large parlor connecting with this anteroom by a glass door a conversation was going on. It ran in this wise:

"Try once again, please."

"Th-th-the th-th-thr-thrush th-th-things th-th-thweetly in th-th-the th-th-thpwing of th-th-the year."

A young lady was endeavoring to state in plain English that the thrush sings sweetly in the spring of the year.

The place proved to be a private school for teaching persons who lisp, stammer and stutter to anticulate their words distinctly. The instructor consented to explain the secrets of his interesting business. He said that not one in twenty of those who lisp and stammer have any organic or natural defect, and in proof of his assertion he cited the fact that few children commence to stammer before the ages of five or six years.

"Various causes can be assigned for stuttering, lisping and stammering," he proceeded. "Fright often causes this result, and sickness which does not at all affect the vocal organs produces the same effect through nervous action. Stammering, too, is contagious, and a child whose speech is perfectly distinct will almost certainly become a stammerer if permitted to play and associate with stammerers. The habit is acquired by sympathy."

"Can persons whose habit of stammering and lisping is a matter of long standing be taught to speak distinctly?"

"The habit can be overcome in a very short space of time with training and patient practice where there is no inflammation of the vocal organs. Take such a veteran as Mr. William R. Travers. He could be easily made to converse like other people, but it would be a crime against society to change his speech. If he spoke plainly he would lose some of his fascination."

"Is it not true that many ladies pride themselves on their ability to lisp prettily?"

"In some circles lisping is considered a fashionable and desirable accomplishment. The trouble about lisping, is that when a lady has once acquired the habit she can not adopt a new style as she would a new dress. Most young ladies who take lessons in lisping when frolicking with companions of their own age, are sorry for it later on, and the habit is not then so easily dropped."

"How do you distinguish between stammerers, stutterers and lispers?"

"Stammering is simply spasmodic articulation, while the stutterer speaks from an exhausted chest, and is unable to commence speech easily. Both defects arise from a misuse of the vocal organs, sometimes brought about by ignorance and sometimes the result of habit. Lisping consists in giving the sound of th o s and z and some other of the consonants, and is almost invariably an acquired habit. When not accompanied by a serious difficulty in articulation it is surely unnatural and a result of the forced use of nature's organs."

"Are not the facial contortions which frequently manifest themselves when a stutterer tries to speak proofs in themselves that some physical defect exists?"

"Not by any means. These contortions result from a misuse of the respiratory organs. Teach the sufferer by word and example the proper use of these organs and gradually these contortions disappear altogether. I have seen persons who would almost go into spasms on attempting to speak, after careful training for two months, converse with perfect composure as distictly as you or I. The mechanical part of speech is an unconscious effort; to correct defects in speech it must be made conscious—that is to say, the attention must be concentrated upon the vocal effort and the action of the articulatory organ." The instructor explained that the male stammerers exceed the female in number in the proportion of seven or eight to one, for the reason, he said, that women possess more mobility than men in the organs of speech. A bad stammerer, who has no physical defect in the vocal organs, can be taught to speak distinctly in from one to two months. While under instruction, or immediately afterward, he must not be allowed to associate with others who stammer, or with persons who speak very rapidly. Stammering and lisping are more general among wealthy people than among the poor, for some unaccountable reason. Several clergymen who stammer in ordinary conversation articulate distinctly in the pulpit, but only when they read their sermons from manuscript. A leading lawer in Scranton, Pa., is the most accomplished stammerer in that section of the country.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

A Useful Sprig of Royalty.

Within the past two months Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, assisted by his wife, has treated more than one thousand eye patients, and performed one hundred and thirty-two surgical operations. The duke is a grandson of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, and a cousin of Maximilian II., father of the unfortunate monarch who has just committed suicide; and the Duchess, who ably assists him in his successful medical and surgical practice, is an infanta of Portugal, the Princess Marie-Josephe-Beatrix-Jeanne-Eulalie-Leopoldine-Adelaide-Elizabeth-Caroline-Michaele-Raphaele-Gabrielle-Francois d'Assise et de Paule-Inez-Sophie-Joachime-Therese Benedicite-Bernadine. It is not compulsory upon her patients to address her by her full name.—*Boston Transcript.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Fifty-seven of Yale's graduating class of one hundred and forty will study law.

—There are one hundred and fifty-one college branches of the Y. M. C. A. in the United States.

—Five points are deducted from a student's grade at Lafayette if he be found guilty of profanity.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Four times a month the Catholic priests of the diocese of New York meet and discuss theological subjects in the Latin tongue.

—Mr. W. T. Russell, a Scotch gentleman' formerly resident in Calcutta, has given $85,000 recently for Christian female education in India.

—Too much study is said to effect the mind. A teacher says he knows a number of cases where it would affect it very favorably, too.—*Albany Journal.*

—Cornell University, departing from its custom, bestowed its first honary degree this year by granting its honorable ex-President, Andrew D. White, the degree of LL.D.—*Buffalo Express.*

—The Episcopalian friends of the late Bishop C. F. Robinson have presented a home to his family at a cost of $10,000, and Dr. W. G. Eliot, chancellor, has given to the late Bishop's children life scholarships in Washington University. —*Washington Star.*

—King's County (Brooklyn) has 265 Protestant Sunday-schools—with 105,972 scholars. The conversions reported the past year were 2,271, and their contributions were $77,918; 16 of the Brooklyn schools have a membership of over 1,000 each.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—Among the many schools on Beacon Hill is one for instruction in carpentry, conducted by a young lady. She has had twenty-five pupils throughout the past winter, composed of boys belonging to some of our leading families, and she goes out of town twice a week to instruct a class of seven.—*Boston Budget.*

—Mrs. John B. Gibson, of Cincinnati, at a meeting of the Children's Home in that city, offered to assume all the expense of a school which, in memory of her husband, is to be called "The Gibson Free Kindergarten." She desires no part in the management, simply the privilege of paying all the bills.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—The International Missionary Union is an association composed of returned missionaries of all evangelical churches, the object of which is to promote mutual sympathy and co-operation of missionaries in their work, and to hold annual meetings for the discussion of important questions connected with their work, and the diffusing of missionary intelligence.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—The Young Women's Christian Association of New York has grown in ten years to a magnificent institution. It is now completing a handsome home of its own, which will be occupied in September. It will contain a library, reading-room, class-rooms, and all the latest improvements. The association has classes in phonography, type-writing, commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, machine and hand-sewing, cutting and fitting, photo-coloring and drawing, and bureaus for obtaining situations and work for seamtresses. Last year instruction was given to more than six hundred girls, 1,200 situations were secured, and over $1,800 was paid to seamtresses for work.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Faithfulness is a higher attainment than mere success; and, unlike success, it is within the reach of every man.—*Sunday-School Times.*

—Teacher—"Can any boy tell me at what time the sun rises now?" Small boy (shrill and prompt)—"Just the minute father calls, down at our house."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Mrs. Murphy—I say, Pat, what would yez do if ther ould house would tumble on yez an' crush yez to death? Pat (complacently)—Faix, I'd fly for me loife!

—Let whatsoever you say be clean. The organic law of decency in human intercourse is clean speech. One whose mouth is foul is the tainted wether that infects the flock.

—Plain Enough. Little Girl—Mamma, why doesn't the sea run over if all the water flows into it? "Nonsense, child! Don't you know its full of sponges?"—*Burlington Free Press.*

—Experience begets wisdom. It is only once in a life-time that the corpulent man hires a fourth-floor apartment in a house where there is no elevator, simply because he can get it cheap.—*Albany Journal.*

—The origin of hamaneggs is lost in the mists of cloudy antiquity.—*New York Journal.* It can be traced, however, from the time of Hennery the First down to Lord Bacon.—*Boston Commercial.*

—Proprietor to Clerks—I have procured a complete stock of medicines, gentlemen, and should any of you be taken suddenly ill while the base-ball season continues at the polo grounds, you will not need to go home, as I can prescribe for you myself right here on the premises.—*Puck.*

—"I've a perfect antipathy for the mountains," said Mrs. Gush to Mrs. Parvenu as they sat talking together on the summer hotel piazza. "Have you?" said Mrs. Parvenu. "Well, I've an Alpine stick, and the man said it was just the thing, but I'm sorry now I didn't buy an antipathy like yours!"

—He was the Fool: "I don't understand why women dress that way," said a man, pointing at a lady who passed along the street. "I don't either," replied a bystander. "That woman," continued the first speaker, "is dressed ridiculously. Her husband must be a fool." "I know he is," said the bystander. "Do you know him?" "Oh, yes. I'm the man myself."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—"Mother," said little Ned, one morning, after having fallen out of bed, "I think I know why I fell out of bed last night. It was because I slept too near where I got in." Musing a little while, as if in doubt whether he had given the right explanation, he added: "No, that wasn't the reason; it was because I slept too near where I fell out."—*N. Y. Independent.*

The Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Democrats of Kansas is hereby called to meet at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following State offices, namely: Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The convention will also select a Democratic State Central Committee for the two years next ensuing. The basis of representation in said State Convention will be one delegate and one alternate for every 25 votes cast, and one delegate and one alternate for every fraction of 13 votes and over cast for the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State at the election of 1884; provided, that each existing county will be entitled to at least one delegate and one alternate in said convention, according to the following schedule:

County.	Votes.	Del.	County.	Votes	Del.
Allen	1,275	6	Linn	1,071	5
Anderson	853	4	Lyon	1,571	9
Atchison	2,645	12	Marion	1,178	8
Barber	842	4	Marshall	1,091	5
Barton	1,096	5	McPherson	1,124	5
Bourbon	1,684	7	Miami	1,755	8
Brown	1,410	6	Mitchell	8 2	4
Butler	1,906	8	Montgomery	2,256	10
Chase	825	4	Morris	750	3
Chautauqua	1,168	5	Nemaha	1,620	7
Cherokee	2,132	9	Neosho	1,598	7
Clay	1,010	4	Ness	209	1
Cloud	1,205	5	Norton	350	2
Coffey	1,270	6	Osage	1,834	6
Cowley	2,416	11	Osborne	636	3
Crawford	2,216	10	Ottawa	790	4
Davis	625	3	Pawnee	308	3
Decatur	224	1	Phillips	470	2
Dickinson	1,795	8	Pottawatomie	1,749	8
Doniphan	1,152	5	Pratt	466	2
Douglas	1,798	8	Rawlins	172	1
Edwards	318	8	Reno	1,192	5
Elk	1,054	5	Republic	1,064	5
Ellis	586	3	Rice	927	4
Ellsworth	843	4	Riley	641	3
Ford	541	2	Rooks	408	2
Franklin	1,098	5	Rush	306	1
Finney	163	1	Russell	455	2
Graham	165	1	Saline	1,595	7
Greenwood	1,048	5	Sedgwick	2,625	12
Harper	1,095	4	Shawnee	2,537	11
Harvey	1,248	6	Sheridan	56	1
Hodgeman	116	1	Smith	684	3
Jackson	1,153	5	Stafford	369	2
Jefferson	1,794	8	Sumner	2,569	11
Jewell	1,091	4	Trego	189	1
Johnson	1,491	6	Wabaunsee	859	4
Kingman	925	4	Washington	1,431	6
Labette	2,116	9	Wilson	1,163	5
Leavenworth	3,745	17	Woodson	647	3
Lincoln	493	2	Wyandotte	2,343	10

COUNTIES UNORGANIZED, OR ORGANIZED SINCE 1884.

Cheyenne	1	Morton	1
Clarke	1	Scott	1
Comanche	1	Sherman	1
Greeley	1	St John	1
Gove	1	Seward	1
Hamilton	1	Stevens	1
Kiowa	1	Thomas	1
Lane	1	Wallace	1
Meade	1	Wichita	1

It is recommended that the primaries and county conventions for selection of delegates and alternates to the State convention be held in the respective townships and counties not later than Saturday the 24th day of July, 1886. The method of selecting the delegates and alternates will be determined by the several county committees. The officers of the several county conventions are requested to forward to the Secretary of this committee at Leavenworth by mail, correct lists of the delegates and alternates chosen, immediately after the adjournment of the said county conventions; and also to transmit at the same time, the full name and postoffice address of each member of any new county central committees selected at said county conventions. The importance of a prompt compliance with this call is earnestly urged upon every Democrat in Kansas. Each county should be fully represented in the State convention, and an active and effective organization obtained in every township. Every Democratic newspaper in the State is respectfully requested to publish this notice, and directly call special attention thereto. All voters in the State who believe in the principles of Democracy or who favored the election of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States, are cordially invited to participate in the selection of delegates to the convention hereby called, and are qualified as delegates thereto.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee, this 28th day of May, 1886.

W. C. PERRY, Chairman.

H MILES MOORE, Secretary.

A CALL.

A delegate convention of the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Kansas, is hereby called to meet at Emporia, Kansas, on Wednesday, August 11th, at 4 o'clock, p.m., of said day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in said district. The convention will also select a Democratic Congressional Committee for the two years next ensuing.

The basis of representation in said convention will be one delegate and one alternate for every 200 votes cast and one delegate and one alternate for every fraction of 100 votes and over cast for the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State at the election in 1884.

The various counties will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

County.	Delegates	County.	Delegates
Butler	11	Morris	4
Chase	[illegible]	Osage	7
Coffey	[illegible]	Shawnee	13
Greenwood	[illegible]	Woodson	3
Lyon	[illegible]	Wabaunsee	4
Marion	[illegible]		

The method of selecting delegates and alternates, and the time of selecting the same will be determined by the several county committees.

The officers of the several conventions are requested to forward to the Secretary of the committee, at Topeka a correct list of the delegates and alternates chosen.

The Democratic papers throughout the district are respectfully requested to publish this notice and call attention to the same.

By order of the Democratic Congressional Committee of the Fourth Congressional District.

JACOB DECOU, Chairman.

N. B. ARNOLD, Sec'y.

This falls campaign in Kansas will be set to music by the Democrats as follows: "We'll meet them by moonlight alone."

To J. G. Blaine: Say, Jim, I'm d—d sorry you worked that Rum, Romanism and Rebellion racket on me the other day. What have I done to you.—*Gladstone.*

We are in receipt of a copy of a 16-page illustrated edition of the Fort Worth (Texas) *Gazette*, that tells all about the business, etc., of that city.

We are in receipt of Vol 1, No. 2, of the Terry (Finney county) *Enterprise*, W. E. Coutant, editor. It is a well printed and newsy paper, and will do good work for that county.

A competitive examination of all applicants for West Point cadetship from the Fourth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Shawnee, Osage, Wabaunsee, Morris, Lyon, Coffey, Woodson, Greewood, Marion, Chase and Butler, will be held at Emporia, Tuesday, the 17th of August, 1886, at the State Normal School, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Would not the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District do well this fall not to cross swords with the Knights of Labor? What has the rest of the boys to say on this subject? Let us hear from them and don't be afraid, gentlemen of the press and party, to speak out. For one, we are in favor of working with the K. of L.—*Council Grove Guard.*

So are we. Let's hear from the rest of you.

Arrangements have been made with all the railroads in the State, by which delegates and alternates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Leavenworth, August 4, 1886, will be conveyed to said Convention, and return, for full fare going to said Convention, and one cent per mile for return ticket, issued upon presentation of a certificate of the Secretary of said State Convention, that the person so presenting the certificate was present as a delegate or alternate to said Convention. These are the same prices for which tickets were sold to the late Republican State Convention held at Topeka.

It is becoming daily more apparent that Col. Moonlight is to become the sunlight of the Democratic party in its grand promenade this fall. We think the gallant Colonel will have to submit to what begins to look like an "imperative invitation" to take up the standard and carry it against the enemy's center. There is no doubt that "Our Tom" would make it interesting. What a delightful entertainment it would be, for the—Democrats to hear Moonlight and Martin jointly discussing the issues. The Reps would have a jolly time picking up the pieces of John A. and glueing them together. "Our Tom" would make a good head for the party. "Their John" would make a good figurehead.—*Wichita Beacon.*

The Democratic State Convention, which meets in this city next month, can not afford to nominate a man who is not satisfactory to all wings of the party. Whoever the nominee may be, let him be a Democrat who will thoroughly re-unite the party. We need harmony for the next ten years and lots of it.—*Standard.*

The rank and file of the Democrats of the State recognize no faction of the party. The average voter has no ax to grind. Col. Moonlight is not simply the choice of a faction, but is the choice of nine tenths of the Democratic voters of the Sixth district, and we believe the choice of nine-tenths of the Democrats of the State. Any click or faction that opposes Colonel Moonlight does so from a selfish motive. No respectable wing opposes him. The *Standard* would stand higher with and further the interest of the party if it would pursue a different policy than by indirectly opposing Col. Moonlight.—*Western Democrat.*

Thomas Moonlight will be the next Democratic candidate for Governor, without a doubt. He is capable, honest, possesses a clean record and is a good representative of progressive Democracy. He is not a straddler in his opinions, but is frank and outspohen in his expression. If you want to find him during the campaign, you will know where to look for him, no matter what question or issue may arise. He is not the man to dodge any questions, but will take his stand and keep it.

Again, Col. Moonlight possesses those features of leadership that are so essential in a hotly contested campaign. A man of strong character, a powerful speaker, a wide acquaintance throughout the State, he could infuse into the campaign that life and energy that bespeaks success.

There is another reason why his name should receive favorable consideration at the hands of the State convention. Kansas Democracy during the past few years has experienced considerable internal strife and dissension, that has engendered bitter feelings and strong animosities.

We believe that Hon Thos. Moonlight's name at the head of the State ticket will do much toward healing these old wounds and to weave the bonds of harmony. The differences of the past would be forgotten, and every Democrat in the State would rally to him as the standard bearer.

Col Moonlight's war record is one that any man will feel proud of, and would bring out the soldier boys in force. We believe that Col. Moonlight is the strongest man in the field, and the convention could not do better than give him the nomination.—*Peabody Graphic.*

DISTRICT COURT.

L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The July term of the District Court had disposed of the following cases since our last report, and adjurned, on Saturday, until to-day:

John L. Pratt vs. O. C. Pratt et al., contract; dismissed without prejudice.

A. Ferlet et al. vs. W. P. Martin, Co. Treas., injunction; demurer sustained.

C. C. Whitson vs. J. W. Griffis, Sheriff, replevin; judgment for defendant.

T. B. Mason vs. Jas. M. Wyatt, replevin; judgment for plaintiff.

I. A. Rhodes vs. J. W. Griffis, Sheriff, for return of property; verdict for defendant.

Frederick Rhodes vs. same, for same; judgment for plaintiff, by agreement.

Mary A. Rhodes vs. same, for same; by agreement plaintiff has judgment for one calf, and defendant for other.

Melessa A. Taggert vs. Alvin Taggert, divorce; granted, and maiden name restored.

John H. Lawrence et al. vs. P. J. Norton, replevin bond; judgment for $567.88.

Strong City National Bank vs. Massey & Harley, appeal; dismissed.

The suits of Wm. H. Cox, Richard Cuthbert, E. T. Baker, Sam Baker and the Fisher estate vs. the E. & E. Short line R. R. were settled and dismissed.

ASSIST THEM.

To the Honorable Mayor, and Citizens of Cottonwood Falls:—

We the committee selected by the citizens of Lakin have been requested to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout Kansas to assist our citizens who are distressed by the recent cyclone that passed over our city and community on Sunday, July 18. We have had some fifteen of our buildings completely lost by that destroying element. The majority of the buildings destroyed are homes of our poor people, who are entirely destitute, and the loss has been so general throughout the entire community that those who are usually able to help those in distress are now unable to more than lend temporary aid to the sufferers wants by reason of their individual losses. Not only the houses of many of these people have been carried away by the storm, but also nearly all their household goods and clothing, leaving many in utter destitution, and many of them wounded and bruised, so they must be cared for until they are able to care for themselves.

All kinds of clothing for men, women and children and beding would be acceptable to these destitute people, as well as cash contributions; all of which can be forwarded to the committee appointed by our citizens to receive and disburse the same, among our needy.

JOHN O'LOUGHLIN,
W. P. HAYWOND,
REV. H. M. CARR,
Committee.

Lakin, Kansas, July 20, 1886.

Quarterly Report of the County Treasurer, Ending July 27th, 1886.

State taxes,	$ 106 17
County taxes, cash,	5 490 20
Court-house interest fund	253 31
" sinking " overd $545,82	

TOWNSHIP FUNDS.

Bazaar township,	113 17
Bazaar township, delqt road tax	260 33
Cottonwood township tax,	1 214 20
" " delqt road	342 22
Diamond Creek tp tax,	1 38
" " delqt road	
Falls township tax	368 95
" " delqt road	156 58
Toledo twp R R interest fund	4 50
" " " sinking "	421 56
" " tax,	106 17
" " delqt road	79 39

CITY FUNDS

Cottonwood Falls,	$ 5 37
Strong City	100 90
Normal Institute fund	61 38
State tax prior to 1883	657 83
County School	172 32
School land sales, prin.	906 00
" " int.	102 75
State school fund 1st div. 1885	
" " " 2d " 1885	27 50
" " " 1st " 1886	167 16
County " " 1st div. 1885	
" " " 2d " 1885	11 40
" " " 1st " 1886	29 08
Judgment fund,	163 80

SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.

No 1, general fund,		$ 97 42
1, interest "		17 64
1, sinking "		22 57
2, general "		27 10
2, interest "	overpaid, $2.00	
2, sinking "		14 70
3, general "		139 28
4, " "		11 25
5, " "	overpaid $22,16	
5, sinking "		15 71
5, interest "		5 62
6, general "		358 29
6, interest "		278 66
6, sinking "	overpaid $62,62	
7, general "		12 87
8, " "		85 46
9, " "		214 30
10, " "		56 14
10, interest "		54 41
11, general "		37
12, " "		46 27
13, " "		34 57
13, interest "		5 63
13, sinking "		45 03
14, general "		106 44
14, sinking "	overpaid $1 95	
14, interest "		
15, general "		10 48
16, " "		19 32
17, " "		1 47
18, general "		5 29
18, interest "		
18, sinking "		
19, general "		75 47
20, " "		33 85
21, " "		27 06
21, interest "		
21, sinking "		9 50
22, general "		96 72
23, " "	overpaid $51 38	
24, " "		3 46
25, " "		12 90
26, " "		71 60
27, " "		62 56
28, " "		2 61
29, " "		157 56
30, " "		
30, interest "		15 96
30, sinking "		
31, general "		53 88
32, " "		25 94
32, interest "		30 00
32, sinking "		25 65
33, general "		96 15
34, " "		10 95
34, interest "		32 80
34, sinking "		38 42
35, general "		5 84
36, " "		
36, sinking "		
36, interest "		
37, general "		65 54
37, interest "		8 64
37, sinking "		2 92
38, general "		100 78
39, general "	overpaid $11 91	
39, interest "		29 28
39, sinking "		15 40
40, general "		8 00
40, interest "		5 01
40, sinking "		2 50
41, general "		785 81
41, interest "		28 72
41, sinking "		6 17
42, general "		28 15
43, " "		68 98
43, sinking "		3 74
43, interest "	overpaid $5 66	
44, general "		52 87
44, interest "		3 85
44, sinking "	overpaid $6 95	
45, general "		
45, interest "		23 87
45, sinking "		7 74
46 general "		
46, interest "	overpaid $ 2 48	
46, sinking "		70 83
47, general "		
47, interest "		36 60
47, sinking "	overpaid $9 60	
48, general "		
48, interest "		15 27
48, sinking "		69 27
49, general "		8 32
50, general "		38 24
71, general "		11 36

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

W. P. MARTIN, County Tresurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1886.

[L. S.] E A KINNE, Clerk of District Court.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase } ss.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, CHASE CO., KAS., July 13 1886.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of the county and State aforesaid, for the excavation and masonry of a stone arched bridge across the Cottonwood river, at or near Clements, Chase county, Kansas, at what is known as the John Patton ford.

Bids to be accompanied by a bond (with one or more sureties) of double the amount of the accompanying bid.

Bids will be opened at the office of the County Clerk, on Tuesday, August 3d, 1886 at 10 o'clock. a. m.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Clerk.

The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids; work to be done according to plans and specifications.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas

Attest: J. J. MASSEY,
[L. S.] County Clerk.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Delinquent Tax List of 1885.

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase county. } ss.

I, W. P. Martin, County Treasurer in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will on the first Tuesday in September, A. D., 1886, and the next succeeding days thereafter sell at public auction, at my office in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much off of north side of each tract of land and town hereinafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes penalties and charges thereon for the year 1885. W. P. MARTIN, County Treas.

Done at my office in Cottonwood Falls, this 10th day of July, 1886.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

Description.	S. T. R	Description.	S. T. R
se ¼	26 20 7	lot 13	6 22 8
e ½ of sw ¼ of ne ¼ and e ½ of nw ¼ of se ¼	1 21 7	5 acres off of w side of lot 28	7 22 8
ne ¼	15 21 7	se ¼ of se ¼	16 22 8
sw ¼	22 21 7	e ½ of se ¼	17 22 8
se ¼	26 21 7	ne ¼	24 22 8
nw ¼	26 21 7	e ½ of e ½ of nw ¼	24 22 8
sw ¼	26 21 7	n ½ of se ¼	24 22 8
s ½ of se ¼	19 20 8	nw ¼	32 20 9
23 acres in w ½ of nw ¼	23 20 8	w ½ of sw ¼	32 20 9
s ½ of se ¼	24 20 8	s ½ of se ¼	1 32 9
lot 10	30 20 8	nw ¼ of nw ¼	6 22 9
12 acres in sw ¼ of nw ¼	34 20 8	e ½ of nw ¼	13 22 9
n ½ of ne ¼	1 21 8	ne ¼	21 22 9
sw ¼ of ne ¼	1 21 8	se ¼	21 22 9
se ¼ of sw ¼	3 21 8	nw ¼	21 22 9
sw ¼ of sw ¼, less 1 acre	3 21 8	ne ¼	22 22 9
nw ¼ of sw ¼	3 21 8	nw ¼	22 22 9
ne ¼ of se ¼	4 21 8	se ¼	22 22 9
nw ¼ of se ¼	4 21 8	sw ¼	22 22 9
s ½ of se ¼	4 21 8	ne ¼	28 22 9
e ½ of ne ¼	12 21 8	nw ¼	28 22 9
se ¼ of sw ¼	14 21 8	ne ¼	29 22 9
s ½ of se ¼	24 21 8	nw ¼	29 22 9
s ½ of sw ¼	28 21 8	sw ¼	29 22 9
w ½ of sw ¼	2 22 8	se ¼	29 22 9
ne ¼ of ne ¼	5 22 8	e ¼	32 22 9
		se ¼	32 22 9
		sw ¼	32 22 9
		ne ¼	34 22 9
		se ¼	34 22 9

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Description.	S. T. R.	Description.	S. T. R
ne ¼	25 20 5	the n line of said se ¼ about 40 rods nw of ne corner of said se ¼; thence w to place of beginning	30 20 6
sw ¼	25 20 5	A certain piece of land in se corner of ne ¼ of sec 30, description in deed from S H Stephenson and wife to P F Rundebaugh dated June 14, 1882, recorded Dec 28, 1882	30 20 6
n ½ of se ¼	25 20 5	nw ¼	30 20 6
n ½ of sw ¼	25 20 5	n ½ of nw ¼ less 8½ acres deeded to Lot and T C Harrison	32 20 6
nw ¼ of nw ¼	36 20 5	sw ¼ of se ¼	36 20 6
se ¼ of se ¼	25 21 5	se ¼	15 21 6
w ½ of se ¼	25 21 5	ne ¼	22 21 6
ne ¼ of sw ¼	25 21 5	se ¼	24 21 6
ne ¼ of se ¼	36 21 5	nw ¼	33 21 6
s ½ of se ¼	36 21 5	sw ¼	33 21 6
s ½ of sw ¼	24 22 5	nw ¼	1 22 6
w ½ of se ¼	24 22 5	s ½ of ne ¼ less n ½ paid on certif	22 22 6
sw ¼	7 20 6	se ¼	28 22 9
ne ¼	17 20 6	e ½ of sw ¼	28 22 6
nw ¼	17 20 6	w ½ of sw ¼	28 22 6
sw ¼	17 20 6	ne ¼	34 22 6
se ¼	17 20 6	nw ¼	34 22 6
ne ¼	19 20 6	w ½ of nw ¼	28 21 7
ne ¼ less seven acres deeded to Jacob Beller	22 20 6	w ½ of sw ¼	28 21 7
7 acres in ne ¼ as described in deed from J A Crawford	22 20 6	ne ¼	29 21 7
Commencing at nw corner of ne ¼ of sec 24; thence e 80 rods; thence s 12½ rods; thence w 80 rods; thence n to place of beginning	24 20 6	nw ¼	29 21 7
sw ¼	29 20 6	sw ¼	29 21 7
Commencing at ne corner of se ¼ of sec 30; thence s about 12 rods to a stone south of French creek; thence s-westerly about 17 rods to a stone south of a walnut tree, about 12 feet thence n w about 6 rods to a stone; thence ne to a point on		se ¼	30 21 7
		n ½ of ne ¼	31 21 7
		sw ¼	31 21 7
		nw ¼	5 22 7
		w ½ of nw ¼	28 22 7
		w ½ of sw ¼	28 22 7
		e ½ less 20 acre off n side paid on certificates	32 22 7

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Description.	S. T. R.	Description.	S. T. R.
s ½ of sw ¼	6 19 6	sw ¼	4 19 7
nw ¼	18 19 6	nw ¼	7 19 7
w ½ of nw ¼	24 19 6	e ½ of se ¼ not owned by Rose or Thomas	20 19 7
s ½ of se ¼	18 18 7		
ne ¼ of ne ¼	19 18 7		
sw ¼	33 18 7		

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Description.	S. T. R	Description.	S. T. R
ne ¼	9 18 8	ginning; thence s on said line 300 feet; thence e 314 feet; thence n 300 feet; thence w 314 feet to place of beginning	16 19 8
se ¼	9 18 8	Commencing at nw cor of nw ¼ of nw ¼ of sec 16; thence e 30 ft; thence s 780 feet for a place of beginning; thence s on said line 160 ft; thence e 314 ft; thence n 160 feet; thence w 314 f to place of beginning in section	16 19 8
ne ¼	14 18 8	lots 5, 14 and 15,	31 19 8
e ½ of nw ¼ less 10 acres on n side paid on certificates	20 18 8	ne ¼	32 19 8
nw ¼	11 19 8	se ¼ of nw ¼ and e ½ of sw ¼ of nw ¼	33 19 8
nw ¼ of se ¼	11 19 8	w ½ of nw ¼ of nw ¼	33 19 9
sw ¼	11 19 8	lots 20, 26 and 27	6 20 8
Commencing at the nw cor of nw ¼ of nw ¼ of sec 16; thence e 30 feet; thence s 700 ft for a place of beginning; thence s on said line continued 80 feet; thence e at a right angle 314 feet; thence n at a right angle 80 feet; thence w at a right angle 314 ft to place of beginning	16 19 8	e ½ of sw ¼	15 19 8
Commencing at nw cor of the nw ¼ of sec 16; thence e 30 feet; thence s 200 feet for a place of be-		nw ¼ of nw ¼	16 19 8

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

Description.	S. T. R.	Description.	S. T. R.
s ½ of sw ¼ and lot 4	2 18 9	e 10 rods to place of beginning	13 19 9
se ¼	10 18 9	Commencing 48 rods s of ne cor of sw ¼ of nw ¼; thence s 32 rods; thence w 10 rods; thence n 32 rods; thence e 10 rods to beginning	13 19 9
e ½ of ne ¼	11 18 9	ne ¼ of se ¼ less 20 acres belonging to Jno Cook & Jos Stone	15 19 9
se ¼	11 18 9	20 acres off of e end of s ½ of nw ¼	22 19 9
e ½ of ne ¼	13 18 9	1 acre in nw ¼ not deeded to F A Stuart	22 19 9
s ½ of sw ¼	13 18 9	nw ¼ of se ¼	26 19 9
se ¼ of se ¼	14 18 9	sw ¼	26 19 9
nw ¼ of sw ¼	16 18 9	w ½ of nw ¼ fraction	31 19 9
w ½ of nw ¼	16 18 9	s ½ of ne ¼	1 20 9
ne ¼ of ne ¼	23 18 9	nw ¼ of sw ¼	2 20 9
se ¼ of ne ¼	23 18 9	sw ¼	9 20 9
nw ¼ of nw ¼	24 18 9	se ¼	9 20 9
s ½ of nw ¼ & n ½ of sw ¼	24 18 9	s ½ of se ¼	11 20 9
sw ¼ less 40 acres off of e side	25 18 9	se ¼	17 20 9
e ½ of ne ¼	26 18 9	e ½ of ne ¼	25 20 9
e ½ of se ¼	26 18 9	ne ¼	35 20 9
nw ¼ of ne ¼	26 18 9	nw ¼	35 20 9
s ½ of se ¼	29 18 9	nw ¼ of sw ¼	4 21 9
n ½ of sw ¼	29 18 9	se ¼	12 21 9
½ of nw ¼	32 18 9	nw ¼	18 21 9
Commencing at the center of Buckeye creek where it empties into Cottonwood river; thence up said r to ¼ section line; thence w 20 rods to a stake thence n 20 rods to middle of said creek; thence down said creek to place of beginning	13 19 9	w ½ of se ¼	18 21 9
e ½ of nw ¼ of se ¼ of nw ¼	13 19 9	se ¼	20 21 9
part of lot 2 of nw ¼ of se ¼	13 19 9	se ¼	20 21 9
Commencing at ne cor of sw ¼ of nw ¼; thence s 48 rods; then w 10 rods; thence n 48 rods; thence		s ½ of se ¼	30 21 9
		sw ¼	30 21 9
		nw ¼ of ne ¼	31 21 9
		se ¼ of ne ¼	31 21 9
		sw ¼ of ne ¼	31 21 9
		ne ¼ of nw ¼	31 21 9
		nw ¼ of nw ¼	31 21 9
		w ½ of se ¼	32 21 9
		s ½ of se ¼	35 21 9
		s ½ of sw ¼	35 21 9
		n ½ of sw ¼	35 21 9

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Lots.	Block.	Lots.	Block.
3, 16, 18	6	n ½ of 7	15
6, 7, 8, 9	7	1, 2, 3, 4, 22	16
1	8	s ½ of 3	32
8 feet off of w side lot 11 and lot 12	8	4, 5, 6	32

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Lots.	Block.	Lots.	Block.
4 and 5	5	8	50
1, 2 and e ½ of 3	17	6 and 7	57
9, 10, 11	17	5 and 6	68
all of	35	3, 4, 5, 6	69

HUNT & MCWILLIAM'S ADDITON.

Lot.	Block.	Lots.	Block.
all of,	1	11 and 12	3

COTTONWOOD.

Lot.	Block.	Lot.	Block
20	1	1, 3, 5, 7	4

EMSLIE'S ADDITION

Lots.	Block	Lots.	Block
1, 16, 29, 30, 31, 33, 39, 40 and s ½ of 27	1	and n ½ of 22	12
9, 10, 11 12, 13	2	6, 10, 12, 32, 34	13
4	3	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 19, 21, 23, 25, 31	15
15	6	5, 9, 18, 20, 22	14
25, 27, 29	7	29	20
11, 15 21, 23, 25, 27, 29	10	1, 2, 29	22
all of	11	2, 4, 16 18	23
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 29		9, 18, 19	24

CARTTER'S ADDITION.

Lots.	Block.	Lots.	Block.
2, 4, 8, 10	5	21, 23 25, 27, 29, 31	40
s ½ of 20	6	1, 3	48

ELMDALE

Lots.	Block.	Lots	Block.
2	4	4, 5, 6, 9	10
4	7	2, 3, 4	12
9, 18	9	n ½	14

CLEMENTS.

Lots.	Block.	Lots	Block.
26, 28, 30, 32 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 6	14	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12	2
		4	3

CEDAR POINT.

Lots.	Block.	Lots	Block
w ½ of 5 and e ½ of 5	1	1, 2, 3, 4	4
10 11, 12, 13, 14	2	1, 2, 3	5

SAFFORD.

Lots.	Block	Lots	Block
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13	1	sw ¼ and se ¼	16
2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12	2	sw ¼ and se ¼	17
1, 2, 3, 4, 5	3	ne ¼, sw ¼, se ¼	18
nw ¼	5	ne ¼, sw ¼, se ¼	19
s ½	6	nw ¼, sw ¼, se ¼	20
n ½	7	ne ¼, nw ¼, sw ¼ and se ¼	21
sw ¼ and se ¼ of	8	nw ¼ and sw ¼	22
ne ¼, nw ¼, sw ¼	10	¾	23
sw ¼	11	⅛	23
ne ¼, nw ¼, sw ¼	14		
nw ¼ and se ¼	15		

TOLEDO.

Lots	Block.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	18

MATFIELD GREEN.

Lots	Block.	Lots	Block.
6, 7, 8, 17, 18	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	
7, 8, 9, 10	3	1	

REED'S ADDITION.

Lot.	Block	Lot.	Block.
1	2	2	4
7	3	6	5

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ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

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

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The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,
THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1886.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	¼ col.	1 col.
1 week	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$3 00	$ 5 50	$10 00
2 weeks	1 50	2 00	2 50	4 00	6 50	12 00
3 weeks	1 75	2 50	3 00	4 50	8 00	15 00
4 weeks	2 00	3 00	3 25	5 00	9 00	17 00
2 months	3 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	55 00	85 00

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

TIME TABLE.

EAST.	PASS.	MAIL.	EM'T.	FR'T.	FR'T.	FR'T
	p m	a m	p m	p m	p m	a m
Cedar Pt,	10 03	10 08	8 52	3 05	6 48	11 00
Clements	10 14	10 20	9 11	3 34	7 06	11 22
Elmdale..	10 31	10 36	9 39	4 31	7 35	12 01
Strong...	10 45	10 52	10 06	5 03	8 00	2 50
Safford...	11 04	11 10	10 38	5 42	8 32	3 45

WEST.	PASS	MAIL	EM'T.	FR'T.	FR'T.	FR'T.
	a m	p m	p m	a m	p m	a m
Safford...	4 21	3 45	12 54	5 58	12 28	6 22
Strong....	4 38	4 03	1 20	6 30	1 20	7 50
Elmdale..	4 54	4 16	1 42	6 55	1 55	8 36
Clements	5 10	4 34	2 05	7 23	2 35	9 25
Cedar Pt.	5 22	4 45	2 20	7 41	3 05	10 03

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. M. Lawrence was sick last week.

Chinch bugs were flying south, last week and this.

Mr. E. Link took a car load of hogs to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. Adam Hann is putting a porch to the front of his residence.

Mr. W. G. Winters, of Strong City, took a trip to Chicago, last week.

Mr. D. B. Berry shipped two car loads of cattle to Chicago, last week.

Messrs. B. Lantry, J. K. Crawford and D. B. Berry went to Topeka, yesterday.

Died, in this city, last Friday afternoon, the baby of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Aldrich.

The Rev. S. Davis and wife left, last Tuesday, to visit Mrs. Davis's sister at Paola.

Messrs. J. V. Sanders and F. S. Waterberry, of Emporia, were in town, Tuesday.

Born, on Friday, July 16, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Dodge, of Eldorado, a girl.

Mr. R. Ford has moved his family into the rooms back of his father's jewery store.

Mr. Ed. C. Holmes's son, J. J., has just graduated with honor, at the Lawrence Business College.

Died, at Matfield Green, July 14th 1886, the infant daughter of Mrs. C. C. Hicks, aged 11 months.

Mr. D. B. Berry, of Diamond creek, left, on Wednesday of last week, for a business trip to Chicago.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, has bought of Mr. J. D. Burr 13 head of blooded cattle, for $4,320.

Mr. B. J. O'Bryan, of St. Marys, Ky., agent for Messrs. J. Ralph Smith & Co., was in town, Monday.

The Rev. Mr. Kelley will deliver a temperance lecture in the M. E. church, next Tuesday night.

Mr. H. R. Hilton, of Diamond ranch, received from Colorado, last week, twenty-two car loads of cattle.

Born, on Saturday, July 17, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Garner, about five miles east of town, a daughter.

Mr. John Roberts and Rolla Watson returned home, Tuesday, from their visit to Putnam county, Ind.

Mrs. Geo. Mann is visiting her sisters, Mrs. Malcom Grimes and Mrs. Howard Grimes, near Matfield Green.

The annual school meetings will be held in the several school districts of the State, on Thursday, Aug. 12, 1886.

Mr. Chas. Gregory, of England, who was visiting his son, Mr. C. B. Gregory, of Birley, left, yesterday, for England.

Mr. W. E. Chesney who was badly injured by being thrown from a horse, a short time since, is getting along nicely.

Mr. R. Ed. Oldberry, of Lexington, Clark county, formerly of this county, arrived here, last Thursday, on a business trip.

Messrs. J. H. and A. Z. Scribner, C. Chandler, F. Ahnefeldt, Sr. and Jr., and P. B. McCabe went to Emporia, yesterday.

The M. E. Mite Society will give a social at Mr. S. A. Breese's, Friday, evening, July 30th. All are cordially invited.

Born, on Monday evening, July 19 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Patterson, of Peyton creek, a son, Dr. T. M. Zane attending.

Mrs. N. W. Frisby returned home, Saturday, from Franklin county, Ohio, where she had been taking her grandchildren home.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Neosho Falls, the latter part of last week, starting work on a railroad bridge at that place.

Mr. J. S. Doolittle left, Monday morning, for Williams county, Ohio, in answer to a telegram announcing the death of his mother.

Mr. Gus Warner, a prominent stock man of Bridgeport, Ill., was visiting the family of Mr. L. Sheehan, of Strong City, last week.

Mr. John McDowell, of this county, who graduated at Monmouth (Ill.) College, in June, is now studying in that place, to be an occulist.

Mr. Wm. C. Giese, the blacksmith, showed us, the other day, a new kind of a pole coupling he had just made, that was the best thing of the kind we ever saw.

The game of base ball that was to have taken place, last Saturday, between our "boys" and the 4 Mile club, was postponed until next Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Geo. T. Reynolds, President of the First National Bank at Albany, Texas, was, with his family, visiting at Mr. Wit Adare's, of Strong City, last week.

Mr. Clint. Wait, of Emporia, was in town, Friday, on his way home from the west part of the State, where, he says, crops are in good condition for a fair yield.

Messrs. Sam. Ellis and S. F. Bielman, of Rock creek, have the contract to dig a well for Mr. H. Partridge, and also to dig one for Mr. Geo. W. Yeager, both on Rock creek.

Mr. D. Ford, the jeweler, has new cast-iron, show-case stands in his new quarters, south of Central Drug Store, where he has a large, nice room in which to display his goods.

Mr. Julius Remy, the barber, whose shop is just north of Drs. Stone & Zane's office, has a new apparatus by which you can be shampooed without leaving your seat. Give him a call.

This (Thursday) evening Rettiger's new hall, 30x80 feet, in Strong City, will be formally opened with a grand ball to which every one is cordially invited. The best of music will be furnished.

Died, at her home on Sharp's creek, on Monday evening, July 19, 1886, Mrs. Columbus Davis, a highly respected lady. She leaves a devoted husband and several children to mourn her death.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week little Luella Kirker, of Strong City, gave a party to numerous little friends, in honor her visiting cousin, Blanche Britton, of Florence, which was a enjoyable affair.

Florence has a new newspaper, the *News*, edited and published by Mr. Bert Dunlap. It is a well printed and edited 6-column folio; and is well filled with good advertisements, that speak well for the town and paper.

We do not advertise National Banks nor any other institutions for nothing in order to make it appear that we have a large advertising patronge. In justice to our customers, we charge all alike prices, just as we would have them do by us.

There will be a meeting at Elmdale, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clyck, p. m., to take into consideration the Kansas, Colorado and Texas railroad; and there will be a similar meetiny on Wednesday night, Aug. 4, at the school-house south of Hilton's ranch.

We are in receipt of the report of the Professor of Agriculture of the State Agricultural College. It covers experimental work at that institution, and is of great value to farmers. It can be had free by addressing E. M. Shelton, Manhattan, Kansas.

Mr. J. R. Blackshere and his mother, aged 76 years, who had been visiting at his home for several months past, left, Tuesday, for Mannington, W. Va. Mr. Blackshere will return by way of Leavenworth, to attend the Democratic State convention.

We are in receipt of Vol. 1, No. 3 of "The Western Journal of Health," edited by G. H. Simmons, M. D., and published at Lincoln, Neb. It is a monthly pamphlet, and is well worth the subscription price, $1.00 per year. Send and get a sample for 10 cents.

Judge Houk has appointed Messrs. J. S. Shipman, S. T. Bennett and A. J. Crocker as commissioners to condemn the right of way from Strong City to the north line of the county, for the Chicago, Kansas and Western railroad, which, we understand, is to connect with the Elinor branch of the Santa Fe road.

This county was visited by a most excellent rain, Friday night and Saturday and Saturday night and Sunday morning, that came down so gently that it all soaked into the ground, doing thousands of dollars' worth of good to corn and grass, and making the farmers smile such a smile as they had not done for about a month.

The following newly elected officers of the I. O. G. T. will be installed, next Tuesday night: J. E. Harper, W. C. T.; M. J. Rockwood, W. V. T., L. Hackett, W. S.; Mae Kinne, W. F. S.; R. C. Johnston, W. T.; C. C. Watson, W. C.; Ed. Forney, W. M.; Anna Rockwood, W. G.; John Roberts, W. Sentinel.

A W. C. T. U. has been organized in this city, with the following officers: Mrs. Asa Gillett, President; Mrs. W. H. Cartter, Mrs. J. C. Davis, Mrs. W. W. Sanders and Mrs. W. B. Fisher, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. W. G. Patton, Secretary; Miss Ethel Finley, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. W. P. Martin, Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. C. Watson, Treasurer.

The C., B. & Q. R. R. are making a preliminary survey through the north part of this county, to run from Americus to Florence. Would it not be a good idea for the citizens of this place and Strong City to appoint a committee to induce that road to run this way, as it would be a saving of several miles in the distance between Americus and Florence by coming this way.

Monday afternoon, the G. A. R. "boys" and the S. of V., of this place, went to Strong City to see Marshall's Military Band and the Modoc Club, of Topeka, and the Veteran Zouaves, of Newark, N. J., pass through, at 6 o'clock, on a special train of fifteen cars, for the G. A. R. encampment at San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Isaac Alexander went from here on the same trian.

Candidates are scarce. We don't believe there is a man in the county who would have an office if it was given to him. A good indication that an office in Chase county is n. g.—*Independent.*

You are off wrong, Bro. Watson. There are men in Chase county almost dying to run, this fall, for office, but just how to tackle the thing they have not yet made up their minds. Be patient and others may enter the field before these have been thoroghly groomed, and the printer's exchequer may thereby be increased. Don't hurry things; but give these men a chance for their white-alley.

If we ever did feel like calling our Bogardus kicker into requisition, it was last Monday afternoon, when the *Independent* "devil" rushed into our office and said: "Five hundred statements, in a hurry." We said: Statements! did you say? Now, young man, what do you know about postoffifice affairs?" He replied: "All I know is that Mr. Watson wants 500 statements—the kind merchants send to delinquents." We begged his pardon and furnished him with the required number of the desired article, and told him to speak that work gently to us in the future, as, at best, it sounds harsh.

FOR SALE,

Eighteen acres of land at Elmdale, on which is a story-and-a-half residence, 24x32, a well, a cistern, a rock smokehouse, a buggy house, a stable, a corn crib, a cow shed, a bearing orchard, all under good fence; also 200 acres of land, 2½ miles north of Elmdale, all well fenced, and with wind mill on it. For terms apply to M. MARTIN,
je17-tf Elmdale, Chase Co., Kas.

LOOSE'S.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS., July 29, 1886.

After the splendid rains we have had every one feels better, and as this warm weather is likely to continue for some time yet, you should take advantage of the

Big Bargains

we will offer, this week, in summer goods, to close them out before the Fall season.

We will place on sale, this week, to close them out, 100 yds. of nice striped pique at 4 cts. per yd, You have been paying 7½ cts. per yd. for this goods.

60 yds. lattice striped pique at 8½ cts. per yd.

60 yds. Etamine striped white dress pique, at 12½ cts. per yd. Don't fail to see this goods. It is worth 20 cents per yard.

Summer silks are still going at 25 cts. per yd.

Parasols, fans, gloves and hosiery we will offer at prices that are sure to sell them.

We are offering Pepperell bleached sheeting, 2¼ yds. wide, at 20 cts per yard. Fine unbleached, yd. wide, sheeting, at 5 cts. per yd. We have

The Largest Stock

of ladies' fine shoes in Chase county, and it will pay you to look through our stock before you buy.

In clothing, men's furnishing goods and hats, we can show you a nice line and offer the best Middlesex blue flannel suits, full lined, and two sets of buttons, at $9.50 per suit.

Don't go to Emporia to buy goods when you can buy them as cheap or cheaper in your own county. Come to see us. We will take pleasure in showing you goods, whether you want to buy or not. D. A. LOOSE & Co.

GEO. B. CARSON, Manager.
Cottonwood Falls, Kans. jy29-4t

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS.

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

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES;

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS.
apr4-tf

BAUERLE'S



My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat?

CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY.

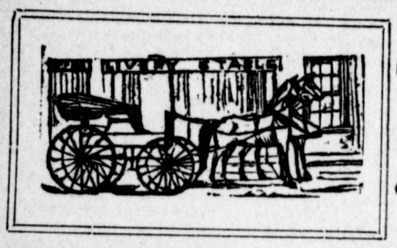
My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.



Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS.

PROPRIETOR OF THE *Feed Exchange* EAST SIDE OF Broadway, Cottonwood Falls



LOWEST PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION *Paid to* ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

Campbell & Gillett,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE!

STOVES, TINWARE,

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

STEEL GOODS!

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carry an excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements,

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

Wood Mowing Machine

and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire.

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

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

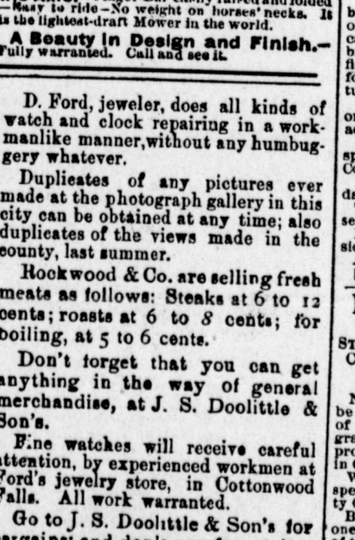
A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

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

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

THE WALTER A. WOOD NEW Enclosed-Gear Mower.



Manufactured by the

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

Weight, 558 Pounds.—From 40 to 100 pounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower.

Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 In.—From three to six inches wider than other Mowers.

Height of Driving Wheels 31 Inches.—From two to four inches higher than other Mowers.

Wheel at each end of Finger-Bar.—Most other Mowers have but one, and some none at either end of bar.

Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers have the Gearing exposed.

Draft from the Frame direct, Whiffletrees under the Pole.—Most other Mowers have the Whiffletrees on top of the Pole, and push the Bar instead of pulling it.

Bearings made of Best Composition Metal, easily replaced.—All other Mowers use either Babbit metal or simply cast iron, generally the latter.

Weight of Machine largely on the Left-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.—All small castings are malleable, insuring great strength and durability.

Machine Perfectly Balanced on the Axle.—Finger-Bar easily raised and folded—Easy to ride—No weight on horses' necks. It is the lightest-draft Mower in the world.

A Beauty in Design and Finish.—Fully warranted. Call and see it.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

The Pennell residence corner of Main and Pine streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Enquire of Mrs. M. H. Pennell on the premises. jy22-1m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Valuable business property in Strong City. Inquire of Cochran & Harper, Cottonwood Falls. jy1-tf

WANTED.

Salesmen for Fruit trees, Ornamentals, etc. Unequaled facilities. Stark Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo.

FOR SALE.

A lot in the business center of Cottonwood Falls, at a bargain.
jy1-tf COCHRAN & HARPER.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

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

Do not order your nursery stock until you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the West. jy22-tf

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

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

D. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a workmanlike manner, without any humbuggery whatever.

Dupliecates of any pictures ever made at the photograph gallery in this city can be obtained at any time; also duplicates of the views made in the county, last summer.

Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cents; roasts at 6 to 8 cents; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents.

Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

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

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

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

ARKANSAS

Offers superior inducements with its fine climate, soil, magnificent timbers, fertile prairies and pure waters; with several Railroads recently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, stock dealers and lumbermen should investigate this splendid country.

Send three postage stamps for late railroad and township map of state with reliable information of the best locations, and special rates of fare I can obtain.

W. HENRY WILLIAMS,
142 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

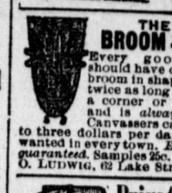
MISCELLANEOUS.



The Poultry Baison.

Only 25c per year for 12 numbers of 16 pages each. $20 in gold for the largest list of subscribers at 25c each by May 1, 1886; $10 for the 2nd; $5 for the 3d; $3 for the 4th; $2 for the 5th; $1.50 for the 6th, and the next 10 largest $1 each. Sample copies 3c.

Address H. B. MITCHELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.



THE DAISY BROOM-HOLDER!

Every good housekeeper should have one. It keeps the broom in shape, making it last twice as long as when stood in a corner or hung on a nail, and is *always in one place.* Canvassers can earn from two to three dollars per day. A live agent wanted in every town. *Exclusive territory guaranteed.* Samples 25c. Particulars free. O. LUDWIG, 62 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.



Private Line Telephones

For use between office and residence or factory. Sold outright. No renting. Takes place of Bell Telephone on all lines under two miles in length. *No infringement.* Patented. 5000 in use. Circulars free. Agents wanted.

S. HARBERT & CO., *Dealers in Telephone and Electrical Supplies of every description,* 142 LaSalle Street CHICAGO

R. M. RYAN,

TRAINER AND BREEDER OF ROADSTERS & TROTTING HORSES; ALSO

Feed and Training Stable;

Will Feed Boarding Horses

CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND OATS,

South Side of Main Street, East of Broadway

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
feb25-tf

W. H HINOTE,
Central Barber Shop,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting.

GEORGE W. WEED,

TEACHER OF

Vocal & Instrumental Music,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

NEW DRUGS,



AT

THE OLD STONE STORE.

DR. F. JOHNSON,

OF

ELMDALE, KANSAS,

HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock

OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

AT

HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
feb18-tf

JULIUS REMY,
Tonsorial Artist,

Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs. Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
Chase County, }

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, CHASE CO., KANSAS, July 13, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of the county and State aforesaid, for the excavation and masonry for three piers for a bridge across Nickel creek, where the Matfield Green road crosses the said creek: also for seperate bids for the wooden superstucture for the same.

Bids to be accompanied by a bond (with one or more sureties) of double the amount of accompanying bid.

Work to be done according to the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the County Clerk.

Bids will be opened at this office, on Tuesday, August 3d, 1886, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas.

Attest: J. J. MASSEY,
[L. S.] County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
County of Chase. }

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, CHASE CO., KAS., July 13, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the county Clerk of the county and State aforesaid for the grading and masonry necessary for the approaches to the iron bridge at Cartter's ford, in Chase county, Kansas.

Work to be done according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the County Clerk.

Bids to be accompanied by a bond (with one or more sureties) of double the amount of the accompanying bid.

Bids will be opened at the office of the County Clerk, on Tuesday, August 3d, 1886, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas.

Attest: J. J. MASSEY,
[L. S.] County Clerk.

Bettie Stuart Institute

Springfield, Ill. For Young Ladies. Will commence 18th year Sept. 9th, 1885. Well arranged courses, Classical and English. Unsurpassed advantages in Art, Literature, Music and Modern Languages. A refined and comfortable home. Address Mrs. McKEE HOMER.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Evanston, Ill. Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D. D., LL. D., President. Sixty-seven Professors and Instructors, and over 900 Students. The University offers in its Academic, Collegiate, Theological, Medical, and Law Departments, and also in Oratory, Art and Music, the highest educational advantages under the most favorable influences, and at a moderate cost. For catalogues address the President, or PROF. H. F. FISK, Evanston, Ill.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

OUR GLORIOUS HERITAGE.

O God, our help and hope art Thou!
And to Thy name we gladly raise,
As round Thy throne we gather now,
A concert of adoring praise!

'Mid blessings manifold we dwell,
Which prove how good and great Thou art.
No nation has such cause to fell
How love Divine can thrill the heart!

Ours is the land the Pilgrims trod,
And set apart in prayer to Thee,
That Thou might'st be their children's God,
And theirs the home of liberty.

Ours is the soil with blood and tears
Baptized by those who dared to die
That here might be, through all the years,
The freest land beneath the sky!

We think of them with hearts aglow,
Who by Thy strength such triumphs won;
But thanks like living fountains flow
In song to Thee, our shield and sun.

Here ever shine, O God of grace,
And, till the course of Time expires,
Train for Thyself a Christian race
Of men still nobler than their sires!

Oh, may we prize the heritage
Our honored dead so dearly bought;
And hand it down from age to age,
With fruits of increase as we ought.

Great Father, be a wall of flame
Around our Nation evermore;
And help her spread abroad Thy fame
Till God in Christ all lands adore.
—*Rev. Robert Kerr, in N. Y. Observer.*

Sunday-School Lessons.

THIRD QUARTER.

July 25—The Resurrection of Lazarus.....John 11:17-44
Aug. 1—Jesus Honored.....John 12:1-16
Aug. 8—Gentiles Seeking Jesus John 12:20-36
Aug. 15—Jesus Teaching Humility.....John 13:1-17
Aug. 22—Warning to Judas and Peter.....John 13:21-38
Aug. 29—Jesus Comforting His Disciples.....John 14:1-14
Sept. 5—Jesus the True Vine....John 15:1-16
Sept. 12—The Mission of the Spirit.....John 16:5-20
Sept. 19—Jesus Interceding.....John 17:1-26
Sept. 26—Review. Service of Song: Missionary, Temperance or other Lesson selected by the school.

IN THE DARK.

Earthly Losses and Afflictions—"Out of Shadow into Sunlight."

Many of God's "dear children" have occasion to exclaim with Job: "He hath set darkness in my paths." Various trials of life are as darkness. Such are privations and losses, in not a few instances. Thereby many an earthly way is made exceedingly dark. The abodes of poverty are often far from being sunny, even though religion may have a place there. Those who are not permitted to enjoy worldly prosperity know full well what it is to walk in more or less of darkness. And it is all the more dark to be reduced to a needy condition after having seen better days. The trial of being no longer in circumstances of pecuniary independence, after years of that enjoyment, rightly claims much sympathy. In the transition from opulence or competence to indigence is found one of the dark passages of life. Job, in being stripped of all his secular abundance, was so bewildered in the darkness of his adversity that he was but barely kept from reproaching God. And to multitudes since the days of Job the world has been made dreary and gloomy by the losses of property they have sustained. Those who have had no such adverse experience can hardly realize how dismal their way in life would seem if they were deprived of all their temporal possessions as sources of enjoyment and usefulness. They can not imagine how dark it would seem to be reduced from having enough to having nothing. Then they might know, as they can not now, that the "destruction of the poor is their poverty."

Life is full of changes that greatly affect the enjoyments of the living, and turn their day into night. The loss of property is not the only earthly loss experienced in connection with these changes. In the loss of friends more may be lost than in any thing else that can be taken away. The light of many a home is put out, and all is shrouded in darkness there when some loved one is borne away to the grave. Often the hand that sunders the heart-ties of life, and separates for all time loving and lovable ones, as it were, shuts up the windows of the soul so that no sunlight can, for a season, find its way into the darkened recesses of the sorrowing heart. Who has not again and again witnessed scenes of deeply afflictive bereavement which have changed mid-day into midnight in some circle of friends, and caused such darkness as years will not wholly, if considerably, remove? Many never entirely recover from the heartheaviness caused by their bereavements, the shadows of which rest permanently upon their hearts. To them the sun never shines so brightly again. Many a heart and many a home are never light again after the going down of the sun of joy and hope into the darkness of the grave that received some near and dear one. The bereaved mourner can only say: "Himself hath done it; I shall go softly all my years in the bitterness of my soul." In the removal of a parent or a child, a husband or a wife, a brother or a sister, by death, there has often been a cloud of grief covering the scene of bereavement which might well be described by that Egyptian calamity when "there was a thick darkness in all the land of Egypt three days."

Public calamity surrounds a people with darkness when war and famine and pestilence spread devastation and consternation over a country or a community; and when catastrophes are multiplied on land and sea, or railways and rivers, in towns and cities, with appalling loss of life and stupendous destruction of property, as in frequent disasters to steamships and sailing vessels, and in numerous railroad accidents, as well as in terrible conflagrations and inundations desolating populous sections of country. Such destructive visitations as are painfully familiar to our minds are as darkness almost without light, reminding us of what was said concerning the threatened invasion of Judah by the Assyrian armies: "They shall look unto the earth, and behold trouble and darkness, dimness and anguish; and they shall be driven to darkness." There have, again and again, been sorrowful times, locally or generally, if not universally, when it has almost seemed as though the threatened doom of Egypt could be appropriated, in which it was said: "All the bright lights of Heaven will I make dark over thee, and set darkness upon thy land, saith the Lord God." As calamities spread around, those upon whom they fall may be numbered with the troubled and distressed who walk in darkness, and to whom, apparently, there may soon be "no light." To many such, however, it has been as light in darkness to hear a voice from Heaven, saying: "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." Walking by faith and not by sight, they cease to walk in darkness, and their happy experience coincides with the utterance of one who has said:

"Out of shadow into sunlight,
Out of darkness into day;
So oft, we tread, unheeding,
Our well-appointed way,
Nor dream that after sorrow
May dawn a glad to-morrow."
—*Watchman.*

HOLY LIVING.

It Is Not Incompatible With Active, Energetic and Every-Day Legitimate Work and Pleasure.

It was an old belief that if men wished to be holy that they should shut themselves away from society and cultivate their graces in obscurity. The pictures we have of monks, anchorets, and ascetics, present this idea in many striking examples. Though that has largely passed away, there is still an unconscious feeling that holiness is incompatible with the most robust external living. Men may be religious and good, useful and going Heavenward, while engaged in current business; but holy—if they be that, they must be situated differently. The holy man, therefore, is often one who laughs little, weeps easily, secludes himself from society, and lives against rather than in sympathy with what are the most healthful influences of his day. He is sad, non-resistant, full of foreboding, shrinking from contact with his fellowmen, and seeking to keep himself from being worldly by keeping himself out of the world. People look for the holy ones among this class, not because their judgment tells them to do so, but because the habits of the long past are so strong on them that they can not do otherwise.

Now, these may be holy people, but not more truly than many others who are very different from them in religious appearance and habit. It is right that they shall be told this, but especially proper that all others shall be told it. Such a model is not a good one to be followed by those who are seeking to cultivate a religious character. It lacks naturalness, energy and vigor to resist assault and make progress. The Apostle Paul was a holy man—few persons have lived nearer God than he—but he was of remarkable practical force, and used all his traits in doing his work. He did not seek to bury any of his talents under a bushel. If we are looking for men just like him we will be seeking good ones. We shall find them in stores and shops, on the streets, in counting-rooms, on farms, and at trading stations, taking part in all kinds of legitimate and honorable work. Their holiness will not fail to show itself, but it will not be in traits and habits that are unmanly.—*United Presbyterian.*

BRITTLE MEMBERS.

Of But Little Value and a Great Trial to the Church.

Yes, I suppose such men and women may be Christians, but very brittle ones; that is, they break easy. They are like packages of glass or explosives, and should be labeled: "Handle with care." Such Christians (if we can, by a great stretch of charity, call them such) are a constant trial to the pastor and church, for they feel a dread when obliged to say any thing to them, or to do any thing with them, akin to that experienced by one feeling his way in a very dangerous place in the dark. If by any means the Sunday-school should vote for one of these brittle brethren for superintendent, they almost hold their breath when the vote is declared for fear that it will not be unanimous; for if it should not be, the cross-grained timber would begin to break and the pieces fly in expressions like the following: "I positively refuse to serve and I will have nothing to do with the Sunday-school whatever," and the poor fellow is entirely useless for one year at least.

If, in preaching, the minister touches quite severely upon habits indulged in by some of these fractious people, all the church anxiously watch their faces, and with sadness expect their seats to be vacant, and their contributions to cease, until they get a new minister; or if, when any question is before the church, a decision is rendered contrary to the wishes of one of these pieces of poor timber, he is broken and useless, and the good people are grieved. Now these brittle people are of but little value, and a great trial to the church. Let us plead with you all, my dear brethren, not to become one of them; but if you are troubled with any of the symptoms of this terrible disease of brittleness go, I beseech you, immediately to the Great Physician, and be healed; take large doses of humility, Christian forbearance and love, and you will soon become much more useful and certainly more comfortable to work with.—*Morning Star.*

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

—A wise man should have money in his head, but not in his heart.—*Swift.*

—All who joy would win must share it. Happiness was born a twin.—*Byron.*

—The beggar is the only man in the universe who is not obliged to study appearance.—*Lamb.*

—Good taste rejects excessive nicety; it treats little things as little things, and is not hurt by them.—*Fenelon.*

—The tiniest bits of opinion sown in the minds of children in private life afterward issue forth to the world and become its opinion; for nations are gathered out of nurseries, and those who hold the leading strings of children may even exercise a greater power than those who wield the reins of government.—*Baptist Weekly.*

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

BYE-LO TO "SHUT-EYE-TOWN."

Ho! ho! there—all aboard for "Shut-Eye-Town!"
The brakes are all up, the signals pulled down;
How silvery and soft the conductor's last note,
As over the car the sweet syllables float:
Bye-lo, bye-lo to "Shut-Eye-Town."

Oh! a wonderful city is "Shut-Eye-Town!"
Then haste in your dainty white traveling gown;
No baskets of luncheon or wraps will you need,
For this train's going through with lightning-like speed.
Bye-lo, bye-lo to "Shut-Eye-Town."

Fairies and brownies are waiting us there,
Jewel sand rainbows, and blossoms so rare,
Soft summer breezes, and bright-singing birds,
Friends with caresses and sweet, loving words;
Bye-lo, bye-lo to "Shut-Eye-Town."

Oh! never was city so sunny as this;
Be quick, or its pleasures you surely will miss,
And never, I know, was conductor so fair
As the one who is waiting to usher us there.
Bye-lo, bye-lo to "Shut-Eye-Town."
—*Clara J. Denton, in Our Little Ones.*

LITTLE WEEZY.

Why She Wouldn't Go Riding on Her Birthday and Why She Did.

The day Weezy was four years old Jenny Hight invited her to tea. Jenny was five.

"I'm a year older than I was yesterday, mamma," said Weezy, while her mother tied her bonnet. "Pretty soon I'll be just as old as Jenny."

Then she frisked down the gravel path, dragging behind her a dust-pan tied to a string. In the dust-pan were three dollies and a clay pipe. The pipe was to blow bubbles with. As to the dust-pan, that, of course, was Weezy's carriage. To-day she had not far to draw it, for Jenny lived just across the street. There was Jenny now, swinging on the gate. She had something nice to tell. Weezy and she were going to ride in the new buggy with brother Ned. Weezy screamed with delight, and scampered off to the stable with Jenny, to see Ned harness the horse.

"Mamma says, when we get to an orchard, Ned, you must buy some apples," said Jenny.

"I rather think I'd better steal them," answered her tall brother, with a sly wink. He was buckling the reins. When he looked up again, his little sister had climbed into the buggy, and Weezy was not to be seen.

Where could she be? Jenny did not know. Mrs. Hight did not know. The child was not in the stable, and she was not in the house.

Ned found her at last at home in the hammock, as solemn as a little owl. Her mother had locked the door and gone out to make calls. But he could not coax Weezy to go back with him. She said she did not want to ride.

The whole family left uncomfortable, and poor little Jenny cried. After Mrs. Haynes came home Ned want over to tell her what had happened. He heard Weezy sobbing in the sitting-room, and this was what she was saying:

"S'pose I'd ride with folks that steal, mamma? Course not! But, O mamma, the buggy was so nice and shiny! Oh, dear!"

"You precious little goosie! Did you think I really meant to steal the apples?" cried Ned, rushing in, laughing. "Why, Weezy, dear, I was only in fun. I wouldn't steal a shaving!"

He picked her up, tears and all, and carried her off on his shoulder, and her face was covered with smiles when they met Jenny. Then they had a lovely ride and plenty of apples, though Ned did not steal one. And after tea Weezy trudged home with a basketful, and Ned gave her the pretty little basket to keep.—*Our Little Ones.*

ABOUT BIRDS.

Peculiar Habits of Some of the Feathered Tribes at Home and Abroad.

Some of the most attractive birds belong among the "perchers." Here are placed the sparrows, thrushes, robins, wrens, humming-birds and other favorites of our fields and gardens. Birds of this class live in pairs, and mostly build their nests in trees, displaying great skill in their construction. Their slender, flexible toes, with long claws, are well suited to these delicate labors, and their legs are so weak that these dainty, graceful birds have a habit of hopping instead of walking.

The pretty little song-sparrows are among the commonest of our summer visitors. There cheery, melodious note is repeated over and over through the long spring days from early in the morning until nearly dark. Their snug little nests are generally hidden away in a grassy bank, or placed on some low vine or bush, the male carrying the materials for building it, while the female weaves the nest. He is attentive to his mate, and when their home is completed, and she sits contentedly upon her eggs, he brings her food, and lingers near by to cheer her with his song.

The snow-bird is also one of the sparrows. Coming with the first cold weather, and staying with us through the winter, when most other birds have left us, it is a general favorite. Snow-birds mostly go to Canada and other Northern countries in summer to raise their young ones. Their nests are made on the ground, near the root of a sheltering tree.

Our pretty yellow-birds, or gold-finches, also stay with us through the cold weather, but their appearance at this season is so altered by their plain winter garb that they are scarcely recognized as the same bird, and we might easily fancy that the yellow-birds had all left us. With the early spring flowers they again assume their gay coats of yellow and black, cheering the landscape with their bright color and delighting us with their sweet songs. These birds are fond of thistle seeds, and they quickly tear to pieces the downy tufts to obtain them. The peculiar, crooked beak of the cross-bill was formerly looked upon as a deformity, but an acquaintance with the habits of the bird shows that its bill is well suited to tear to pieces pine cones in order to reach the seeds which form its food. Clinging to a twig of the pine-tree with one foot, it grasps a cone with the other, then inserting its bill underneath the scales, it pries them apart by a sideways motion of the mandibles, and scoops out the seeds with its tongue. Cross-bills are bright, happy birds. They fly in small flocks, often visiting our gardens and flitting among the evergreens, but their movements are very quick, and they will dart off as unexpectedly as they came.

The nest-building habits of the two-horned hornbill are exceeding odd. Having selected a hollow tree, the female takes her place within the hole, and makes a nest of her own feathers, while the male from the outside plasters up the hole with mud, leaving a small opening for the beak of the imprisoned female. Through this hole she is fed by her mate until her young family is fully fledged, and she requires so much food that it is no slight task to keep her supplied.

Birds-of-paradise live only in New Guinea and neighboring islands, and there twenty different species are found. The ordinary birds-of-Paradise most familiar to us are largely destroyed for the plumes of downy golden feathers beneath their wings. The natives who capture them usually cut off their legs; hence the mistaken notion was formerly held that these birds had no legs, that they suspended themselves by their long feathers, and that they never touched the earth while alive.

Another interesting bird of the eastern hemisphere is the bower-bird in Australia. Its chief peculiarity consists in the curious bowers which it builds of branches and twigs closely interwoven. The bowers are entirely separate from their nests, and are used only as play-grounds, where these birds meet apparently to display their charms to the birds whose affections they wish to win. The entrance is brushed perfectly clean, and decorated with bright pebbles, shells, feathers, little bleached skeletons, and other ornamental articles, which must often have been carried for a long distance.

Our Baltimore oriole is a gay bird, with rich orange and black colors. The female bird has the same markings as the male, in duller tints, and a pair of these birds forms a handsome ornament to a lawn. The males arrive first from the South, and are not joined by the females until a week later. The males are then full of song, and devote themselves to wooing and trying to secure a mate.

The nest of the Baltimore oriole, like the robin's nest, is placed near the house, and is suspended from two or more twigs by strings and threads. Through these threads is woven a sort of coarse cloth into the form of a pouch, and inside is placed the true nest of fine grass or hair.—*Harper's Young People.*

BEET SUGAR.

Processes Employed in the Production of This Commodity.

The beet-sugar industry has scarcely made a start yet in this country, though in Europe it has attained such proportions as to furnish half the marketed sugar of the world, and about a third of the total production. The production of beet sugar is a commercial triumph of the man of "mere science." A Berlin apothecary, Marggraf, first drew attention to the beet root as a possible sugar mine, and a Prussian chemist, Achard, first successfully extracted the sugar. It was not, however, until the Napoleonic wars and the blockade of Continental ports raised the prices of sugar that the industry was started. Napoleon in 1811 offered bounties for the production of beet sugar, and made the chemistry of the process a specialty in scientific schools. Germany followed the example, and even now the industry is fostered by the Government through experimental stations and by means of bounties on sugar protection. The German law of 1869 laid a tax on beets of $4 (16 marks) per ton, to compensate for the loss of revenue from imported sugars, and gave a drawback of $42 to $47 per ton of sugar exported. As by the improved processes the yield of beet root is over nine and a half per cent. of merchantable sugar, besides more than two per cent. of molasses, this law guaranteed a profit to manufacturers for export, and the production has been very great.

The beet commonly used in Europe is the White Silesian, weighing from one and a half to two and a half pounds, and producing fifteen to twenty tons to the acre. It succeeds best where there is dry, unclouded autumn weather. The juice is extracted either by rasping the beet into shreds, and pressing out the juice, or by the diffusion process. As the beet contains much less sugar in proportion than cane, its transportation is a serious matter, and in France and Belgium under-ground pipes are in use through which the juice is sent to a central factory. The process of extracting the sugar from the juice is essentially the same as in the treatment of cane, except that the process of carbonation, which is coming into use also with sorghum, is very generally used. The method proposed by the Department of Agriculture and practiced for one season at Ottawa, Kan., with success, is a modification of the process used for beet juices and consists in adding a large excess of lime to the tepid juice, and afterward precipitating the excess by carbonic acid. After passing through a filter press the clear juice is saturated with sulphurous acid and again filtered. This process gives a juice perfectly limpid and of great purity. The production of beet sugar, where bounties are not paid, will probably be limited by the fact that with improving scientific processes, the larger proportion of sugar in cane and sorghum will give them an increasing advantage to the planter and consumer. The census of 1880 reported four beet-root factories, with $365,000 capital, employing 350 hands, to whom it paid $62,271 wages, or $177 each, and producing $282,572 product.—*R. R. Bowker, in Harper's Magazine.*

—One of the Pharaohs has been disinterred at Bulak, near Cairo. The mummy was dug up in the presence of the Khedive, and proves to be the remains of Rameses III. of the twentieth Egyptian dynasty, who reigned about 1200 B. C., and was a near descendant of the Menephtah who was probably the Pharaoh of Exodus.

UNLUCKY INVENTORS.

But Few of Them Endowed With the Money-Making Sense.

"Do inventors generally make money out of patents?" I asked a gentleman connected with the Patent Office the other day.

"No, as a rule the money is made by people who buy or swindle the inventors out of their rights. Inventors are nearly always poor men. They work their brains for their bread and butter. They are a visionary set of fellows, and have not the money-making sense. They get in with business men in order to develop their patents, and these eucher them out of the profits. The man who invented the elevated railroad in New York died a poor man, and while he was alive the people laughed at his idea. It is so with hundreds of other patents, and if you will look over the history of the Patent Office you will find it is the business men who make the money, while the inventors do the work. Some patent lawyers make a great deal of money, and there are a number in Washington who have grown wealthy in the practice. There is a man here named Pollock who has made a fortune in the patent law. He had something to do with the Goodyear rubber patent, and he has been prospering ever since. He owns a fine mansion on the corner of Seventeenth and I streets, and tried the experiment one time of making a stable for his horses in the basement. All the modern improvements, however, in the shape of water would not do away with the smell, and he finally gave it up as a bad job. Many patent lawyers, when they see that a man has a good thing, contract with him to get out his patent for a certain amount of money and some shares in the stock of the patent. They get paid for their work with the money and have a fair chance of making a fortune out of the profits of the patent if it turns out well. There are hundreds of patent lawyers in Washington. Many of them are smart fellows and all of them are making money.

"A great many inventors devote themselves solely to making patents for kitchen utensils, and others work upon machines relating entirely to water. A great many of the railroads and machine shops and factories of various kinds keep inventors who do nothing else but work upon the specialties of the factories in which they are employed. Women make a great many patents, but these deal chiefly with household matters or with their own work. There has been a great deal of electrical invention during the past few years, and it is perfectly wonderful how rapidly the patents come in after any success in any particular branch of invention. A great accident always brings in patents to prevent its occurence in the future; and when a big fire occurs at any of the big hotels with a great loss of life the fire escapes roll in by the hundreds."

"Have you many patents for perpetual motion?"

"Yes, hundreds are applied for, but they are not granted. I remember once a man walked from Kentucky to Washington to patent a perpetual motion, and one of your Ohio newspaper men, not long ago, telegraphed to the Associated Press that the invention of a perpetual motion had at last been conceived somewhere in Ohio. I should think that Washington would be a good place for an inventor to work. By going to the Patent Office he could see all that had already been done in the line upon which he was working, and he might see where a cog here or a wheel there would perfect some patent which would then be worth tens of thousands of dollars where it is now worth nothing."—*Carp, in Cleveland Leader.*

A VISIT TO PASTEUR.

The French Savant Energetically Defends His Inoculation Theory.

Dr. G. H. Brandt writes concercing a visit he paid to Pasteur: 'Nothing can exceed the politeness and kindness of M. Pasteur in explaining and answering our numerous questions. He is completely wrapped up in his subject, and, contrary to what has been hinted by some authors, keeps nothing hidden from any one. He generally finishes by saying: 'Gentlemen, I have told you everything I know, you have seen all I do, and now you know as much as I do.' As we were questioning him, a paper was shown him in which there was a paragraph which said: 'We can place no reliance on M. Pasteur's work, as so many cases of rabies appear many months—eighteen, twenty and even twenty-four—after the bite of a mad dog.' To this M. Pasteur answers: 'This is not good reasoning, for statistics show that the great majority of cases have an incubation period of from twenty to sixty days. Cases of rabies happening before the twentieth day are very rare, and those after the sixtieth day are still more rare, so that our treatment includes the majority of cases. Six months have elapsed since young Meister was bitten by a mad dog and treated by my system; he is alive and well. So that it is not fair to condemn a treatment because time has not allowed the extremely rare cases of long incubation to show the result of our treatment. Statistics also show that there are about fifteen cases annually of hydrophobia admitted into the Paris hospitals, followed by fifteen deaths. Since we have begun our treatment there has been only one case admitted; this case was not inoculated, and death was the result.' To the unbelievers M. Pasteur says; 'Wait; time will reveal many facts connected with this question; and it is only by continued experiments and constant observations, carried on for a considerable time on hundreds of cases, that we shall be able to arrive at positive and definite results. It is satisfactory to know that no evil results have followed the numerous inoculations already made. Several of M. Pasteur's students have inoculated themselves with attenuated virus, and, barring a slight red areola formed over the seat of puncture, no unpleasant symptom has ever shown itself."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

—Small cast-iron canons are now sold to the boys for five cents. The price of grave-stones still maintains its usual standard, however. — *Chicago Times.*

BOTTLED SWEETNESS.

Facts About Rich and Delightful Perfumes, Natural and Fictitious.

Choice perfumes may be considered as belonging to three classes—the so-called "bouquet" perfumes, those that are the simple odors of the flowers whose names they bear, and those that by delicate art employ such combinations and blendings of various odors as together simulate perfectly the perfume of some particular flower, the real odor of which is so evanescent and delicate that it can not be caught and fixed by any process yet known to science. Of the first of these, the representative one that most readily occurs to my mind at present, is the "Edina." The inventor of that perfume was no less than nine years in bringing it to perfection, and when it was done he was so justly enthusiastic over it that he declared that "in it art was glorified and nature eclipsed!" All these bouquet perfumes are made by various blendings of the results of the enfleurage process—the extracted odors of violet, jasmin, tube-rose, rose, orange flower and cassie—together with musk, oil of rose, oil of ylang-ylang and ambergris as a fixateur. One or another of these may be left out of a special blending, but that is the open field for selection. The enfleurage process consists in exposing clarified grease, thinly spread on glass frames, to the presence of the flowers, until it has taken their odor from them. That is done by manufacturers in the valley of the Var, in the south of France, where vast fields of sweet-smelling flowers are grown for this purpose. Alcohol afterward takes up all the perfume from the grease, and the perfumed alcohol is what is used in making the extracts for the toilet. It is in the grease form that the perfumes are imported to this country. Other fixateurs than that which I have mentioned are employed, such as gum benzoin and gum tolu. The province of ambergris is to blend and develop perfumes, to give them a homogenity, as it were. Its natural smell is not pleasant, being more like that of a damp cellar than anything else. It is found in the spermaceti whale, is an indication of an abnormal and unhealthy condition of that creature, and is supposed to be a product of indigestion. Nevertheless it is a requisite for the perfumer, and nothing else can take its place.

Doubtless the nicest art of the perfumer is shown in the perfect simulation of the odors of certain flowers, the real perfume of which can not be caught. Such a flower, for instance, is the lily of the valley; yet there is a perfume named after that flower, the entrancingly sweet ordor of which is the perfect reproduction of nature's work, so far as the smell goes. The reproduction of such a simulant perfume is sometimes the work of years. It can only be carried on when the flowers themselves are in perfection for purposes of comparison, for a scent can no more be accurately remembered than it can be analyzed. And even when the time is propitious the artist compounder must often lay aside his work for days together, because his olfactories grow weary, temporarily vitiated and unreliable. Two of our most delightfully sweet flowers that grow upon our continent, the magnolia and the tea olive of Georgia and Alabama, have never yet been perfectly simulated in perfume, though they have been the subjects of almost countless experiments. Again and again the exact odors have been caught and lost again the moment that the necessary fixateurs for retaining them were added to the alcoholic compounds. Of course they will be won some day, but when they do they will have been well earned.—*Boston Times.*

LINCOLN'S SIMPLICITY.

Shaking Hands with the Soldiers After the First Battle of Bull Run.

Without attempting to record with any degree of consecutiveness the occurrences that followed each other like the quick reports of a Gatling gun, I will illustrate the simplicity of Abraham Lincoln's character, and the singular lack of what we recognize as discipline, that obtained in those days, by an incident immediately after the battle of Bull Run. It was either the day after the battle of Bull Run, or the day succeeding that, a bright, beautiful day in the latter part of July, 1861, when General McDowell's troops were drawn up some distance from Washington, that President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward visited the encampment.

The soldiers were what were known as three months' men. Their time had expired prior to the battle of Bull Run, but with an esprit that was characteristic of the times, they decided to remain, and did so, sharing in the great drawn fight, known throughout all time as the first battle of Bull Run. The troops were drawn up by companies, the President, standing in his carriage, Mr. Seward and General McDowell not far off, addressing them, thanking them for the loyalty which led them to remain rather than return to their homes, complimenting them upon their gallantry under fire, and, in the name of the Nation, assuring them of the respect and regard of their fellow-citizens. That's all very well. Imagine the scene that followed. Drawn up in double line, face to face, stood the troops. Leaving his carriage, the President of the United States started at the head of the line, and, with a God bless you to each, shook hands right and left with every man until he reached the end of the first company.

Turning at the end of the second, he did the same with them, and so on through hundreds and hundreds. There was a narrow line there between the sublime and the ridiculous, but Lincoln didn't cross it, and although under ordinary circumstances such procedure would be absurd and indefensible, under these circumstances he did precisely the right thing at the right time, and nine-tenths of these men whose time had already expired re-enlisted for three years or the war.—*Joe Howard, in Boston Globe.*

—The first thing that you see at the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, as you enter the ladies' room, is the printed sign which "requests ladies not to stand up on the chairs."

FATHER METHUSELAH.

Fresh Ideas About the Grand Old Man Who Stood Off Father Time for Ten Centuries.

I have just been reading James Whitcomb Riley's responses to "the Old Man" at the annual dinner of the Indianapolis Literary Club, and his reference to Methuselah has awakened in my mind many recollections and reminiscences of that grand old man. We first meet Methuselah in the capacity of a son. For three hundred years Enoch and Methuselah jogged along together in the capacity of father and son. Then Enoch was suddenly cut down. It was at this time that little Methuselah first realized what it was to be an orphan. He could not at first realize that his father was dead. He could not understand why Enoch, with no inherited disease, should be shuffled out at the age of three hundred and sixty-five years. But the doctor said to Methuselah: "My son, you are indeed fatherless. I have done all I could, but it is useless. I had told Enoch many a time that if he went swimming in before the ice was out of the creek, it would finally down him, but he thought he knew better than I did. He was a headstrong man, Enoch was. He sneered at me and alluded to me as a fresh young gosling, because he was three hundred years older than I was. He has received the reward of the wilful, and verily the doom of the smart Aleck is his."

Methuselah now cast about him for some occupation which would take up his attention and assuage his wild, passionate grief over the loss of his father. He entered into the walks of men and learned their ways. It was at this time that he learned the pernicious habit of using tobacco. We can not wonder at it when we remember that he was now fatherless. He was at the mercy of the coarse, rough world. Possibly he learned to use tobacco when he went away to attend business college after the death of his father. Be that as it may, the noxious weeds certainly hastened his death, for six hundred years after this we find him a corpse!

Death is ever a surprise, even at the end of a long illness and after a ripe old age. To those who are near it seems abrupt; so to his grandchildren, some of whom survived him, his children having died of old age, the death of Methuse came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

Methuselah succeeded in cording up more of a record, such as it was, than any other man of whom history informs us. Time, the tomb-builder and amateur mower, came and leaned over the front yard and looked at Methuselah, and ran his thumb over the jagged edge of his scythe, and went away whistling a low refrain.

He kept up this refrain business for nearly ten centuries, while Methuselah continued to stand out amid the general wreck of men and nations.

Even as the young, strong mower, going forth with his mower for to mow, spareth the tall and dignified drab hornet's nest and passeth by on the other side, so Time, with his famous hour-glass and his overworked hay knife over his shoulder, and his long Mormon whiskers and his high, slick dome of thought, with its gray lambrequin of hair around the base of it, moved all around Methuselah and then passed on.

Methuselah decorated the graves of those who perished in a dozen different wars. He did not enlist himself, for over nine hundred years of his life he was exempt. He would go to the enlisting place and offer his services, and the officer would tell him to go home and encouraged his grandchildren to go. Then Methuselah would sit around Noah's front steps, and smoke and criticise the conduct of the war, also the conduct of the enemy.

It is said of Methuselah that he never was the same man after his son Lamech died. He was greatly attached to Lamech, and when he woke up one night to find his son purple in the face with membraneous croup, he could hardly realize that he might lose him. The idea of losing a boy who had just rounded the glorious morn of his 777th year, had never occurred to him. But death loves a shining mark, and he garnered little Lammie and left Methuselah to moan and mourn on for a couple more centuries without him.

Methuselah finally got so far that he could not sleep any after four o'clock in the morning, and he didn't see how any one else could. The older he got and the less valuable his time became, the earlier he would rise, so that he could get an early start. As the centuries filed slowly by, and Methuselah got where all he had to do was to shuffle into his loose-fitting clothes and rest his gums on the top of a large sleek-headed cane and mutter up the chimney, and then groan and extricate himself from his clothes again and retire. He rose earlier and earlier in the morning, and muttered more and more about the young folks sleeping away the best of the day, and said he had no doubt but that sleeping and snoring till breakfast time helped to carry off Lam. But one day old Father Time came along with a new scythe, and he drew his whet-stone across it a few times, and rolled the sleeves of his red flannel undergarments up over his warty elbows, and Mr. Methuselah passed on to that undiscovered country with a ripe experience and a long, clean record.

We can almost fancy how the physicians, who had disagreed about his case all the way through, came and insisted on a post-mortem examination to prove which was right and what was really the matter with him. We can imagine how people went by shaking their heads and regretting that Methuselah should have tampered with tobacco when he knew that it affected his heart.

But he is gone. He lived to see his own promissory notes rise, flourish, acquire interest, pine away at last, and finally outlaw. He acquired a large farm in the very heart of the county seat, and refused to move or to plot it and call it Methuselah's addition. He came out in spring regularly for nine hundred years after he got too old to work out his poll tax on the road, and put in his time telling the rising generation how to make a good road. Meantime other old people, who were almost one hundred years of age, moved away and went West, where they would attract attention and command respect. There was actually no pleasure in getting old around where Methuselah was, and being ordered about and scolded and kept in the background by him.

So, when at last he died, people sighed and said: "Well, it was better for him to die before he got childish. It was best that he should die at a time when he knew it all. We can't help thinking what an acquisition Methuselah will be on the evergreen shore when he gets there, with all his ripe experience and his habits of early rising."

And the next morning after the funeral Methuselah's family did not get out of bed till nearly nine o'clock.—*Bill Nye, in Boston Globe.*

"THE CURSE OF SLANG."

A Fair Girl Graduate Illustrates the Truth of Her Essay's Title.

"Mamie," said a grammar-school girl to a member of the graduating class, "have you finished your essay?"

"O, yes," gushed Mamie; "and it is too lovely for anything—a princess slip of white surah, the back cut off a little below the waist line, and full breadths of silk gathered in so as to hang gracefully over the tornure, and three bias ruffles on the——"

"Why, what are you talking about?" interrupted her friend. "I mean, have you finished writing your essay, you know?"

"Er—no," said Mamie, her enthusiasm rapidly diminishing; "but I have begun it, and I wish the awful thing was in Halifax!"

"What's the subject?"

"The Curse of Slang."

"Gracious! Isn't that a difficult subject to write up?"

"Difficult! Well, I should giggle! I'll have to hump myself to get it finished in time for the commencement, and I've a good notion to let it slide. I might shut up the Professor's optic by pleading illness, but I'm not that sort of a hairpin. But come, waltz up into my room and look at my stunning graduating harness. It'll paralyze you."—*Norristown Herald.*

WILL SHOW UP.

A Prominent Citizen Contemplates a Surprise for Chicago Detectives.

"I'm going to Chicago to show myself," said a conspicuous, talkative passenger to a crowd of listeners in a smoking car. What for? Well, I'll tell you. 'Tain't because I'm proud of my personal appearance, though folks do say I'm a man that's likely to attract attention in a crowd. You see, there's five or six men up in Chicago who have been looking for me for a month, at least, so I have heard. Why they haven't found me is more than I can imagine. I live only fifty miles from Chicago, in a right smart of a town. I'm quite a prominent citizen, too. There ain't nobody down my way that don't know me. My name is frequently in the papers. There isn't a conductor or brakeman on the railroad who doesn't know me by sight, and most of 'em to talk to. Yet these Chicago fellows haven't been able to find me. I haven't any idea on earth what they want to see me about, but I'm going up to Chicago to show myself just for fun."

"Who are these fellows who have been looking for you?"

"City hall detectives."—*Chicago Herald.*

RACHEL'S CUPIDITY.

How the Great Jewish Actress Solicited Valuable Gifts.

Rachel, the famous tragedienne, was as avaricious as she was gifted. On one occasion she was invited to dine at the house of a wealthy Parisian who worshipped her genius. Observing a magnificent boquet of flowers that adorned the center of the table she exclaimed: "How lovely!"

"Pardon, mademoiselle," said her host with true French gallantry, "*permettez moi de vous presenter cela,*" at the same time lifting the flowers out of the massive silver vase in which they rested.

"But, monsieur," said Rachel, "'twas the vase that I admired."

"*Parfaitment, c'est a vous aussi,* (this is yours also)" said the ever-polite host.

When the repast was finished she asked her friend to send her home in his own carriage, as she was afraid some one might rob her of her silver vase if she returned in a public cab.

He assented readily, but as he handed her into the vehicle he said imploringly: "You will at least return my carriage, will you not, mademoiselle?"

It may be presumed that the coach came back.—*Texas Siftings.*

A New Sort of Engineer.

Mrs. Bagley—Who was that young man we met yesterday at the Academy of Fine Arts, William?

Bagley—That was Ironhead, of Chicago. He is a civil engineer.

Mrs. B. (with asperity)—I don't think he is, William.

Bagley—Why, Clara, I have known him for five years——

Mrs. B. (decisively)—Pardon me, William, but I know better. In the course of fifteen minutes' conversation he contradicted me at least four times. If that wasn't incivility, what was it?—*Philadelphia Call.*

—"Say, conductor, aren't we running about twice as fast as usual?" "Yes." "I guess we're going down hill?" "No." "Wind changed and helping us along, perhaps?" "I guess not. The fact is, we've sighted a man walking about a mile ahead on the track, and I'm going to catch him and make him get on and pay his fare if I run the wheels off. The rules forbid any man trying to beat the company this way."—*N. Y. Herald.*

—"Dear, dear," said Mrs. McGudley, looking over the top of her glasses, "here's a piece in this paper all about the horrible things done by the Blackfeet Indians. I should think the Government could send them soap and make them wash their feet any how."—*Chicago Ledger.*

—It is not philosophy that makes men cheerful, but cheerfulness that makes men philosophers.

THE DAIRY.

—Can you expect to get fair milk from cows that drink foul water? Can you make good butter from bad milk?—*Fie'd and Farm.*

—Milk is a complete food, but it can not be produced largely except by feeding the animal with complete rations.—*Dairy World.*

—The advice to put a cow before calving on short rations to prevent milk fever is bad. The food should be regular, not forced.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

—What doth it profit a dairyman to get two pounds of butter per day from a cow that consumes eighty pounds of food daily, if one consuming sixty pounds will make just as much butter?—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

—Hay water is a great sweetener of tin, wooden and iron ware. In Irish dairies every thing used for milk is scalded with hay water. Boil a handful of sweet hay in water and put in the vessel when hot.—*British Agriculturist.*

—Who says that good cows do not pay, and pay well? A farmer in Passumpsic, Vt., made $100 apiece from the milk of his twenty-two cows the last year; and the same cows gave $2,400 during 1884.—*Colman's Rural World.*

—Dairymen should remember that a well-fed cow is a different animal in many respects from a thin cow. And this difference is never more apparent or important than at the time of calving. A cow in a poor condition needs rest for two or three months, and there is little danger of inflamamtion of the udder unless she is highly fed. But a cow that has been kept in a high condition is no doubt safer if milked all the time till she calves. If the milking is stopped while she is giving a good flow, it makes a change in the system which, added to the increasing inflammation resulting from her condition, is apt to make trouble and end in milk fever.—*Prairie Farmer.*

SIZE OF THE HERDS.

Why They Should Be Divided When Extraordinarily Large.

The smaller the herd the larger the profit, proportionately. Such has been the experience of all dairymen. Single cows have been kept on an acre of ground, but fifty cows have not been kept on fifty acres. Yet it is cheaper to keep fifty cows on fifty acres, proportionately, than to keep one cow on an acre. This curious fact is one that has caused considerable discussion, and eminent dairymen are every year endeavoring to solve the problem. We are well aware that in all co-operative enterprises the greater the numbers the smaller the expenses to each individual, and animals are no exception. With proper appliances, and improved methods, it is easier to feed one hundred cows together than to attend to each one separately. That co-operative effort in the care of all renders the work easier than that required when the cows are in the hands of different owners is well known. The single family cow receives care that is not bestowed on a herd. All her wants are supplied. She is milked at regular intervals, and her quarters are kept scrupulously clean. If she is deficient in any particular requisite she is soon supplied. At night she is carefully housed, her bed shaken up, and every endeavor is used to make her comfortable. With a number there is more or less competition. A struggle is constantly taking place for the choicest herbage, and the individual is lost in the herd. Sickness or injury is often unnoticed, and the disadvantages in other respects are numerous. Is it not the better plan to divide the herds when they are very large? May not animals, like human individuals, be unable to thrive as well when massed in large numbers as when each has its own favorable surroundings? The subject is one that is worthy of consideration.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

GOOD AND BAD BUTTER.

Prof. Long's Views on a Matter of Utmost Interest to Dairymen.

Prof. Long, the English expert, in a recent article gives some of the characteristics of good and bad butter. He begins by saying that one who understands his business may make a good article under unfavorable conditions, but one who is ignorant of the principles of butter-making will make a failure with the best of cows and the choicest cream. He continues: The London butter—chiefly French, by-the-bye, is mild in the extreme, deliciously fragrant and nutty, rich in color and perfect in grain, and cutting clean, even and solid and without any approach to grittiness. It breaks, too, like cast-iron, just as good butter should. Let any person examine the grain of a high-class sample for himself by deliberately breaking a roll in half and then repeat the operation upon an inferior sample. Country salt butter—why will people continue to favor the consumer with the flavor of salt instead of the flavor of butter?—is, in nine cases out of ten, either bad in grain or streaky. Streakiness, which is the most obnoxious to the judge, is more common where salt is largely used, because the salt has much to do with the fault. Makers, too, who salt on the table instead of with brine, make more streaky butter than others. Streaky butter is not only disagreeable to the eye, but it is evidence of inferior workmanship; it tells that the butter is not of high flavor; that it will not keep and that it contains an abnormal quantity of salt, of water, or both. Indeed, it is the presence of water, for which salt has a common affinity, that causes the undesirable appearance. After a certain point, mere bulk of salt is of no value as a preservative of butter, hence the objection of those who prefer to salt on the table instead of in the churn is unfounded. Salting with brine when the butter is granular gives the maker perfect command over the strength of the salt and is not only the most sensible, but the most practical method.—*Montreal Witness.*

—There is one officer to every five men in the United States navy.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

The Home Influences With Which They Should Surround Their Daughters.

We read and hear a great deal about the importance of making homes pleasant and attractive for the sons, so that they may spend their evenings at home rather than elsewhere. But we do not hear so much said about the influence of a pleasant home upon the daughters. It may be for the reason that the girls are naturally more domestic than boys, and so it is taken for granted that no great exertion is necessary for father and mother to make the home a pleasant one for them. I think the influence of a home has just as much and perhaps more to do in shaping the future of the daughters as of the sons, for it is she who has the most important part to perform in making a home for herself after she has left the parental roof.

Now there is a great difference in the ideas of what constitutes a pleasant home. Here, for instance, is a young girl surrounded by all the luxuries and privileges which money can procure. She has servants to come and go at her bidding. She has no care put upon her young shoulders; she is taught to play, sing, paint and embroider. To be sure, she does nothing for the pleasure and happiness of those around her, but what of that? She is accomplished, and is that not enough? When she is of a suitable age she makes her *debut* in society. Then, of course, her time is occupied with all the pleasures which society gives. Thus she grows into womanhood. Is this true womanhood? Is she now prepared to fight the battles of life and win the victor's crown? If adversity comes to her, as it is liable to us all, will she be prepared to meet it as she should? Ah no. It would have been far better if she had been taught more of self-reliance and self-culture.

Put some care upon your daughter. It will do her no harm. It will make her feel that there is some responsibility resting upon her. Teach her that character is higher than intellect, and that by practicing a little self-denial once in awhile she will not only make others happy, but will increase her own happiness and will become less selfish. Teach her to work. Let me not be understood as being opposed to the teaching of the so-called higher accomplishments. I am not opposed to them, but do not think they should be taught to the detriment of the more useful ones. Make a companion of your daughter. Teach her to entertain as well as to be entertained. In this way she will be made to think that she is really of some importance in the household.

Mothers, if you teach your daughters these things, they will go from your house into one of their own much better fitted to make that home what it should be, and be better fitted to guide aright the lives which may be committed to their care.—*Philadelphia Call.*

THE LATEST FREAK.

Dead Birds Supplanted by Beetles and Spiders for Head Ornamentation.

The ladies of Paris, tired of wearing dead birds, are now spending fabulous sums in procuring all sorts of creeping things—such as spiders, beetles, etc.—with which to adorn their hair and dresses. It seems the idea originated with Mme. Judic, who, during her tour in the "Golden South Americas," was presented by a deputation of feminine admirers in Brazil with a "brace" or "pair" or "couple"—we are not sure of the technical term for two insects—of Brazilian beetles, or "gold bugs;" which, it appears, can be trained, and are tethered by thin gold chains to a hair-pin, and are allowed to wander about her head at their own sweet wills. This idea of ladies adorning themselves with living insects is hardly original. Not to go as far back as the Egyptians and Etruscans, we ourselves remember seeing in the Brazils a party of ladies who, having captured a number of fire-flies, enclosed them in long tubes of muslin, with which they trimmed the fronts of their dresses. The effect in a garden after dark was quite as pretty as the electric lights which the "Iolanthe" fairies wore at the Savoy. If Mme. Judic's beetles could speak they would probably say, with Pascal, "Fashion is a tyrant from which nothing frees us." In the meantime they are the subject of much comment in Paris, for, as Pope said in a famous epigram, "Ladies will talk of what runs in their head."—*St. James Gazette.*

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	KANSAS CITY, July 23.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$4 00	@	4 40
Native cows	2 10	@	3 75
Butchers' steers	3 00	@	4 10
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 50	@	4 67½
Light	3 75	@	4 45
WHEAT—No. 2 red	59	@	61½
No. 3 red	53	@	54
No. 2 soft	60	@	61
CORN—No. 2	34½	@	34¾
OATS—No. 2	26½	@	32¾
RYE—No. 2	50½	@	52
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 75	@	1 85
HAY—New	5 50	@	7 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	16	@	17
CHEESE—Full cream	8	@	9¼
EGGS—Choice	6	@	7½
BACON—Ham	8	@	12
Shoulders	5	@	6
Sides	6	@	6¾
LARD	5	@	6½
WOOL—Missouri unwashed	16	@	18
POTATOES	30	@	40
	ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 60	@	5 00
Butchers' steers	3 25	@	4 40
HOGS—Packing	4 40	@	4 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 25	@	3 85
FLOUR—Choice	3 00	@	3 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red	77⅛	@	77⅜
CORN—No. 2	35½	@	36¼
OATS—No. 2	28½	@	28⅝
RYE—No. 2	50	@	53
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@	17
PORK	10 00	@	10 15
COTTON—Middlings	8	@	8⅞
	CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 70	@	5 10
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 75	@	5 07½
SHEEP—Fair to choice	2 00	@	4 30
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 15	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	79	@	79⅛
No. 3	59	@	60
No. 2 spring	76	@	77⅜
CORN—No. 2	38	@	38¾
OATS—No. 2	29	@	29½
RYE—No. 2	52	@	53
BUTTER—Creamery	13	@	19
PORK	9 40	@	9 52½
	NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Exports	4 40	@	5 60
HOGS—Good to choice	5 25	@	5 55
SHEEP—Common to good	3 75	@	5 50
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 30	@	5 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	87	@	87¼
CORN—No. 2	46⅝	@	47¼
OATS—Western mixed	36	@	38
BUTTER—Creamery	19	@	17½
PORK	10 50	@	10 62½
PETROLEUM—United	65	@	65½

How Pale You Are!

is frequently the exclamation of one lady to another. The fact is not a pleasant one to have mentioned, but still the act may be a kindly one, for it sets the one addressed to thinking, apprises her of the fact that she is not in good health, and leads her to seek a reason therefor. Pallor is almost always attendant upon the first stages of consumption. The system is enfeebled, and the blood is impoverished. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will act as a tonic upon the system, will enrich the impoverished blood, and restore roses to the cheek.

A STATEN ISLAND school-teacher has just launched a yacht which he has christened "Rattan." It is a sort of birchbark.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

OLD pill boxes are spread over the land by the thousands after having been emptied by suffering humanity. What a mass of sickening, disgusting medicine the poor stomach has to contend with. Too much strong medicine. Prickly Ash Bitters is rapidly and surely taking the place of all this class of drugs, and is curing all the ills arising from a disordered condition of the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels.

YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER (to butcher)—"Are they succulent chops?" Butcher—"No, mum; they're mutton chops."

"I Love Her Better than Life."

Well, then, why don't you do something to bring back the roses to her cheeks and the light to her eyes? Don't you see she is suffering from nervous debility, the result of female weakness? A bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will brighten those pale cheeks and send new life through that wasting form. If you love her, take heed.

WHY is a good base-burner lamp like a good husband? Because it never goes out at night.

BETTER results are derived from Hall's Hair Renewer than from any similar preparation.

If you suffer with chills and fever, take Ayer's Ague Cure. It will cure you.

IT is only on the biggest scales that you can learn the weigh of the world.—*Texas Siftings.*

THERE IS A MEANS of Eradicating local disease of the skin that can be relied on, viz: GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

THERE is an increased movement in boots and shoes, the trade says. Evidently every body is going in for out-door exercise.

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

AN itching for notoriety is not enough to secure a nitch in the temple of Fame.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it.

"ALL the world's a stage," but the fare does not suit every body.

IF you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's.

AN attached couple that are always separating—a pair of shears.

SEE ad. Ozark College in another column.

WHEN is an umbrella like perspiration? When it passes through the pores.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. USE no other pill.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION CONTAINING PRICKLY ASH BARK AND PRICKLY ASH BERRIES SENNA-MANDRAKE-BUCHU AND OTHER EQUALLY EFFICIENT REMEDIES.

It has stood the Test of Years, in Curing all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, SICKHEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c disappear at once under its beneficial influence.

It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbids its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and as easily taken by children as adults.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO

Sole Proprietors,

St. Louis and Kansas City

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER KIDNEYS STOMACH AND BOWELS. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 1 DOLLAR

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.

12 DOLLARS each for New and Perfect SEWING MACHINES, Warranted five years. Sent on trial if desired. Buy direct and save $15 to $35. Organs given as premiums. Write for FREE circular with 1,000 testimonials from every State. GEORGE PAYNE & CO., 42 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

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HEADACHE
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BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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Best material, perfect fit, equals any $5 or $6 shoe, every pair warranted. Take none unless stamped "W. L. Douglas' $3.00 Shoe, Warranted." Congress, Button and Lace. Boys ask for the W. L. Douglas' $2.00 Shoe. Same styles as the $3.00 Shoe. If you cannot get these shoes from dealers, send address on postal card to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.



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DOES IT PAY!

Free catalogue tells what customers say: "This is the Great "Ohio" Well Drilling and Prospecting Machine. Drills all kinds earth and rock and pump cuttings to surface at each stroke!—Tests the water without taking out tools. Drives tubing or enlarges hole below it. Runs with wonderful ease, and drops tools 70 or 80 times a minute! Horse or steam power used. We also make machines and tools for boring large wells. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

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3 TON $55.00 4 TON 65.00

MANUFACTURERS OF WEEKS PATENT COMBINATION BEAM.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

HARTSHORN'S Shade Rollers THE BEST

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS, For all Sewing Machines. STANDARD GOODS ONLY. The Trade Supplied. Send for wholesale price list. BLELOCK M'F'G Co., 309 Locust st., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM HABIT absolutely cured, shortest possible time. New, infallible remedy. Not a particle pain or self-denial. Pay when cured. Handsome book free. DR. C. J. WEATHERBY, Kansas City, Mo.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 20 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$40 a day made with our WELL AUGER & DRILLS Address C. A. BROCKETT & CO., Catalogues free. Kansas City, Mo.

$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, DETROIT, MICH.

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

PENICK'S CORN EXTRACTOR cures BUNIONS. Druggists sell it, or by mail 25c. of W. R. PENICK, St. Joseph, Mo. CORNS

EDUCATIONAL.

UNION COLLEGE of LAW, Chicago. Fall Term begins Sept. 22. For circular add. H. BOOTH, Chicago.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn., in its 7 Departments—ACADEMICAL, LAW, ENGINEERING, PHARMACY, DENTAL, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL—offers superior advantages. Catalogue free. Address WILS WILLIAMS, SECRETARY.

OZARK COLLEGE.

A live school for both sexes. Designed to instruct those who live in this age, for the duties of life. Rates VERY LOW for the advantages offered. Matriculates last collegiate year, 290. Fall term begins September 7, 1886. For particulars, Catalogue and Ozark Advance, address the President, THOMAS TONEY, A. M., M. D., Greenfield, Mo.

A. N. K.—D. No. 1092

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Seven Men Instantly Killed, Two Locomotives Demolished and Cars Wrecked by a Collision on the Louisville & Nashville Road Between an Accommodation Train and a Wild Engine—The Victims.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 21.—One of the most terrible accidents that ever occurred on a Tennessee railroad, resulting in the loss of seven lives, took place one mile north of Duck River Station, on the Decatur division of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, last night, being caused by a collision between a wild engine and the Columbia passenger accommodation train.

The accommodation, which had about one hundred passengers on board, left this city at ten minutes past four o'clock yesterday afternoon in charge of M. A. Kidd, conductor pro tem. It ran at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and at 6:15 neared Duck River station, when the wild engine, which belonged to the Nashville & Florence railroad, and was being taken to Nashville to be repaired, dashed into it with terrible force as the train was entering a cut not far from the Rutherford creek bridge. The shock was terrific, and created the greatest consternation among the people on the passenger train. The tender of the latter was driven nearly through the baggage car, and both locomotives were totally wrecked. The escaping steam rendered it almost impossible for the passengers to see the engines, but an investigation was quickly made.

It was found that seven men had been instantly killed and that the coaches were greatly damaged.

The locomotive of the accomodation train was in charge of Henry E. Lanman, engineer, who was assisted by R. P. Brown, Jr., fireman. Both were discovered dead under the cab.

The wild engine was manned by Thaddeus D. Beech, engineer, and Patrick King, fireman, who were also dead when the searchers came upon them.

Besides Beech and King, Mr. Thomason, section boss on the Nashville & Florence railroad, and Albert B. Robinson, traveling passenger agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, were on the engine, and all perished.

Monroe W. Wilson, baggage-master was dead when discovered.

Rev. W. M. Green, of Columbia, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in that city, was severely stanned.

Among the passengers were Leslie E. Drake, Southern passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and Clif Kennedy, traveling passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. These gentlemen did not sustain any injury.

Intelligence of the disaster was telegraphed to Superintendent Geddes, who at once sent the wrecking car to the scene.

When the news reached Columbia the wildest excitement prevailed, and every available horse and vehicle in the city and vicinity was soon on the way to Duck River Station.

The bodies of the victims were removed from the wreck and taken to Columbia, where they are cared for by friends.

THE KILLED.

Henry E. Lanman, engineer of the accomodation train, forty-seven years old, leaves a widow, who resides in Columbia.

R. P. Brown, Jr., fireman of the accommodation train, twenty-three years of age and single.

Thaddeus D. Beech, engineer of the wild engine, thirty-seven years of age, single.

Patrick King, fireman on the wild engine, twenty-three years old, single.

Monroe W. Wilson, baggage-master on the accommodation train, was twenty-six years old, single.

Albert R. Robinson, traveling passenger agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad (Monon route,) twenty-seven years.

Mr. Thompson, section boss of the Nashville & Florence railroad.

Mr. Beech was considered one of the most reliable engineers in the employ of the company, and the officials are at a loss to account for the accident. It is supposed that Beech had failed to consult the time-card or his watch. He should have side-tracked his engine and waited for the train to pass.

The dead men were well known and popular, and their untimely fate has caused deep regret.

LATER—Dispatches received from the wreck state that the boiler of the wild engine exploded when the collision occurred, and that all except Lanman were so horribly scalded and burned that they could scarcely be identified.

SENTENCE APPROVED.

The Sentence of the Court-Martial in the Case of Commander Johnston Approved by Secretary Whitney—A Stinging Rebuke.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Whitney yesterday approved the finding of the court-martial which tried Commander L. H. Johnston, of the Boston Navy yard, on charges of scandalous conduct and disobedience of orders, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank and duty for the period of five years, on furlough pay, to retain his present number on the list of commanders in the navy, and to be publicly reprimanded in the general orders of the Secretary of the navy.

Secretary Whitney on concluding his review of the case, says: "It is apparent that Commander Johnston has reason to congratulate himself that he is not subjected to a sentence much more severe than the court saw fit to impose; but while approving the sentence as it stands, I consider it my duty to admonish this officer that the comparative leniency of the sentence must not be regarded by him as in any manner condoning the offenses of which he has been found guilty and which merit and hereby receive the emphatic condemnation and rebuke of the department."

The Oleomargarine Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In the Oleomargarine bill as passed by the Senate yesterday, the section as to penalty reads as follows: "Every person who knowingly sells or offers for sale, or delivers or offers to deliver any oleomargarine in other form than in wooden or paper packages as above described, or who packs in any package oleomargarine in any manner contrary to law, or who falsely brands any package or affixes a stamp on any package denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offense not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than two years.

A NEAT CAPTURE.

Six Men Arrested Upon the Charge of Wrecking a Train at Wyandotte Last April and Killing the Fireman and a Brakeman.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—The six Knights of Labor who wrecked the Missouri Pacific freight train at the Wyandotte curve on the morning of April 26 and caused the death of two employes, have been arrested and are now behind the bars. Their capture was the result of a well-laid plot by Thomas Furlong, chief of detectives of the Missouri Pacific. Five of the wreckers were taken into custody in Wyandotte County between ten o'clock Sunday night and dawn yesterday morning. Their names are George H. Hamilton, Robert Geers, Fred Newport, Mike Leary, William Vossen and Oliver J. Lloyd, and they were among the strikers during the late trouble on the Southwest system. Lloyd was decoyed to St. Louis by clever strategy and arrested on the train while returning to Kansas City with Brother Alfreds, a detective, who succeeded in becoming a member of the order and worked from him the complete story of how the murderous act was conceived and executed, and the names of the principals in the deed. Detectives Thomas Furlong, Frank Tutt and Sheriff James Ferguson, of Wyandotte County, met at Wyandotte Sunday night and started out shortly before ten o'clock. They went at once to Brooklyn park at Armourdale and arrested George H. Hamilton, who was acting as a special policeman at that resort. He was taken to the county jail, and after being safely lodged in a cell the warrant was read to him. At midnight the detectives surrounded the residence of Robert Geers, in Riverview, and arousing the inmates took their man into custody. The next arrest was that of Fred Newport, who lived in Kansas City, Kan., and before the sun was up the remaining two joined their friends in the Wyandotte County jail.

The story of how the capture was brought about is thoroughly interesting, and was related in detail last evening by Chief Detective Furlong, of St. Louis. He said the clue which led to the arrest of the prisoners was a gray wig which was found near the wreck the day of the accident, but its existence was kept a profound secret, except to a limited number. With much difficulty the detectives traced its ownership to a former theatrical man who lives in Wyandotte. The latter said George H. Hamilton, a switchman, had borrowed it from him on the evening of April 25, saying: "I am going to slug scabs." On the following afternoon he returned it, and as he left made the remark, "The thing is done, but for God's sake don't say any thing about it." This peculiar remark following so closely on the heels of the wreck convinced the detectives that they had struck a very important clue. Another suspicious circumstance was unearthed in a few days from this. A boatman who lives on the point near the Fowler packing house let a boat to six men just after dark on the 25th, who rowed up the river a short distance above the iron bridge and then crossed over to the Wyandotte side. He was able to identify three of them and their names were afterward secured. Following this came the throwing of a switch at Ramapo, a few miles above Wyandotte, and the derailing of a mail train. Detective Furlong found a man who had seen Oliver J. Lloyd, one of the strikers, throw the switch and on the strength of this he was arrested and incarcerated at Wyandotte. He became satisfied from Lloyd's association with Hamilton, Geers and Mike Leary, who had been identified as the ones who took the boat ride, that he was implicated in the wrecking of the freight.

Lloyd's case was called a week ago last Friday, and a continuance was secured. Bail was fixed at $1,500, and when the Scranton brother put up that amount in cool cash, he was much elated.

The detective had telegraphed to his superiors at St. Louis requesting the money, and it was sent to him at once. The prisoner was released on bail and got into a hack with the detective and was driven to the Union depot by a circuitous route. They were just in time to catch the Chicago & Alton St. Louis train, and boarded it with the intention of going to the latter city. Lloyd was induced to make the trip under the representation that he was going to meet other members of the committee, of which Brother Alfreds claimed to be a member. The object of the visit, he was told, was to consult with their attorney and determine on the line of defense.

Among the number was an alleged Col. Davis, of Chicago, the attorney on the side of the Knights of Labor. Lloyd explained the case and told about throwing the switch at Ramapo and wrecking the train at Wyandotte, and said it was his first idea to prove an alibi for the offense for which he had been arrested. He said he could get plenty of his friends to take an oath that he was in a certain place when the switch was thrown.

It was agreed that Brothers Alfreds and Lloyd should return, the latter to keep himself in hiding. They took the Missouri Pacific train last Friday night, and to the great surprise of Lloyd he was taken into a special car, the two being the only occupants. They entered the drawing room, and as the train pulled out of the depot the curtains were drawn and the pair sat down for a chat. At the west end of the yards Mr. Furlong and ten of his men boarded the train and made their way to the private car, the occupants of which they well knew. After the train left Pacific, they entered the door, and Lloyd was arrested.

Lloyd was at first inclined to consider the matter a huge joke, so completely had he been trapped by the detective's strategy. Finally he began to realize his mistake, and sat down and remained silent for some time. The train was rapidly thundering along toward the scene of the crime and a look came over his face which plainly showed that he was possessed of a feeling of terror. After a while the prisoner began to lose his stolid indifference, and by degrees was induced to talk the matter over. He spoke carelessly of the matter and said arrangements had been made to kill Vice-President Hoxie and Furlong had they come to Kansas City at the proper time last spring. The plot failed, however. The night's ride was devoid of sleep for the victim and most of the officers, and when the train reached Independence the special car was switched off on to a sidetrack. Lloyd remained in it under the guard of several officers and was not brought to Kansas City until last evening, after all his confederates had been captured.

Five Persons Probably Lost.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 20.—Last Tuesday, the day of the heavy northwest storm, a whortleberry picking party of five left here in a small sailboat for Fobico bay, three miles from the mouth of the river. They were Edward Burke, Mrs. Edward Burke, Mrs. John Holtz and infant son and George Dolan, aged twenty-five. They were supplied with provisions to last until Friday, when they were to return. No tidings have yet been received from them and it is feared that all were drowned.

William Harrigan is in jail at Detroit, charged with the Knoch quadruple murder.

ALBANY'S CELEBRATION.

A Gorgeous Procession, Representing All Nationalities, the Principal Feature of the Bi-Centennial Celebration at Albany, N. Y.,

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—As the sun rose over Albany this morning a National salute of thirty-eight guns ushered in the third day of the bi-centennial celebration. The event of the day was the Parade of all Nations The hour at which the procession was to start was nine o'clock. Long before that time the streets resounded with the strains of martial music and the tread of men marching to the rendezvous. It was an hour after the scheduled time when the head of the procession moved. The route was from South Pearl street, north on Pearl to Clinton avenue, to Perry street, to Central avenue, to Washington avenue, and thence to Eagle street, where the procession was dismissed.

Every dwelling-house and business building along the entire line of march was profusely decorated. The sidewalks on every street were crowded with men, women and children in holiday garb. Not only was all Albany on the streets, but visitors from all the surrounding country had come to swell the throng. Every boat and train brought fresh accessions to the multitude already within the city. The sightseers were not disappointed in their expectations, for the strong but friendly rivalry between the several nationalities represented in the procession resulted in making it a complete success.

The procession was formed under command of Colonel M. J. Severance, Grand Marshal, with an efficient staff. In the first division was a float bearing young women representing the various provinces of Holland, and dressed in typical costumes. Following was a float representing a windmill, with millers in peasant costume at work. In this division also marched the St. Andrews and Caledonian societies, arrayed in kilts and tartans, their stalwart breasts swelling with the pride aroused in their hearts by the inspiring strains of the bagpipe. In the second division were the French Canadians of Albany, Troy and Green Island, with a band from Plattsburgh. They bore the banners of the Jean Baptiste Societies. On a handsomely decorated float was a figure of St. John the Baptist, as a child, with a live lamb beside it. In carriages rode a number of gayly-dressed members of the LaCrosse and Snow-Shoe Clubs.

The Italians, who also marched in division, were preceded by an elaborately constructed float bearing a ship representing the Santa Maria, with a figure of Columbus, its commander, in all the bravery of the period in which he lived.

The third division marched beneath the green flag of Ireland. It comprised the Hibernian Rifle Corps, the St. Joseph and St. Marys societies, the Robert Emmet Association, Hibernians, United Irishman and branches of the Irish National League. One float, decorated in green and gold, bore aloft in its center a throne on which was seated a young lady representing Erin, while surrounding her were other young ladies, dressed in white and green, representing the four provinces and thirty-two counties of Ireland. Another float bore figures representing Emmett and Parnell, the former with his hands bound as a felon.

In the fourth division marched the Grant Club with fifty mounted men in red uniforms, 100 men in white uniforms and fifty in blue. At their head was borne a banner bearing the figures "306." In the fifth division were the Apollo and Cecilia Singing clubs.

EXTRADITION.

Provisions of the Amended Extradition Treaty With Great Britain.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The full text of the convention recently signed in London by Minister Phelps and the Earl of Rosebery, extending and adding to the treaty of 1842, has been made public with an explanatory letter from Minister Phelps. The convention extends the provisions of Article X. of the treaty of 1842 to four crimes not therein mentioned, as follows: Manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement or larceny involving the amount of fifty dollars or ten pounds, and malicious injuries to property whereby the life of any person shall be endangered if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both countries. It is also provided that the provisions of article X. shall apply to persons convicted of crimes named in the treaty of 1842 and the new convention, as well as to those charged before trial with the commission of them. The convention is not retroactive; no surrender is to be demanded for a political offense, and no trial is permitted for any other offense than the one for which extradition is requested until the person extradited has had opportunity to return to the State by which he was surrendered.

In his letter to the Secretary of State Mr. Phelps says it is understood between the two governments that the convention shall not stand in the way of a more elaborate treaty, if one is desired, but he expresses the opinion that a new treaty will not be necessary.

A Stolen Ride and a Horrible Death.

DENISON, Tex., July 21.—When the south-bound passenger train on the Missouri Pacific railroad, due here at two o'clock yesterday morning, was at Armstrong, Indian Territory, about twenty-five miles from this place, Conductor Brown discovered the remnants of a man's body attached to the brake beam of the sleeper. Closer investigation showed that some unfortunate person, who had sought a free ride to Texas on a brake beam, had lost his balance and fallen off, while his clothing caught, holding him so that he was literally whipped into shreds. His head was entirely gone, except one ear. His legs were also gone, except the skin. In short, with the exception of one hand and a forearm and part of the neck, there was nothing but the skin left to tell whether it was a man or an animal that had been flayed alive under the coach.

The Deed of Fiends.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 20.—Lewis Dick, a farmer of the town of Walkill, who lives just east of the Shawangunk Mountain, recently was paid $1,300, which he kept in the house. Last night thieves entered, drugged Dick and his wife and two children, secured the money, set fire to the house and fled. Fortunately the neighbors saw the flames and succeeded in extinguishing them. The inmates of the house were speedily restored to consciousness, with the exception of Mrs. Dick, who is in a precarious condition. Wagon tracks led from Dick's place toward the mountains. Officers are in pursuit of the thieves.

WESTERN KANSAS.

Interesting Gossip About Its Peculiarities and Characteristics.

Less than twenty years ago the western half of Kansas was marked on our school geographies as a part of the "Great American Desert." Scientific writers claimed that the soil never could produce any thing unless the land would be irrigated; but either they were wrong or great changes have taken place in the climate and soil. The "desert" is dotted all over with towns and the settler has gone over beyond the Colorado line. Immigration is pouring into this part of the country at such a rate that soon not a quarter-section of desirable land will remain untaken.

When a new county is to be settled the geographical center is determined, a town platted, and the boom begins; but the prospective county seat is not permitted to flourish in peace. Soon rival towns spring up in close proximity, claiming superior advantage and holding out extra inducements to the new ones. In Greeley County there are four towns aspiring to be the county seat and metropolis of the West. The two favorite endings for the names of towns are City and Center. There are Bird City, Garden City, New City, Leoti City, and Scott Center, Greeley Center, Smith Center, and many more of the same kind.

The country is very level, with few draws and no sloughs. Occasionally there are dry basins sunk several feet below the general level, that seem to be the beds of former ponds or small lakes. Entire sections can be selected where the greatest difference in elevation does not exceed eight or ten feet, and of which every foot can be cultivated.

Good water is obtained at a depth of from fifty-five to eighty feet in this county. Wells are dug and left unwalled, the ground being of such a nature that it does not cave in. At all the wells I have seen, and that is a good many, water is drawn by a rope passing over a pulley, with a bucket at each end.

One of the novel sights to be seen here is the mirage. On certain days and at certain periods in the day lakes and islands appear around the horizon with a distinctness that seems to be real. Cattle at a distance seem like gigantic monsters, with legs twenty feet long, stalking through tall grass and water; houses appear to be lifted away above the horizon and often resemble bird houses resting on the top of a pole; sometimes they are apparently surrounded by water; loaded wagons resemble ships sailing on a distant lake or a threshing machine moving along the road. Never before did I realize how deceiving must be the mirage to the weary, thirsty traveler of the desert until I rode over the prairie one calm, hot afternoon.

"Prairie schooners" can be seen going in every direction, their owners searching the country, as did the Bible patriarchs, for a suitable place where their flocks and herds could feed, until they find a spot that suits their fancy. The old frontiersman will say: "I have been in this Western country now for eleven years, and this is the best place I've struck yet." These old settlers say that the eastern part of the State was once just as this part now is. As soon as a man has settled on a claim, it is the best quarter in the community, and in his neighborhood are the best people, the deepest and richest soil, the heaviest grass and the sweetest water in the county, which is the banner county in the State.

Along the streams in the neighborhood of ranches, are hundreds of dead cattle decaying in the summer sunlight, and filling the air with a stench that is any thing but pleasant. Ranch cattle have no protection from the storms of winter except the creek banks, and no feed during the whole year but prairie grass. When this is covered with snow, as was the case last winter, the poor cattle must starve and freeze to death. Of course the same thing would happen in the East, under the same circumstances.

The people coming into these new counties are industrious, energetic, intelligent and many are well educated. Not a few schoolma'ams are living on their claims, showing pluck and courage able to overcome as great difficulties as any found in the school room.—*Leoti City (Kan.) Cor. Chicago Journal.*

An Irish Lad's Career.

The history of John Lannon, of Alexandria, Va., who recently died, is worth repeating. He came from Ireland with his mother when a child, and early had to work for a living. He got a place in the store of Joseph Broders, who, when the Federal troops occupied Alexandria in 1861, ran away, leaving young Lannon, then sixteen old, in charge. Broders hoped that the boy would sell the goods in stock and make an honest return of the proceeds, he was therefore much surprised when he returned at the end of three years to find that John had increased the business, and had on hand a larger stock of goods than when Broders ran away, and had made six thousand dollars, which he had in bank. The merchant gave young Lannon half of the money and took him into partnership, and before he died John had accumulated one hundred thousand dollars, built the opera house at Alexandria, and the largest wharf there, and was one of the most respected citizens of the town.—*N. Y Sun.*

—An oil well in the Puente ranch, near Los Angeles, Cal., has been producing fifty barrels a day. A few days ago the borers sunk the well to a lower depth, striking a new stream of immense strength, which threw the apparatus out of the hole with great violence, hurling a man sixty feet in the air. He escaped with his life by catching on the top of a derrick. The well threw out five hundred or six hundred barrels of oil in a few minutes.—*San Francisco Call.*

—The copper penny is an unknown article in Deadwood.—*Deadwood Tribune.*

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—Into a pound of soft soap dissolve one ounce of carbolic acid crystals, and it becomes an excellent remedy for lice on animals when they are washed in warm water with the aid of the soap.—*N. Y. Times.*

—One drop of the oil of sassafras applied to the injured part will, it is said, instantly stop the pain and swelling of the bite or sting of any poisonous insect, bee, wasp, hornet, spider or mosquito.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Tomato soup: To one quart of boiling water add one quart of tomatoes; boil again and put in one teaspoonful of soda; as soon as it has ceased foaming, add one pint of milk, four rolled crackers, butter, pepper and salt, and serve very hot.—*The Household.*

—Pigeons will not look at lettuce, chickweed or other green stuff thrown down on the floor of their fly or loft; but if it is fastened securely by means of a bit of wire or cord a few inches off the floor, so they can just reach it, they will help themselves to as much as is good for them.—*Troy Times.*

—Tutti frutti: One quart of rich cream, one and one-half ounces of sweet almonds, chopped fine, one-half pound of sugar; freeze and when sufficiently congealed add one-half pound of preserved fruits, with a few white raisins chopped, and finely sliced citron. Cut the fruit small and mix well with the cream. Freeze like ice cream. Keep on ice until required.—*Boston Globe.*

—There was a great rage in favor of cooking or steaming feed for live stock of all kinds some years ago, but after full experience and many scientific tests, it has been conclusively proven that steaming good, wholesome food is rather more detrimental than useful, even for feeding hogs. Steaming some gives value to damaged hay, roots, etc., when mixed with a liberal allowance of ground feed, but the steaming probably costs more than its returns.—*American Agriculturist.*

—Bathe the horse's shoulder with cold water or brine as quick as the collar comes off, before the sweat begins to dry, and rub off the collar and saddle pieces with a moist cloth. This will prevent sore shoulders. All changes of food should be gradual, but in proportion to the work. Heavily taxed muscles makes demands on the stomach, hence, increase the food after work begins, never in anticipation. A horse fed up before he is called to work gets soft and fat.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Cottage pudding: Two eggs, one cup of sugar, butter, size of a walnut, one-half cup of milk, one and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking power. Bake in a loaf like a cake twenty minutes and serve with lemon sauce. Two eggs, yelks of, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one tablespoonful of cornstarch. Beat eggs and sugar till light, add grated rind and juice of one lemon. Stir the whole into three gills of boiling water, and cook until sufficiently thick for the table.—*The Caterer.*

CANNING FRUIT.

Interesting and Timely Information for Provident Housekeepers.

Canning fruit is such a simple process that it seems strange that it should ever prove so troublesome and risky. Failures are generally due to defective jars or rubbers. These latter, after a season or two, lose their elasticity and become so loose as to be of no avail in excluding the air. The first step in canning should be to see that the jars are sweet and clean, the rubbers whole and close-fitting, and the top in good working order. Place two jars in a dish with a folded towel saturated with cold water under them. Put a silver spoon in each jar. Use a can-filler (which is a tin with sloping sides and no bottom, fitting into the top of the jar) and a ladle, or a small pitcher, if you have no can-filler. When the fruit is ready fill the jar full, move the spoon around to let out the air, and remove it; then fill the jar to overflowing with juice, and screw on the top as speedily as possible. When all are full, wash the jars and wipe them dry, give the tops an additional turn as the glass cools and contracts and loosens them, then turn them upside down to stand over night. Label the jars, put them in a cool, dark closet, and if the work is properly done you will never hear a single fizzle. After the fruit is used the rubber will be kept in better condition if it is put, clean and dry, inside the jar, which should also be thoroughly cleansed and put away with the top screwed on.

A good rule for canning most fruits is a pound of sugar and a cup of water for every three pounds of fruit. Make the sirup and cook the fruit in it until tender and well heated through. Use a porcelain or granite kettle, and a silver or wooden spoon.

A correspondent of the *Housekeeper* gives the following table showing the time required to cook different fruits for canning, and the amount of sugar required:

	Time for boiling fruit—Minutes.	Quant. sugar to quart—Ounces.
Cherries	5	6
Raspberries	6	4
Blackberries	6	6
Strawberries	8	8
Plumbs	10	10
Whortleberries	5	8
Pie-plant, sliced	10	8
Small, sour pears, whole	30	4
Bartlett pears, halved	20	6
Peaches	8	4
Peaches, whole	15	4
Pine apples, sliced	15	6
Siberian crab-apple	25	8
Sour Apples, quartered	10	5
Ripe currants	6	8
Wild grapes	10	8
Tomatoes	20	0
Gooseberries	8	8
Quinces, sliced	15	10

—*Farm and Fireside.*

—Mr. Boyd Winchester, Consul-General of the United States to Switzerland, thinks that he has discovered some cheeses in that country that are two hundred years old. That is impossible. When cheeses have advanced to that age they have become chestnuts.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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