Chase County Courant.

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

VOLUME XIII. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1887. NUMBER 15.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE Senate met on the 4th, and as soon as the journal was read Senator Cullom announced the death of Senator Logan, and on his motion out of respect to the memory of deceased the Senate adjourned....The House met and after the resignation of Mr. Hewitt, as a member from New York city, the death of Senator Logan was announced and the House adjourned.

IN the Senate on the 5th Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill granting a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of General Logan. Mr. McPherson offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the indebtedness os the Pacific railroads to the Government January 1, 1887, which brought on quite a debate, and was finally passed over. The conference report on the Interstate Commerce bill was then debated until adjournment. ...In the House the Indian Appropriation bill was finally passed. It appropriates $5,115,000. The Military Academy bill also passed. The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of James W. Reid, of the Fifth North Carolina district. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill for the consolidation of certain bureaus of the Navy Department and then adjourned.

IN the Senate on the 6th Mr. Manderson stated that a stronger and more urgent demand should be made against Mexico for the killing of Captain Crawford while in pursuit of Geronimo and introduced a bill for the relief of Crawford's heirs. The Senate then took up and agreed to Mr. McPherson's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads, and then passed the bill granting a pension of $2,000 to the widow of General Logan. A bill offered by Mr. Vest increasing the pension of the widow of General F. P. Blair to $2,000 a year was also passed. The Interstate Commerce bill was then taken up and debated until adjournment....In the House, in Committee of the Whole, the bill was considered for the permanent improvement of the Erie and Oswego canals. At the expiration of the morning hour the House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Reorganization bill, which was debated until adjournment.

IN the Senate on the 7th a bill passed to settle and adjust the claims of any State for expense incurred for defense of the United States. Several private bills passed. The House bill providing for a school of instruction of Fort Riley, Kan., was amended by appropriating $30,000 for Fort D. A. Russell and $55,000 for Fort Robinson, Neb., and passed. The Interstate Commerce bill was laid over till Monday. After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday....In the House the Senate bill amending the act providing for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian reservations in Nebraska and Kansas was passed. The House in Committee of the Whole devoted most of the day to private bills and passed about a dozen. At the evening session forty-two pension bills passed, including one granting a pensibn of $50 per month to the widow of General Durbin Ward.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE statement of the National debt for December showed a total debt of $1,726,083,392, less cash items, available for reduction, of $341,902,564, making the total debt $1,341,984,496. The decrease for December was $9,358,202. The total cash in the treasury December 31 was $444,915,788.

THE President has commuted to five years' imprisonment the death sentence of John W. Parrott, of Arkansas, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged January 14.

THE Second Comptroller at Washington recently decided that sunstroke acts the same as wounds in the securing of bounty to discharged soldiers.

THE President resumed his official duties on the morning of the 4th. He was still suffering from rheumatic pains but seemed to be improving steadily.

A PRIVATE telegram was received at Washington on the 5th, stating that Secretary Lamar was married at ten o'clock on that morning to Mrs. Holt, at Macon, Ga.

THE bill granting Mrs. Logan a pension of $3,000 annually passed the Senate without a dissenting voice on the 6th.

A WASHINGTON special lately said that the names of Congressmen holding "calls" on Union Pacific would soon be published, and there was much alarm in certain circles. It was rumored that over $2,000,000 can be traced to members as having been paid by the railroad to secure the passage of the Funding bill. One Congressman is said to have received $250,000.

IT was learned on very good authority at Washington a short time ago that the President had no intention of calling an extra session of Congress.

THE lunacy proceedings instituted by Prof. Emmons against Weltha A. Emmons, his wife, were continued in the old circuit court room at Washington on the 7th. There was such a pressure for admittance that the deputy marshal was obliged to close the door, and refused entrance to all who were not in some way connected with the case.

THE Government expected to begin preliminary proceedings against the Bell Telephone company in Boston in a short time.

THE EAST.

ARCHBISHOP KIRBY wrote recently from Rome to Mr. Moriarity, of Syracuse, N. Y., and said that the Pope was enjoying good health, but the reigning authorities continued to wage an implacable war against the Church and all its sacred institutions.

SEVENTY-FIVE glass manufacturers, representing all sections of the country, met in Pittsburgh, Pa., a short time ago and formed the American Association of Flint and Lime Glass Manufacturers. There was no discussion of prices or wages.

HAZZAN H. WHEEL, assignee of Martin Kalbfleisch & Sons, of New York, filed the schedules of the firm a short time ago in the Court of Common Pleas. They show liabilities of $678,116, with contingent liabilities of $97,483, or a total of $775,600 with nominal assets amounting to $378,895.

A RECENT dispatch said that an epidemic of small-pox was feared in Brooklyn and that a vigorous course of action was being applied.

WILLIAM EARL, proprietor of the largest cider mills in New Jersey, committed suicide recently at his place near Newark, by hanging himself.

A RECENT New York special said that John Baird, the Scotch engineer who superintended the construction of the elevated railroad of that city and accumulated a large fortune, had received a decree in his favor in his long contest with his wife and children, who had tried to keep him in an insane asylum while they spent his money.

ANOTHER strike was recently threatened on the lines of the Brooklyn City and the Broadway street railway lines, owing to the position taken by Presidents Lewis and Beers in the matter of time tables.

THE wages question at the Edgar Thompson steel works at Pittsburgh, Pa., has been finally settled by the arbitration committee, and work will be resumed in all departments. The new scale advances wages on a general average ten per cent. These works employ over 3,000 men.

A PECULIAR case was begun in the Superior Court at Boston on the 7th, being the suit of Maurice S. Fitzgerald, a Catholic clergyman, against Archbishop Williams, to recover damages for being, as he claims, wrongfully deposed from his position. The Archbishop, upon charges of immorality, ordered him into seclusion and meditation. He declined to obey and was suspended.

THE Democrats of the Ninth Wisconsin district recently nominated Dr. Samuel Johnson for the long and Joseph Bardeen for the short term in Congress, made vacant by Mr. Price's death.

IT was reported a short time ago that the police of New York were going to dig a trench six feet deep, twelve feet wide and fifty feet long in search of a woman who was supposed to have been murdered by her husband.

THE funeral services of Horatio Potter, late Bishop of New York, were held at old Trinity Church on the morning of the 7th. Rev. Dr. Dix led the services.

THE WEST.

ON the 4th a fast train on the Baltimore & Ohio railway, which left New York for Chicago, collided with an eastern-bound freight eleven miles east of Tiffin, O. Fire broke out in the wreck and the screams of the wounded and dying were terrible. At least fifteen persons were killed or burned to death.

A SPECIAL from Chicago on the 4th said that a frightful accident occurred near Pewaukee that evening. The east bound passenger train, which arrives at six o'clock, when passing the mammoth ice house which borders Pewaukee lake at this point, ran into a sleigh of icemen, and instantly killed three and fatally injured several others.

PROMPTLY at twelve o'clock on the 4th the twentieth session of the Nebraska Legislature was inaugurated. In the Senate George D. Mickeljohn, Republican, of Fullerton, was elected President without opposition. In the House N. V. Harlan, of York, was elected Speaker by a vote of 71 to 27 over Matt Miller, the Democratic candidate.

THE Nebraska Legislature had a very quiet day on the 5th. The organization was completed and subordinate positions filled.

BOTH houses of the Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City on the 5th. The House elected Dr. E. A. Donelan, of Buchanan, Democrat, temporary Speaker, and Mr. Bentley, of St. Louis, was unanimously elected temporary Chief Clerk. After reading the roll of members-elect and swearing them in the House adjourned. In the Senate the only business done was swearing in the members.

A COMMITTEE of Western railway managers was in session at Chicago on the 5th with a view to taking up the question of what restrictions was to be put upon the issue of passes to merchants, manufacturers and shippers along their several lines.

THE north end of the new addition to Pillsbury elevator at Minneapolis, Minn., which has recently been added to the elevator, fell in. Over 60,000 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat was distributed over the Manitoba tracks, mixed with splinters and snow. The roof was still hanging. Several men who were working about the elevator escaped without injury.

GOVERNOR DAWES, of Nebraska, delivered his bi-ennial message to the Legislature in joint session on the afternoon of the 6th. The present indebtedness of the State is only $450,000.

IN the Missouri House of Representatives on the 6th, J. W. Alexander was elected Speaker. After electing a lot of minor officers the House adjourned. The Senate elected D. A. Ball, of Pike, President pro tem., and A. T. Coker, of Cape Girardeau, Secretary. After electing several subordinate officers, the Senate adjourned without waiting for the Governor's message.

ARMOUR & CO., the well known packers of Chicago and Kansas City, through their agent at Washington were recently awarded the contract for furnishing 137,000 pounds of bacon at the Pawnee Indian Agency at 6¾ cents per pound.

THE Democratic caucus at Jefferson City on the 6th re-nominated Senator Cockrell to be his own successor.

A RECENT special from Detroit, Mich., said that George Weidman, the crack pitcher of the Kansas City base ball club, had been severely bitten by a dog in that city.

IN the criminal court at St. Louis on the 7th, counsel for Fotheringham applied for a reduction of his client's bail. He was indicted on two charges, and the court fixed the bail in each case at $800. The original amount was $20,000, $10,000 in each case.

THE annual banquet of the Jackson Club, in celebration of the birthday of Andrew Jackson, was held at Columbus, O., on the night of the 7th. Judge Thurman, Congressman Lawler and other leading Democrats made speeches.

THE SOUTH.

GEORGE HILL, one of the commissioners of La Salle County, Texas, and a leading citizen of the town of Twohig, was assassinated at Cotulla, Tex., recently. Mr. Hill was an important witness at the coroner's inquest on the killing of Sheriff McKinney. He was shot three times, but lived long enough to state that his assassins were Captain Silas Hay and Frank R. Hall. The officers are scouring the country for the murderers.

THERE was a smart shake at Charleston, S. C., on the morning of the 4th, and two sharper shocks at Summerville. No injury.

VICTOR TARDE, a member of the Old Guard of Napoleon I., died a short time ago in Medina County, Tex., aged ninety.

A CONSTRUCTION train on the Alabama & Great Southern railroad, near Chattanooga, Tenn., recently struck a cow, left the rails, went down an embankment and was wrecked, the engineer and fireman being killed.

A RECENT special from Natchez, Miss., said that Nelson Newman was fatally shot by J. S. Robertson, both prominent planters, residing near Trinity, La. The cause is said to have been an old feud.

AT a meeting held recently at Annapolis, Md., of the directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, the report showed that the company was in a bad way financially, and that unless aid could be procured from either the State or the Government the canal would have to be closed. The canal runs from Cumberland, Md., to Alexandria, Va., and has never been a paying property

A FORT WORTH, Tex., paper of a recent date made the following estimate of the number of destitute families in the drouth-stricken region of Texas: Callahan County, 50; Parker, 100; Taylor, 200; Palopinto, 250; Coleman, 150; Jack, 300; Stephens, 350; Runnels, 200; Jones, 225; Shackleford, 150; Haskell, 30; Young, 150; Brown, 400; Eastland, 500; Comanche, 500; Nolan, 50; Fisher, 100; Frath, 150; Morton, 10, and Hardeman, 150.

GENERAL.

SIX soldiers were killed by the gas explosion at Cambridge barracks, Portsmouth, Eng. Twenty-one were found and extricated from the ruins of the barracks. All the rescued were more or less injured.

TWO thousand extra men were employed in the Berlin post-office for the New Year delivery. The number of letters handled was over 6,000,000.

RUSSIA has concluded arrangements for obtaining from Herzents, of Paris, a loan of 75,000,000 francs. The money is to be expended in constructing a canal from the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Perekop, in the Black Sea, across the neck of land joining the Crimea to the main land to the sea of Azof, in order to afford a direct water route from the river Don to the Black Sea.

THE losses by fire in the United States for the month of December amounted to $11,200,000, and for the year to $116,600,000. This is larger than ever recorded.

A DESPERATE fight took place recently at Nuevo Laredo, Mex., between the guardes rurales and about fifty smugglers from the American side conveying about $20,000 worth of goods into the interior. The result was ten dead smugglers and three dead guards, with the goods in the hands of the authorities.

PATTI made her first appearance in the City of Mexico on the night of the 5th and was showered with roses.

AN epidemic of typhoid fever was raging at Clermont Ferrand, France, a short time ago. Eighteen hundred persons out of a population of 40,000 had been attacked. It is supposed that the epidemic was started by impure water.

GENERAL BOULANGER, French Minister of War, recently ordered 200,000 new melinite shells.

THE gate keepers of the military prison at Madrid, Spain, recently decamped with some fugitive sergeants, of whom there were nine. No trace of them can be found. The escape caused a sensation, giving evidence of intrigues by the revolutionary party.

TELEGRAMS of a recent date from Mendoza, Argentine Republic, said that there were four cases of cholera in the city and nineteen in the hospital. The hospital patients are persons from the country. The epidemic continued to decline.

A RECENT Ottawa, Ont., special said that several important cases of smuggling were being settled by the Minister of Customs. They involved several New York and Chicago houses.

IT was officially stated a short time ago that 405 persons were burned to death in the incendiary fire which destroyed the reserved enclosure in the People's Park at Madras, India.

THE LATEST.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A special from Springfield, Ill., says: "In conversation with some members of the Live Stock Commission yesterday, it was made clear that they are prepared to defend their action, not only with reference to the Shufeldt distillery cattle, but in every other matter pertaining to that corporation with the Bureau of Animal Industry. In the draft of the letter, which the Governor has requested the commission to frame in reply to Commissioner Colman's, they will assert their entire and faithful observance of every article of their agreement with the bureau, and will point out that the acts of which Colman complains are authorized in terms by the rules and regulations of the bureau. Colman's letter is regarded not so much as a bona fide stricture upon the commission and its conduct, although some color may have been given to it by the more or less incorrect reports of the agents of the bureau. The real object of the letter is construed as an attack upon the Miller bill and especially upon the commission feature of that measure. If that bill should become a law it would delegate the Bureau of Animal Industry to a subordinate place under the control of the commission.

LINCOLN, Neb. Jan. 7.—The inauguration of the new State officers took place yesterday at four o'clock, immediately after the delivery by Governor Dawes of his biennial message, and the House then adjourned until Monday. The Governor's message showed that the State debt had been reduced $50,000 within the last ten years and was now $449,200. The assessment of property in the State amounted to $142,900,000, an increase of $20,000,000 in two years. The estimate for the operating expenses of the State Government for the next two years, together with the expense of maintaining the State institutions and of necessary additional building, was placed at $2,049,000. The message also recommended an increase in the capacity of several of the State institutions and the establishment of an intermediate penitentiary or State reformatory; the creation of a State board of charities and reforms with a State board of health; an amendment to the militia law providing for an annual encampment of ten days' duration, and provision for a geological survey of the State for the development of the coal interests. Governor Thayer's inaugural followed the beaten track. There was no important business transacted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Timothy Hogan, the stevedore who has done all of the work of the Monarch Line Steamship Company, and is one of the directors, on Wednesday began a friendly suit at Trenton to protect his interest in accumulatad claims against the company amounting to $100,000. A libel for that amount was placed on the steamer Lydian Monarch, which was to sail to-day. Her sailing was deferred until Saturday, in hopes that a satisfactory settlement may be made meanwhile.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A Railroad Decision.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners recently rendered the following decision in the matter of the complaint of the citizens of Neosho Rapids, Melvern and Quenemo vs. the Southern Kansas Railroad company: "On July 6, there were filed petitions of each of the above towns requesting the board to use their influence with the respondent company to run two trains each way daily on the Southern Kansas between Ottawa and Emporia, making the round trip each day. The number of petitions and the size and importance of the towns from whence they come have led us to a very careful investigation of the situation in order to accommodate said committees if we could see our way clear to do so without injustice, but as yet we are unable to see how we can reasonably make an order directing the operating on that line of an additional train. A report of the auditor of the Kansas City & Emporia railroad from Ottawa to Emporia, for the nine months ended September 30, 1886, shows the total expenses to have been $50,648.86. Total earnings for same period, $33,101.99. Deficit, $17,546.87. In view of the present condition of the earnings and expenses of said road we cannot justly require the company to run and operate an additional train at the present time."

Miscellaneous.

A NUMBER of Grand Army posts in the State passed resolutions of regret at the death of General Logan, and of condolence and sympathy for Mrs. Logan.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BRADFORD has filed papers in the United States Supreme Court in a case brought by him against the "Endowment and Benevolent Association of Kansas." This court will decide whether the institution is doing a legal insurance business, and will also test the constitutionality of chapter 131 of the insurance laws. The case was first brought in the district court of Lyon County against the company when the new insurance law was passed regulating life insurance associations. This association continued to do business without complying with the provisions of that law. Suit was brought in the name of the State to dissolve the corporation. The constitutionality of chapter 131, laws of Kansas, 1885, was questioned in the trials below, and the decision was in favor of the validity of that statute, which the Supreme Court will now have to pass upon.

IN anticipation of the annexation of No Man's Land to Kansas, Richfield is agitating the creation of a new land district with Richfield as the point where the office should be located.

THE report of Superintendent of Public Instruction Lawhead shows that the school population of Kansas for 1886 was 497,785; an increase over the previous year of 36,741. The estimated value of school property is $6,592,757, and the number of school buildings is 6,791. The total amount paid out for school expenses, including teachers' salaries, was $3,849,017.59. The report shows that there is in the treasury uninvested $80,672.69, and how this and any other accruing surplus is to be invested is the problem soon to be solved. The Superintendent says: "The States that have tried the plan of furnishing text books to pupils free, the district owning them and permitting the use of them by the pupils under certain definite regulations, are well satisfied with this method of supplying their schools with books. Every year more and more districts adopt the plan, on account of the great economy to the patrons of the schools."

MAIL service has not yet been put on the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic railroad.

SUIT has been brought against United States Marshal W. C. Jones, by the county attorney of Leavenworth County to procure about $5,000, which Mr. Jones failed to account for when he retired from the office of warden of the penitentiary. This deficiency grew out of the defalcation of J. C. Pusey, chief clerk of the penitentiary under Warden Jones' administration. When Colonel Jones retired he left accounts against the bondsmen of Chief Clerk Pusey, but the attorneys prosecuting the case claim that the State can not accept these receipts, inasmuch as the State in no way recognizes the bondsmen of Pusey, but merely the bondsmen of ex-Warden Jones. They claim that the law holds him accountable for Chief Clerk Pusey's defalcation, and he in turn must hold Pusey's bondsmen for the amount.

A PETITION was recently circulated at Topeka asking the Governor to pardon Howard Melhado, who is at present serving out a sentence of 180 days in the county jail for violating the Prohibitory law. Several clergymen of the city signed it.

GEORGE FRAZIER, sixty-five years old, was ground to pieces by a switch engine on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluff r oad, near Atchison the other afternoon. He was walking on the track, and being deaf and closely muffled did not hear the engineer's warning whistle. He was a man of family, and had lived in that locality for twenty years.

A MAN who gave his name as Thomas Allen recently presented a draft for $4,000 at the Newton Commercial Bank for collection. The draft was drawn by Zachary & Co., of Prairieville, Iowa, on the Union National Bank, of Chicago. Having his suspicions aroused by the looks of the draft, the banker telegraphed the drawers, asking the amount of the draft, and in a few hours received the reply that it was drawn for four dollars. In the meantime Allen, having previously taken a deposit slip for the draft, had disappeared. Later the bank was drawn on by Allen through a McPherson bank for the amount of the draft and immediately wired the bank officers at that place to have him arrested.

A PETITION was recently circulated in Scott County, asking the submission to a vote the proposition of subscribing $100,000 in bonds to the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic railway.

J. P. POMEROY, of Atchison, is the heaviest tax payer in Graham County, his taxes for the present year being over $1,000.

THE Senate has confirmed Colonel Moonlight, of Leavenworth, as Governor of Wyoming Territory.

A YOUNG man named Dewain, living about four miles from Larned, while hunting the other Sunday, pointed the muzzle of the gun toward the ground, and placing the stock against his stomach adjusted the cap. The gun was prematurely discharged, and Dewain sustained injuries from the effects of which he died. He was about twenty-three years old.

LAID TO REST.

Funeral of the Late Senator John A. Logan.

Impressive Services in the United States Senate Chamber—A Magnificent Funeral Cortege—The Cemetery and Tomb.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Great crowds made their way yesterday morning through the heavy fog toward the capitol to view the remains of Senator Logan. The time of lying in state was too short to give an opportunity for all to pass by. At eleven o'clock the doors were closed to the general public and while two ranks of Grand Army men filed on either side of the bier the undertaker screwed down the lid of the casket. A delegation of friends from Chicago arrived a few minutes later and the casket was reopened to enable them to take a last look at the body. At 12:10 o'clock the pallbearers took their places and conveyed the casket to the Senate chamber. The hall had been tastefully draped and the chair of the dead Senator covered with crape. The clerk's desk was almost hidden in a bank of floral emblems. The Senators had come in singly or in pairs and taken their seats. At 11:45, clad in the silken robes of office, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices Bradley, Gray, Harland, Field and Matthews and the officers of the Supreme Court, the members of the House of Representatives, the members of the diplomatic corps and the representatives of the Administration, Secretaries Bayard, Endicott and Whitney and Attorney General Garland, entered and took seats. The President was not able to be present on account of the inclement weather and the chair assigned to him was left vacant. The galleries were thoroughly filled.

THE FAMILY ENTERS.

At twelve o'clock a hush fell over the assemblage and as the procession of mourners entered every occupant of a seat upon the floor rose to his feet. Mrs. Logan, heavily veiled, supported by her son, John A. Logan, Jr., Major and Mrs. Tucker, their son Logan Tucker, Cornelius and James N. Logan, brothers of the General, Miss Andrews, fiancee of John A. Logan, Jr., and Mary Brady, a friend of the family, composed the mourning procession. They were ushered to seats upon the left front. Following the mourners came the funeral procession, headed by the Rev. Dr. Newman, the officiating clergyman. They formed in two lines as they came within the bar, between which passed the pallbearers of Grand Army men bearing the casket. The honorary pallbearers and the Congressional committee were conducted to seats on the left center. Senator Sherman and Speaker Carlisle occupied the chairs at the President's desk and the clergy were at the desk of the secretaries.

SERVICES FOR THE DEAD.

The solemn services were begun by the reading of the Ninetieth Psalm by Bishop Andrews. Dr. Butler then read as the burial services a portion of the fifteenth Corinthians. A prayer was offered by Dr. Tiffany. The silence of the great assemblage was most impressive, broken as it was only by the uncontrollable sobs of the widow. At the conclusion of the prayer some selections from the funeral service of the Episcopal Church were read by Rev. Dr. Butler, and then the funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. Newman.

Mrs. Cleveland occupied a front seat in the reserved gallery. On her right sat Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Endicott and Mrs. Vilas. The diplomatic corps was fully represented.

BORNE TO THE HEARSE.

The proceedings were closed with the benediction and then the presiding officer, Senator Sherman, directed that the funeral procession be reformed under the direction of the sergeant-at-arms. This order was the signal for the withdrawal of Mrs. Logan and the sorrowing members of her family, who rose and left the chamber by one of the northern doors. The members of the Loyal Legion next withdrew. The coffin was then borne out, attended by the chief mourners. The Supreme Court judges next passed out and then the Senators and Representatives and in a few minutes the Senate chamber and galleries were emptied of the immense throng. On the plaza east of the Capitol were ranged the carriages which were to bear the various committees and invited guests to the cemetery. Behind these were enfiled the military organizations which were to form the escort, standing at parade rest. Upon the high marble steps leading to the Senate and House wings were masses of people who had been unable to obtain entrance to the building. As the casket, preceded by the pall bearers, General Sherman, Roscoe Conkling, Senator Stanford, Postmaster General Vilas, General Fairchild, C. H. Andrews, Colonel Grant, General M. D. Leggett, Dr. McMillan and General Black, was borne slowly down the steps of the eastern front the marine band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Headed by the marine band playing a dirge, the procession, lead by Lieutenant General Sheridan, commenced its march to the burial ground.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

At 3:40 o'clock the large bell at the cemetery began to toll and the head of the procession passed slowly through the entrance to the accompaniment of a funeral air from the artillery band. General Sheridan, accompanied by an orderly, came in advance and took up a position at the tomb, where he was joined by General Ordway and staff. Standing near the head of the casket Department Chaplain Swallow began to read the burial service of the G. A. R. Surrounding the casket stood members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, army officers of high rank and gray-haired veterans of the war with uncovered heads, while in a low but distinct voice the chaplain read the simple but solemn service. When he had finished the Rev. Dr. Newman stepped forward and in an impressive manner, delivered the Lord's prayer and concluded with the benediction. The band played softly as the pallbearers stepped forward and bore the casket into the vault.

THE CEMETERY AND TOMB.

The Rock Creek cemetery, in which the body of the deceased Senator will temporarily repose, joins the United States Soldiers' Home grounds, and is the oldest burial ground in the district, having been used since 1719.

A CHICAGO SENSATION.

A Billionaire Miss Elopes With a Dapper Dude—Society Greatly Shocked.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Fashionable society circles and the leading clubs, like the Calumet, Union and Chicago, are all excited over a sensational elopement, which the prominence and wealth of the parties interested has caused to be totally suppressed in the papers here. Mrs. H. O. Stone, the leader of the haut ton set, who has a salon after the Paris fashion in her palatial Prairie avenue home, and the relict of the late Horatio O. Stone, the millionaire real estate dealer, who left an estate now worth $3,000,000, has a daughter, Miss Althea, aged sixteen, who made her debut this season and was just home for the holidays from the fashionable and exclusive young ladies' seminary at Ogantz, N. Y. Mrs. Stone receives on a raised dais, fashioned like a throne, and her salon is the Mecca toward which votaries of fashion from butterfly centers of New York and Washington wing their flight. In her set Mrs. Marshal Field, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mrs. Runion, Mrs. N. K. Fairbanks, and among the male votaries of fashion Judge Joshua C. Knickerbocker, Will S. Crosby and other club men. Will Cunningham, son of William Cunningham, a La Salle street insurance broker, is called the king of the Chicago dudes. He went from here East with Oscar Wilde and returned in knee breeches, his hair parted in the middle, a No. 10 cuff around his neck and his mustache in curl papers. Miss Althea Stone is a bright, beautiful blonde, who has been reared with the utmost care and for whom her mother had laid great plans for the future. Monday afternoon Miss Althea attended a luncheon given by Miss Bryan, at 2909 Michigan avenue, and in the evening a cotillion given by Miss Blanche Hanford, a schoolmate. Her demeanor was distrait and nervous, but she was the acknowledged belle of the occasion. While the music of the orchestra was yet pulsating through the rose-odored and amber-tinted air of the parlors and the cotillion party was breaking up Miss Althea gave her young hostess and friend a kiss in which was no trace of guile, descended the marble steps, and, as was thought, entered the carriage. But it was not the elegant Stone equipage, but a carriage that the wily Willie Cunningham had ready, and neither of the truants has been heard from since. A letter was found in the dainty boudoir of the guileless miss stating that she had fled with her adored and adorable Willie. Mrs. Stone went from one fit into another. Her fashionable lady friends were at her bedside all night.

THE HAMILTON TRIAL

The Evidence All In and the Speech-Making About to Commence.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7.—The *Times* says this morning that the evidence is all in in the Hamilton case at Wyandotte and at two o'clock to-day the instructions will be handed to the jury and the speech-making will begin and, probably, last till Saturday night. Colonel R. S. MacDonald, of St. Louis, will make the opening speech for the State. He will be followed by Mr. Hutchings and Major Warner for the defense. Then Mr. Waggener will speak for the State. Ex-Governor Johnson will close for the defense and Judge Laughlin for the State. The defense closed yesterday morning with testimony tending to corroborate the evidence intended to show an alibi for Geers, and by so doing disprove Vossen's confession. The afternoon was taken up in the introduction of evidence in rebuttal. There were some strong witnesses to prove that the track was in good condition, noticeably County Attorney Gibson, who was at the wreck early in the morning and made a thorough examination. The witnesses introduced to impeach Mayor Hannan did not go as far into the mayor's connection with the case as was expected, owing to sustained objections, but he was contradicted on several points sufficiently to somewhat weaken his testimony. There can be no speculation on the result, for the evidence has been so conflicting that, as one of the attorneys for the State axiomatically remarked: "It's all a question of facts—a question of which witnesses the jury will believe."

A FIENDISH FATHER.

A Man as Fast as His Children Are Born Kills Them With His Fist.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—At St. Johnsburg William E. Dizan, of Wheelock, Vt., a small town in the northern part of Caledonia County, was lodged in jail, charged with murdering his infant daughter. It is alleged that when the infant was four months old Dizan crushed its head with a blow of his fist. There was no physician present at the mother's confiement or at any time thereafter, nor was assistance called in from neighbors. The disappearance of the child created a great deal of talk in the neighborhood, but nothing could be ascertained and the mother was allowed to rest. This took place three years ago this winter, and since that time the Dizans have had four children, two being twins. All these infants Dizan is alleged to have disposed of in the same manner, crushing the heads with a blow of his fist. Dizan is about forty years of age, and five years ago came to Wheelock from Barnestown, Can. His wife is also a Canadian. Dizan has owned and carried on a small farm, but his principal business has been smuggling liquor from Canada and selling it in Vermont. He has long borne a very bad reputation in Wheelock.

Wittrock Talks.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The express robbers were not taken to the penitentiary yesterday, as was expected they would be, but they will be sent up to-day. In a brief interview yesterday Wittrock declared that he had especially stipulated with the detectives that they would have to lift the mortgage on his mother's house before he would "turn up" any of the stolen money. This, he said, they promised to do, and added that it was done when they went to Leavenworth, and thus his chief object in robbing the express company was accomplished. The mortgage was for $1,700. The grand jury has found an indictment against Dan Moriarity, charging him with being an accessory to the robbery, both before and after the fact. He has not been arrested yet and it is said that he will not be prosecuted, as it was through information derived from him that Wittrock and his pals were arrested.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

THE BACHELOR.

We NV not a bachelor:
He leads an MT life,
Yet he deserves no PT for
He ought to CK wife.

If he is YZ will not wait
Until he's in DK,
But now SA to find a mate
Who'd come in Love's RA.

He CZ he is foolish, too.
For in the ND's dead,
Without one sweet RT can woo.
And then so EZ wed.

No dainties nice to ET gets,
Nor NE soft caress;
In KC's sick no angel pets
Him to LA distress.

It's RD finds to cook his steaks
And saus AG's, no do ibt,
And eat the Ka baker makes
To EK supper out.

He has to wash and IN, too,
And mend his CD clothes;
His IC lodgings makes him blue,
When there at EV goes.

Of course in PC slumbers well,
In DD finds delight
To hear no cherub AB yell,
With NRG all night.

But in old AG will be sad,
His heart will AK lone,
No fam LE will call him "dad,"
&E will die unknown.

—*H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.*

A NOTED CELESTIAL.

A Famous Mandarin, Merchant and Inventor.

After Years of Loyal Service He Comes to America With a Fortune and Enjoys Himself Like a Gentleman.

I dined with a Chinese Mandarin the other night. He lives over a well-known restaurant in Twenty-eighth street, New York City. He is very portly, weighing in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty pounds. He wears European garments and displays magnificent diamonds bought by himself in Amsterdam. Every Mandarin has a peacock's feather and a peculiar button worn on the crown of his hat. This Mandarin keeps his feather in a long tin case and his button in a jewel box. He is known in China as a Mandarin of the Blue Button. The button is a sapphire of considerable value. Occasionally the Chinese official exhibits the insignia of his office to his friends, and at rare intervals he appears in full vestments. His silken robes set off his manly proportions to great advantage. His eyes are keen and sparkling, and have the Tartar bent of expression. The hands are plump and hairy, the fingers are covered with jewels, and the face is plump and dumpling-like.

For years this Mandarin had charge of the Imperial Arsenal at Tsin-Trin. He had served a practical apprenticeship with a noted American machinist and he was endowed with remarkable skill and ingenuity. He drew the plans of and constructed several Chinese cutters and men-of-war. The machinery was made under his supervision and the vessels were models in naval architecture. Some of them are still afloat on the great rivers of the Celestial Empire. The Mandarin's ingenuity, however, was not confined to the modeling of maratime craft. He made Dahlgren guns and Remington rifles for the Chinese army and navy. He invented machinery for the manufacture of cartridges and shrapnel shells, and turned out bayonets by the thousand. Ward and Burgevine found his aid invaluable in the great Taeping rebellion. He warned Burgevine of the danger of leaving the Imperial service for that of the rebels and Burgevine died regretting that he had not taken his advice.

Before being flayed alive the adventurer sent his final farewell to this staunch Mandarin, who remained loyal to the reigning dynasty in the darkest hour of the revolt. In detailing reminiscences of the civil war that cost China 10,000,000 lives the Mandarin tells a thrilling story of the fate of a young Englishman who was captured with Burgeyvine. The Briton was reserved for a death more horrible than that of his leader. He was packed to his waist in a barrel of unslacked lime. When hungry he was fed on salt fish, and when thirsty gourds of water were passed to him without stint. The condemned man was left in the hot sun, where no breeze could fan his brow. On the fifth day he died in terrible agony.

Eighteen years ago the Mandarin left China and came to the United States with over half a million in gold. Here he has resided ever since, spending his summers in a seaside cottage near Milford, Ct., and his winters in Florida. He is an accomplished fisherman and he owns a wonderful assortment of rods, reels and flies. His fishing tackle alone is valued at over $5,000. Ten years ago he owned the right to catch salmon on a well-kown stream in New Brunswick. In those days President Arthur, Billy Florence, Larry Jerome and other well-known salmon killers occasionally accepted invitations to wet a line in his preserves. Nor were his rations of saki, tea, ginseng and sharks' fins despised.

Many an Oriental dinner was discussed near the salmon pools. The entertainments were rendered all the more enjoyable from a menthal preparation which served to deaded the bites of black flies and mosquitoes. Of late years, however, the Mandarin has given up these Northern expeditions, but he retains probably the finest selection of salmon flies in the country. He spread out his collection before a brace of amateur fishermen the other evening after dinner. There was a bushel or more of "Jack Scotts," "fairies," "silver grays" and other flies made in England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Canada and the United States. He named not only each fly at a glance, but also its designer and maker.

The Mandarin soon departs for Florida. Sixteen winters has he spent on Indian river. He owns a trim yacht, which he boards at Mosquito Inlet, and on which he passes the winter months. General Francis E. Spinner, General Charles L. McArthur, of Troy, Congressman Charles Doughterty, Frederic de Bary, Arthur Benson, of Brooklyn; Washington E. Connor, of Wall street, and other distinguished gentlemen have met him in Florida and enjoyed his hospitality. He is as well-known on the Eastern coast as any of the natives. The Minorcans all swear by him, and the Crackers, including the Collector at Fort Capron, are all delighted with him. Last winter Hon. Mathew Quay, of Pennsylvania, joined him in an expedition up the North prong of the St. Lucie river, on a hunt for sea cows, the St. Lucie being a feeding and breeding ground for the manatee.

Commodore Thomas B. Asten, of New York afterwards joined the Mandarin in a trip to Jupiter Light. Asten was both pleased and astonished by his experience. The Mandarin rigged up artificial flies on piano wire, and the Commodore enjoyed the finest fly fishing of his life. Salmon rods were used for casting, and bluefish and cavalls weighing from three to eighteen pounds were taken by these flies on every incoming tide. The most gamy fish of all, however, Commodore Asten says, was the ladyfish. It is from two to three feet long and shaped like a pike. It takes a fly ravenously. When struck by the hook it springs repeatedly from the water and dashes away like a race-horse. It requires an experienced fisherman to land one.

Mr. Asten was especially astonished by the Mandarin's success in hooking pompano. For years, as in the case of the shad, it was supposed that this fish would not take the hook. The Mandarin was the first to dispel this illusion at Jupiter Light. He brought down some strong hooks of his own manufacture not larger than trout hooks. These he baited with soft clams. The bait was sucked in so gently by the pompano that the hook was skinned without warning, and the fisherman had his trouble for his pains. The Mandarin outwitted the fish finally by tying the bait to the hook with a fine silk thread. The fish sucked in hook, thread and bait, and all, and after a desperate fight jumped into the boat. From that day to the present pompano fishing is considered the finest sport on that coast.

The pompano is undoubtedly the liveliest of all sea fishes. It has been known to jump eighteen feet clear. Commodore Asten is to join the Chinese Mandarin at Mosquito Inlet this winter with a yacht built expressly for Florida waters. The two gentlemen are to emerge from the Indian river at Jupiter Inlet, and make a run around the Southern coast, where the display of lily irons and fishing tackle will probably attract great attention.—*Amos J. Cummings, in Philadelphia Press.*

OLD-TIME HONESTY.

How Grandfather Heckman Paid His Trusted Physician's Bill.

Many of the old readers of the *Reporter* will remember Dr. Bigelow, a noted physician who practiced in the lower end of this valley some sixty years ago, when cheating had not been thought of or introduced as a Yankee invention. Dr. Bigelow's practice extended over half the valley, for he was a physician who understood his business and always minded his own business, which rendered him immensely popular. Among the families attended by him was the well-known Heckman family, grandfather of the present Heckmans in our valley, and in whose noble breast there lurked no motive of dishonesty. Dr. Bigelow having made up his mind to leave Pennsylvania and locate elsewhere he began to call upon those who owed him for settlement, as he had a habit of letting the honest old farmers have their own time about it. Coming to Father Heckman he told him he intended moving away, at which the old gentleman expressed his regret, adding that he hoped the doctor would make out his bill before moving, so he could pay him. The doctor replied that his bill was seventy-five dollars. At this the old patriarch rose from his chair, seized his cane and went, not for the doctor, but up-stairs, presently returned with a sack which contained about a peck of silver coin and emptied the jinglers on the table with the remark: "Now, doctor, whatever your bill is just take it out of that pile." "Oh, no," said the doctor, "I want you to count it out." "No, no," said Heckman, "you count it, doctor; you know best when you have enough." The physician counted out his seventy-five dollars, when the farmer again insisted he should be sure he had enough. After a minute's change of conversation, Grandfather Heckman again went at Bigelow with: "Now, doctor, if you haven't got enough, go to the pile there and help yourself."—*Center Hall (Va.) Reporter.*

—Near Minneapolis recently a large eagle, measuring nearly ten feet from tip to tip, attacked two surveyors, Prof. W. F. Carr and Samuel Chute, severely wounding the former, and making a desperate effort to bear him away. Aid arrived, and the bird was captured. His talons are over four inches in length.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

AN INFAMOUS MEASURE.

The Tenure-of-Office Act, One of the Remains of Republican Abuses, Stricken from the Statute Books.

The passage by the Senate of the bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act terminates a usurpation by that body which has extended over a period of nearly twenty years. Under that law the power of removal was taken from the President and lodged in the Senate, and though the act has not been at all times enforced it has served at intervals as a refuge for the feudal lords of the Senate when they saw fit to set themselves up as a superior to the Chief Magistrate.

This act was passed in 1867 by a Congress containing a Republican majority of more than two-thirds and was designed to keep in office the Republicans of whom Andrew Johnson sought to rid himself. Johnson's break with his party, which had hardly yet become warm in the offices, precipitated a factional quarrel of unexampled bitterness. His policy was not the policy of the great party chiefs who not long before had doubted the wisdom of re-electing Lincoln, lest he, too, might develop ideas not in harmony with those of the more extreme members of his party, and to prevent his carrying it out all the energies of the organization were directed. The possession of the offices being as important a matter in the estimation of the various leaders as any other, they passed the Tenure-of-Office act in 1867, for the purpose of depriving the President of the power of making changes in offices without the consent of the Senate. As it stood originally this act practically took from the President his constitutional powers and lodged them in the Senate. Without its consent he could not even remove an official who was incompetent, corrupt or neglectful. Except by its permission he could not change his own Cabinet. It was intended to shackle an executive officer who could not otherwise be controlled. If he would not obey the wishes of the party which had elected him that party, having absolute control of both branches of Congress, would deprive him of the ability to execute the office which had been conferred upon him. Mr. Johnson vetoed the act, but it became a law by the two-thirds vote of a partisan Congress, and thus the usurpation began.

For the violation of this law Mr. Johnson was impeached, and in its support a great party, mindful only of partisan advantage and the spoils of office, fixed in American history a page as dark as any that is to be found there. But for the removal by Mr. Johnson of Secretary of War Stanton and the appointment of General Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary ad interim it is not likely that the impeachment proceedings would have been undertaken. Every thing else depended upon the maintenance of these charges, and as they failed all else failed. The fury of party-might be depended upon to pass laws overriding the constitution and degrading the Presidential office to the level of a Senatorial appendage, but when it was proposed as a penalty for the violation of such laws to depose the President and put in his place a chieftain who could have no legal right to the place there was a revolt on the part of several Senators of conscience and ability, and the country was spared the crowning infamy of witnessing the desposition of a Chief Magistrate whose principal offense had been the observance of his oath to support the constitution and transmit his office unimpaired to his successors.

Immediately on the inauguration of General Grant the party necessity of a Tenure-of-Office act disappeared. Both houses of Congress were Republican, as was the Executive Department, and one of the first acts of the House of Representatives was to pass a bill repealing the laws which had been passed for the purpose of shackling Johnson. But the Senate, having tasted blood, was not prepared thus early to relinquish the power which it had usurped. It failed to act on the House bill. In his first message President Grant, who in Johnson's day had supported the Tenure-of-Office bill, attacked it in unmeasured terms, saying that "it was incompatible with a faithful and efficient administration of the Government." Later on the House once again passed a bill repealing the act, this time voting more than six to one in favor of its annulment. The Senate again refused to concur. It had gained the upper hand of the President, and it was not willing to retreat from its position. Forty years before this Webster, Clay and Calhoun had fought the same battle with Andrew Jackson and had failed. The advantage gained as against Johnson was not to be abandoned without a struggle. The law might be permitted to fall into abeyance during the administration of a friendly President, but it was argued that it should stand and be revived as occasion might warrant. Under it Senators were made the dictators of Federal patronage. The President was helpless, unless he could make sure of their support. General Grant had a way of dealing with men which soon convinced some members of the Senate that it would be more profitable to them to fall in with him than to undertake to fight him, and, after some caucusing, the Senate, in 1869, passed a bill so amending the Tenure-of-Office act as to repeal the section against which most complaint had been made. As amended, the law permitted the President to suspend Federal office-holders during the recess of Congress, and to name successors, who were to be commissioned until the end of the next session of Congress, when, if they were not confirmed, the nomination was to fall. The clause which had been repealed provided that, in this event, the old officer should immediately return to his post, but with that stricken out nothing remained for the President to do, under such circumstances, but to name another man. Thus the law became practically inoperative, though its retention upon the statute books has been rightfully regarded by all Presidents since Johnson as an impertinence.

The repeal of the law by the Senate will be followed, as a matter of course, by similar action on the part of the House, and the Congressional usurpation which began in a spoils fight will end at a time when, under the administration of another party, a successful effort to make the civil service something more than a party machine is in progress. It will doubtless be urged in certain quarters that the willingness of some Republicans to support the repeal grows out of a hope that in two years they will control the White House, and it may then be handy to have the President unfettered in the matter of office-giving. When Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated it took him about sixty days to clean out every Democratic office-holder in the country. This great achievement could not be repeated with the Tenure-of-Office act on the books. But fairer men will give the Republicans who supported the repeal of a vicious law the credit for doing so on conviction, without reference to the party consequences. The action taken is one over which all good citizens may congratulate themselves, as it is a step backward toward that system of constitutional government which was sadly disarranged in the days of war and passion.—*Chicago Herald.*

SEVERAL LIES NAILED.

Dr. Dabney, the Appointee of the Pension Office, Denies that He Was Ever at Andersonville.

General Black has written to a Kansas post of the Grand Army of the Republic about Dr. Dabney, at whose appointment to a place in the Pension Office there has been some complaint. In his letter he says:

Dr. Dabney was appointed to the office he now holds in this bureau after examination and certification by the United States Civil-Service Commission more than thirteen months ago, upon my selection. He then was and now is a citizen of the United States, and on equal footing with every other citizen. There were no preferred applicants for the place to which he was appointed. He has since discharged all the duties of his office in an able and efficient manner, as shown by the reports to me of his superior officer, the medical referee. He has shown himself capable and honest. He is in harmony with his lawful superiors in their views of duty and government. These things fill alike the requirements of sound judgment, of public policy and of existing law. Dr. Dabney may remain in public office, so far as I am concerned, while these conditions exist. The foregoing statement includes the entire law of the case, but that you may not misapprehend the wisdom of his appointment, and that you may know who and what this young man is and has been, and that you may know that the nature of your resolution is not true and that your denunciation is leveled at one who in 1865 was but a child, and who never saw the place you mention (Andersonville), I append certain papers for your consideration, and call your attention in conclusion to the fact that the Union soldier has suffered no harm at Dr. Dabney's hands in his year or more of service, as the record of the Pension Bureau shows.

Appended to this is a letter from Mr. Dabney, saying:

I was born on a cotton plantation in Hinds County, Miss., May 16, 1850. I never was enlisted in any army. I never was at Andersonville in my life. I never served as guard anywhere. I never fired a gun at any person in my life. So far as I know no political influence was brought to bear to procure my present appointment. A Republican Civil-Service Commission certified to my fitness. General Street, Republican commander of a post of the Grand Army of the Republic in New Orleans, recommended me (by letter to you) as being a suitable man for the position of United States Examining Surgeon. So far as I know no one in your department knew my political faith when I was appointed to this office.

NEWSPAPER DRIFT.

——The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Whitney, is in danger of getting himself disliked. He seems to think it incumbent upon him to run his department on business principles—to buy the best goods, to pay for them the lowest market prices, and to insist upon getting exactly what was contracted for.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

——Congress has shown too great readiness to push forward all kinds of claims without reference to the decisions of the Pension Bureau. The open system of pensioning, recommended by the President, is the fairest method of dealing with the claims of the veterans, and will prevent any recurrence of the infamous Dudley system.—*Albany Argus.*

——It has always been a mystery to the American people how Robeson and the other Republican Secretaries of the Navy could use up so many millions of naval appropriations and never have any navy. One would expected them to have more navy than they would know what to do with. But, in fact, that seems to have occurred to them, too, and to have been just what they were trying to avoid. The completion of a splendid navy would have been the greatest possible misfortune to them, for then the appropriations would have stopped for want of a decent pretext.—*Des Moines Leader.*

—A burglar who was doing a neat job on a safe was horrified, on looking up, to see a man standing quietly beside him. He was about to retire, when the gentleman said: "Go ahead. I am interested in that job." "Why?" asked the astonished burglar. "Because I have forgotten the combination, and no living person knew it but myself. If you can get that safe open I will make it worth your while."—*Burlington Free Press.*

—Egotism is a man without a collar carrying a gold-headed cane.—*New Haven News.*

A PERPLEXING ART.

The Variety of Hands Encountered by a Professor of Palmistry.

The latest society craze is palmistry—reading a person's character and fate in the lines of the hand. The lines of the four-in-hand have their significance, also, as a man discovers, when he handles them for the first time.

Palmistry was all the rage in Paris two or three years ago, and it has only recently struck New York, just as the Paris fashions get here after they have ceased to be the mode in the French capital.

The *soirees* of our ultra-fashionables will be enlivened by hand-reading this winter. A very distinguished professor has recently arrived from the other side, and his services are already in great demand among *le bonton*. Aristocratic ladies hold out their beautiful hands to have the lines traced, and he congratulates himself that *his* lines have fallen in pleasant places. Beaux will grow jealous of him, and study palmistry themselves, so that his services may be dispensed with.

Complications will arise, there is no doubt of it. A young man will say to a young lady: "Give me your hand, please." She will blush, hang her head and whisper: "Ask pa." Then he will be compelled to marry her or stand a trial for breach of promise. Or she may cry, indignantly: "How dare, you! You know I am engaged to another." He can get out of it by saying: "Pardon, Miss, I asked for your hand to study the lines of life."

Professors of palmistry are turning up everywhere. Some of them are turning up trumps, others turn up missing when the hall receipts are small, and they are compelled to jump their hotel bills.

It is curious the variety of hands there are, when you think of it. There is the "big hand" that a gambler deals a victim whom he intends to fleece; the little hand, and the little behind hand, so often remarked among clerks in the morning; the "full" hand, who wants the other hands to knock off and get drunk, too; a raw hand, that must be handled tenderly; a railroad hand, whose lines are trunk lines when he is in the baggage department. a second hand, or a second-hand watch; "hands around" at a ball, and the Dutch waiter in a saloon who Hans around the beer; Will Carleton, who writes a good farm hand; a deck hand, which an expert dealer picks out of the deck himself, etc. Then there is the dock hand, employed by the "doc" who cures by the laying on of hands; made by hand, for service; and the handmaid, who goes out to service; the hand grenade, for blowing people up, and the hand-organ that is blown up; the give-us-your-hand" nuisance, who deserves a handspike, etc.

When it comes to palmistry you will find us "on hand" as much as though we were brought up by it.—*Texas Siftings.*

THE SLAVISH PRESS.

Mr. Seacook Plays Critic, and in Return is Criticised Himself.

"Matilda," said Mr. Seacook, as he laid the evening paper aside in disgust, "there isn't a newspaper in the United States fit to read. What we need is an aggressive paper; something lively and fearless, that will expose the follies and foibles of mankind without fear of the consequences."

"Don't you find anything in that line in the paper?"

"Nothing but a lot of slush, my dear. According to this paper, all men are popular and efficient, and all ladies charming and beautiful. It makes me tired."

"What do you want to see?"

"Why, I want to see the truth about things; here it says of Jim Standoff, one of the greatest soaks in the town, that 'the Hon. James Standoff, a gentlemanly and courteous business man, has accepted a position as salesman for Nogood & Co.' Now, the fact is, Matilda, that he has been looking for that job for a year, and he didn't 'accept' it—it was given to him to keep him out of the work-house."

"I think I saw a paragraph in that paper, John, which will suit you."

Saying this, Mrs. Seacook took the paper and read aloud:

"That gray-haired reprobate, John Seacook, was found last evening again in a beastly state of intoxication, and carried to his home on a door."

Mr. Seacook gasped once or twice, and then he seized a club and remarked that when journalists became personal and aggressive it was time for good citizens to revolt. Then he left.—*St. Louis Whip.*

Could Not Hit Him.

Justice—You say that the prisoner threw stones at you?

Witness—Yes, sir. He threw over a dozen at me.

"Did any of them hit you?"

"No, sir, I dodged them."

"How far was the prisoner from you when he threw?"

"About twenty feet."

"And do you mean to say the prisoner threw a dozen stones at you at a distance of twenty feet and did not hit you?"

"Yes, sir. You see I am a base-ball umpire and am used to dodging."

"Yes, I see; I thought there was some reason for your not being hit."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Sarcasticus and his wife don't agree very well. The other morning he discovered that she had appropriated his only necktie. Sarcasticus — What in thunder are you wearing my cravat for? Mrs. S.—Because I haven't any of my own. Sarcasticus (gloomily) — Oh, I see! It is the only tie there is between us.—*Life.*

CARD-SHARPING.

Some of the Principal Tricks Practced by Professional Rascals.

Card-sharping is the easiest thing going. It only requires a good presence, though even that can be dispensed with a quick eye, a certain amount of coolness and pratice. There are several ways. The principal things are, no matter what the game may be, to "ready" the pack, and to avoid or neutralize the cut. Take ecarte. The object to be attained is to get the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh cards from the top to be of the same suit. The "readying" always occurs after the first hand and out of the eleven cards which lie with their faces uppermost on the table, it is not difficult to spot four good cards and place them on the top of the pack. In the course of the shuffle seven more cards are placed on the top of these. The next thing is to avoid or neutralize the cut, which is not so difficult as may appear when accompanied by pleasant "patter," which is necessary to all tricks. The pack is now "readied," and when dealt it will be found that the tenth, ninth and eighth cards, which are in the dealer's hand, are of the same suit as the eleventh card, which he turns up as trumps.

The means of neutralizing the cut, when it can not be avoided, are called the "bridge" and "pass." When the pack is "readied," and the sharper sees he can not avoid the cut, he takes some fifteen cards from the bottom of the pack, which he holds in his hand. These fifteen cards he bends slightly lengthways, so as to form a slight curve and throws them carelessly on the pack. The odds are about one hundred to one that his adversary will cut the fifteen bent cards and leave the "readied" pack in its original position. The trick is sometimes performed backwards as if the sharp were cutting himself, by mistake, after shuffling.

The "pass" is not so easy, and is performed by sleight-of-hand. When the cards are "readied," the pack is presented to be cut. When this is done two portions are on the table, and it is for the sharp who is dealing to readjust them into one pack. This he does in the following way: He takes up the "readied" cards in his right hand and passes them to his left hand. He then takes up the remaining cards with his right hand, apparently as if to place them on top of the "readied" cards. Instead of doing so, however, he, by a sleight-of-hand which is performed with the tip of the little finger of his left hand, and a quick movement of the other fingers, which could not be explained in print, manages to reverse the two portions, thus leaving the "readied" cards in their original position on the top, as they were before the pack was cut.

Another way of sharpening is very popular in baccarat, and is called the "slip" or "second pulling." This is performed with marked cards, or what are called "readers." The most important cards—namely, the eights, nines, tens and court cards—are marked in a way that no one but the people "in the know" could possibly discover. A great deal of skill is necessary in dealing, so that the grec can deal himself, if required, the "second pullers" or marked cards from even the second, third or fourth cards down, while all the time appearing to help himself honestly from the top. These marked cards or "readers" are made and sold largely in America by circular, and a single pack costs as much as a "fiver." Recently a well-known club man received a circular from one of these scoundrelly firms, in which they offered him a large commission on all orders which he obtained.

One of the best recognized, but most risky modes of sharping at cards, is what is called "the drunken mug." The best way of explaining it will be to give an example which occurred a few years ago at a well-known watering-place. The "mug" was induced to play in his own rooms with three sharps, who had singled him out for slaughter. The game was not for ready money, and the "mug" was made drunk by dropping salt in his liquor. The next morning one of the sharpers called on him and proffered him $60, which he professed to have lost overnight to the "mug." The "mug," not suspecting or remembering any thing, took the money, and thought the sharp a very decent fellow. Not very long after, however, the two other sharps called upon him and presented winning accounts for $500. The "mug" saw the game immediately, and was on the point of refusing to pay, when he remembered that he had incautiously accepted the other man's $60, and had put himself out of court. The sharps knew with whom they were dealing, and had risked the $60 to catch the $500. The "mug," to avoid further trouble, wrote a check for $500, but found out afterward that the men were well known as flash sharpers.—*Town Topics.*

—Some years ago a mechanic near New Haven was riding in a railway train, and was jolted and jarred as in the early days of travel passengers were apt to be. He didn't fret and fume as the other passengers did, but began to study and experiment with a view to making a spring that would reduce the jolting to a minimum. He at last succeeded, and his spring was adopted by every railroad in the country. He is no longer a poor young mechanic. His name is Carlos French, and he has just been elected to Congress from the New Haven district.—*Hartford Post.*

—Bowersville, Ga., has changed its name to Grady, in honor of the editor of the *Atlanta Constitution.*

Chase County Courant

J. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A woman's rights: what do those words convey?
What depths of old-world wisdom do they reach?
What's their real intent? Oh, sisters, say;
And strive in daily life their truth to teach.

The right to minister to those that need;
With quiet song the weary to beguile;
With words of peace the hungry hearts to feed,
And cheer the sad and lonely with a smile.

The right in others joys to find;
The right divine to weep when others weep;
The right to be to all unceasing kind;
The right to wake and pray while others sleep.

Right to be noble, right to be true,
Right to think rightly—and rightly to do;
Right to be tender, right to be just;
Right to be worthy of infinite trust.

To be the little children's truest friend,
To know them in their ever-changing mood;
Forgetting self, to labor to the end
To be a gracious influence for good.

To be the ladies of creation's lords,
As mothers, daughters, sisters, or as wives;
To be the best that earth to them affords,
To be to them the music of their lives.

The right in strength and honor to be free;
In daily work accomplished, finding rest;
The right in "trivial round" a sphere to see;
The right, in blessing, to be fully blest.

Right to be perfect, right to be pure,
Right to be patient and strong to endure;
Right to be loving, right to be good—
These are the rights of the true womanhood.
—*Temple Bar.*

BEETRUS JENKINS

Was Happily Disappointed in a "Traveler."

Beetrus Jenkins!" called the owner of the name, sending her high clear voice through the boxed space which served as post-office window.

"Yes, m" responded the postmaster, with that joking freedom which adds so much spice to the life of a general store-keeper at a South Illinois railroad station. "Three letters this time. He's writing nearly every day."

"It wears on you to keep track of my correspondence, don't it?" affirmed the girl, taking her letters and rending them open with impatient forefinger. They were all addressed, in the same mercantile hand, to Miss Beatrice Jenkins, Wabash Station, Illinois. She compared the dates of the postmarks, and opened the earliest, standing by the door to read.

The smoke-dimmed interior of the store was hung with baskets, dry goods, bacon, ready-made clothing, and boots and shoes. A skeleton flight of steps ascended across a background of wall to the proprietor's residence, and up this flight of steps went a neighbor's barefooted child with a coffee-pot to borrow some household necessity, while Beetrus read her mail. She was a spot of mellow color betwixt brilliant autumn tints outside and the dim inclosure. The slim, long-fingered hands holding her letters were nicely gloved. Her white hat was covered with plumes just owning the salmon-pink tint of her small woolen shawl. Her dress was neutral and unobtrusive. Not so, however, were her black eyes and glowing cheeks, or the dark hair clustering to her ears. She was a very pretty girl, and this the station-master always mentally admitted. He came out of his post-office cubby with the mail-bag in his hand.

"So you're going to clear out to-day, Bee?"

She glanced up, perceptibly starting and coloring.

"Goin' by rail or by river?"

"Oh!" said Beetrus. "Yes, we're going up the river. Our things are packed on the White Dove. We'd have to go so far around and pay so much freight the other way. But I don't like to go on a freight boat, and neither does ma, though the men are just as kind and clever as they can be. We have to sit up on deck all night, too, among the machinery and grease."

"Yes, you will. It's a twelve hours' run betwixt this and New Harmony against the current. The White Dove starts about three o'clock. Will you be down any during the winter?"

"I guess not. Our man and his wife can tend to every thing on the farm. We never do run back and forth any after cold weather sets in."

"And I suppose you'll put the time in dancin' and takin' music lessons?"

"It isn't so very lively in Harmony; but I'm going on with my music—That isn't the train?"

"Yes, it is." responded the station-master, swinging the mail-bag as he walked forth to keep appointment with the black and hissing locomotive sliding to its brief pause.

Beetrus flew through the store, ran down the back steps, and sheltered herself in woods which stretched away toward the Wabash. Swift as her exit was, she scarcely escaped the eye of a young man who swung himself off the train, sample case in hand. His face twinkled humorously, which it could very well do, being a pleasant mustached face in spite of the marks of dissipation it bore. His trim dress and brisk air bespoke the prosperous commercial traveler. He went in-doors and swept a business-like glance around before the train steamed away; therefore, by the time the station-master had put up the mail and served one or two customers, he had a satisfactory order written out, and professed himself ready to mount the next train, for which he would have to wait quite two hours.

"Oh, you know how to put the time in," said the station-master, "as long as we have any pretty girls left in the neighborhood."

The drummer smiled out of the back door at a huddle of two or three cabins and board huts, as if the capacity of such a place for producing pretty girls was too contemptible a joke for him to meddle with. He said he guessed he would go down to the landing and see if he couldn't get a skiff awile.

"Betty Jenkins will be down that way," suggested the station-master. "She was in here a minute ago."

"Ran from me," said the drummer.

"I'd kind of advise her to, if she hadn't," said the station-keeper.

"What's the objection to me?" laughed the drummer; "I'm only a good gray sinner. They'll have to dip me several times more before I'm as black as you South Illinois Egyptians."

"Old lady Jenkins will have a crow to pick with you, though, if she happens to drop onto all these letters and walks."

"You undertake too much," said the drummer, shaking his head with gentle persuasiveness. "The store and post-office and station and the neighborhood will accumulate, and be too many for you."

Beetrus saw him sauntering on her track. The blood was buzzing in her head, and she hid herself upon a pile of steep high rocks, obeying some wild impulse of which she felt ashamed. To follow him with her eyes and be herself invisible was an impersonal rapture in which she could indulge without giving it too great advantage. Yet, when he disappeared near the river, she felt a stinging check in her heart, and a sense of having inflicted loss and robbery upon herself.

To Beetrus he was the walking essence of the world, representing not only its mighty business, but its advantages of culture and travel. She never had been from home except to Evansville and New Harmony; and he never staid two nights in a place, and spoke with fatigue of his exciting life. What operas he had seen!—for in Beetrus' chaotic imagination all theatrical performance was opera, and operas were the distinct possessions of the wealthy.

She resented with a mixture of awe and daring the greatness of his relatives. He was a nephew of the head of his commercial house, and his grandfather had been a Congressman; while her background was the pioneer's cabin, the pecan woods, and Wabash rocks and hills.

Beetrus was the child of a shrewd though novel-soaked mother, who had dowered her with something more than a mispronounced fine name and biassed imagination. It is strange to think how large a human mass, moving this instant in grooves of practical action, is protesting with secret scorn against all its conditions. Beetrus was full of a girl's unrests and eccentric impulses. She thought she knew exactly what she wanted for her happiness, the condensed statement of which would have been to have the whole globe placed in her lap, ticketed simply "Reward of merit."

She pressed her cheek against the rock linchens, taking a half-inverted view of the autumn tangle, and glad in spite of herself for the pleasant breath of life. It was worth while to be a part of such woods and river vistas, and to smell all the ground's odors. Some little living thing ran along a log not far from her; and she could hear a squirrel bark, a whish and a whisper of loosened leaves as they were sent adrift, and then the dropping of a nut. Stong as the sunlight was, she shivered upon the rocks, and then felt all her blood burn, beat, and tremble. The commercial traveler was waiking back with a brisk step from the river, and scanning every opening among the trees, as if on an eager search. He saw Beetrus rising and tightening her pink shawl on her shoulders, and halted with a jerk.

"Where have you been?" was his unceremonious exclamation.

"Up here, reading my letters and viewing the country."

"You saw me go past, then, didn't you?"

"Was it you?" said she, fitting her foot deftly to the steep descent.

"Let me lift you down. How pretty you look this morning!"

"Oh! don't talk about pretty Mr. Poundstone," said Beetrus, dyed in color after he had stood her upon the moss, and dazed as she always was by his prevailing presence.

"You oughtn't to have hid; I want to talk up a scheme with you right off. It popped into my head since I got off the train."

"What scheme?" said Beetrus, hugging her shawl and looking over her shoulder to simulate complete indifference.

You know well enough, or can guess. We mustn't be parted, my dear girl; I can't run up to New Harmony every time I make a trip down this way. Think of the long winter. Don't you wan't to see me this winter?"

"Oh—yes," she admitted with a gasp.

"I want to see you. I want to have you entirely to myself, to look forward to every time I come in off the road. Let's get married."

Beetrus visibly expanded and contracted with a great breath.

"Get on the train and go over to Evansville with me, and we'll have the minister tie the knot there. Then home. And a nice little private set of rooms, all quiet and to ourselves, and no relations to bother us."

"But ma's fixed things to go up to New Harmony for the winter," whispered Beetrus, struggling with this vision. "And she wouldn't change her mind so suddenly—'specially as she doesn't know you real well."

"It isn't ma I want to marry," argued Poundstone, using his winning smile. "I'll drop my relations, and you can surely do the same.

"Drop ma!"

"Leave her a little while. Let her go up to New Harmony, you know."

"And what do you mean about dropping your relations?" demanded Beetrus, growing straighter and more self-assured, and burning more vividly in the cheeks. "That they wouldn't want to be acquainted with ma and me? No, sir; I ain't going to let her go up to New Harmony alone; and I never would seriously have you unless she knew all about it and was willing. She might have read your letters if she wanted to; she knows about them. I never did any thing in my life that ma told me not to do."

"I thought five minutes' talk on this subject would bring you to reason," remonstrated Poundstone.

"Then you didn't calculate right."

"So it seems."

"I'm not the girl you took me for."

"Do you want to break off with me entirely?" he exclaimed, with heat.

"Yes—come to that—I do!" cried Beetrus, flinging his letters at him, two fluttering uncertain, but one molded by the grip of her hand and darting like a missile. "I believed in you, and see how you've treated me!"

"My darling girl!"

"Don't you come around in my sight any more. And go marry somebody that won't cause any dropping. I can stand it."

"I believe you can," he sneered.

"Yes, indeed; I can stand it. So good-bye to you."

Saying which, Beetrus turned and scudded off, through Spanish needles and boggy spots, until his first half-uttered remonstrance had been for some time changed into language of another sort. It seemed long before Beetrus found a log on which she could draw herself, face downward, with her arms stretched beyond her head. The White Dove moved off from Wabash Landing two hours behind her appointed time. She was a dirty little boat, carrying a miscellaneous freight, but among the barrels on the after-deck some hard-favored and much-whittled chairs had been placed for Beetrus and her mother.

The young girl herself stood by the rope which served for railing, and saw her own heartache color all those fair distances. Downy swells of remote banks and bold juts of rock were copied in the river, so ruffleless did it seem to lie even when the strong current was moving. A blue heron stood at the water edge meditating, with one foot planted on sand and the other tucked up invisibly. It slightly spread its mighty wings, shook them, and folded them again to place, without appearing to break the trance of its downward stare. When the White Dove churned along, shadows stretched upon the Wabash. Now it was very late afternoon, and now it threatened to be evening, with a hint that by and by it would be night, when you might expect the woods to make deep black borders along the river, and the canopy of stars to look smeared by the little steamer's smoke-stack.

When Beetrus was pale and tired she turned and leaned against her mother—an ample, indulgent woman, who nevertheless had one bristling mole upon the right side of her face. She broke the tacit silence in which they had begun their journey by declaring: "Ma, I love you."

"You don't often put a body out telling them that," responded Mrs. Jenkins, uttering a gratified laugh.

"I keep up a dreadful loving, though," said Beetrus, casting sidewise at the river black eyes which swam in waters of their own.

"You're my baby," said her mother, patting the slim hand fondling her neck. "There's plenty of pretty young men in the world, but there's only one old mother."

"I don't care any thing about the young men," said Beetrus, with strong scorn. "I was thinking a good while in the woods to-day, coming from the post-office, and I've made up my mind never to get married."

"You'll turn around often enough before the time comes."

"I never will," emphasized Beetrus, "We'll be two nice old ladies together, ma, and neither of us will get married."

"I won't, for a sure thing," laughed her mother. "But you'll only be middle-aged when I'm ready to totter."

"Yes, that's so," said Beetrus, sadly. "And then if one would die and leave the other—"

"Now, now, don't you fret, lovey. I've had consider'ble trouble and experience, and if I don't sigh round, you needn't. Who's that nice-looking man that keeps looking back this way?"

Beetrus had been facing down river, with her mind completely closed to any moving figures on deck. She looked back over her shoulder.

"Why, it's"—she exclaimed, swallowing her breath with a gasp—"it's Mr. Poundstone."

"That correspondent of yours?" said Mrs. Jenkins, nodding her head, and inspecting him sincerely with such thoroughness as intervening barrels permitted.

Beetrus' ears rang. She had, however, that instinctive Western courage which sometimes takes the place of disciplined self-control; so by no other clew than the deepening fire of her cheeks and eyes did she give Mr. Poundstone any knowledge of the disturbance he brought her when he climbed a passage over impediments and placed himself in the party. His manner was subdued, even becomingly humble and conciliatory.

"Ma, this is Mr. Poundstone," said Beetrus, secretly triumphant in being free from the subservience which yesterday would have made her say: "Mr. Poundstone, this is my mother."

She did not add to her unconsidered formula now, but allowed him to lift his hat and bow over her mother's hand.

"I'm glad to meet you, Mrs. Jenkins," said he. "I want to make friends with you, and get you to convince your daughter I'm not such a bad fellow as I look."

"You don't look like a bad fellow," she responded, heartily.

"I didn't know you were going up on the boat," said Beetrus, regarding with gentle indifference the brim of his hat, after he replaced it.

"You know I couldn't go off on the train and leave matters in the shape they are. I never sold a bill of goods in New Harmony in my life, but I'm going to try to make a satisfactory trade for myself now, if the house turns me off for it."

Beetrus parted her lips, smiling, and this time met him in the eyes. Without formulating the fact, she knew there was sterling man under the crust of acquired coarseness. The brutal plan he had formed concerning her, and which he was now scarcely willing to acknowledge to himself, began to withdraw from betwixt them like the mist which already wavered on the hills.

"I believe it will be a clear day to-morrow," said the girl, falling back upon good common-place.

"Do you believe it will be a clear day to-morrow, Mrs. Jenkins?" inquired Poundstone.

"Well, it seems like it might be pretty," responded the widow, turning up her face to see the pinkness reflected from the west.

"Then I believe it will, too," said the commercial traveler, with a devout air, which was unmoved by Beetrus's laughing out:

"A great deal prettier and clearer than to-day has been."—*M. H. Catherwood, in Harper's Bazar.*

A DRY RIVER.

Why an Artist Turned Perfectly Green with Wrath and Horror.

An eminent French art collector once bought in Paris a landscape by a noted "impressionist" which he showed, with much pride in his purchase, to an artist friend.

"But I think," quoth he, "that the picture lacks animation—it wants personages. Now if you would paint for me a man or woman on that road that runs through the middle of the landscape, it would greatly improve the picture."

"That is easily done," said the artist, so he carried off the painting, and sent it back in a week or two with a figure of an old peasant woman going to market with her basket and her red umbrella introduced on the road in question, to the great satisfaction of the picture's proprietor. Meeting shortly after with the "impressionist" who had painted it, the artist remarked: "I had the audacity to alter a landscape of yours belonging to M. X. the other day. I painted an old peasant woman walking down the road."

"Down the road? I remember no work of mine with a road in it. I should like to see the picture and judge of the effect of your alteration."

So the artist carried him off to M. X's, and they speedily stood before the landscape. The "impressionist" turned perfectly green with wrath and horror.

"Miserable man! he shouted, "what have you done? That is not a road that runs through the centre of my work; it is a river!"—*Our Truth.*

Reportorial Gush.

A Fifth avenue young lady recently made her debut in society, and a reporter describes the occasion as follows: "The light shown through delicately tinted globes, and a center piece of rare orchids and lilies adorned the table. In the drawing-room the mantle was banked with maiden hair ferns and baskets of white, pink and yellow roses, while hyacinths and violets tied with dainty ribbons were scattered about in profusion. The fair debutante received before a screen of smilax, which was shaped liked an immense palm-leaf fan and covered with handsome floral offerings. She wore a pretty French dress of silk mull, with pearl ornaments, and carried a bouquet of violets and orchids. Her mother stood at her right and wore a rich costume of yellow brocade. A bevy of pretty girls, nearly all of whom were debutantes of this season, assisted in receiving."—*Town Topics.*

—Small families often complain that they can not have good roast beef because they are obliged to buy such small pieces, and it comes upon the table dry and overdone. To prevent this the smaller the piece to be roasted the higher the temperature to which its surface should be exposed. It should be crusted, or browned, as quickly as possible, so that the juices within shall be held there under high pressure, and only be allowed to escape by bursts and sputters rather than by steady evaporations. No more fuel need be consumed, since it would take a shorter time to cook.—*Chicago News.*

—Have your new house on naturally dry ground, but if this be impossible, drain it at least three feet below the bottom of the cellar wall. Do not lay the cellar wall plumb on either side. Have it broadest at the bottom, and just as wide as the sill at the top. If it is likely to freeze, put in a brick wall inside.—*Exchange.*

—Bed-clothing manufactured from paper pulp, strengthened with twine, is one of our latest novelties.—*Boston Budget.*

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

Gail Hamilton's Idea of Their Trials in This Workaday World.

When woman has to concern herself with the material necessities of life she descends from a higher plane than man. She is often forced to descend. She must often stoop to conquer. Humanity has made immense strides since it was first heard of, but it has a great way yet to go before it reaches the repose of perfect harmony and crowns a finished world. The angel in man has fatally bruised the head of the brute in man, but the brute still bites at the heel of the angel. As between the angel and the brute I think our country leads the world. The unquestionable claim of woman, the deference due to woman, the sacredness of her physical inferiority and of her spiritual superiority, are not only a commanding instinct but clearly-defined idea in American manhood. A thousand violations on the part of both men and women do not annihilate this fact. Thousands of women earning their own living, thousands of wives working harder than self-supporting maidens, thousands of both doing their work with or without protest, nay, even with rejoicing, do not affect the fact. Even America, advanced as it is, has not reached the ideal life. It is much that we have reached a point where we can catch glimpses of the Promised Land.

At first sight it seems idle to say to women who are wearing themselves out in doing work that should be done by servants, or to a world in which a large part of the household work not only, but of outside work as well, is done by women, that ultimately and ideally they ought not to work at all. But in any comparison of their effectiveness with that of men, it certainly should never be forgotten, it should always be kept well in sight, that however unsuccessful their efforts be, it is in a field which they are not made to cultivate. It is better that they cultivate that field than that they be idle in their own, or that they starve in their neighbors'. Many women are not sufficiently developed to discern their own peculiar work. Without discerning it they do a great deal of it instinctively in the lower fields where they are forced to live, but from which they will one day be graduated. But always it should be he held up on all sides to the light that woman's real work is on character, her surest weapon is influence. She can buy and sell, and cook and sew, and wash and iron, because she is still of the earth earthy; but she can not do it so well as a man because she is not so much of an earth creature as he. As a matter of fact, even in this favored country, where men pay to women, as women, not as ladies, or belles, or beauties, an extraordinary deference, the mass of wives work as hard as the mass of husbands. Their spiritual superiority is signified chiefly in this—that the women work for love, the men for money. The spiritual advance made by man is seen chiefly in this, that so much of the money he earns goes to the ministry of refinement, education, embellishment, to the wife and children whom he loves. But the woman sees no money for her toil. Her sufficient, her ample reward is in a husband, content, happy, growing in grace; in children, bounding to gracious maturity. The unmarried woman works for necessity, for love of her dependent ones, for love of some beautiful or beneficent profession, for sweet mercy and charity to the ignorant, for horror of dependence upon those on whom she has no claim—seldom for business, ambition or material accumulation. The woman who fails in her business is not necessarily the woman who sinks beneath the toil of the kitchen, or who pricks her life out with the needle, or who can not make both ends meet in a dry goods establishment or a milliner's shop. Such a woman fails in man's business, not in her own. The woman who makes a real failure, a failure in her own business, is the unloved woman, the ungracious woman, the grasping, the selfish, the repressive, the unsympathizing, the censorious, the untruthful, the woman who is a centre of discomfort, a source of anxiety, an object of avoidance, instead of being that gentle, consoling, considerate, motherly magnet which draws unto itself all human want, and woe, and bliss, and aspiration.—*N. Y. World.*

A Reward for Virtue.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta have founded a jubilee medal which is in future to be given to worthy, well-to-do married couples in Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine and the Free Towns on the occasion of the celebration of their golden or diamond weddings. The medal is of silver, bearing on the obverse the effigies of the founders, and on the reverse the Biblical words: "Be rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing instant in prayer. Romans, ch. 12, v. 12." To citizens of other countries also the medal may be given in cases where the couples have distinguished themselves by a strictly pure and pious life and by exceptional domestic virtues, thereby setting a good example in their respective communities.—*Chicago Tribune.*

At the Powder Magazine.

Sentry—Throw away that cigar.

Stranger—But it isn't even lit.

"That makes no difference, throw it away."

"All right, but is it really so dangerous to smoke in this vicinity?"

"Dangerous to smoke! Why, it ain't even safe to take a pinch of snuff."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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W. F. COOK, Editor of *Courier.*

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This is no sham, but a genuine closing out, and will continue until all the stock is disposed of. Terms, Strictly Cash. Do not ask for credit, or I will have to refuse you, or charge the old retail price.

J. F. KIRK, STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

The Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Judge D. K. Cartter, according to dispatches, is in bad health, and probably he will resign as Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, and remove to Chase county and reside with his son, Dr. W. H. Cartter, whose large farm and home adjoin this city on the east.

The tables have turned. In the days of grasshoppers, the railroad trains were loaded with Kansas people "Going to see the their wife's folks," A covered wagon recently passed thro' Nebaaska City with the following inscribed on the cover, in flaming letters: "Going to my ife's relations in Kansas." How does that sound?—*Junction City Union.*

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Topeka, on Tuesday Evening, January 19th, 1887, for the election of one-third of the members of the Board of Directors' and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

An exchange truthfuliy says that the work of the printer is unceasing. No freak of nature, no flood or snowstorm, or fire storm calls a halt to his labors. While other people are quietly enjoying amenities of their home, and all branches of business are lounging in holidays occasioned by these interruptions he alone follows the even tenor of his way, for his paper must "come out" if the plow stands,

Procrastination is a thief of time. The refrain of a popular ballid begins with "Wait till the clouds roll by." Don't do it, for while the clouds roll by you might lose your nest egg. Just think how the young greeny feels after courting his girl and then waits till the other fellow slips in ahead of him and beats him out of the prize! "Learn to labor and to wait" is a false admonition. Cut loose; fire away, and the chances are that nine times out of ten you will knock out the bull's eye.

The wonderful popularity attained by Hood's Calendar last year. will be repeated by Hood's Houshold Calendar Almanac for 1887, just published. A happier combination of calendar and almanac, of beauty and utility, of art and advertising, has seldom been produced. The lovely child's head, lithographed in many delicate colors, will be welcome anywhere, while the pad is a wonder of condensed, usefnl information. Copies may be obtained of the druggists, or by sending six cents in stamps for one copy, or ten cents for two, to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell Mass.

The Supreme Court of Kansas recently rendered a decision which will be very gratifying to business men in all the towns and cities of the State. Here it is: "No town or city has a right to sell any wares or merchandise on the sidewalk or on the street in front of the property of an other person. The street in front of a man's place of business is held to be an appurtenance to the lot on which his store is erected and situated, and belongs to him and his business against all others, except the right to travel thereon."

The great injunction suit which was brought by the Mo., Pacific to enjoin the Rock Island from building their line of road on certain portions of the old K. & N. grade, and which has been argued before Judge Houk for the past thirty-six hours, was decided this forenoon in favor of the Rock Island. It seems that the old K. & N. right of way which was held in trust by Wm. Kellison, S. Jex and A. Williams, was deeded to the Mo., Pacific by the trustees, but the deeds were only signed by Kellison and Jex, which, the court assumed was not legal without Williams signature therefore the Rock Island had a prior right to the old grade. The sentiment was in favor of the Mo., Pacific.—*Marion Register.*

A decision of interest to school boards has been recently rendered. The facts briefly in the case are these: In November 1885, the school board of district No. 60, Labette county, Ks., order of Thomas Kane & Co., Chicago, new seats for the school house, without any order from the district to that effect. The district refused to pay the same, and Kane & Co., brought suit against the district. Judge dismissed at cost of Kane & Co., because contract was with individuals. The judge rendered his decision that a school board could not make any contract binding on a district unless such authority has been confered by a majority vote. They have the power to have seats repaired, purchase new stoves, buckets, brooms, chalk and such fixtures—and these alone. Let our school boards bear in mind this decision.

Murphy's Consolidated Business Directory of the four great cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and American Manufacturers' Register, for 1887, is the title of a new and valuable work about to be issued at the nominal subscription price of three dollars per copy, by The John L. Murphy Publishing Co., 527 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The Company was recently organized, with a cash capital of $300.000. John L. Murphy, the principal printer and publisher of The *Daily State Gazette* at Trenton N. J., is President and Treasurer of the Company, which is a sufficient guarantee of the character of the work that will be produced. It will be found indispensable to our merchants and manufacturers having correspondence with or buying goods in the four great commercial marts of the country. The American Manufacturers' Register is a valuable addition to the work. The combined features and low price should insure it an immense circulation.

The Phrenological Journal and Science of Health for January, begins the 84 Vol. of this valuable magazine. Seven recently elected governors are presented by potrait and analytical biography. "Familiar talks with our young Readers," which formed an attractive feature of the Journal for 1886, is evidently to be continued through 1887. These talks are on Mental Science and Human Nature with apt illustrations, "Colorado Canyons" with illustrations is excellent. One of the most attractive articles is a translation of a very poetical discription of the Swedish alps by the King of Sweden Liberty's statue is presented by illustration accompanied by a poem from a member of the Journal staff. "Science of Health," is brimming with sensible and timely articles, notable indeed is "The Face in Diagnosis," "Notes in Science and Industry," Contains many items of interest. Of the editorials possible "Culture and Happiness," is most striking. One very noticeable feature of the Journal is its entire freedom from personalities; from sarcastic reports; and sharp words said with a "whip behind," intention. The Journal is glad to have the people cling to it, even by hanging on behind, because it is so sure of doing them some good, and making their pathway easier through impressing them with some truth of which they can make practical use. The publishers are Fowler & Wells Co., 753 Broadway, New York. Price $2 per year, 20 cents per number.

SAD BUT TRUE

Although sad it is nevertheless true. that the Republican newspapers have for some time past been wasting oceans of ink and endless columns of indignant comment upon an alleged act of President Cleveland and an alleged state of things in the south, both of which never had any existence, save in the fertile imaginations of a newspaper editor, and a Republican leader.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* editorially called upon its readers to resent an insult offered by the President to "the heroic veterans of the Union army," by confering an office in the pension bureau upon a man who had been a confederate guard in Andersonville prison during the war. The statement was of course more than sufficient to induce every Republican editor in the country to arise in his might, and patriotically to denounce one who, while filling the executive chair, could so grossly indicate his sympathy with the defunct rebellion as to single out for his especial favor a man whose associations would naturally be so repugnant to the feelings of those who had fought for the Union. Unfortunately all these denunciations "full of sound and fury," signified, nothing, and were utterly uncalled for, as Dr. Dabney, the gentleman who received the office in question, never had been in the war, being, in fact, only eleven years of age when it began, and never had been in Andersonville in his life. And to make the alleged grounds for the abuse of Cleveland still more absurd Dr. Dabney had been particularly recommended to Commissioner Black by Gen. Street, a Republican and the commander of a post of G. A. R. in New Orleans.

Another subject which almost rivaled the appointment of "the confederate guard in Andersonville" in causing a prolific discharge of editorial thunderbolts was an assertion made by Mr. Blaine in one of his Pennsylvania speeches concerning the condition of negro laborers at the South, to the effect that they lived in huts which cost only $9.00 apiece. One would naturally suppose that an honorable man, before making so positive an allegation, and one so calculated to convey an unfavorable impression of the physical condition under which the southern laborer lived, would have taken pains to ascertain the truth of the allegation, and that a prudent man would have confined his discourse to subjects about which he had, at least, some knowledge. The quotation given below, for which Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is the authority, is so inconsistent with Mr. Blaine's assertion, that its tendency is to occasion a suspicion that the Republican candidate for the presidency is imbued with fewer feelings of honor, and less prudence, than he might be possesser of.

"Mr. Perry, of Albany, has bought ten acres of South Pittsburgh, Ala., upon which to erect stove works, and twenty upon which to set up dwellings for his operatives. He brought with him the plans for both shops and houses. After he had seen the quarters occupied by operatives already employed (negroes) he decided that his own plans would have to be revised in order to bring them up to the standard of his predecessor's, and they were accordingly changed for the better."

This statement comes, not from a Democrat, nor a southerner, but from a northern Republican, and from one, who unlike Mr. Blaine (who has not visited the south since he was a school teacher in Kentucky), has taken pains to investigate the subject about which he speaks.

ONE VOTE

at the polls may determine the United States Senatorship in New Jersey. Just $1.20 or $1.00 in clubs, will secure you the *Am. Agriculturist* (Eng. or German), for 1887.

A great staff of new Western writers will specially adapt (during 1887) the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** to Western Agriculture, making it, with recent additions and improvements, **the recognized** authority, as for forty-five years past, in all matters pertaining to Agriculture, Horticulture, etc., etc.

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RURAL ARCHITECTURE is a special feature; every number furnishing original designs and specifications for houses, barns and outbuildings, combining utility, cheapness and taste in their structure, and fully meeting the wants and desires of every class of Rural Home Builders.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS FREE!!!

HOMES OF OUR FARMER PRESIDENTS.—It is noteworthy that a majority of our Presidents were reared on farms, or retired from public life to rural scenes. The *American Agriculturist* is now publishing and **sending free** to all subscribers, at an outlay of over **$30,000**, superb Engravings (8 by 24 inches in size) of these Homes, together with special descriptive papers by James Parton, Donald G. Mitchell and other eminent living American authors. These Engravings constitute a magnificent portfolio collection

FOR THE

centre table or (framed) for the walls of **Prince or Peasant's** home. Subscriptions for 1887 immediately forwarded are entitled to all the series, beginning in May, 1886.

ENDORSED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.—Vol. 8th, Tenth Census, U. S., says: "The *American Agriculturist* is especially worthy of mention, because of the remarkable success that has attended the unique and untiring efforts of its proprietors to increase and extend its circulation. Its contents are duplicated every month for a German Edition, which also circulates widely."

Price, $1.50 a year; Single Numbers, 15 cents.

Send Six Cents for mailing you Specimen Number, 32-page Premium List, and Sample Proof of Engravings of "Homes of our Farmer Presidents," together with Description by James Parton. Postmasters, raise clubs. Address

American Agriculturist

DAVID W. JUDD, Pub., 751 Broadway, N. Y.

MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO CANVASSERS.

Published in the Chase County Courant Jan, 13, 1887.]

ORDINANCE NO. 163.

An Ordinance relating to granting the Consolidated Street Railway Company a right, lisence and privilege of constructing, maintaining and operating a Street Railway through the streets and alleys of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Section 1. That the Consolidated Street Railway Company, its successors and assigns are hereby granted the perpetual and exclusive privilege, right and lisense to construct maintain and operate, by horse or mule power, a street railroad route and track through, over and on every street and alley in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Section 2. That said track and street railroad shall run over, on and through the whole length of Broadway street, and through every other street and alley in said City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

Section 3. That said Consolidated Street Railway Company shall so construct, maintain and operate its said railway so as not to interfere with the ordinary travel on the streets and alleys of said City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, or improvements of the same over which it has the privilege to construct, maintain and operate its road.

Section 4. That this grant of privilege to said Company shall expire in twelve months from the date of the publication hereof, unless at the expiration of that time said Company shall have constructed and in operation, said railroad from the Court-House in the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, along its route from said last named City, to the Catholic church in the city of Strong City, Kansas

SEC 5. This ordinance shall be in full force, and take effect from and after its publication in the Chase County COURANT, the official paper of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

J. W. STONE, Mayor.

Passed the Council, January 5th, 1887.

E. A. KINNE, City Clerk.

Published in the Chase County Courant Jan. 13, 1887.]

ORDINANCE NO. 164.

An Ordinance relating to taxation of dogs and collection of said tax.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Section 1. That it shall be deemed unlawful for any person or persons to keep, own or harbor any dog or bitch within the corporate limits of the City of Cotoonwood Falls, Kansas, without first having paid a tax therefor.

Section 2. That the tax shall be One Dollar per year for dogs, and Three Dollars for bitches, which amount shall be paid to the City Marshal by the owners, keepers or harborers of said dogs or bitches, who shall take said City Marshal's receipt for the same, and the said owners, keepers or harborers of said dogs or bitches, paying said tax, shall put a collar on said animals, with a tag on the same, bearing the name or number of the owner, keeper or harborer of said animals.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of the City Clerk to furnish to the City Marshal a list of names of the owners, keepers or harborers of dogs or bitches in said city, on which the tax has not been paid; and said City Marshal shall immediately notify the owners, keepers or harborers of said dogs or bitches to pay said tax; and if the same is not paid, then it shall be the duty of the City Masshal to kill said dogs or bitches and bury the same, for which he shall be paid the sum of One Dollar per head, out of the general fund of the City.

Section 4. Ordinances number 23 and 34 are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5 This ordinance shall take effect on and after its publication in the Chase County COURANT, the official paper of said city,

J. W. STONE, Mayor.

Passed the Council, January 5, 1887.

E. A. KINNE, City Clerk.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Har per, Johnston & Johnston,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

REAL ESTATE AND LAN AGENTS,

Will do a general law business, buy and sell real estate and loan money. Abstracts of title furnished free to persons making loans through us. Office on Broadway, oppofite the Chase County National Bank. sep16-tf

THOS. H. GRISHAM,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

fe2-tf

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WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH,

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Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jy13

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Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. mch29-tf

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J. W. STONE. T. M ZANE.

STONE & ZANE,

Physicians and Surgeons,

Office, East Side of Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

nov12-tf

W. P. PUCH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jy11-tf

DR. S. M. FURMAN,

Resident Dentist,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter pratice his profession in all its branches.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. je5tf

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ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC

Physician & Surgeon,

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The work is printed from large, new, clear type, on fine calendered paper, comprising nearly 700 pages, measuring 5 x 7½, and bound in the newest and most attractive styles Notwithstanding the immense expense entailed in bringing out this unparalleled work, we allow Agents a splendid commission. If you want territory, send for terms, etc., to the publishers;

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Carry an exceilent stock of

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and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

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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

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A WATCH FREE.

$100.000 IN PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY.—For 12 cents in postage stamps, to pay cost of mailing and wrapping, we will send you a present worth in the least $1.00 as a sample to show your friends, who will all buy it when once seen. Also a handsome watch, richly engraved, will be presented to any one selling 35 copies of our books, "The Lives and Graves of our Presidents," or "The Heart of the World," by G. S. Weaver, D. D. send $1.00 quick for outfit and secure the agency of your community. Address ELDER PUB. CO. 364 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than anything else in the world Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine.

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MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount, from $500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands. Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building,

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If you want money. ap23-tf

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

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

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ap27 1yr

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

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

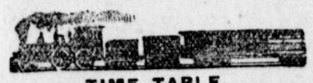
"No fear shall awe, no favor sway;
How to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

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	13 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 60
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 35
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.

Irish National League.

The Chase County Branch of the Irish National League met at the Opera House in Strong City January 8, (last Saturday).

The meeting was called to order by Mat McDonald, president.

Upon motion of W. E. Timmons, D. A. Ellsworth was chosen secretary, in the absence of the regular secretary, James P. McGrath.

W. A. Morgan, treasurer of the Branch, then read the treasurer's report, which was as follows:

Total receipts for the past year, $103.35; total expenditures, $27.28; amount forwarded to Rev. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit, Michigon, treasurer of the National League, $74 97; balance on hand, $1.10.

The report was unanimously adopted, after which the society adjourned.

MAT MCDONALD, Pres.

D. A. ELLSWORTH, Sec.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Slush and mud, yesterday.

Mr. G. E. Finley is on the sick list.

Mr. John Madden went to Topeka, yesterday.

Mr. W. H. Holsinger left for Howard, Monday, on buiness.

Miss Rena Kinne has returned from her visit at Florence.

Mr. S. A. Breese went to Kansas City, Thuesday morning.

Mr. Wit Adare, of Strong City, was at Council Grove, last week.

20° below zero, Saturday night, and below zero, other nights last week.

The City Schools re-opened, last Monday, after a two week's holiday.

Messrs. J. D. Minick and Ed. Pratt went to Kansas City, Thuesdy night.

Mr. Geo. Kerr left, Saturday, for Washington, Iowa, it is said, to get married.

Died, of malaria, on Tuesday night, Jan. 13, 1887, Mrs. Geo. Smithers, of Silver creek.

Mr. Peter McNee, of Wisconsin, is visiting his father, Mr. James McNee, of this city.

Mr. Thomas H. Grisham, ex-County Attorney, has moved his office into the Council Chamber.

It snowed from Thursday until Saturday night, when the snow was about three inches deep.

Miss Hellen Baldwin, of Lawrence, was visiting Mrs. John E. Martin, of Strong City, last week.

Mr. W. L. Wood, of Fox creek, recently, lost his $600 thorough-bred Hereford bull, by death.

Miss Mamie Duffey, of Leavenworth, is visiting Misses Lizzie and Nellie Lantry, of Strong City.

Mrs. J. J. Massey who has been quite sick with diphtheria for the past two weeks, is now improving.

20° below zero, Satutday night, and thawing in the roads, at noon, Sunday, the next day, is Kansas weather.

On Monday night of last week, Mr. A. Z. Scribner gave a most pleasant party to his friends and neighbors.

Mrs. John E. Martin, of Strong City, returned home, last Saturday, from a visit to Topeka and Emporia.

Born, on Tuesday, January 10, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Newman, of Strong city, a 12-pound daughter.

Mrs. C. C. Watson and her son, Rolhe, accompanied her daughter, Miss Ferry, to school at Topeka, last week.

Born, December 30, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Beck, near Elmdale, twins, daughters, one of which died the same day.

Mrs. Henry Bonewell and her son, William, and daughter, Lola, returned home, last Saturday, from Kansas City.

Remember that the prices at the performances of the Union Square Theater Company are 10, 20 and 30 cents.

The officers of John W. Geary Post, G. A. R., will be installed at their regular meeting, Saturday afternoon, January 15.

Mr. J. S. Standiford, of Buck creek, has left at this office six distinct ears of corn that start from one and the same cob.

Dr. W. H. Cartter left, last Thursday evening, for a short visit to his parents and son, Davie, at Washington City, D. C.

The Union Square Theater Company will give a matinee in Music Hall, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 15, admission, 10 and 20 cents.

Mr. Matt. McDonald and his uncle, Mr. O'Byrne, have the grading contract for one mile, east from Link's, on South Fork, on the Santa Fe extension.

The Rev. E. M. Randall, pastor of the M. E. Church, at Cedar Point, in company with the Rev. S. Davis, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, on Tuesday.

The Chase County Stock Association will meet in the Court room, next Saturday, January 15, at 2 o'clock, p. m. All members are urgently requested to be present.

The Hon. M. A. Campbell, our Representative in the State Legislature, and his estimable wife left, Sunday night, for Topeka, to be present at the inaugural ceremonies and the opening of the Legislature.

Last night finished the Union Square Theater Co.'s engagement at Strong City, and the silver pitcher was given to the one holding the lucky number, 830, who was Mrs. H. Fritze.

Arrangements for the annual celebration, at this place, of the birth of Robert Burns, to be held in Music Hall, on the night of January 25, instant, have been completed, and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

Since Mr. John E. Harper took possession of the County Attorney's office he has had the same partitioned, and one room thereof carpeted with Brussels carpet and neatly furnished, quite in keeping with the boom this County is now having.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held in the school house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, January 29, 1887, beginning at 8 o'clock a. m.

J. C. DAVIS,
County Supt.

The Rev. B. Kelley, P. E., will preach in the M. E. church in this city, Friday, Jan. 14, at 7, p. m. Come out and hear him. The Rev. Palmer will preach for us, Saturday, at 7, p. m., and Sunday, at 11, a. m., and 7, p. m. Communion, Sunday morning.

S. DAVIS, Pastor.

The oyster supper and banquet given by the Strong City I. O. O. F., last Thursday night, after their installation of officers, was largely attended and a most enjoyable affair. The Odd Fellows' cake, baked and ornamented by Mr. E. F. Bauerle, of this city, who also cooked the oysters for the occasion, was a jem of pastry and decoration.

The fourth quarterly conference of the Matfield Green charge of the M. E. Church will be held at Matfield Green, Jan. 15 and 16. Saturday, Jan. 15, preaching, at 11, a. m., by the Rev. B. Kelley, P. E., followed by quarterly conference business. Preaching by P. E., Saturday, also, at 11, a. m., and 7, p. m. Lovefeast at 10, a. m, Sacrament, at 12, m.

H. A. COOK, Pastor.

A. B. Emerson, real estate broker, Mayor of Cedar Point, proprietor of the "Cedar Point House," Deputy Sheriff of Chase county, etc., a large-hearted, rustling (Buckeye) Kansan, accompanied by his estimable wife, son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Byram, is holidaying in the city, with old Ohio associates, after a brief visit to Howard, where some one, unkindly disposed towards Sheriffs, relieved him of some very serviceable holiday weather raiment.—*Emporia Globe.*

Marion Gibson, of Toledo, was recently arrested at Strong City, by City Marshal G. L. Skinner, and lodged in the county jail, on the charge of passing counterfeit money. We understand he had palmed off on the business men of that place six bogus metal dollars, and had one on his person at the time of his arrest. He was taken before Squire Hunt, waved an examination, and in default of $300 bail, was committed until the Aqril term of the District Court.

A W. R. C., auxiliary to U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., of Elmdale, was instituted, on Tuesday afternoon of last week, with the following officers: Mrs. Hannah Breese, Prest.; Mrs. Edith Thomas, Sr. V.-P.; Mrs. Mary Cunningham, Jr. V.-P.; Miss Annie E. Eager, Secy.; Miss Rosa Schneider, Treas.: Miss Mary A. Wood, Chaplain; Miss Hattie Watson, Conductress; Miss Lou Schneider, Ass't Cond.; Mrs. Eliza Hadden, Guard; Mrs. Mary Faris, Ass't Gd.; Mrs. Addie Barnes, Delegate to Department.

Tuesday morning, as Mrs. L. I. Billings was driving on to the south end of the bridge at the foot of Broadway, with her bread wagon, she saw a runaway team coming on to the other end, and jumped from the vehicle and got off the bridge in time to save herself from bodily harm. Her wagon was badly damaged and the bread cast upon the waters, while all three of the horses were cut some. The run-away team is Mr. W. H. Smith's, who had left them at Mr. J. H. Scribner's gate while he went into the house to get a pair of mittens.

Mrs. M. F. Leise, of Wichita, according to announcement, delivered a lecture in the Strong City Opora House, on the subject "Ireland and Irishmen," but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, she was greeted with a small, but quite an approciative, audience. She is a spendid conversationalist, an accomplished lady and a lecturer of rare oritorical powers, fill ing her subject with frequent bursts of eloquence, while at all times instructive and elevating, thus securing the close attention and plaudits of her hearers. May she come again.

We do not ask any such sacrifice on the part of any one that they curse the other fellow up one side and down the other in our presence, and then to take compassion on us because we have not certain cuts, etc., and give him all the job printing over which they may have control. Now, if one of our merchants is out of a certain line of goods, all he has to do is to send away and get said goods, and when we are out of anything in our line of business, we, also, can send and get it; so, gentlemen, please to be less liberal with your anathamas as also with your compassion.

The Union Square Theater Company, on Monday evening, gave the people of Strong City a rare treat, in the shape of the comedy "Double Life." The acting was good all round; but we can not refrain from praising Mr. Davis as "Joe Blossom," right from California; and our ever-present "Brother Mosier" broke up the house with his cute sayings and heavenly dreams. "Lester Blake" is all that one could wish, his acting being such as to deserve great credit. They played to full houses in Strong City, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, also; and as they will play in our city, to-night and the rest of the week, we predict for them full houses.

Since the great boom for these parts set in, among the letters we have received from different parts of the world, asking for sample copies of the COURANT, is one from E. Vanderstraeten, a prominent lawyer, of rue du roi 25, Antwerp, Belgium, and one from the Crown Prince of Denmark, saying "some families of my (his) country are coming to your (this) town, in the spring, who would like to see your paper." Parties any ways skeptical about this can call at this offices and see the letters referred to, and then go away, if they please, and say that *we* don't boom. We have sent these parties copies of our extra-large edition, of December 16, 1886, some copies of which we still have for sale, at 5 cents each.

Messrs. L. P. Santy and D. Y. Hamill, of the firm of L. P. Santy & Co., of Clements, last Saturday, bought out their partner, Mr. John Emslie, paying him $11,660.00 for his one-third interest in the quarry and stone mill at Clements. In regard to this matter, we heartily endorse the following from the Strong City *Independent:*

Mr. Emslie was the first gentleman to engage in the stone business in this county, and has been largely interested in the same since 1872, until now, when he retires, by this sale, from all active interest in the same. To his efforts, more than all others, are the people of Chase county indebted for the magnitude to which this great industry has been developed, and a source of so much profit to the county—affording to our laborers such a vast field for remunerative employment. We regret to see such a public benefactor withdrawing from the active duties of life but congratulate him upon the success with which every enterprise he has been connected has achieved. The price paid by Messrs Santy & Hamill for Mr. Emslie's third interest in the firm was $11,660,00. Messrs Santy & Hamill have virtually controlled the business, and in conducting it in the future will be governed by the same broad gauge and liberal principles that have heretofore characterized the business dealings of the firm.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Pursuant to the programme the Association met at Elmdale, on the evening of the 8th, and, though the day was stormy and the night very cold, yet a few faithful ones were present, and the exercises were very interesting and the discussions full, though not always to the point. The Association was called to order at 7.30 o'clock, p. m., by its secretary, J. C. Davis, and Mr. Bailey, of Elmdale, elected President. The subject, "How to teach self-confidence" was opened by Miss Carrie Wolfe, recommending enthusiasm as a means. Among others that followed, Mr. Bailey added that practice in oral recitation and debate would aid in teaching self-confidence.

The next subject, "What are our schools and what can they be to our State and Nation?" was given a surprising impetus by an interesting paper by Prof. Miner, of Elmdale, setting forth the home as the principal factor in education.

The discussion that followed, some how led into methods, and the relative learning of the ancients and moderns, and a lively discussion followed, Mr. Bailey siding with the ancients and Prof. Miner with the moderns. Present methods of teaching also received sharp criticisms. All the teachers present, and especially Mr. Wilson, of Toledo, engaged heartily.

After a short recess, the subject, "Duties of district officers, and how they should be guided in their actions," was opened with a paper by J. M. Warren, enumerating many of their duties, and showing how they were often neglected, and stating that they should be guidedby the best interests of their neighbors, and the school law. Prof. Davis followed with additions, and also answered questions concerning the law in regard to various subjects. Neglectful school boards and lazy teachers came in for a share of criticisism.

With a query box and adjournment one of the liveliest of Chase county's Associations came to an end, and the teachers separated with a wish for many more of the same kind.

J. W. WARREN.

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

LOW PRICES, PROMPT ETENTION Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

COMMISSIONER'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners were in session January 3, 4, 5 and 6, and transacted the following business and adjourned *sine die*:

Viewers were appointed on the following roads:

J. F. Johnson road, Cottonwood and Bazaar township.

W. H. Stephenson and H. R. Hilton roads, Diamond Creek township.

J. B. Leith road, Cottonwood township.

The official bonds of all the County and Township officers were approved.

W. B. Gibson and D. A. Ellsworth were appointed to assist the County Superintendent in the examination of applications for teachers' certificates.

The following roads were established:

J. W. Lowe, Louis Duehn and Joseph Lybarger roads, Cottonwood township, and G. W. Bocock and Henry Brandly roads, Bazaar township.

The Z. Campbell road, Toledo township was rejected.

The County Clerk was ordered to credit the County Treasurer with the tax levied against the cattle of T. L. McWharter, the same having been paid in Lyon county.

NEW BOARD.

January 10, the new County Board met and organized by electing J. M. Tuttle, as Chairman, Wm. M. Harris being absent on account of sickness, and then transacted the following business:

The County Clerk was ordered to credit the County Treasurer with the tax levied against the cattle of Batty & Barker, the same having been paid in Marion county.

The County's advertising, for the current year, was let to the COURANT, *Leader* and *Independent*, for each paper to do all the advertising and each to receive one-third legal rates therefor.

A FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

One-fourth of a mile from Elmdale;
1.340 acres at $13 per acre;
185 acres, best bottom, in cultivation;
90 acres, best bottom, in meadow;
Two houses and a great plenty of water and timber.
Easy terms. Apply to
J. S SHIPMAN,
Elmdale, Kans.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

Those Egyptian Statuary Photoe's are fine, and are made by Caudle, "The Photographer," in the best possible manner.

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.

Go to Smith's (Rockwood & Co.'s old stand) for meat, all the way from 5 to 10 cents per pound.

Flour and Feed will be double their present price, this winter, so get your supply at the CITY FEED STORE, before it is all sold, adjoining Rockwood & Co.'s meat market.

A starry night for a ramble with your best girl. But any day for photographs at Caudle's, The Photographer.

You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at Campbell & Gillett's.

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

Frames of all kinds and sizes to order, of A. B. Caudle, "The Photographer."

Four span of work horses for sale.
J. S. SHIPMAN.

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

In the photograph gallery of S. H. Waite, 6th Avenue, west of Commercial street, Emporia, you will find photographic work made in the best possible manner, and finished in the very highest style of the photographer's art and all his work is guaranteed.

The Heskett farm, on Diamond creek, for rent for cash, price $550 per annum; 800 acres in all; 125 acres in cultivation; 75 acres in bottom meadow, and all under fence. Apply to
J. S. SHIPMAN,
nov25-tf Elmdale, Kans.

The choicest assortment of candies and confections at L. I. Billings' bakery, Main street, west of Broadway.

You can buy more Flour and Feed, for the same money, at the CITY FEED STORE than at any other place in the county. dec30-tf

I have just added some new and costly Backgrounds and Accesories, and am better prepared to make fine Photoes than ever. Call and examine for yourself. A. B. Caudle, the Photographer.

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

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

27 Pairs of $5.00 Shoes, of the "Walker" make, for $4.00 a pair, until the 1st of Jan. Call at once and make $1.00 on a pair of fine shoes
E. F. Holmes.

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

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

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

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

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

If you want bargains in Flour and Feed, go to the CITY FEED STORE, next door to Rockwood & Co.'s meat market.

A farm of 80 acres to rent, on South Fork, Falls Township, by
J. V. EVANS.

JOHN FREW,
LAND SURVEYOR,
AND
CIVIL ENGINEER,
STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.
dec2-tf

M. LAWRENCE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Satifaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
nov26-tf

TELL IT TO YOUR FRIENDS!

The New York Fashion Monitor,
An Entertaining and Instructive Fashion and Home Paper.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER YEAR,

Including 2 Coupons, Each Good For 50 Cts Worth of Dry and Fancy Goods,
FREE! on a Cash Purchase of $5 worth of goods (your own choice), for each Coupon from the MOST RELIABLE and CHEAPEST DRY and FANCY GOODS STORE in New York City.

EXTRAORDINARY TERMS TO AGENTS

Address, "FASSION MONITOR,"
P. O. Box 3782, New York City, N. Y.

WORKING CLASSES Attention We are now prepared to furnish all persons with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex can easily earn from 50 cents to $500 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied, we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

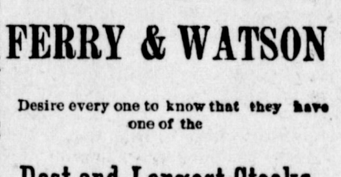
MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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.

MARTIN HEINTZ,
Carpenter & Builder,
Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. ja28-tf

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

THE GREAT
EMPORIUM!
FERRY & WATSON
Desire every one to know that they have one of the
Best and Largest Stocks,
Of goods ever brought to this market,
CONSISTING OF,
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
COFFINS,
FURNITURE,
BOOTS and SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
GALASSWARE,
TIN WARE,
And, in fact, anything
NEEDED BY MAN
During his existence on earth.
BE SURE TO GO TO
FERRY & WATSON'S,
Cottonwood Falls, Kas.,
and
YOU WILL BE PLEASED
With their
BARGAINS.
jan3-tf

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC
Veterinary Specifics
Cure Diseases of
Horses, Cattle, Sheep
DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY,
In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c.
Used by U. S. Government.
STABLE CHART
Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

GRANDMA.

Grandma's eyes are dim,
And Grandma's hair is sprinkled
With threads of white; her cap sets prim
Above a face that's wrinkled.

But grandma's eyes are kind,
And grandma's smile is cheery;
She likes our noise—she doesn't mind;
She calls us "pet and "deary."

She lets us stay about,
She lets us try her glasses;
She says she'd be quite lost without
Her little lads and lasses.

She tells us such a lot
Of stories, with a fairy
And giant in; she knows it's what
We like—something real scary.

She sings us songs, while she
Knits on the baby's stocking;
She plays her chair's a train, and we
Go whizzing off—a-rocking.

She makes us piles of things—
Dresses and bibs and jackets;
She finds us buttons for our strings;
And in our biggest rackets

She never scolds at all;
She keeps our playthings mended;
She dresses dolls. She's what we call
A grandma that's just splendid!

—*Emma A. Opper, in Golden Days.*

'SPOOKS" WITH FRECKLES.

How They Drove Away Two Burglars Who Tried to Steal the Family Silver.

My sister Kate and I were very nearly of an age, but we were not alike in any way except that we were both tall, and both had—freckles! This latter fact troubled us, and many were the experiments we tried to remove from our faces the objectional effects of the open-air life we led. To one of these experiments we owed a great deal—perhaps life itself. Father was a farmer, and we lived nine miles from the country town. Of course we saw little company, and should have been somewhat lonely but for our books and pets among the horses, calves and poultry.

Mother was a systematic and careful housekeeper, and so engrossed in her kitchen and dairy duties that she seldom made calls on her neighbors, and never went to town unless she was obliged to do so. She was, therefore, a little annoyed when father said at breakfast one morning that she must accompany him to Warrenton that day, to sign the deed of a few acres of timber he had sold the previous week. Nevertheless, she got ready after a little demur, and took her seat in the buggy an hour later, with an air of resignation that made us all smile.

"We shall be home by six o'clock, girls," she said, "and you can have supper all ready. Don't set the house on fire, and be sure to skim the right milk. Don't touch that in the crocks on the lower shelf."

Kate and I looked at each other, and laughed as the buggy rattled off down the road.

"Mother is fitly named," I said, "like Martha of old, her mind is 'troubled about many things.'"

"As if we ever *did* set the house on fire," said Kate.

"Or skim the wrong milk," said I.

We had the beds to make, the breakfast dishes to wash, and the whole house to put in order; so we were busy as bees until twelve o'clock, and had no time to think of being lonely. But we found the afternoon quite long, and I was beginning to feel that it would be pleasant to see mother's face again, when a newspaper caught my eye that I had placed behind the clock on the kitchen mantel. This turned my thoughts into a different channel.

"Kate," I said, "suppose we make some of that complexion compound we read about the other day? We shall never get another opportunity. Mother may not be away again for weeks."

"By all means," said Kate. "When I looked in the glass this morning, it seemed to me that my freckles were thicker than ever."

"My face is the color of pepper and salt, and I almost hate to look at it. If there is a remedy, I would give all of my pocket-money to obtain it. Let's look over the prescription in the paper. Here it is!"

Ladies who are troubled with freckles will be glad to learn that a few applications of a mixture of glycerine, cascarilla powder, tar, lemon juice and olive oil, will effectually remove them, and leave the skin soft, smooth, and tinted like an infant's."

"I'm willing to try it," said Kate. "But we haven't the ingredients!"

"Yes, we have," I answered; for, unknown to her, I had one day during the previous week, when father had taken me to town, obtained them from the druggist and the grocer.

We were soon at the kitchen stove diligently mixing and stirring the decoction, and it was a sorry-looking mess when at last we took it from the stove. We had, however, faith in its efficacy, and with great satisfaction we poured it into a large bottle which we hid behind the bureau in our room to await us at bed-time. While we were getting supper we were startled by a terrific peal of thunder, the forerunner of one of the most violent storms that ever raged in our town. For two hours the rain poured in sheets, flooding the yard from the house to the stable, and turning the little brook by the barn into a roaring river.

It was seven o'clock, and almost dark, when the storm ceased. "I think we had better go and feed the stock," said Kate, "for it will be late when father gets home. He and mother are probably just starting from Warrenton."

We put on rubber-boots, and going to the barn, threw down hay to the horses, shut up the calves, and milked the three cows. We were strong, healthy girls, and frequently helped father in this kind of work.

"Where's Tige?" asked Kate, as we walked to the house, each carrying a pail of milk. "I haven't seen him since the storm."

Tige was our dog. "Thunder always frightens him," I replied. "He's probably hiding somewhere in a state of nervous prostration."

We strained the milk and put it away, and then ate our supper. After this we re-arranged the dishes and food for father and mother, keeping a fire in the stove, so that tea could be made at once on their return, for we knew they would be both hungry and tired from their long, dark ride.

The clock struck nine. "Don't you think we had better go to bed?" said Kate, folding up her apron, "I do not think there is any use in our sitting up."

"Mother will be dreadfully worried about us," I said, as we went up stairs.

"There's nothing to be afraid of," said Kate. "I should not be frightened if they stayed away all night."

With much laughter we got our big bottle of "complexion varnish," as Kate called it. Taking a piece of rag, we gave to our faces a thick coating, which resembled nothing else I had ever seen before or have seen since.

"I suppose we shall have to sit up to let it dry in," I said, as I contemplated myself in the glass. "It won't do for us to ruin the pillow-cases."

"I'm too tired to sit up," said Kate. "Why can't we make cloth masks? Where's that old pique spread you were cutting up yesterday?"

I produced it from the lower shelf of the washstand, and the masks were soon made. They were simply long pieces of white cloth reaching from the tops of our foreheads to the collars of our night-dresses, with small holes for the eyes and nostrils. We attached strings to them, and tied them on.

"We look like veritable spooks," said Kate, just before she blew out the light and jumped into bed.

We both soon fell asleep. It must have been near midnight when I was awakened by a noise in the dining-room, which was directly below the one we occupied. It sounded as if some one was moving about stealthily—or some *thing*, rather, for I decided at once that it was Tige. I waked Kate by giving her a vigorous punch in the back.

"Kate," I said, "we must have shut old Tige up in the dining-room. Very likely he hid in the china closet when the storm came on, and fell asleep there. We must go down and let him out."

"Haven't father and mother come?" asked Kate, sleepily.

"I guess not," I answered, "I haven't heard them."

We did not stop to put on our shoes or light a candle, but stole down just as we were, and entered the sitting-room, which communicated with the dining-room by a folding-door. Advancing to this door, we pushed it open, expecting to be greeted by Tige's familiar whine. What was our surprise and horror to see the back of one man in the china closet directly opposite us, and a burly negro busily engaged by the light of a lantern, in preparing to take the silver and linen from the dining-table, in what seemed to be a stout canvas bag.

Paralyzed with fear, we stood in the doorway, not able to speak or stir, scarcely to breathe. The sound made by the opening of the door, however caused the man at the table to look up. For one instant he gazed at us with dropped jaw, and eyes almost starting from their sockets, then, giving a yell which might have been heard half a mile off, he let fall the silver he was holding, and with one bound was out of the open window. His companion, startled by his outcry, rushed out of the closet in alarm. Pen could not describe his abject terror, as his eyes fell on us, and his yell as he sprang toward the window was even louder than that which had been given by his companion. We could hear the sound of their labored breathing as they both rushed away in the darkness. For a moment I was at a loss to account for their strange terror; but a glance at Kate made it clear.

In our long white night-dresses and white masks we certainly looked like veritable ghosts. Negroes are exceedingly superstitious, and these men, I am sure, supposed we were unquiet spirits come from the graveyard not far away to rebuke them for the crime in which they were engaged. We spent the rest of the night in a state of nervous terror, which made us heartily glad when at seven o'clock we heard the sound of wheels, and saw our parents drive up to the door. Owing to the washing away of a bridge, they had been unable to get home the previous night, and had accepted the hospitality of a farmer near Warrenton, who had provided them with supper and a bed.

"And we were in such a hurry to find out if you girls were all right that we came off before breakfast," said father. "Did you miss us? Were you frightened?"

Then with shuddering and tears we told our story, and were alternately kissed and cried over by mother, who declared that never, *never* would she leave us alone again, even if there were *fifty* deeds to sign.

As to that "complexion varnish," one application showed no favorable results, and we never felt like trying it again.—*Florence B. Hallowell, in Youth's Companion.*

—Dan Crowley, a Knox County, (Neb.) farmer, pulled up stakes a year ago to get out of the reach of railroads, and moved to a point where he thought "no railroad would cut him up." After Dan had got nicely settled in his new home the surveyors returned from Ponca to Martinsburgh and started the line toward Sioux City, by way of Elk Creek, which survey came along and deliberately passed through Dan's garden, within a few feet of his door.—*Chicago Herald.*

NERVOUS HEROES.

They Could Face the Music of Battle, But Quailed in a Dentist's Chair.

Having occasion to visit a dentist the other day I asked him if I was the most nervous man he ever had in his chair. "Bless you, no," replied the tooth-tinker. "You are only about the average patient and it would surprise you to see how some of the big men act when they come here to get their teeth fixed. General Sheridan, for example, is one of the worst men in a dentist's chair you ever saw, and General Logan is even worse than he. Why, Logan is as tender as a baby, and will shrink at the slightest touch on his nerves, while I suppose there were never two braver men in a battle than they. General Sherman, too, is about as bad, and acts as if he were going to have a fit whenever the drill is put into his teeth. He jumps and grunts and groans, and takes on worse than if he were having his leg cut off.

"General Burnside, on the contrary, was one of the most patient and enduring men I ever saw. I have had him in my chair a number of times and have filled a lot of his teeth. He would sit quietly without making a moan or saying a word from the time he took his seat until the job was finished. He always seemed to be grateful that I had not caused him any more pain, and when I would ask him, as I did sometimes, 'Does that hurt you, general?' he would reply, 'O, no, not much; go on and let's get done with it, the sooner the job is over the better.'

"Andrew Johnson, when he was Vice-President and when he was in the Senate, came to my office several times, and was a very good patient, taking things philosophically and making me very little trouble. I once filled four teeth for him at a sitting, and every one of them was in good condition. The job lasted nearly five hours and must have hurt him dreadfully, but he never winced, and did not seem to have any nerves at all.

"Old Zach. Chandler was another good patient. He would sit in the chair almost motionless, and would let me drill away at his teeth without any remonstrance or show of pain. But one time, when I undertook to draw a tooth for him, I thought the old man would go crazy. It was a tough old grinder, and had been troubling him a good deal, being ulcerated around the roots. I got a good hold with the nippers, and the first time I nearly lifted him out of the chair. But it did not come. I took hold again, and lifted him the same as before. I saw that his face was quite pale, and asked him if he did not want to rest. He said: 'No, I would like to have it out at once.' But as the operation was evidently so painful, and as he seemed to keep growing paler, I suggested that he had better take ether. He declined, saying that he never took an anæsthetic in his life, and never would. Turning around sharply, he told me to go on and have it over without further delay. I got hold again and gave a jerk that drew the tooth from his head. He lay back in the chair entirely exhausted and closed his eyes. I thought for a moment that he would faint, and brought him a glass of water, asking if it hurt him much. Looking up to me, he said: 'Yes, it hurt like fury.'

"I find almost without exception that military and naval men are great cowards in a dentist's chair; the braver they are in battle the more nervous they seem to be when they come to get their teeth fixed.

"I think about the worst patient I ever had was an officer of the army, formerly on General Howard's staff. He was a very gallant officer during the war, was shot all to pieces, and I believe has since died from the wounds he received in battle. At the time he came to me he was full of lead, and carried the scars he received in battle. But I never in all my life had so nervous and excitable a man in my chair. Every time I made a move toward him he would shrink, and once when I touched the nerve he shed genuine tears and begged me, like a child would beg his mother, not to hurt him so again."—*Washington Cor. Chicago News.*

COUNTING THE COST.

Interesting Facts and Figures from Uncle Sam's Book of Estimates.

The annual book of estimates sent to the House on the opening of Congress gives some interesting facts and figures relative to the cost of running a great Government like that of this country. Congress, for instance, is a costly luxury. The salaries of members amount to two millions of dollars, and the total cost of the Legislative Department for the year is estimated at over five and a half million dollars. It is remarkable how helpless a man gets as soon as he gets into Congress. Put him in a law office at home, and if he has anybody to wait on him it is an office boy at a salary of about $1 a week. Put him in Congress and give him the privilege of hiring his attendants out of the Government purse and it costs from $5 to $20 a day for his assistants. The estimates for the clerks and messengers and other subordinates for the Senate for the fiscal year amount to $341,000 or about $4,200 for each member. When you consider that this is for a session that is to last but six or eight months at the furthest, you find that it gets up a pretty large per diem. The estimates for the service of this sort in the House are a considerably larger sum. The cost of the public printing, which is charged in with expenses of congress, is alone about two and a half millions. The President and the corps of clerks employed for his assistants cost a little less than a hundred thousand dollars. The cost of the general departments of the Government varies greatly. The Executive proper is the least expensive, the total being put at but $125,000, while the cost of the Treasury Department is put at $140,000,000. In this, however, are included the sum the department needs to pay the interest on the public debt and provide a sinking fund. The total cost of running the Government for the next fiscal year is put down at $325,000,000, or $1,000,000 a day omitting Sundays.

The book of estimates is a large volume of 350 pages, and growing larger every year. It contains minute calculations and estimates of the expenses for the year ending June 30, 1888. The details of these estimates are something curious. They tell the number of clerks that every department can have, the amount that each Collector of Internal Revenue may spend, the number of clerks to be appropriated for at the White House, the sum that the President's fireman at the Executive Mansion may be paid, and other minutiæ that would astonish you. Yet it is said that the detail is not as great in the case of this Government as is the case in some other countries. "The minuteness of our estimates are nothing to that practiced by the British Government," said Congressman Jackson, of Pennsylvania, to your correspondent, riding down from the Capitol at the close of the session. The big book of 350 pages of estimates had occasioned some remark about the petty details that the Government was asking its law-makers to consider each year. "The details of the expenditures are not nearly so remarkable as those of the British Government," he said. "They have studied the art of running the Government at an economical and prudent rate for a long time, and seem to have it down to a much finer point than we have. Their book of estimates is much larger than ours, and the details which their law-makers consider much more minute."—*Washington Cor. Cincinnati Times.*

WALKING COSTUMES.

Description of a Few Visiting Toilets Made According to Late Fashions.

Most of the midwinter dresses are made to be worn under cloaks or mantles of heavier materials than those used in their distinctive formation, still a few intended specially for out-of-door wear or visiting have jackets in fabric forming the skirt and underwaist of suit.

Perhaps one of the most elegant suits of this character is in corduroy or cord de la Reine. The skirt is box-pleated and so arranged that the wide side pleats form panels to the waist. The scarf drapery is of plush or velvet Pekin, in three or four colors, the principal one being that of the dress material, a rich, dark green, the Pekin hues giving brightness to the toilette. The back draperies of corded stuff are supplemented with revers of Pekin. Jacket of corduroy, with Pekin revers, open over a pleated plastron of corded silk in the color of dress material, crossed by bands of the Pekin. Collar and other finishings of Pekin. The high crowned hat worn with this suit is covered with striped or corded goods, is draped with Pekin and further trimmed with ribbon and feathers in suitable shades. Self-colored striped cloth is tastefully constructed into a costume, with draped skirt and jacket fastened diagonally from left shoulder under graduated band of passementerie; the basque is long and rounded in front and short and plaited at the back. The pocket flaps and other trimmings are of passementerie. With this suit is worn a felt hat trimmed with velvet and a long, fancy ostrich plume.

Among the more costly imported costumes specially designed for street and church wear, is one of plain and striped plush. On the skirt is a wide panel of striped plush; the tunic of plain plush falls in graduated plaits from the left hip, and is hidden under the long drapery at the back. Jacket of plain plush, open over a striped waistcoat and fastened diagonally from the point of the waistcoat with large buttons. Sleeves, collar and revers of plain plush.

Another costume in heavy cloth, has jacket of the material open with revers over a plain waistcoat striped with braid. The collar and cuffs are braid trimmed to match waistcoat, and panels in the skirt are decorated in the same stylish method. The wide brimmed felt hat is bound with braid and trimmed with five rosettes, which are formed of loops of the braid in as many widths all in the same color and design as that trimming the costume.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—The advantage of small gifts from a large number of persons was aptly illustrated not long since by two Swedish churches that gave forty dollars toward paying for a house of worship for a Swedish Missionary Church in Minnesota. The contributions were from two thousand persons. Only six coins in the collection boxes equaled twenty-five cents in value, and over one thousand five hundred pieces were pennies. An American congregation, appealed to for the same object, gave one hundred and ten, but it all came from eighteen persons. Who can doubt which is the true principle for church benevolence?—*Chicago Interior.*

—A Higham (Mass.) lady who complained of being unable to tell her mince pies from her apple pies without testing was advised to mark them. She did so, and complacently announced: "This I've marked 'T. M.'—'tis mince; an' that I've marked 'T. M.'—'taint mince."—*Boston Post.*

ROOTS FOR STOCK.

The Proper Way of Preserving Them for Use in Winter and Spring.

To a large extent, ensilage is taking the place of roots on dairy farms. It is believed by many to be a cheaper food and to make richer milk than roots. This, however, is questioned by some excellent feeders. The difference in cost between an equal value of feed in ensilage and roots is not much, and a modification of circumstances may make one or the other the cheaper food. As a green food for milch cows, either may be a substitute for the other, but their continued use upon the health of stock and upon the quality of milk can hardly be considered identical. Roots are food in its natural state, but ensilage can hardly be so considered. It is, of necessity, altered by fermentation. Its carbo-hydrates are partially burned and altered by the conversion of starch and sugar into acid, and its albuminoids are more or less broken up by furnishing food for bacteria, and by decomposition from oxidation, and its mineral constituents must evidently be altered materially by a change in the juices in which they are dissolved from a neutral to a strongly acid condition. But ensilage is succulent and easy of digestion, and by a judicious discrimination in the selection of material for the silo, it may be made to produce more and richer milk than roots, but both are more profitably fed in connection with more nitrogenous food than when used alone. For breeding stock and for furnishing milk in the most wholesome condition for the use of invalids and infants, roots, by supplying food in a perfectly natural and unaltered state, are to be preferred to any fermented food. They are also especially valuable as an appetizer and a health-inspiring food in the season of dry fodder, and should not be dropped out of the winter diet for dairy cows even where ensilage is used. With a little care and labor they are easily preserved so as to be convenient for use at any time in the winter.

The best arrangement for storing roots for stock in winter is a large cellar adjacent to a stable in the basement of a cow-barn or stable for other stock. It is important that a root-cellar should not be wanting in size, for if it is, the vegetables will be very sure to warm up and decay. All kinds of green roots, green fruit and green vegetation of every sort undergo a slow but steady change if exposed to the air at any temperature much above freezing. The corroding tendency of the free oxygen in the air, by its strong affinity for carbon, causes it to combine with the carbon in the carbo-hydrates not only, but also with the carbon in the proteine or flesh-forming compounds of green vegetation, converting the carbon into carbonic acid gas. The production of this gas is always accompanied with the development of heat according to the amount of gas formed. The heat generated in a pile of fresh roots is considerable. It is so much that the space in which they are stored, if too contracted, soon becomes appreciably warmer, which serves not only to hasten the process of oxydation, but hastens decay as well. A root-cellar, therefore, should have ample space, so that the heat generated shall not be confined to the roots, but have room by current of air to be distributed through the whole inclosure, and by means of ventilation carried out and colder air take its place. The closer the temperature of the cellar approaches to freezing, the slower will be both oxidation and decay. Unless it is low, the shrinkage of roots in an airy room from evaporation and oxidation together, is considerable. It will easily run from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. in the course of a winter. So much of this shrinkage is due to evaporation that the roots are continually growing richer in proportion to bulk and weight. But a good circulation of air is essential to preservation unless the roots are kept cold by contact with damp earth, as when buried. A store-room for roots should have ample connection with the outside air in early winter, but susceptible of being gradually closed up as freezing weather comes on, and if need be in extreme weather, to have an open connection with an adjacent stable that the heat radiating from the stock may prevent freezing. With such an arrangement, roots can be fed with best advantage, as they are safe for preservation or for use at any time the feeder may prefer.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Clearing the Table.

Gather up the fragments that nothing may be lost. If you use a crumb tray gather first the broken pieces upon a plate. Take the knives, forks and spoons separately upon a tray; remove the salters and pepper sprinklers and butter dishes in the same way. Remove the plates and other dishes; quietly take those of the guests first and not piling up more than can be easily removed at once. After the plates, take the food platters or dishes. Then remove the crumbs. Some ladies prefer using two table cloths, leaving the lower one on for the after course. System can be observed in a small house with homely fare as well as in a palace, and taste can be as well displayed in the arrangement of dishes on a pine table as in the groups of silver and china of the rich. Skill in cooking is as readily shown in a baked potato as in some French entree. Poverty is no excuse for careless habits and bad cooking.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—To properly keep hay and straw in stacks the stacks must be so constructed as to shed water.—*Troy Times.*

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Celery roots grated and saturated in vinegar and salt is said to be a delicious and economical relish on cold meats.—*Boston Globe.*

—To remove the tops of fruit jars that can not be started by the hand, dip a cloth in very hot water and apply to the outside of the cap.—*The Household.*

—Every farmer must know what kind of swine breed well and are wanted in the markets. That is the kind which can be bred with profit.—*Albany Journal.*

—The term "station" as applied to the game fowl means majestic carriage, proud step, promptness in movements, plucky action and finely-developed and well-reaching form.

—Not one farmer in a hundred has enough large and small fruit on his place—not even enough to supply the wants of his own family. But it is safe to say that they who have an abundance appreciate its worth, and are both healthier and happier by its use.—*N. E. Farmer.*

—A precaution. Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the minute you become cold your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the vapor—*Medical Brief.*

—Pumpkin Pies: Stew and strain one sweet pumpkin, add two cups white sugar, ginger and cinnamon, each one teaspoonful, nutmeg grated, eight eggs well beaten, four quarts new milk, one pint sweet cream or two ounces butter. Make under-crust only, bake two hours. This recipe will make eight pies.—*Boston Budget.*

—What we keep cows for is their milk. But if cows are not kept warm and their systems are reduced by biting winds and beating storm, they will not secret full udders of milk. So, common prudence demands that the stables should be in the best of order to make the animals real comfortable during cold weather.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Children's pocket cakes are made of one pint of flour mixed with one egg. Sweeten with a cup of soft brown sugar, flavor with lemon, mace or nutmeg, or cinnamon. Roll out quite thin and cut into fancy shapes. Bake quickly. These are good for kindergartens and will not crumble up even if sat down upon.—*Toledo Blade.*

—We have come to the time when we must give more attention to the care and feeding of our fowls than we have done in the past summer and fall months. Let us not be guilty of giving them snow instead of water, immuring them within four blank walls without plenty of sunshine and light. Fowls require light as well as warmth; without it they will not do well; they will disappoint the keeper, though he may have fed them liberally and judiciously. A little care in their housing and feed and favoring in a domestic way will stir maternal instincts into action, and eggs in increased quantities will result.—*Prairie Farmer.*

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Practical Description of the New Method of Preserving Green Fodder.

Ensilage is a system of preserving green fodder for cattle during the winter months—a system that is manifestly of great benefit to cattle.

It is accomplished by taking green fodder—say corn—cutting it up in fine pieces and preserving it from all contact with air until wanted for feed. The chopped fodder is called ensilage, and it is preserved in a building called a silo.

A practical silo can be made by excavating to a depth of six feet and adding a top of six feet in height. The bottom and the sides to the height of nine feet should be built of stone and plastered smooth. The bottom should be cemented like a cistern.

Cement may be substituted for plaster on the walls if the ground is particularly damp, as all moisture must be excluded. The silo should be eight feet wide and twelve feet long. A silo of this size will contain 864 cubic feet of ensilage, or about twenty tons of feed. The frame portion of the building above the walls must be made of matched and surfaced boards, and well put together.

Such a silo can be best filled with fodder corn. The corn should be cut when the ears are in about that state best adapted for "roasting ears." It should be run through a fodder cutter and cut into pieces about half an inch long. As it is passed into the silo, boys or men trample it down into the closest space. When filled to the top, a thick layer of builders' felt is placed on the ensilage. This, in turn, is covered with six inches of straw. On the straw plank fitted to fill the space are laid, and then weighted with stone—about 100 pounds to the square foot. Thus prepared the ensilage will remain sweet and unfermented during the entire winter.

The cost of such a silo is about fifty dollars.

When opened to feed the cattle, the top, two inches, will be found to be spoiled. Below this it can be cut into with a hay knife and used as needed. The boards and pressure should be renewed every evening, and the felt, boards, and stones should be placed upon the silo while it is being filled after each day's work. Cattle will not like the food at first, but will soon relish it and eat it with extreme avidity. Stock, if cows, so fed—say thirty pounds twice a day for each animal—having, of course, their ordinary grain feed, will give one-third more milk and butter than with dry feed. In fattening cattle ensilage will save about ten pounds of corn in making the same amount of beef.—*Southern Farmer.*

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THERE ARE MANY.

There are plenty to care for the ninety and nine
  Safe sheltered within the fold,
But who will seek for the one that is lost,
  On the mountain bleak and cold?

There are many to join in the song of joy,
  When life to the dead is given;
But who will lead from the slums of earth
  A soul to the gate of Heaven?

There are plenty to echo the welcome shout
  That heralds the victory won;
But who, when the frowning phalanx press,
  Will gird his armor on?

There are many to covet the seats of light
  By the side of the crowned King:
But who, in the garden of woe, will drain
  His chalice of suffering?

Lord, do we whisper among Thy friends
  Of love that is pure and true:
And say, when the rabble and cross pass by:
  "It is One whom I never knew"

—Harriet W. Re Qua, in Chicago Standard.

DIVINE HYMNS.

Productions Which Have Been an Inspiration to the Christians of the World—How They Were Written, and Who Wrote Them.

In the most instances the writers whom I shall refer to, in their time, were voluminous in one department or another of literature, yet each one will be recalled to-day because he or she was the author of a single hymn which has descended to us freighted with such beauty and sweetness as renders it incapable of being forgotten. Toplady wrote the "Rock of Ages," a hymn which is very precious to all Christians, and one of which they never grow weary. He was educated for the ministry, and began his labors among the Devonshire hills, in England, in the year 1768. He is said to have been of a somewhat unpleasant disposition on frequent occasions, but whenever he swept the lyre all the deep passions of his nature melted into tender, holy song. "Come Thy Fount of Every Blessing," was written by Robert Robinson, and was the earliest of his many lyrics. He was a convert under the preaching of the great Whitefield, but was vascillating with respect to his church connections and faith, first becoming a Methodist, next an Independent, then a Baptist, and at last a Socinian, in which latter belief he died in 1790. "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," was written by Rev. Edward Perronet. He was reared in the Church of England, in which connection his father was a prominent clergyman, but, after a time, the younger Perronet left this communion and labored under the patronage of the somewhat celebrated Lady Huntington. As a minister he was successful, and earnest in all he did, but probably his greatest influence has been exerted through the medium of this one hymn. "Come ye Sinners, Poor and Needy," which is always an especial favorite during seasons of religious awakening, was composed by one Joseph Hart, a native of London, in which city he was born in 1712. Timothy Dwight, one of the early presidents of Yale College, was author of "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord," a hymn very dear to the church everywhere. Dr. Dwight wrote something like half a dozen volumes of a theological character; yet, while these are largely forgotten, this one exquisite version of the 137th Psalm will live for all time. Walter Shirley, an English knight, as also a preacher, died in 1796. He was one of the celebrated Penn's converts, and labored with much success both in England and Ireland. He composed that grand hymn, "Sweet the Moments, Rich in Blessing." The author of "Just as I am, without one Plea," was Miss Charlotte Elliott, a daughter of Charles Elliott, of Clapham, England. She passed most of her years an invalid, and died in 1871. One of the most popular hymns among all religious bodies is "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Miss Sarah Fuller Flower wrote it. She was the second daughter of Benjamin Flower, of England. She married in 1834 a civil engineer by the name of Adams. She died in 1849, at the age of forty-four, and lies buried near Harlow, in Essex. "Son of my Soul, Thou Saviour, Dear," was composed by John Keble, an English clergyman, and, though he is remembered as the author of many books, the one effort of his by which his name will longest live is this beautiful hymn. He died in 1827. That hymn which has made Rev. Ray Palmer's name a household word in thousands of Christian homes in all lands is "Olivet," beginning with the words "My Faith Looks Up to Thee." No more popular hymn has been produced in any age than this one, characterized as it is by great grace and power. When the evangelists Moody and Sankey were laboring in Scotland, several years ago, the latter's attention was called to a little poem of a sacred nature written by a Scotch lady, a Miss Elizabeth C. Clephane. He was greatly struck by its singular quaintnest as well as sweetness, and, I believe, with the permission of its author, wedded a simple air to it. Since that time Mr. Sankey has employed this hymn very freely in his work in connection with his associate, Mr. Moody. It is very justly popular, and, I think, so long as hymns are used, the "Ninety and Nine" will be among the number. What hymn, or, indeed, what service has Charles Wesley written, or done, which will endear his memory to so many people as the hymn "Jesus, Lover of My Soul?" Phœbe Cary, Alice Cary's tenderly loved sister, has left an imperishable name behind her, because she wrote:

"One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er;
I'm nearer heaven to-day
Than ever I've been before!"

Good Bishop Heber, notwithstanding his grand work in assisting to evangelize the world, both with respect to his ministerial labors and as a writer of choice hymns, will, I feel, be longest remembered as the author of "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

Half a century ago Rev. Dr. Huhlenberg, in some hours of despondency and sorrow, wrote "I Would not Live Alway," a hymn which has ever proved to the Christian mourner rich solace and strength. In 1868 he wrote an additional stanza, which some consider as making even more beautiful than before a lyric which had seemed incapable of improvement. This single hymn has made its author's name, as it were, deathless. The reissue, several years ago, by Cardinal Newman, of the "Lyra Apostolica," which the eminent scholar and divine first issued nearly fifty years previously, brings to recollection the circumstances under which it was first prepared. Full of deep dejection, as he was, over the condition of the English church, and so concerned for its future welfare that he felt in his soul that there was urgent necessity for a second reformation, in company with Richard Hurnell Froude, he made a journey to the south of Europe for the purpose of receiving a temporary change of residence, in order that he might quietly reflect on the situation of affairs in his native land. While journeying in the "Eternal City" the two friends began to write poems, and to forward them to England for publication. (These were subsequently included in the volume "Lyra Apostolica"). They borrowed a copy of Homer, and, on looking it over, selected as a motto the language uttered by Achilles on his return to battle: "You shall know the difference, now that I am back again." Leaving his companion in Rome, Newman departed for Palermo, but was taken ill on the journey. One day his servant found him sitting up in bed weeping, and asked him the cause of grief. The only reply he returned was: "I have a work to do; I must go back to England." So soon as he was able to travel he set sail on an orange vessel for Marseilles, and it was during the voyage that he wrote—and from the very depths of his heart—the words beginning:

"Lead kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,
  Lead Thou me on!
The night is dark, and I am far from home;
  Lead Thou me on!"

I can not resist the impression that Dr. Newman will live longest in history through the charm of this truly matchless hymn.—*Geo. Newell Lovejoy, in Interior.*

Where to Lay the Past.

With the lessons of the past we have to do, but with the past itself we have nothing to do. The duty incumbent upon us is to go forward, forgetting the things that are behind; and the most manly, as well as the most Christian course is to put away from our thoughts any past that would hinder us in our forward career. There is a duty of forgetting as well as a duty of remembering, and the wisest thing for any man to do, who is oppressed by the memory of his past, is—calmly recognizing his own weakness and imperfection and sin, and resolving henceforward to live an earnest and straightforward life—to lay down humbly and trustfully the past, with all its error and wrong, at the feet of the Divine, and to leave the rest to the mercy of the Most Merciful. *S.-S. Times.*

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

—To smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast is to become a principal in the mischief.—*Sheridan.*

—Mystery is another name for our ignorance; if we were omniscient all would be perfectly plain.—*Tyron Edwards.*

—Wherever I find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man I take it for granted there would be as much generosity if he were a rich man.—*Pope.*

—I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent even though he is in the right.—*Cato.*

—Money and time are the heavies burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use.—*Johnson.*

—As one who carries gunpowder would not wish to be where sparks are flying, lest he should be destroyed, so should we carefully avoid such company as may lead us into sin.—*Thoma Boston.*

—If a crooked stick is before you you need not explain how crooked it is Lay a straight one down by the side of it and the work is well done. Preach the truth, and error will stand abashed in its presence.—*Spurgeon.*

—Love has its own ways, subject, of course, to God and His law, and will not work well if put in any other Some men create an atmosphere of resentment and require it to live there but it refuses.—*United Presbyterian.*

—I have a good deal of respect for the old woman who, in the time of war started out with a poker when the enemy was approaching. She was asked what she could do with that, and replied: "I can show them which side I am on."—*Moody.*

—I honor that man whose ambition it is—not to win laurels in the State or the army, not to be a jurist or a naturalist, not to be a poet or commander—but to be a master of living well, and to administer the office of master or servant, of husband, father or friend.—*Emerson.*

—There is but one way in which to learn this life; it is to live it. Reading about it, studying about it, praying over it, all are well, but they all stop short of the glorious, ultimate living it. So that here as elsewhere we can learn that the secret of knowing is doing. True knowledge is the legitimate outcome of true character.—*Rev. Dr. J. G Merrill.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—About $100,000 worth of improvements will be made on school buildings in Washington, D. C.

—The Orphan Girls' Industrial School at Wheelock, Ind. T., contains fifty-nine bright Indian girls. Twenty of them are church members.

—The Evangelical Lutheran General Council has taken measures toward adopting the American Board of Missions plan of raising funds for and carrying on missionary work.—*N. Y. Witness.*

—India has thirty-six missionary societies of all Christian denominations There are 791 missionaries and 530 ordained native ministers. Converts 449,755. A gain, since 1881, of 133 missionaries and 32,383 native Christians

—President Ewell, of the College of William and Mary, claims that the earliest chair of law at any American seat of learning was established at his college in 1779, thirty-six years before that of Harvard.—*Baltimore American.*

—Mr. George Williams, of London, the originator of the Y. M. C. Associations of the world, suggests that each of the three thousand should have connected with it a foreign missionary society, to become a center of organized systematic effort, having for its motto, "The World for Christ."

—A Buddhist temple near Osaka Japan, has been opened several times to the missionaries, with the priest himself in the audience, for Christian services. The son of a Shinto priest, in the same society, applies for baptism There is a growing feeling among them that Buddhism is doomed.

—Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon who was not admitted to the Presbytery of Philadelphia, has been called to the pastorate of the Independent Presbyterian Church of Savannah, Ga. This is one of the largest and strongest churches in the South.—*Chicago Journal.*

—The Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, has a department of non-residents, matriculants in which follow prescribed courses of study, upon which examinations are set, and receive proper degree on completion of their work. The Department is modeled after the operations of the London University, and like it, offers opportunity for doing systematic study to professional and other people, who are debarred from residence at the seat of a University.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The order abolishing salaried choirs and prohibiting Protestants from singing in choirs of all the Catholic churches of this diocese, emanated entirely from the Bishop. It is believed that he was led to issue the order because of the practice in some churches of using opera airs. This, it is thought distracts the minds of the congregation from divine worship by recalling the scenes of the theater. The lack of reverence on the part of Protestant singers during the service is also thought to have had its influence.—*Detroit Tribune.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Where there are no furrows of thought, how can there be any harvest of noble deeds?—*Chicago Standard.*

—"Those who have finished by making others think with them have usually been those who began by daring to think for themselves.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Brown to Jones—I say, lend me a dollar until to-morrow; you see, I changed my vest this morning. Jones—I'm sorry, but I've just invested my change.—*Judge.*

—"Doctor," said the friend, stopping him on the street, "what do you take for a heavy cold?" "A fee," replied the doctor softly, and so passed on.—*Burdette.*

—Some one asked "Josh Billings," why he didn't write a serious lecture "Ah," replied Josh, with a wise shake of the head, "the public won't allow a man to stand on his feet for their entertainment after he has once stood on his head."—*Texas Siftings.*

—"See here, my friend," said the bartender to a man who for several minutes had been very much engrossed at the free-lunch table: "ain't you going to buy any beer?" "No, sir," replied the busy man: "I was reading last night that beer tends to take away the appetite."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—"I understand, sir, that you are a connoisseur in diamonds." "Yes, sir." "What kind would you select nowadays?" "Well, I'd have the infield clear of grass, but outside of the base I think I'd have a fine lawn. I've laid out lots of ball grounds."—*Albany Journal.*

—"Say, mister," said a farmer to an art dealer, "what's the price of that picture? I've got a place in my sittin' room that wants just that picture." "That's one of Ruben's, I can sell it to you for $4,000." "Say, mister, picture have riz, haven't they? I got that size picture last winter for forty cents."—*Tid-Bits.*

—A little friend of ours was recently taken to a barber's shop to have his hair cut for the first time. As the barber cut and clipped, the little fellow seemed to become considerably alarmed, for he suddenly said, in anxious tones "You'll leave enough to grow, won't you, mister?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

—An Irishman employed by a firm under the hill recently went to a glazing shop for some glass, when the following colloquy took place: Visitor—Mr. Painchaud, I am after fixing the windys on the top of Mr. B—'s shop and I want twinty lights of 14x10 glass Mr. P.—I haven't any 14x10, but have plenty of 10x14. Visitor (after meditating deeply awhile and then looking up with a satisfied expression)—Be jabers, I will take the 10x14. I can turn it around, and, faith, they wont know the difference.—*N. Y. Independent.*

ODD DESIGNS IN BRASS.

Handsome Ornaments for the Parlor, Kitchen and Bed-Room.

Few people realize the important part taken by brass-work in modern household decoration. In bronze the French and Belgian artisans excel. But the workmen of England and America can produce as good effects in brass as may be desired. Brass articles can be made in large quantities from one model. In bronze artistic finish must be given to each piece individually. In England good work is done in hammered brass. In this process the article is made from a single sheet of metal. Most of the brass coal scuttles, which are so popular, come from England, and are produced in this way from single sheets. The fine gauze work of brass screens and shades is done in France. Brass-work is becoming more and more popular. It is much used in the decoration of open fire-places and in ornamental stoves it appears in a thousand designs. The fact that an open grate fire sends a large proportion of the heat up the chimney, and hence is not strictly economical, is lost sight of in the attractiveness and coziness it affords. Every piece of brass-work has passed through seven processes before it is ready for sale. A cast of the design is modeled in plaster of Paris, and this is cast in metal by the molder. The filer then renders it perfectly smooth and free from unevenness. It then goes to the chaser. The article, whatever it may be, probably consists of various parts, which are brazed together with hard solder and forwarded to the filer once more, and then to the polisher and colorer. In this way the commonest article made of brass is perfected.

What is called "shell-bark" is more elaborate. This is spun upon a block known as a "chuck," and requires very skillful handling. The copper is first cut in sheets and placed over the block on a lathe, and as the lathe revolves the workman with a steel instrumen, molds the metal into the required shape, until it is perfectly fitted on the "chuck." The highest rate of speed is necessary in thus welding the brass upon the model, and lathe and "chuck" revolve with great rapidity. In this way knobs and balls of brass are made, such, for example, as form the base of chandeliers or the top of pedestals. The ornamental open work, which is familiar to all, upon the chains of chandeliers, or that which has the appearance of half relief, is made by a still more difficult process known as half scouring." Good workmen in this branch of the trade receive high wages. In many of the finer New York houses all forms of the most beautiful brass work may be seen. Embossed sheet brass work is used for finger plates to doors and for the decoration of flat surfaces in almost every position. Brass plaques ornament the walls, hammered brass salvers are in common use, and in domestic utensils of every kind brass is used for the exterior. Brass and ivory have never lost their popularity. These are made in every variety and of countless designs.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—"Her Majesty," writes a London correspondent, "eats at state dinner without gloves." The reason for that is at once appearent. It enables her Majesty to get a better grip on the wing of a chicken. In wrestling with the common hen of commerce at the dinner-table, she must be handled without gloves, or the battle is lost. Gloves would also be very much in the way when her Majesty desired to clutch an ear of corn by each end, the tip and the lobe, so to speak, while she gnawed at it amidships. You see, there are a hundred emergencies that might arise during the progress of a state dinner wherein gloves would be in the way.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Galvanized iron pails are not desirable receptacles for drinking water. The zinc coating is quickly affected by the water, forming a poisonous oxide of zinc.—*Troy Times*

Ex-State Chemist Williams, of Delaware, says Red Star Cough Cure is a great discovery.

Public men everywhere recommend St. Jacobs Oil as the greatest pain-cure.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 8.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers....	$ 3 75	@	4 15
Native cows.....	2 00	@	3 30
Butchers' steers....	3 00	@	3 90
HOGS—Good to choice heavy.	3 80	@	4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	71¼	@	71⅞
No. 2 soft.....	75¾	@	76
CORN—No. 2.....	30¾	@	30¾
OATS—No. 2.....	27	@	27½
RYE—No. 2.....	44	@	44½
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack.....	1 55	@	1 60
HAY—New.....	8 00	@	8 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery...	26	@	27
CHEESE—Full cream.....	13	@	13½
EGGS—Choice.....	22	@	22½
BACON—Ham.....	10	@	10½
Shoulders.....	5	@	5½
Sides.....	6	@	6½
LARD.....	5¼	@	5¾
POTATOES.....	40	@	45
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	3 60	@	4 25
Butchers' steers.....	3 00	@	4 10
HOGS—Packing.....	4 00	@	4 55
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 60	@	3 50
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 25	@	3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	83	@	83¼
CORN—No. 2.....	35	@	36
OATS—No. 2.....	28¼	@	29
RYE—No. 2.....	52	@	52½
BUTTER—Creamery.....	24	@	27
PORK.....	12 25	@	12 50
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers.....	3 75	@	5 15
HOGS—Packing and shipping..	4 50	@	4 82
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	2 90	@	3 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	3 90	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	79¼	@	79¾
CORN—No. 2.....	36	@	36⅜
OATS—No. 2.....	26	@	26¾
RYE—No. 2.....	53	@	53¾
BUTTER—Creamery.....	20	@	28
PORK.....	12 00	@	12 08
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Common to prime..	4 30	@	5 65
HOGS—Good to choice.....	4 40	@	4 75
FLOUR—Good to choice.....	3 50	@	4 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	93¼	@	94
CORN—No. 2.....	48	@	48¾
OATS—Western mixed.....	36	@	37
BUTTER—Creamery.....	22	@	28
PORK.....	12 25	@	12 50

Life in the Paris Sewers,

is possible, for a short time to the robust, but the majority of refined persons would prefer immediate death to existence in their reeking atmosphere. How much more revolting to be in one's self a *living sewer.* But this is actually the case with those in whom the inactivity of the liver drives the refuse matter of the body to escape through the lungs, breath, the pores, kidneys and bladder. It is astonishing that life remains in such a dwelling. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" restores normal purity to the system and renews the whole being.

—"Sunset" Cox says it is like being in Paradise to get back to America.

"Consumption Can be Cured."

Dr. J. S. Combs, Owensville, O., says: "I have given Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and Emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are now needing any medicine."

THE latest wrinkle—that in the tails of your overcoat.—*New Haven News.*

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MAN was created first. Woman was a sort of recreation.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Cost of Ignorance.

Absence of knowledge of the fact that physical and mental weakness, indigestion, impure blood, and sick headache can be averted by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, costs millions of money annually for uncertain and unreliable decoctions.

EPITAPH on a bad cook: "Out of the frying-pan into the fire."—*Tid-Bits.*

"Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, without a blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexions due,
And in her cheeks the vermeil red did show."

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THE original color may be restored to gray hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Important in sudden colds, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is equally effective in lung troubles

THE men who marry most frequently for money are the ministers.—*Philadelphia Call.*

LIFE is burdensome, alike to the sufferer and all around him, while dyspepsia and its attending evils holds sway. Complaints of this nature can be speedily cured by taking Prickly Ash Bitters regularly. Thousands once thus afflicted now bear cheerful testimony as to its merits.

THE busiest poet will have his idyl moments.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"ONE of the best friends to the Poultry yard is the very effective Bone Mill advertised by Wilson Bros., Easton, Pa. The one we have gives entire satisfaction. Grind up the offals of bone and fill the egg-basket. It will pay."

SOME men never pay any thing but their respects.—*Tid-Bits.*

THE THROAT. — "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in the disorders of the throat. Price 25 cts.

WHEN the ground is frozen solid it is apt to be a hard winter.—*Boston Post.*

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"CONSIDER yourself engaged for this set," as the ring said to the diamond.

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

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Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion, and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines.

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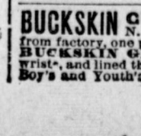

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Will purify the BLOOD regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured: Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

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A. N. K.—D. No. 1116

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

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Fast Train Collides With a Freight.

The Wreck Takes Fire and Helpless Passengers Are Roasted Alive—Heart-rending Scenes—Names of Some of the Victims.

TIFFIN, O., Jan. 4.—The fast train on the Baltimore & Ohio, which left New York about nine yesterday for Chicago with five coaches and four sleepers, all well filled with passengers, collided with an eastern bound freight eleven miles east of this city about four this morning. The fast train was fifty minutes late and was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Passing Republic, a small station, like a flash, they rushed along to the curve a mile west of that town, when suddenly the engineer saw the freight train under full headway within one hundred yards of him. He at once applied the brakes and reversed the engine, but it did no good and the next instant the crash came telescoping the coaches and piling them up on each other. To add to the consternation of the horrible scene, fire broke out in the smoking car and soon spread to the other cars. Many were killed outright, while others were wedged in among the broken cars and were slowly consumed by the flames. The screams of the wounded and dying were heart-rending, but no assistance could be given until a farmer, awakened by the crash, came and with other neighbors worked like heroes to save the perishing. At this writing nineteen dead bodies have been recovered and they lie burned and disfigured in the snow beside the track. Help was sent from Republic and this city as soon as the news was received. It is a fearful sight that recalls the Ashtabula horror, the winter of 1877. It is impossible to give the names of the killed or wounded at this time.

A LATER ACCOUNT.

Conductor Fletcher says that the engineer of the freight was drunk. His name is Kyler and he is now at Ohicago Junction. Conductor Haskell, of the passenger, was in the sleeper and ran forward in time to receive some papers from the dying men Ballard and Park. The piles of ashes and debris now to be seen at the place of the collision are full of bones, remains of jewelry and melted silver money. Ten of the killed are utterly unknown. An old gentleman named Ferguson, of Bloomdale, left Pittsburgh on the express and has not since been heard from. His son was to-night looking among the burned masses and ashes to find something by which to identify one of the black pulps as his father. The blame seems to be with the crew of the freight train. At least fifteen were killed, but the only names known are James Postlethwaite and two sons; Spencer and Henry, of Bolton, W. Va.; M. H. Parks, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Frederick, fireman of the passenger; Mr. Pierce, express messenger, and a Mr. Ballard from some town in New York. Ballard, like Parks, of Washington, threw his papers out of the window while being gradually crushed and burned to death.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 4.—The latest from the wreck on the Boston & Albany road is that one passenger and one sleeping car are totally burned. Several people are badly injured, but none are reported killed. All is confusion, and correct information is hard to obtain. Fourteen first-class Chicago and Western mail pouches and seventy-three pouches of second-class matter were entirely burned. These contained much registered matter and were destined for all parts of Eastern New England. The mails saved will be brought to this city. Two corpses were on the train and one of them was entirely consumed.

LATER.

It is now learned that no one was killed, but Charles S. Packard, of Westfield, Mass., was injured internally, and it is feared will die; about sixteen others are injured, but not seriously.

INDIAN CRIMES.

Captain Sixkiller's Murderers Hotly Pursued—Several Men Fatally Shot.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Jan. 4.—Dick Vann and Alf Cunningham, charged with the murder of Captain Sam Sixkiller, at Muskogee, sent in here for cartridges yesterday. A reward of $1,500 is offered for their arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the Creek Nation, who have jurisdiction in the case, according to a compact existing between the Cherokees and Creeks. The friends of the men say they are willing to stand trial and do not propose to do much scouting, though they know that they will be prosecuted to the bitter end by the friends of Captain Sixkiller. They propose after awhile to show there are two sides to this question after public feeling cools down. So many are after the two that it is thought they will be caught inside of ten days.

In the Flint district about thirty miles east of this place John Choctaw and a fellow by the name of Reuben attended a dance in their neighborhood. Both were paying attention to the same maiden, but John stood a little ahead of Reuben with the fair one and took occasion to show it, whereupon Reuben drew his pistol and shot Choctaw dead. Then he mounted Choctaw's horse and rode off and is now at large with parties in pursuit.

A few nights ago in the Sequoyah district, this nation, Spade Dungalesi shot through the heart John Long, who was on the floor dancing with Dungalesi's woman. Both parties are full bloods, and were under the influence of liquor.

About twenty-five miles west of this place Stand Rowe, a desperate Cherokee, murdered a white man by the name of John Waldron by riding up to a mill where he was at work and shooting him down. The murder is the result of an old feud.

Believed to Be Lost.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The British steamer Cranbrook, England, November 30, for New York, is believed by agents in this city to have been lost with all on board, during the December gales. She was commanded by Captain Smith, formerly of the British steamer Beaconsfield, and well known in maritime circles, and had a crew of thirty men. She was valued at $50,000, and her cargo of steel rails at $65,000; all of which is covered by insurance.

The Nodaway Bank Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Judge Gresham decided yesterday the case of the Nodaway Bank of Maryville, Mo., against Preston, Kean & Co. in favor of the plaintiff. This was the suit brought to recover $12,000 worth of bonds especially deposited with Preston, Kean & Co., by the bank, and which were sunk in wheat deals on the Board of Trade by F. M. Kerr, the defaulting cashier of Preston, Kean & Co. In deciding the case the judge held that Preston, Kean & Co. had not used due care in protecting the special deposit of the bank. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It has been stated that the Pope will hold a consistory on the 29th inst.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

What Dairymen Think of the Oleomargarine Tax—Tariff Maneuvering—Santa Fe Lands—The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Joseph H. Reall of New York, president of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association, who is in Washington for the purpose of promoting agricultural interests in Congress, said yesterday that there were three bills now pending which the association desired to have passed—the Department of Agriculture bill, the Animal Industry bill and the Agricultural Experiment Station bill. They have been reported favorably by the Committee of Agriculture and are in charge of Representative Hatch. They are all important measures, and should pass without opposition. Upon being asked whether the farmers and dairymen were satisfied with the oleomargarine law, President Reall said: "Yes, it is growing in popularity every day. There was at first a disposition to complain of the tax not being high enough, but it is found that the rate imposed, together with the licenses, affords producers of butter fair protection, and as long as their opponents comply with the law, and butter can be produced at the present cost, I do not think they will ask for any change in the law. It has already proved itself to be the most useful piece of legislation ever enacted by Congress in the interests of agriculture. It is stated on good authority that the law has already saved over $1,000,000 to the dairy farmers of New York State alone, and of course a proportionately large amount to the farmers of all other States where dairying is an occupation. I am satisfied that the same majority which passed the bill, if not a greater one, will stand for it firm against all attacks, and we shall not attempt to amend the law ourselves until it has had a fair trial."

THE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The rather curious statement is made on strong authority that when Mr. Morrison renews his motion after recess that the House go into committee of the Whole to consider revenue bills Mr. Randall will support him, and will then endeavor to amend the Morrison bill or whatever measure may be called up by the Ways and Means Committee by inserting after the enacting clause the provisions of the bill which he and others have been for some time maturing. Mr. Randall's scheme involves the total extinction of internal revenue taxes. That of his allies, without going so far in this direction, contemplates the repeal of the internal revenue taxes on tobacco and fruit brandy. Mr. Randall's plan would reduce the revenue at one sweep $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 more than the anticipated surplus, and of course would render any legislation for the reduction of the tariff duties impossible. But as half the fiscal year has already expired the actual reduction for the present year would not be more than $60,000,000, and would leave an excess of $30,000,000 of the year's receipts to balance an expected deficiency of that amount on next year's income.

NO SANTE FE LANDS OPEN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has notified local land agents in Kansas to advise all parties making applications to enter lands heretofore certified to the State of Kansas for the benefit of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company that such applications are wholly useless, as no preferance or other right can thus be acquired. It is stated that a large number of applications for these lands have been filed upon the authorized statement of attorneys that more land has been certified to this company than it is legally entitled to.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A statement of the National debt for December, issued yesterday, showed a total debt of $1,726,083,692, less cash items, available for reduction, of $341,902,594, making the total debt $1,341,-984,496. The decrease for December was $9,358,202. The total cash in the treasury December 31 was $444,915,788.

HEART-RENDING SCENE.

A Sled Containing Twenty Young People Going to a Dance Struck by an Express Train.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A special from Fort Wayne, Ind., says: At eight o'clock Saturday morning the fast express, bound east, under high speed, struck a sled containing twenty young people, who were crossing the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, two miles east of this city, en route to a country residence for the purpose of attending a dance. Mrs. Lizzie Lepper, aged twenty-three, and Miss Tina Mincker, aged seventeen, were instantly killed. Miss Lottie Eix had her right leg broken; Miss Lizzie Kanning, ribs broken; Miss Lena Haight, arm broken; Miss Emms Shuler, leg broken; Miss Gusta Heine, back badly injured; Miss Lizzie Weilke and Miss Belle Bishop, badly bruised and suffering from nervous prostration. The party was being driven by Byron Westrumb, who saw the train approaching rapidly, and was implored by the gentlemen to stop, but did not heed them. The gentlemen jumped out, but the ladies did not succeed in doing this until too late. The scene just after the accident was heart-rending. A relief train was promptly sent to the scene with a corps of surgeons, and the dead and wounded properly cared for.

A BIG FAILURE.

A Texas Cattle Company, With a Stated Capital of Two Millions, Assigns.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 3.—The Dolores Land and Cattle Company of Texas, which was chartered during the last year with a stated capital of $2,000,000, have made an assignment. The company as chartered was composed of W. S. Carothers and George A. Searight with 1,000 shares each. Recently, however, Carothers disposed of his interest to the other members of the company. In January, 1886, Searight's live-stock interests at Cheyenne were rated at over $750,000, and the Searight Cattle Company's interests, also in Wyoming Territory, at over $1,000,000. It is understood, however, that he had disposed of his Wyoming interests, but not without considerable shrinkage. The papers of assignment as filed here and signed by Searight and A. F. Robins, show in round figures liabilities amounting to $500,-000. The assets, as stated, foot up about $540,000. The assignment creates great surprise and regret, on account of the high standing of the parties.

Roebling Recovers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Colonel Washington A. Roebling, who has for years been an invalid, has almost wholly recovered his health, and is now able to travel and transact business. He became chief engineer of the Brooklyn bridge after the death of his father, John A. Roebling, and contracted the caisson disease during his labors of superintending the work. The disease baffled the skill of physicians and it was not expected that he would ever regain his health. He was for years unable to leave his room, though he continued to superintend every detail of the construction of the bridge, which he could see through a telescope. A few months ago the diseased unexpectedly took a favorable turn.

THE FREIGHT PROBLEM.

Interesting Results of the Investigation by the Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—America as a Source of Cereal Supply.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Aldrich made public last night the report of the Senate committee on transportation routes to the seaboard on the subject of railroad freights in the United States and foreign countries. The report contains tabulated statements of the progress in production and transportation in the principal countries of the world.

Efforts were made by the committee to group together the average yearly price of grain at the various grain centers in the United States for a series of years, and show the difference in price per bushel at various points between these geographical sections, which would represent, in a measure, the freight and the tendency of the rates of freight charges. It is shown for example that the difference in the prices of corn between the Atlantic ports and the lakes have steadily declined from 21 cents per bushel in 1873 to 10 cents per bushel in 1883; between Atlantic ports and western river ports from 19 cents in 1873 to 11 cents in 1883.

An attempt was made by the committee to ascertain the rates of freight from the principal intermediate points to the seaboard, and also from intermediate points to the principal cities of various States. The investigation was conducted in hope of ascertaining facts in regard to the difference between the rates charged for long hauls and short hauls and to throw light upon the vexed question of a long and a short haul. In relation to this inquiry the committee says if the returns from which the above summary is constructed may be relied on (and the committee has been careful to select returns that appeared on their face correct) the rates for local freight are evidently levied on a somewhat general principle of what the traffic will bear.

In Massachusetts, when terminals are taken into consideration, the cost of transporting a bushel of wheat is more nearly equitable than in any other State represented in the summary. Still, we find the anomoly of a lesser rate for 36 miles than for 15 miles. In Pennsylvania the local rates are higher than in Massachusetts. In Ohio the rate is about the same on 60 as on 90 miles, while the long haul of 215 miles, instead of being relatively less, is relatively greater.

In Massachusetts in 1883 it cost 4.6 cents to transport a bushel of wheat 46 miles; the cost in Connecticut for transporting the same 62 miles was 7 cents; in Pennsylvania, 60 miles, 4.2 cents, and in Ohio, 60 miles, 5 cents. Of course the conditions may not have been the same.

Farther West we find in Kansas 42 cents per bushel for transporting a bushel of wheat 46 miles, and in Massachusetts for same service 36 miles, 2.2 cents, while California pays 5.3 per bushel for 50 miles.

Turning from the United States to foreign countries the committee show the production and consumption of cereals in Europe, and bring out the fact that the increase in population has been relatively much greater in great grain producing countries than in the grain buying countries. The United Kingdom appears to have purchased about two-thirds of all the wheat in the United States exported during this period, and therefore special attention has been given to England's supply of wheat. For this purpose a table was prepared giving a summary of the wheat imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from various countries during from 1836 to 1842, inclusive, and the decades from 1842 to 1882, inclusive, showing the total importations of wheat and the proportions furnished by the United States, Russia, Germany, British North America, France, Denmark, and all other countries. In commenting on this table the committee says: "A glance at this summary not only shows the rapidity of the agricultural growth of the United States and its importance as a food-exporting country, but also presents some of the economic changes that have occurred in Europe. In the first period the United States supplied less than 1 per cent. of wheat imported into the United Kingdom, and in the last period it supplied nearly 54 per cent. From less than 1,000,000 bushels it increased by a series of leaps and bounds to about 503,000,000 bushels. Excepting the rapid growth of imports of wheat from India, which does not appear in this table, India being classified under "all other countries," there is no instance in the economic history of a growth so rapid. The imports from Germany have decreased from the second period, actually as well as relatively, while, relatively, the percentage of decrease has been steadily sinking from 53 to 33 per cent., next to 24 and 18, and lastly to 6 per cent. The crystalization of the German Empire, the rapid increase of population, the change from an agricultural condition to that of diversified industries all suggest themselves as reasons for the decrease. In Germany population is overtaking the food-producing capacity of the country."

One of the most important features of the report is the showing in tabular form of prices of wheat for a series of years, in the principal countries of the world. These tables show that "the average yearly price of wheat is the lowest in India. Ranging from 85 cents per bushel, at Calcutta, to $1.02 at Bombay between 1878 and 1883. Russia comes next, the average for the decade being $1.28 per bushel at Warsaw; $1.17 per bushel at St. Petersburg, and $1.15 per bushel at Odessa. Austria ranks third, the price ranging from $1.18 per bushel at Buda Pesth to $1.29 at Vienna, and $1.36 per bushel at Trieste. The average price of wheat at Algiers was for the entire period covered in the inquiry at $1.28 per bushel; at Smyria, $1.29 per bushel, and at Beirut, $1.41. In the German empire the price varies somewhat according to location. The free port of Bremen appears to enjoy the lowest price, $1.36 per bushel, and Stettin, on the Baltic, the highest, $1.70 per bushel. The average price of wheat at the principal grain ports of England was exactly $1.50 per bushel. Rouen and Nantes are the cheapest wheat ports in France, namely, $1.48 and $1.50 per bushel respectively."

"Old Love-Letters."

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—A very sensational answer to Jeffreys Lewis' plea for divorce has just been filed in the Superior Court of this county by her husband, John Adolf Maitland, who is now in Melbourne. Maitland, through his lawyers, submits a number of amorous letters addressed to the plaintiff and coming from Walter L. Dennis, William Cochrane and Frank Kilday, of New York, and M. B. Leavitt, of San Francisco, with all of whom Maitland charges Jeffreys Lewis violated her marriage vows. Maitland denies all charges of cruelty in general terms, and asserts that on several occasions he has been obliged to hold her wrists to prevent her from striking him.

THE WRECKING TRIAL.

Some Tall Swearing Evidently Being Done by One Side or the Other.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6—The *Times* in referring to the evidence for the defense in the trial of Hamilton yesterday at Wyandotte, says: Some one has been doing the most phenomenal kind of lying in the Hamilton case at Wyandotte. Mayor Hannan and Sheriff Furgason of Wyandotte went on the stand yesterday and swore that "Brother Alfred," the now famous detective, was a liar, and three of Hamilton's former companions were equally certain under oath that Vossen had lied when he made his confession to the court and jury. "Brother Alfred" swore that Sheriff Furgason had given him the K. of L. grip and that Mayor Hannan, believing him to be a special envoy from Powderly, had promised to aid him in getting the accused train wreckers beyond reach of the law and for that purpose had driven over to Wyandotte in his buggy to find the men now under indictment. The mayor and the sheriff gave him the lie direct. Vossen, who turned State's evidence, said that Hamilton stood guard while the spikes were being pulled and that Geers and Leary were there. Three friends of Hamilton came to the front yesterday afternoon and gave Vossen the lie circumstantial, the circumstances appearing in their testimony. It is as clear as day to any one, then, that either "Brother Alfred" and Vossen or Mayor Hannon, Sheriff Furgason and Hamilton's three friends have been economizing the truth to the extent of parsimony, and it looks now, unless the State introduces strong evidence in rebuttal, as if it will rest with the jury to determine whether it was more to the interest of "Brother Alfred" and Vossen to concoct a story than it was for Mayor Hannon to deny the very serious charges brought against him, or for the Knights of Labor who testified to swear falsely to save a member of the order. John Leary, a brother of one of the accused men, and Thomas Feeney, also a railroad man, swore to an alibi for Hamilton, and Jacob Bordon, an engine cleaner, and John Dolan, a former railroad employe, swore to alibis for Geers and Leary. All except Borden are Knights of Labor. Feeney was by far the best material witness put on the stand by the defense and his testimony was unshaken by an adroit and severe cross-examination by Mr. Waggoner. The testimony of the foregoing four men was in direct conflict with the testimony of Vossen. Altogether the day was one of the most interesting of the trial, and the interest was not lessened by numerous little tilts between the counsel.

HORRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed and Two Others Injured By the Accident.

HOPKINS, Mo., Jan. 6.—One of the most deplorable and fatal accidents ever happening in this county occurred yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. The scene of the accident is in Nodaway County, about twelve miles north of Maryville, and about two miles south of this place. The boiler of a saw mill owned by J. R. Fiddler, exploded, instantly killing R. M. Gray, J. S. Cox and Martin Smith, and breaking the arm and leg of the owner, J. R. Fiddler, and slightly scalding his son, Marion Fiddler. These are all who were in the mill at the time. The force of the explosion was terrific. Half of the boiler was hurled at least 200 yards, cutting off trees nearly a foot through in its course. The other half of the boiler was thrown 200 yards in the opposite direction. The body of Cox was blown at least seventy-five yards, and was horribly mangled. The bodies of Smith and Gray lay close to where the boiler stood, and were so mangled as not to be recognizable. All of the killed were married men. Gray leaves a wife but no children. Cox leaves a wife and four children, and Smith a wife and two children. The boiler was an old one with two flues. It was in bad repair and had frequently been fixed. At the time of the explosion there were about ninety pounds of steam. The boiler was low, and Fiddler stopped the mill and turned on the pump, and a moment afterward the explosion occurred. The men killed were all good citizens, and at the time of the accident were all employed at the mill. The agony of the stricken families was heart-rending, and drew tears from the strongest men.

The Stewart Estate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The case of Sarah Branagh against William P. Smith, a former coachman of the late A. T. Stewart, has been pending in the United States Circuit Court for months. The plaintiff is Irish, and claims to be the sole heir of the Stewart estate. General Benjamin F. Butler is her counsel. It is claimed that Mrs. A. T. Stewart gave a house in East Thirty-fifth street to Smith in return for his signing Stewart's name to the paper which was probated as his will. The plaintiff claims to have a number of letters from Stewart proving her relation ship. She brought an action for Smith's ejectment from the Thirty-fifth street house. Her amended complaint of September 20, 1886, shows that Stewart died intestate April 10, 1876, seized of the premises in question, and that she is the heir and next of kin. The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that it failed to state facts constituting a cause for action, and Judge Wallace today, in his decision, sustained the demurrer, but gave plaintiff an opportunity to amend the complaint upon the payment of costs.

Tortured on a Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—John Schroeder was hired here as a fireman in the engine room of the Spreckle's steamship Alameda. On the last trip from here to Honolulu he fell ill one day, and to get a breath of fresh air went on deck, his messmate promising to look after his work. He was detected by an officer, who ordered him below. When he again entered the engine room he fell in a dead faint. Then by the officer's orders some sailors were brought in and Schroeder, in a fainting condition, was held against the open door of the boiler room for several minutes until the odor of the blistering flesh filled the room. Then he was thrown like a sack of wheat into the corner of the room, where, after gasping for breath for a moment, he died. On the ship's log his death was put down as accidental and he was thrown into the sea.

The Terrible Tramp.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 5.—Miss Anna Schellar De Bual, a young, highly respectable lady, eighteen years of age, daughter of Colonel U. S. Schellar De Bual, engineer on General Grant's staff during the war, was assaulted by three unknown men, supposed to be tramps, three-quarters of a mile from town, yesterday forenoon, and outraged in a most shocking manner. The young lady had brought her two sisters to school in a buggy and was returning alone to her home, near this city, at the time. After accomplishing their fiendish purpose, the villians decamped, and up to this evening have not been captured. Officers and citizens are in search of them, and if caught we are likely to have hanging bee.

THE ROBBERS SENTENCED.

Wittrock and Haight Sentenced to Seven Years and Weaver to Five.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—The probability that Fred Wittrock, the Adams express robber, and his confederates, would be brought into the criminal court yesterday, drew a large number of people to the court room anxious to catch a glimpse of the famous highwayman. At eleven o'clock, the grand jury, which was at that hour expected to be ready to present their indictments, announced that they were ready to report. An adjournment was taken to give them further time to consider the cases and two subsequent adjournments were taken, the last one until two p. m., for the same purpose. At the latter hour, when Judge Normile took his seat, the court room was crowded, the spectators filling the aisles and doorway. The grand jury filed in and took their seats.

"Gentlemen, have you anything to report?" asked the court.

"We have three true bills to return," responded the foreman.

The bills were handed to the judge, who, after looking them over, dismissed the jury. One of these was the joint indictment against Frederick Wittrock, Thomas Weaver and William W. Haight, charging them with larceny from a railroad car. Indictments charging them with robbery in the first degree were prepared Monday, but the form was changed to the above, so that there might be no difficulty in holding Messenger Fotheringham, for an indictment of robbery in the first degree would be an admission of his innocence. At 2:15 o'clock the prisoners were brought from their cells in the hold-over into court and arraigned at the bar.

"If the court please," said Mr. Clover, States attorney, "the defendants in this case desire to plead guilty to the charges in the indictment."

The clerk then asked the defendants if they had heard the charges. They replied in the affirmative, and to the question as to whether they were guilty or not guilty, answered "guilty."

The States attorney recommended that the extreme penalty—seven years in the penitentiary—be meted out to Wittrock and Haight, and that Weaver be given five years. The judge then sentenced them in accordance with the recommendation. Wittrock and Haight took their sentences stoically, the former remarking, "Well, we have made our beds and must lie in them," but Weaver was evidently affected. He can not reconcile himself to the idea of serving a sentence, when Kinney, Moriarty and others who received parts of the stolen money are allowed to go at liberty. After receiving their sentences the prisoners were led back to their cells, where they will remain until to-morrow, when they will be taken to the penitentiary at Jefferson City.

POISONED.

A Man With a Faithless Wife Drinks Poisoned Schnapps and Dies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Coroner Messemer worked until midnight, trying to reach some conclusion as to what killed Wendel Jung, a brewery workman, who died with terrible pains and convulsions, after drinking schnapps from a bottle filled at Frank Egan's saloon. Jung, who was seventy-two years old, lived with his wife at 401 East Fifty-fourth street. A little further west, on the opposite side of the street, lived a son, William Jung, with his wife, Celia. On New Year's day Celia, in obedience to her mother's orders, took a bottle provided by William Jung and went for some schnapps to Egan's saloon. When the bottle came back it was put in a cupboard, and in the evening Celia brought out the bottle to take a drink. One taste of it made her sick, and the bottle was put back. About midnight the old man took a big swallow, and immediately was seized with violent cramps. Two hours later he died. Celia, William's wife, had served for three years in Billy McGlory's place as one of the attractions. She was seventeen years old and pretty, and Jung, after a ceremony, went to live with her in Mott street. He soon discovered that she already had a husband, whom she had married at the age of fourteen and by whom she had had a child. This disturbed his peace of mind for a time, but he forgave her and all was quiet. Then he found out that she continued to visit McGlory's place. He reprimanded her and she cried, and this led to a second pardon. One day he came home and found his wife bleeding profusely. She told him that some one had stabbed her. A few days later an Italian came into his room during his absence and fired a pistol several times. His wife again confessed and William determined to move from a neighborhood where his wife's admirers were so thick. A few months ago he hauled his household effects to 352 East Fifty-fourth street. Celia promised to be good in her new home but William soon discovered for the fourth time that his wife was faithless, and it made him very mad. A witness was found last night who informed the coroner that William had confessed to his friends, Donohue and Behrens, that he had put poison in the schnapps in order to be rid of his wife.

THE TRAIN-WRECKING CASE.

The Defense Makes a Pretty Strong Showing in the Case of Hamilton.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 5.—The day in the Hamilton case at Wyandotte yesterday was taken up in the introduction of witnesses for the defense to prove that the wreck was due to the bad condition of the track. Most of the witnesses were employes or former employes of the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific roads, and, with a few exceptions, were Knights of Labor. A number of the witnesses did not show up well on cross-examination, but on the whole the defense made a strong showing. Each of the witnesses examined swore positively that the track was in horrible condition. A peculiar feature of the great strike which was developed by the cross-examination yesterday was the fact that all of the guards examined who had been stationed to protect the property of the company in a Knight of Labor strike were Knights of Labor and several of them had been given positions afterward on the Wyandotte police force by Mayor Hannan, whose name was so unpleasantly connected with the first panel of jurors, which was thrown out by Judge Hindman. It is probable that the defense will close to-day and that the State will begin the introduction of evidence in rebuttal to-morrow.

The Presidential Bee.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—An evening paper prints the following: "The name of Chauncey M. Depew in connection with the Presidential bee is almost as frequently heard as that of Mr. Blaine, in the uptown hotels these days More than one shrewd politician has expressed himself a believer that Mr. Depew will be a candidate for the Presidency in 1888. Mr. Depew was asked about it just before leaving New York. Said he: "I have not the Presidential bee or any other bee in my bonnet. I have always found that when a man once gets a bee in his bonnet it is pretty apt to stay there, no matter what happens. If he is a defeated candidate the bee still remains."

STOCK ITEMS.

Six thousand Percheron horses have been imported into this country, first and last. Of these, more than 1,000 were brought over last year.

The Berkshire is a black hog, but is of pure blood; the black skin comes off in dressing, leaving a clear white, which is generally preferred. For the general farmer this breed may justly be placed along with the Poland-China at the head.

Cows need light, not only for their own health and comfort, but because good butter can not be made from the milk of cows kept in dark stables. Air, light, cleanliness and warmth are four essentials of a cow stable where cows are kept for profit.

Such men as Mr. John D. Gillette, the great Illinois bullock baron, and Prof. J. W. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, emphatically assert in order to secure the greatest profit for food consumed, steers should be marketed at about thirty months of age; putting flesh on a beast above three years being considered too expensive an operation to be engaged in by people having any regard for the cost of the finished product.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

It used to be a rule with one of the best farmers that whenever an animal got fat to sell it. He said, "It was at its best then, and that was the time to make the most of it." An animal is never so good afterwards whenever it has been very fat and then allowed to get poor. There is certainly no economy in such management, as fat costs food and food is money, so it does look like making money and then losing it. This is not the way fortunes are made or for farmers to succeed.—*Exchange.*

In the stable animals keep each other warm, as the heat thrown off by them is retained within the inclosure, or escapes slowly; while in the barnyard it is wasted. For several winters I have wintered calves in box stalls where they had just room enough to turn around and that was all. They were not out of these stalls from autumn until they went to pasture in spring, a period of fully seven months, and we never had calves do better. They grew all the time, and when they went to pasture they were fat and rollicking. Water was carried to them and they never knew any thing of snow or the winter's blast.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

The boys tell a good joke on one of our farmer friends. He brought in a bullock weighing 1,700 pounds gross; sold it to one of the enterprising butchers of the city at an agreed price per pound and for his pay was to take the front quarters of the beef at an agreed price and the remainder in cash. The animal was butchered and the front quarters delivered to him along with three dollars in cash, that being the difference between the two at the close of the trade. To an outsider it shows up thus: The butcher got the hide, worth five dollars; two hind quarters of beef, worth $25; the tallow, worth three dollars, all for three dollars in cash and two hours' work.—*Clay Center (Kan.) Dispatch.*

FARM NOTES.

IT is useless to hope to destroy the acidity of certain soils by the application of lime and other supposed correctives. Only drainage will accomplish it.

It is not too soon to make the frames for the hot-beds and get every thing ready. Save the manure for that purpose, which should be fresh and free from coarse litter.

Rye may be pastured whenever the weather permits, but care should be taken not to turn on the stock at a time when the ground is soft or so as to trample the field too much.

An excellent mode of utilizing any spare time of winter is to clean up and burn all dried grass and weeds. Trimming the trees and vines may be done any time between now and spring.

Maine has, during the past year, put up 10,701,600 cans of corn, over 840,000 cans of succotash and over 144,000 cans of lima beans. Three Portland firms have done most of this business.

The heaviest yield of wheat ever grown in Ohio is reported to be over sixty bushels per acre on a ten-acre field on which a crop of clover had been burned off because it was too heavy to turn under.

Don't forget or neglect to put your farm in good repair before it is too late. You will save more than the whole cost of the job in a week when you need a good track in the busy spring time.

The sweet potato does not blossom in the open air in the United States, but plants kept in the greenhouse will blossom during the latter part of winter or in the spring. The sweet potato makes a nice running plant, and few persons would suppose it to be the well-known esculent.

Grape vines may be pruned at any time after the leaves have fallen; tendor varieties may be taken down from the trellis and laid upon the ground, when they will be less liable to winter kill. More and better fruit can be obtained where the vines are moderately trimmed than if left to themselves.

Large quantities of coarse, green food given to farm horses will generally greatly increase their weight and fit them for the heavy work on the farm. In view of this fact ensilage becomes of value as winter feed for this class of horses. It supplies a large bulk which, keeping the body of the horse well filled, insures every year greater power of drought.

A GOOD wagon seat is thus made: Get a board of proper length and width, nail a triangular block of wood, with the wide edge up, in the middle of this board, and bore two holes about two inches from the end in the center of the board. Then take another board of the same size, bore holes in the first board, nail this board to the triangular piece of wood, place bolts in the holes, the hole in the lower board being large enough to allow the bolt to freely move up and down. The nuts of the bolts should, of course, be under the seat. This will give your springless wagon a springy seat for two, and jolts and jars will no more dislocate your spinal column.

THE New Jersey horticulturists presented the truth in a mild and guarded way when they characterized the Congressional seed swindle as a perversion of the original intent of the act establishing the Department of Agriculture. The commissioner himself ought to make a manly protest against this annual waste of more than $100,000 under the gauzy pretense of aiding agriculture, for it brings discredit and ridicule upon the entire work of his department.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Notes.

If farmers will study the science of feeding they will see why condensed feed is better for speed, and bulky feed better for slow work, and they can fit their teams for specific purporses by regulating the character of their food.

Onions, garlic, leeks, olives and shallots, all of which are similar, possess medicinal virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system, and the consequent increase in saliva and the gastric juice promoting digestion.

Spinach has a direct effect upon complaints of the kidneys. The common dandelion, used as greens, is excellent for the same trouble.