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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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NUMBER 16

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 9th a large number of memorials and petitions were presented and bills introduced. The resolution offered by Senator Brown for the repeal of the internal revenue laws was then taken up and Mr. Brown favored it in a lengthy speech. The Blair Educational bill then came up as untimely business and Senator Blair, of Iowa, opposed it to it. The Senate passed a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for a Government building at Milwaukee, Wis., and after a brief executive session adjourned. When the House met Mr. Baker, of Illinois, tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Claims, which was accepted. Quite a debate sprang up on the question of what committees should have clerks, and the matter was finally recommitted. Pending the call of the House the introduction of bills the House adjourned.

AFTER routine work in the Senate on the 10th the bill to credit and pay to the several States and Territories all moneys collected under the direct tax of 1863 was finally laid aside and the Educational bill taken up and briefly considered. Mr. Edmunds made an adverse report from the Judiciary Committee upon the nomination of L. C. Lamar for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Pugh made a favorable report upon the same. The nominations of William F. Vilas, for Secretary of the Interior, and Don M. Dickinson, to be Postmaster-General, were favorably reported. Adjourned. In the House the Urgency Deficiency bill was reported. The call of States was then resumed and a large number of bills offered. Delegate Claine, of Utah, presented the constitution of the proposed State of Utah with a memorial asking for admission into the Union and a bill for that purpose. Several committees reported and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 11th, after the introduction of a number of bills and resolutions, the resolution offered by Mr. Hale for a select committee to inquire into the present condition of the civil service was taken up, and Senator Hale addressed the Senate. At the conclusion of his remarks the Educational bill was taken up, and Senator Coke spoke in opposition to it. Adjourned. When the committee rose the bill passed and the House adjourned.

AFTER the report of several committees in the Senate on the 12th the resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the late municipal election at Jackson, Miss., was taken up, and Senator Chandler addressed the Senate in its support. Other Senators took part in the debate, at the close of which the resolution was adopted. Mr. Mitchell called up his resolution abrogating all treaties with China permitting Chinese to come to this country. After debate the resolution went to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Adjourned. In the House a bill passed to punish burglary, robbery and larceny in the Indian Territory. The bill permitting National banks to increase their circulation ten per cent, was called up but no final action reached. The Senate bill fixing the salary of the Fish Commissioner at \$5,000 was considered in Committee of the Whole on second reading. A message was received from the President transmitting an invitation to the Government of the United States to participate in the exposition to be held in Paris in 1889, commemorating the fall of the Bastille, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 13th after some debate on the bill to refund to the States the war tax of 1861 several ineffectual attempts were made to go into executive session, after which Senator Vance addressed the Senate on Mr. Brown's resolution to abolish internal revenue taxation, and then the Educational bill was taken up, pending consideration of which the Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House several committees reported, among them a bill by Mr. Perkins, from the Indian Affairs Committee, for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas. The bill relating to permissible marks in writings on second, third and fourth-class matter was passed and the House went into Committee of the Whole. After transacting other business of but little general importance the House adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A DECISION has been rendered in the postmaster's salary case of the United States ex rel. J. K. McLean vs. William F. Vilas, Postmaster-General, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of postmasters of the lower grades in accordance with the acts of July 1, 1864, June 12, 1866, and March 3, 1878. The Supreme Court agrees with the Postmaster-General in his understanding and construction of them, and holds that Congress did not contemplate a readjustment of the salaries of any of these officers more than once in two years.

DR. PETER PARKER died at Washington on the 10th, aged eighty-four. He was United States Minister to China thirty years ago and also held the office of regent of the Smithsonian Institute for many years.

The President has nominated Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, for the Mexican mission.

The President has granted a pardon in the case of Levi G. Pratt, convicted in the Southern district of Iowa of passing counterfeit money and sentenced February 1, 1886, to five years' imprisonment.

W. H. DELANEY, counsel for the Kansas Pacific bondholders, has written to President Cleveland asking for the co-operation of the Government in securing the arrest of Jay Gould, who with Russell Sage is charged with misappropriating several millions of dollars. Gould is outside the jurisdiction of the New York court, having some time ago left the country.

THE EAST.

THREE paupers were burned to death at the almshouse at Munroe, Conn., the other morning.

A TERRIBLE accident befell the Portland express train on the Maine coast on the afternoon of the 10th. Two cars left the track at the water tank curve, crashing into the house and killing and injuring the passengers and those inside the building. Eight or nine persons were killed and twenty or more seriously injured. The cause of the accident was supposed to be due to the breaking of a switch rod.

WILLIAM H. DE FOREST, wholesale silk dealer, New York, failed on the 9th. The preferences alone amounted to \$400,000.

THE OPERATIONS in Clark's thread works in Newark, N. J., struck recently against a tyrannical superintendent.

WILLIAM M. CORNWALL, dealer in sporting goods, 18 Warren street, Boston, has made an assignment.

THE jury in the case of Miss Campbell for breach of promise against Millionaire Arbuckle, at New York, returned a verdict of \$45,000 damages. The verdict, it was thought, would be appealed.

Mayon Hewitt, of New York, advises the abolition of the personality tax, the deficiency to be made up by an increase of the tax on real estate.

The executive committee of the American Newspapers Publishers' Association met at New York on the 11th. After a conference with the business managers of the New York papers, the committee adjourned, to meet in Indianapolis February 7.

It is reported in New York that the copper wire manufacturers were meditating a trust to keep prices up.

Rev. Dr. ALFRED S. PATTON, editor and owner of the New York Baptist Weekly, died in Brooklyn recently.

Two schooners from Gloucester, Mass., are reported missing for several weeks. The two vessels carried twenty-four men.

THE car works at Dauphin, Pa., and a church and several houses were destroyed by fire the other night.

A TRAIN on the southwest branch of the Pennsylvania railroad struck a buggy crossing the tracks near Youngwood, Pa., the other evening, and fatally injured the occupants, Frank Mullin, son of a wealthy coke operator, and Miss Zahner, the daughter of a lumber merchant.

WALL street operators allege that the misrepresentation of his bank's standing by ex-President Baldwin, of the New York Fourth National Bank, has destroyed confidence in the weekly bank statement.

THE armory building at Lowell, Mass., burned recently, together with ammunition and accoutrements. Loss, \$75,000.

JOHN SWINTON, the well known Labor writer, was reported critically ill at New York on the 13th.

THE swindler who, a year ago, defrauded the people of the City of Mexico out of \$30,000 by a spurious advance sale of Patti concert tickets has been arrested in New York. He proved to be Charles Bourlen, a French Jew, a notorious and dangerous confidence man.

THE jury in the case of the State against Thomas C. Platt to oust him from the position of Quarantine Commissioner of the City of New York on the ground that he was not a resident of that city, returned a verdict against him.

TWO trains came into collision twenty-five miles west of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the morning of the 13th. There was a terrific crash and much damage done, but all on board escaped with slight bruises.

THE WEST.

THROUGH the failure of the brakes recently, a train loaded with ore from the Mary Murphy mine, near St. Elmo, Col., ran down the mountain with frightful speed into the town of St. Elmo. The engine and four cars jumped the track, instantly killing Engineer Connors and Fireman Whaley.

JOSEPH BLACK, of Cleveland, O., has been nominated by the President as United States Consul at Buenos Aires.

An epidemic has broken out among the Indians at the Poplar River agency and many have died.

THIS suit at Chicago for divorce of Mrs. Annie Chapman, known to the theatrical world as Annie Summerville, terminated in her favor.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred on the Southern Pacific near Sumner on the 10th. The emigrant car attached to the Los Angeles express got loose and running back was dashed over an eighty-foot embankment, where it burned with many of its imprisoned inmates. The number killed was unknown. Many were shockingly injured.

THE wholesale building on Madison street, Chicago, occupied by Ellinger & Co., cloaks, and others was burned on the morning of the 11th. Loss, \$200,000.

DR. TOLMAN WHEELER has given a four-story block in Chicago to the Western Episcopal Theological Seminary in celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of his wedding.

GOVERNOR LARRABEE, of Iowa, was re-elected on the 12th.

HANBURY & GARVEY, of San Diego, Cal., have been sued for \$10,025 collected by them on land of the International Company, of Mexico, and not accounted for.

BENTON J. HALL, of Iowa, has been confirmed by the Senate as Commissioner of Pensions.

THOMAS BARRETT, convicted of the murder of a street car driver in Minneapolis, Minn., has been sentenced to be hanged May 11.

THE United States man-of-war Iroquois has returned to San Francisco from an unsuccessful search for the abandoned Sir John Hancock.

It was stated at Chicago on the 12th that the Western railroads were unable to come to an agreement and that a freight war was certain.

A SNOW blizzard swept through Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa on the 12th. The storm came on suddenly after a fall of snow. Fears existed of the fate of any persons who may have been overtaken by the storm remote from help.

THE residence of Senator Ingalls at Atchison, Kan., was destroyed by fire recently, supposed by burglars, the family being absent at Washington, where Senator Ingalls is attending to his duties as President of the Senate. The loss, which included a valuable library, amounted to \$25,000.

A FIRE at the armory at Columbus, O., on the 13th destroyed some fine poultry, valuable dogs, etc., on show. The State lost \$15,000 worth of property, the value of the live stock lost being \$50,000.

No one was seriously injured by the recent wreck of the emigrant car near Caliente, Cal.

The non-union printers of Chicago have organized Printers' Protective Fraternity No. 25.

DISASTROUS flames broke out in Indianapolis, Ind., in the rear of D. P. Irwin & Co.'s dry goods house, South Meridian and Maryland streets, on the night of the 13th. The fire extended as far as the new union passenger station. The losses were estimated as amounting to a total of \$750,000.

A FIRE adjoining the Free Press office at Detroit, Mich., the other night, compelled the editors and printers to seek safety in flight.

REPORTS of persons frozen to death in the blizzard of the 12th and 13th were quite numerous. The cold was intense, from twenty to forty degrees below zero being registered in Minnesota, Montana and Dakota.

THE SOUTH.

A BAND of American desperadoes robbed the Mexican Central passenger train three hundred miles south of El Paso, Tex., on the evening of the 10th. They obtained a large sum of money from the express and fled to the mountains.

SICKLE, HELLER & Co., notions and white goods, Baltimore, failed recently with \$100,000 assets and liabilities somewhat less.

CITIZENS of El Paso, Tex., and of Southern New Mexico have held a meeting and arranged to send a delegation to Washington to secure Government aid for a 300 mile irrigation canal to reclaim vast tracts of arid lands.

ARRESTS made in Roane County, W. Va., recently show the existence of an oath-bound society, guilty of several murders and other crimes. Members of this society murdered Rev. Thomas P. Ryan some time ago. They called themselves "regulators."

HON. ELIhu R. JACKSON was inaugurated as Governor of Maryland at Annapolis on the 11th.

A DISASTROUS fire, which commenced in Tullis' crockery store at Eufaula, Ala., was reported raging on the morning of the 11th.

A DIFFICULTY occurred in the office of the Parker House at Annapolis, Md., recently, between W. R. Williams, proprietor, and P. H. Evans, resulting in the shooting and killing of both men. Two bystanders were wounded.

GENERAL.

A PANATICAL outbreak is reported to have occurred in the province of Fukien, China, and twenty Christian churches burned and hundreds of converts massacred.

It has leaked out, according to a Vienna report, that the Czar's New Year's festivities were out short suddenly because of the discovery of a plot to take his life. Numerous persons, including army officers, were arrested for being concerned in the conspiracy.

FIVE Americans have been arrested in Paris for connection with the robbery of Hesselin's jewelry store, in the Boulevard Madeleine.

It is reported that half a dozen tobacco manufacturing firms, located in St. Louis, Louisville, New York and Middletown, Ohio, have succeeded in securing a corner on almost the entire product of what is known as the "white burley" tobacco district.

THE British gunboat Forrester has been ordered to the island of Looe with a force of marines to endeavor to quell the outbreak among the crofters.

THE Northern Pacific and the Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Companies are at variance regarding 90,000 acres of land in the Ashland (Wis.) district claimed by both under grants.

A PANIC which occurred in a church in the Southern Tyrol on the 12th eight persons were crushed to death and many others injured.

EARTHQUAKES were reported recently at Ottawa, Ont., and Summerville and Charleston, S. C.

BUSINESS failures (Dan's report) for the seven days ended January 12 numbered for the United States, 258; Canada, 30; total, 288, compared with 279 the previous week and 323 the corresponding week of last year. Business was reported dull.

ADVICES from the Russian frontier say the troops in the Lublin district are suffering terribly from the cold. Forty sentinels have been frozen to death.

It is stated that in the Port Timpon district of British Columbia fifty children and young people had died of scarlet fever within a short period.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK. A man, including detectives for a year the man who, representing himself as a brother of Marcus R. Mayer, so successfully swindled the residents of the City of Mexico out of nearly \$30,000 by a spurious advance sale of tickets for a series of concerts by Mme. Pathé, has been arrested and is now locked up at police headquarters. He is, as has been suspected, Charles Bourlen, who lived in this city for a short time and claimed he was a representative of the London Referee and the Gil Blas of Paris.

INDIAN. I. T. Jan. 12. Mutaloke, a prominent man of Tulsa, Creek Nation, placed himself at the head of a band of men for the avowed purpose of cleaning out a gang of horse thieves. One man was killed, and Tuesday, as he was walking down a street with Governor Perryman, Wesley Barnett, a desperado, appeared. Mutaloke fired at him and was shot in return and as he fell his pistol was again discharged, the ball passing through the Governor's hat. His assailant first called out "Mutaloke, I am ready," and the reply, "So am I," was quickly followed by a pistol shot which missed its mark.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President's reception to the Diplomatic Corps took place last evening, and proved in every way a brilliant affair. The great East room was decorated in the most elaborate manner. The crowd was greater than any diplomatic reception ever held, and the great parlors never contained a more brilliant assemblage. Mrs. Cleveland was gowned in red plush, trimmed with gold lace. She looked charming, and the murmurs of admiration near the receiving line were constant.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—John Van Thiel, cashier of the land firm of Prinz & Coch, has been missing for some time and was to-day indicted for embezzlement and forgery. The amount involved is kept secret, but it is thought to be about \$1,000.

The firm are said to have been pretending to negotiate with Van Thiel for a settlement until they have managed to entrap him and his formal arrest will be made to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A meeting of the directors of the National Rubber Company, which failed last October for about \$1,000,000, was held here yesterday. About forty firms were represented. A committee was chosen to secure the assent of unsecured creditors to a plan for purchasing the property.

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., Jan. 13.—Senator J. G. Sparks, of the Twelfth district, died at his home in this city at 3:30 p. m. yesterday. Senator Sparks was a much respected citizen of this place, and his death will be mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

BURCHARD, Jan. 13.—The *Naboda* declares that Prince Ferdinand would rather leave his bones on the field of battle than abdicate, which would atone the assassination of Bulgaria.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

S. HERMON was recently convicted at Wichita on 208 counts in an indictment for selling liquor and fined \$20,880 and sentenced to seventeen years and four months in jail.

SMALL-POX in a violent form has broken out at Wichita.

THE handsome residence of Senator Ingalls at Atchison was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 12th. It was believed to have been robbed and set on fire. No one was in the house at the time, the family being in Washington. The loss is \$5,000; insured for \$5,000. The Senator's library, containing 2,500 volumes, and many valuable papers, was burned. All that was saved was the piano and a few chairs and pictures.

PENNSYLVANIA granted Kansans on the 7th: Susan L., widow of Charles Haupt, Peabody, Mexican war, Thomas J. Wilberson, Holton; Benjamin F. Morely, National Military Home; James Duty, Tonganoxie; Austin Handy, Chase. Original, John Hirth, Stirling; Benjamin F. Corbitt, Huntington; William Chambers, Raynolds; William W. Everett, Cool; Ransom D. Kelsey, Sterling; Elmar Quisley, Leroy.

W. E. THREAWELL, the cattle king of Southwestern Kansas, recently shot and killed his former partner, Charles C. Clark, in the latter's room at Anthony. Threawell was reported to be in a very critical condition, his reason being entirely deformed.

The cause of the difficulty was jealousy on the part of Threawell, who fancied that Clark was too familiar with his (Threawell's) divorced wife.

W. S. CLARK and J. W. FOX were scuffling in a Topeka billiard room the other night when Clark was borne backward and his foot became entangled in the rounds of a chair. While in this position, he fell and came down across him with such force that Clark's leg was broken just above the ankle.

THE Board of Railroad Commissioners has received from the Missouri Pacific Railroad the new tariff, just issued, applying on all lines on that system in Kansas, including the Fort Scott, Wichita & Western—excepting the central branch of the Union Pacific—making sweeping reductions in freight rates. In nearly every instance the rates are lower than the schedule agreed upon by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. For a distance of 100 miles the rate on first-class merchandise is now made 50 cents instead of 55 cents. The fourth-class rate is reduced from 35 cents to 30 cents; the rate on lumber is reduced from 16 cents to 13 cents; soft coal, from eight cents to 7½ cents; cement and plaster, from 15 cents to 8½ cents; wheat, from 17 cents to 15½ cents; the rate on cattle in car-lots is reduced from three dollars to one dollar per car for the first five days. The Santa Fe's new tariff will make the same reductions as the Missouri Pacific.

A COMMITTEE composed of Judge John Guthrie, of Topeka; J. B. Clogston, of Eureka; T. A. Hurd, of Leavenworth, and J. D. McFarland, of Topeka, has prepared a report for submission to the State Bar Association concerning the imperfections of the present judicial system in Kansas and recommending a revision and remodeling of the organic law. The report shows that the present constitution was entirely adequate at the time of its adoption, when the population was limited, but the State has since increased beyond the expectation of the framers of the constitution, and the organic law fails utterly to meet the requirements of the Kansas of to-day. The Justices of the Supreme Court have more cases brought to them than they can possibly dispose of properly in the interest of public policy. As a remedy for all these defects the committee unanimously recommends either a constitutional convention, or an amendment of the entire judiciary articles.

Your note of to-day forces me to contemplate this contingency with the most profound and sincere regret. But since I know that the separation you now insist upon arises from that deep and public duty which has always so entirely guided your conduct in our official relation, I am constrained to accept the resignation you tender, hoping that it only anticipates your entrance upon the discharge of higher and more important functions than those now relinquished.

What I have thus far written seems very formal indeed. I intended this, because I am sure that the close confidence and the relations of positive affection which have grown up between us need no expression or interpretation. And yet I find it utterly impossible for me to finish this note without assuring you that the things which have characterized your conduct and bearing in the position from which you now retire—all your devotion to your country and your office—your self-sacrificing care and solicitation for public interests—all the benefit which your official services have conferred upon your fellow-countrymen, and all the affection and kindness so often exhibited toward me personally—I shall constantly remember with tenderness and gratitude. Yours very sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND.

PROPOSED NEW STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Bills have been introduced looking to the admission of Montana, Washington Territory, New Mexico and Dakota, and bill has been introduced to divide Dakota, admitting the southern half as a State and leaving the northern half a Territory. Mr. Springer, when asked what might be done in any one of these cases, said: "Very probably enabling acts will be passed for one of these Territories; that is, we may pass an act enabling some of these Territories to adopt State constitutions and to construct the machinery of State Government preparatory to recognition as States. The admission of a new State is a very important matter and can not be done on a mere application, or on any mere arbitrary basis. Somehow an impression has got abroad that a Territory must have a certain population to qualify it for admission. Some put it at 40,000, some at 60,000, some at 100,000, and I have seen it placed at as high as 160,000. Then I have seen it laid down that the population required to qualify a Territory for statehood was just the population which in the apportionment of representation gets one member in the House of Representatives. But all these theories are entirely fanciful and entirely arbitrary. There is no law, no rule and no custom about it. The admission of a new State is within the legislative power of Congress. It is within the power of Congress to erect No-Man's-Land and admit it to the Union. There is no census qualification prescribed. The State of Illinois was admitted when she had less than 40,000 population. Dakota has over 600,000 now. Congress, in its discretion, may exclude Dakota and admit No-Man's-Land."

Mr. Springer is giving a good deal of attention to his bill for the organization of the new Territory of Oklahoma. This would include the public land strip known as No-Man's-Land and the western half of the Indian Territory. It differs from what he submitted to Congress last year in the fact that it does not propose to extend the judicial system of the new Territory over the eastern portion of the Indian Territory, which is inhabited by the five civilized tribes of Indians. That part of the Indian Territory is left to be dealt with by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

REPRESENTATIVE PRINCE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, has reported favorably to the House his bill providing for the sale of New York Indian lands in Kansas. This bill provides that "heads of families or single persons over twenty-one years of age, who have made settlement and improvement upon any and are bona fide occupants of said lands, shall be permitted at any time within one year from the passage of the act to purchase them at \$2.50 per acre."

LAMAR RESIGNS.

Secretary Lamar's Letter of Resignation—The President's Reply—Proposed New States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary Lamar Saturday tendered to the President his resignation as Secretary of the Interior, and it was accepted by the President. The formal resignation, it is understood, will not go into effect until noon to-morrow, in order to enable the Secretary to close up some routine business. The following is a copy of the letter of resignation and of the President's reply accepting the same:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1888.—To the President: When, some months ago you invited me to accept the vacant judgeship of the Supreme Court, you expressed a wish that as the court was not in session I should postpone the resignation of my present office until the meeting of Congress allowed you to send my nomination to the Senate, and there were certain matters before the department inaugurated by me which it was, therefore, desirable that I should close before leaving. As I would have been very reluctant to take the place upon the bench until your nomination had been confirmed by the Senate, I cheerfully consented to your request. My nomination has now been submitted to the Senate, and recognizing both their right and duty to subject its fitness to the most critical examination, I would still like to remain in my present position. But I think I am warranted in supposing that the final decision may be delayed some time. As you have at the same time nominated my successor in this department, and his successor in the Post-Office Department, this delay may to some extent at least embarrass the administration of the public business in the departments mentioned. To avoid such embarrassments, which is my duty to you and to the country, and to leave before the Senate in its final judgment upon my nomination the sole question of my fitness for the position, dissociated from any other nomination and unaffected by any other considerations, I now respectfully ask you to accept my resignation as Secretary of the Interior, which I hereby tender.

In terminating by relations to you as a member of your official family, I desire to express my grateful sense of the obligation I am under to you personally for the consideration and kindness which have always characterized your treatment of me, and for the generous confidence and support which you have so graciously given me in the trying and arduous administration of this department.

I shall always be proud to have been associated with the honorable record you will leave upon the page of your country's history. Sincerely and respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1888.—MY DEAR LAMAR: When I determined to nominate you to a position upon the bench of the Supreme Court, the personal gratification afforded by the tender to you of so honorable and suitable a place, and the satisfactory confidence that an important executive duty would be performed well, were almost to forget my action involved the loss of your conscientious and valuable aid and service in cabinet councils, which, for nearly three years, I have so much enjoyed and appreciated.

Your note of to-day forces me to contemplate this contingency with the most profound and sincere regret. But since I know that the separation you now insist upon arises from that deep and public duty which has always so entirely guided your conduct in our official relation, I am constrained to accept the resignation you tender, hoping that it only anticipates your entrance upon the discharge of higher and more important functions than those now relinquished.

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MAJOR ROLLINS DEAD.

Death of a Prominent Missourian After a Long and Honorable Life.

MEXICO, Mo., Jan. 10.—Major James S. Rollins, one of the most widely known citizens in the State, died at his home in Columbia at an early hour yesterday morning, at the age of seventy-six years. He has not been able to attend to business for some time, steadily declining, his death being not unexpected.

Hon. James S. Rollins was born April 19, 1812, in Richmond, Madison County, Ky., being of Irish descent. In 1839 he graduated from the State University of Indiana, at Bloomington, and then went to Boone County, Mo. He read law two years under Hon. Abel Leonard, and studied two years at the law school at Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. Being admitted to the bar he commenced the practice of law at Columbia, Mo. In the Black Hawk war he served on the staff of General Gentry, and in 1836 he became interested in the Columbia *Register*, a Whig paper. He was married on the 6th of June, 1837, to Miss Mary E. Hickman, of Howard County, and eleven children were born to them.

Mr. Rollins was a strong Whig, and was elected by that party to the Legislature in 1838, in which place he exerted great influence. In 1844 he was a delegate to the Whig convention in Baltimore, which nominated Henry Clay for President. In 1845 he was the Whig candidate for Governor, but the State being strongly Democratic he was defeated. In the General Assembly in 1848-9 Mr. Rollins was the Whig candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated by Hon. D. R. Atchison.

In 1857 Mr. Rollins was again a Whig candidate for Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Governor Polk to the United States Senate. Hon. R. M. Stewart was elected by only 230 votes, which was a glorious triumph for Mr. Rollins to bring the Democratic majority of thousands so near zero. In 1860 he was elected to Congress from the Ninth district, and in 1862 was re-elected by a large majority, and in this session made a great speech, advocating the Thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery in the United States. In 1864 he declined a re-election to Congress, and in 1865, the war being over, he returned to the practice of law in Columbia. In 1867 he was appointed by President Johnson a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which place he accepted, but resigned in 1868.

In 1868 he was again elected to the State Senate and after a contest was seated. He was a leading founder of the State University and was for ten years president of the board of Curators. He was the ardent and advocate of all the great measures in the Legislature for the advancement of that institution of learning. He favored in his last Senate term the bills which passed to establish State normal schools at Kirksville and Warrensburg, and to make permanent provision for the support of a normal institute for the higher education of colored youth, and the bill to establish a State asylum for the insane at St. Joseph. In 1872 he was a prominent Democratic candidate for Governor, but adverse interests prevailed against him.

KANSAS FREIGHT RATES.

New Schedule of the Missouri Pacific—Considerable Reductions.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 9.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners received from the Missouri Pacific Railroad the new tariff, just issued, applying on all lines on that system in Kansas, including the Fort Scott, Wichita & Western—excepting the central branch of the Union Pacific—making sweeping reductions in freight rates. In nearly every instance the rates are lower than the schedule agreed upon by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. For instance, for a distance of 100 miles the rate on first-class merchandise is now made 50 cents instead of 55 cents, as fixed by the Railroad Commissioners, and is now in force on the Atchison

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CHAS. COUNTY, ILL., WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1907.

LIFE'S SUM.

The day is filled with golden hours,
Which fly with winged feet,
To those who gather life's bright flowers,
With perfumed odors sweet.

The week is filled with gladness days,
Which pass with rapid stride,
To those who tread life's pleasant ways,
And rarely turn aside.

The month is filled with precious weeks,
Which all too quickly go,
To those who bask in fortune's freaks,
And know no tale of woe.

The year is filled with months so bright,
Which shine with hopeful glow,
To those who ne'er misfortune's blight
Have learned to feel and know.

But ah! the years are filled with care,
Passing with timely tread,
To those who wait with silver hair,
Whose youth long since hath fled.

Yet round and round the wheel of years
Turns on with even turn,
Passed is the time in prayer in tears,
That brings us to our urn.

O! restless wheel of years, turn on;
Though in the gloom to-day,
To-morrow's turn will bring the dawn,
To brighten the darkest way.

—A. J. Hamilton, in Louisville Courier Journal.

BREAKING A LOG JAM.

Rescue of His Brother by the Hero of Kettle Creek.

All through the autumn axes and saws were busy cutting and peeling logs in the great pine forests lying near Kettle Creek, and during the winter hundreds of men and teams worked, by daylight and moonlight, trailing them down the icy slides and banking them on the various landings. Now, at the end of the season, millions of feet of timber were piled along the stream.

Meanwhile, as was to be expected, some accidents had occurred; a falling tree had hurt one man, a misplaced skid another, and some of the workmen had been injured on the icy and dangerous trails and at the landings.

But the work next in order, that of the spring floating, was of a sort to make all former perils forgotten. For some of it, indeed, men were selected as for a forlorn hope on the battle-field, none but the most skillful and daring being accepted. Even among these the preference was given to the unmarried—to those, that is, whose death would be least calamitous. Full of danger as such is, however, men did not shrink from it, especially as it came after a period of enforced idleness.

Upon one of the many landings, all at once alive with men plying lever and cant-hook, were two brothers, William and Samuel Layton. They were young men. William was but twenty, and Samuel scarcely eighteen, but they were already recognized as the best men in camp.

Beginning as "peelers" before they were twelve years old, they had made their way up through the several grades, until they were now "jam-breakers," occupying the highest and most dangerous position known to the woodsman's craft. They were not large of frame, but were compactly built, and had not only unusual muscular strength, but that peculiar knowledge how best to exert the muscles to action, which characterizes the skilled workman.

So far this spring they had been employed upon a "rough-and-tumble landing," so called by the lumbermen because the logs are run in from a trail track, and pitched down the bank hazardously. Breaking such a landing is especially dangerous, as a single log often holds back hundreds of others, all of which, the moment it is loosened, come tumbling after with dangerous suddenness. It proved to be so in the present case, and William Layton had already had one narrow escape from death, in consequence of having generously chosen a post of danger rather than let his brother take it.

But for two days past the work had proceeded without accident. The men waded about in the ice-cold water, rolling the logs away from the shores and bars—"sacking," they called it—and occasionally breaking an insignificant jam, but doing none of that special work which makes log-floating so peculiarly hazardous. They had been merely skimming; the great battles were yet to come.

On the third day, however, notice was received of a big jam at the Barbers, a rocky rapid four miles farther down the stream, and a crew of five men, including the Layton brothers, was sent to break it.

Piled in the rocky and gradually narrowing channels of the creek lay millions of feet of timber, wedged and welded into an almost solid mass by a pressure of flood and logs impossible to estimate.

It was an evil-looking job, but the men went at it not only without hesitation, but almost with eagerness. Carrying their floating levers, they sprang lightly over the logs, and were soon on the front of the first great jam of the season.

On the shore a crowd of men, women and children had gathered to see the jam go out. One gray-haired farmer, whose son was among the "sackers," prophesied that there would be trouble when the logs started; he was glad his son had smaller wages and less risk. "There's danger ahead," said he. "That's an awful ugly jam."

The old man spoke nothing more than the truth. For nearly two miles back from the point where the obstruction occurred the stream was filled

with logs in every conceivable position; logs standing on end, logs crosswise, logs lengthwise, woven and locked together, with here and there a glimpse of the roiling, gurgling waters that struggled slowly through the fatters of pine that hindered its course.

Every log was perched, and below these slippery, treacherous timbers were the foaming waves and dangerous rocks of the swift rapid on Kettle Creek. To one unaccustomed to floating, it seemed certain death to be on that great jagged mass when it should go crashing down through the rock-bound channel immediately below.

But the five men, apparently careless of their danger, went vigorously at work upon the logs, which so far had proved immovable. It seemed a hopeless task, but somewhere there was a single log that, like a lock, held those miles of timber. If that could be found and loosened, the work would be done, and to that end the men labored and searched persistently. To the same end, also, "splash" after "splash" was sent down from the large floating dam just above, carrying acres of water as fast as it could escape through the huge flood-gates.

"They're going to give us a double splash this time," said Samuel Layton, as he came back from near the shore, where he had been talking with one of the tenders of the dam. "If we can't break it this time, we'll—"

"Try it again," said his brother. "We were sent here to break this jam, and we're going to break it before we leave. It's got to be broken, or the drive can't go through, and there isn't any thing for us to do but just to stick here until we get it started."

"And then we'd better be off mighty quick!" said one of the other men. "It's going to be a bad place down there, and I'd a little sooner be on shore." As he spoke, he pointed to the boiling, swirling water that roared and dashed on the rocks below them.

"It is a rough place," William Layton replied; "but, boys, we have all been in rough places before, and we've always come out safe. And I guess we shall this time," he continued, after a moment's thought; "but we must be careful."

Then work began again, and scarcely a word was spoken as all hands piled their levers. Here and there a log was loosened a little, but there was small hope that the right one had been moved, when, after about an hour, word was received that the splash was coming. In a few moments the water held by two mighty dams, would spend its force upon the jam, and the workmen, as well as the crowd of bystanders, waited eagerly for the result.

In the excitement and apprehension that preceded the arrival of the flood little was said. The men were on the very front of the great jam, working with cautious energy, but ready at any moment to scramble for their lives, while the spectators looked and listened and feared.

But they had not long to wait. First, they heard the booming of logs picked up by the splash, and hurled against the rear of the jam. Then, slowly forcing its way through the sullen mass of pine, they saw the water held by two immense dams, coming steadily nearer. As it came, the logs were lifted by its giant force, and with a creaking, mingled their sharp discord with the deep, continuous roar of the flood.

At last the water reached the head of the jam, and the excitement became more intense than ever. The men worked with all their might, while the people on shore almost held their breath. Creaking and rising and twisting, the logs seemed to be moving in every direction but the right one. Would they finally start down stream?

Every worker and watcher asked himself this question, and it was answered just as the head of the flood passed from under the logs; for the great jam then began to move forward, slowly and sullenly at first, then swiftly and resistlessly.

It was a grand sight, that huge body of moving timber, crashing and roaring, sweeping every thing before it with measureless force—a sight never to be forgotten. Great trees upon the banks of the stream were caught by the rushing mass, uprooted and carried along like straws; giant logs snapped like tiny alders.

There was a continuous roar, as of partially muffled artillery; an often recurring crash, like volleys of musketry; and the thousands of logs, like a resistless army, charged straight upon the five men, whose destruction seemed all but inevitable.

At the first symptom of the jam's breaking, of course, started for the shore, jumping quickly from log to log, and evading, as best they could, the dangers that hemmed them in on every side. Now a huge trunk leaped suddenly out of the mass and ended with an ugly blow; and the next moment another was hurled swiftly round with a vicious side-sweep by some unseen leverage.

In the face of such perils, and amid the roar of flood and the crash of timber, the men were bravely struggling toward the shore.

Fighting their way side by side in the most hazardous part of the jam, and several yards behind their companions, were William and Samuel Layton. Safely, watchfully, they sprang over the booming, hurrying logs, and the anxious crowd breathed easier as they neared the shore.

The other three were already safe, and anticipating the escape of all, a cheer went up from the excited people. The cheer was ill-timed, for scarcely was it given when a log whirled swiftly round and swept Samuel Layton from his feet.

A cry of horror broke from the crowd as the brave young lumberman fell to what all thought must be certain death, and many turned away from the terrible sight with a heart-sick pang. In that mad torrent of crushing timber rescue seemed impossible.

But there are times when even the impossible must be attempted, and William Layton was not a man to be found wanting in such a crisis. In a moment he was by his brother's side, trying to drag him from among the logs in which he had been caught. Excitement doubled his strength, but it was all in vain. One leg was held in a vise, and no human power could get it free.

Meanwhile, the slightest misstep, the unlucky fall of a log, any little accident, meant certain death to both men.

"It's no use, Will," said Samuel. "I'm fast here and can't get out. You can't help me and it's no use our both going. Save yourself, if you can. And," he added, "say good-bye to mother and the rest, and tell the boys I wasn't afraid."

"Don't give up, Sam, don't give up; we'll get out yet, or, if we don't, we'll stay together," was the reply.

The fall, the swift attempt at rescue, and the conversation had taken place in a scanty minute, but during that time the jam had gone many yards down the stream, and was now in the rapids. Fortunately the men were near the shore, where the current was least swift, and where the movements of the logs were not so violent as in the middle of the stream.

But on either side were banks of precipitous rocks, and it was many rods to a place where it would be practicable to leap ashore. More than this it was impossible that they should go far without such a change in the timber around them as would crush Samuel; indeed, it was almost miraculous that he had escaped so long. Only some unseen weaving and binding of logs underneath the surface of the jam had protected him, and when they struck the rocks, as they soon must, nothing but death could be expected.

In that moment, when all seemed lost, when the shadow of death was almost darkening their bright, heroic young faces, the cruel timber trap relaxed a little its hold upon the imprisoned boy, and in a moment, with his brother's stalwart help, he was pulled, with one bootless foot, upon the top of the logs.

What a glad shout rang out over the water and above the roar of the jam, when the fearful, excited watchers saw both men riding the logs again! They were still in deadly peril, the chances were against their escape, but, thank Heaven, their case was no longer hopeless.

"In a moment we shall be against the bank," said William, "and our only chance is to jump on to that ledge of rock, and cling to the bushes till the boys can help us off. Can you do it?"

"I don't know; I'll try, but my leg that was down in the logs I can't use."

"I'll help you," William said, "and I guess we can make it."

They did make it. Just as the logs reached the bank William jumped, half dragging his brother, who sprang as well as his disabled leg would permit him to do, and in a moment both were on the narrow, slippery ledge, clutching the small hemlock bushes, while the logs went thundering by, scattering the icy spray over them and almost sweeping them away.

But they were not long left in this precarious position. Their comrades, assisted by some of the other men, hurriedly secured ropes which were let down the rocks, and first Samuel, and then William, was drawn up the cliff. When both were quite safe, how the men and women and children all crowded around them to shake hands, to ask questions, and to praise the courage of the young man who had run so fearful a risk for his brother's sake!

"It was only what anybody would do," he said, blushing and half-inclined to run away from the compliments lavished upon him. "I should have been a coward if I had done less. And," he continued, "Sam is hurt and needs help. We must look after him."

It was true that Samuel's leg was badly bruised, but for the present he was too happy to be conscious of the pain. Indeed, the people could hardly have "looked after him" better than by filling his ears, as they were now doing, with the praises of his brother, the hero of Kettle Creek.—H. F. Marsh, in Youth's Companion.

A cow belonging to Colonel J. H. Weeks, of Mikesville, Columbia County, Fla., had a calf recently which exhibited a strange freak of nature. It had two heads and eight legs and feet. It was a very fine-sized calf, very broad where the neck is joined to the body, and from this broad neck depended two heads, each with two eyes, two ears, one mouth, and nostrils—in fact, two complete heads hung the same as any cow's head. The hind legs at the upper part of the thigh were single, but just above the knee they divided, forming two complete legs to each, of equal length, with lower hock joints and hoofs. The front legs also divided above the knee joint, forming four front legs, making in all, as stated above, two heads and eight legs.

The dwelling of a prominent merchant in Rahway, N. J., came near being burned the other night through the ingenious scheme of an incendiary, who took a shovel of hot coals from a stove, deposited them in the drawer of a table, replaced the table cover, and placed several fancy articles on top of the table. Fortunately the fire was discovered before much damage was done.

BOARDING-HOUSE BEATS.

Tricks Resorted to by Men and Women Who Live on Their Wits.

"One of the most interesting class of swindlers who resort to fashionable boarding-houses," said an experienced boarder the other day to a New York Mail and Express reporter, "are the adventurers, both men and women, who establish themselves in these houses, because of the prestige which a fashionable location gives them, and the facilities it affords them for carrying on various kinds of shady schemes. Any one who goes into a boarding-house in Gramercy Park or on Fifth avenue or any of the side streets in the neighborhood of the Windsor Hotel, must needs be on the lookout for them. The small fry are young men who secure a hall-room in the morning and promise to pay a week in advance when they come home in the evening. Sometimes they do pay for it, stay a few days, and then get out with such valuables belonging to the boarders as they can conveniently get hold of."

"One of the cruelest swindlers ever perpetrated in a fashionable boarding-house," continued the boarder, "is one I heard of while recently hunting for new accommodations. The landlady with whom I am now located wanted to charge me two dollars a week for a fire and would allow me but two shillings of coal a day, and I determined to make a change. The story I speak of was told me by a very delightful old lady who has been in the boarding-house business for years, and has had under her roof every body from the relatives of the richest people in town to the youthful clerks in the neighboring brace establishments. She said that a very polite individual had called on her the beginning of last summer in answer to an advertisement which she had printed in a morning newspaper and had told her that he was an English physician who, with an associate, wished to open an office in New York. He was perfectly willing to pay a handsome price for a suite of rooms with the use of the general reception room for patients who were waiting to see him. He entered into a contract and a few days thereafter moved in with his daughter. As soon as he was established in the house he advertised through various mediums that a staff of English doctors and surgeons, fourteen in number, had located themselves at this house and as it was their first visit to New York they were willing, in order properly to introduce themselves before the public, to give medical advice free. Having spread this announcement broadcast, the polite gentleman, who had as yet no associate whatever, went to the front door and waited a large tin sign in a conspicuous position. The magical promise of medical advice free had its natural effect. The door-bell of the old lady's boarding-house was pulled a dozen times and tortured into a condition of unrelenting activity. The girl whose duty it was to open the door became an involuntary professional pedestrian and walked against time between the kitchen and front stoop making innumerable laps to the hour. The handsome parlor was overrun with crowds of poor, sick and many times hopelessly diseased people. As many as three hundred people a day rang the bell, and the staff of fourteen hospital surgeons, consisting, however, of the polite gentleman and one associate, who finally appeared upon the scene, talked with all of them. They were all kinds of chronic invalids, but the invariable representation of the Gilbertian staff of fourteen was that each case would be cured in six months, if such medicine was taken as the English physician would furnish. Of course the various miserable specimens of suffering humanity declared that they would take the medicine and when they were informed that the cost of it was so much they paid for it then and there, or if they had no money went around among their friends and borrowed it. In this way the alleged staff of fourteen sold hundreds of bottles of their so-called medicine, collecting from the miserably poor patients who came to see them all the way from five dollars to fifty dollars each. Within a comparatively brief period the collections of the polite gentleman aggregated hundreds of dollars, all of which came out of tenement houses and the poorest and most wretched hovels in the upper part of the city. As he always told his patients that nothing could be effected under six months' time, so awkward questions were asked by the miserable people who were scraping together a few dollars from week to week wherewith to pay him, and no complaints were made over the fact that no favorable changes in their condition had been accomplished. At the end of a month, long before the time had elapsed for the medicine to work its beneficial results, the polite gentleman and his associate left, saying that they were imperatively called to Montreal. They left hundreds of bottles of their medicine behind them and scores of wretched victims, who crawled, crept, limped and dragged themselves for weeks afterward to the houses where the staff of hospital surgeons had held forth, asking piteous and plaintive questions as to the staff's whereabouts. Nearly every visitor had some heartrending tale to tell, and at least half of the related how he or she had borrowed the money wherewith they satisfied the polite gentleman's demands."

"Queer things turn up in a big city," concluded the boarder, "and queer ways to make a living."

A RAILROAD INTERVIEW.

The Man With a Thirst for Information and the Monosyllabic Lady.

He boarded the train at Rochester and came to the only vacant seat in the car, beside a young lady.

"This seat taken, ma'am?"

"No."

"Well, then I guess I'll sit down."

Two minutes' silence.

"Have some peanuts, ma'am?"

"No, I thank you."

"Jinny, don't like peanuts? Just like my wife. My great holt is peanuts and bananas. Perhaps you'd like a banana, ma'am?"

"No, nothing, thank you."

"Live up to Buffalo, ma'am?"

"Yes."

"Praps you know my friend Cap'n Jack Sloan; lives down in Elk street."

"No, I don't know where Elk street is."

"By golly and you live in Buffalo. Why, I've sold butter on Elk street market nigh onto twenty years. My name's Johnson. Your name ain't Jones, is it?"

"No."

"Tain't Williams, or any thing of that sort?"

"No."

"That's what I thought. I don't s'pose now it's Brown or any o' them colors?"

"No."

"Been far?"

"Not far."

"Syracuse, mebbe; or Albany, eh?"

"No."

"No? golly! Hain't been to New York?"

"Yes."

"Jinny! I've never been there, though I saw a pretty slick feller from there once. Them New Yorkers is regular goers, ain't they? Any relations there?"

"Lev."

"Gosh! Wonder if they know my cousin Jake. He's getting \$10 a week just to walk around in a store and look slick. Your folks ever speak of Jake?"

"No."

"Jake and me bought some land out West last year. Ever buy any?"

"No."

"Don't. Jake and me lost five hundred dollars. It was way at the bottom of a river. Ever been West?"

"Chicago."

"Jee! you hev traveled, ain't you? Father and mother living?"

"Father."

"Live in Buffalo?"

"No."

"Our folks all live together down to Rochester. My father and mother have been dead a long time. My wife's mother lives with us. Her name's Martin. That ain't your name, eh?"

"No."

"I was just thinking you looked like a man I know in Buffalo named Waters. He ain't your brother?"

"No."

"We must be coming pretty near Buffalo. That there lot of tracks looks like it. You don't happen to live on Main street?"

"No."

"Then you name ain't Robinson?"

"No."

"You must have a curious kind of a name. Sure it ain't Sanders?"

"Sure."

"Wal, here we be; can I help you gettin' off?"

"No, thank you."

"Oh, is there a door-plate on your house?"

"Yes."

"Name on it?"

"Yes."

"Praps you wouldn't mind tellin' what the name on the plate is?"

"Smith."

"Golly!—Robbets Sunday Herald.

REASONABLE ENOUGH.

What It Cost the Colonel to Get His Mail Out of the Post-Office.

The Colonel had left Birmingham without being able to get within twenty feet of the general delivery window of the post-office, owing to the crowd of colored people, and when we got over to Anniston and found it still worse he went out-doors and sat down on a dry-goods box and spent an hour in reflection. By and by he brightened up and made a bee line for a printing office, and inside of another hour a boy was going about the street and handing out to every colored person he met a dodger reading:

"Don't miss it! Prof. Elba and his celebrated endurance will arrive at the depot at three p. m. this afternoon. Only one ever brought to this country. Colored people can see it without charge."

At two o'clock I went with the Colonel to the post-office. There wasn't a colored person within a block of it, and the postmaster was almost in a doze. At two o'clock we went down to the depot, and there were seven or eight hundred colored people waiting around to see the spotted endurance.

"How much did it cost you?" I asked, as he sat down on a barrel of apples to read his letters.

"Only seventy cents," he replied, "and I got twenty-two letters which had been trying to find me for three weeks."—Detroit Free Press.

In a Western paper an item relating to the killing of a brakeman got mixed up with an account of a fashionable wedding and the subscribers were somewhat mystified on reading the following: "A brakeman on the West bound freight, No. 6, was instantly killed yesterday near Grady's crossing. He fell from the car and was run over by Miss Belle Downs, a beautiful young lady, who wore a handsome garnet-colored silk, and carried a large bouquet of white roses."

HOME AND FARM.

In cleaning brass or copper use rinogar and salt.

—Don't force your hens to lay themselves out by giving too much stimulating, egg-producing food, especially if your birds are worth any thing.

—Let the poultry have some place of refuge in their yards from the cold north and westerly winds. If there are no sheds, put up a few boards to form a screen. They will then do better than if compelled to take refuge in their houses at all times.

—The farmer used to be, in the old stories, the clown of society, the type of stupidity and boorishness. That day has gone by, and his virtues and real nobility of nature, and large knowledge of practical things best worth knowing, are acknowledged and respected.

—Canvas-Back Ducks.—After carefully picking the ducks, draw the entrails with a rupturing them, wipe the interior with a dry cloth and sprinkle with chopped celery. Bake in a hot oven twenty minutes and serve with barberry jelly.—Farmer and Manufacturer.

—Cream Cake.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, whites of two eggs, three and a half cups of flour, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. For the cream: One pint of sweet milk, sweetened to taste, yolks of three eggs, thickened with flour to the consistency of custard, flavor with lemon. This amount makes two good-sized cakes.—Boston Budget.

—Keep cream apart from any strong-smelling vegetables, as nothing so rapidly absorbs odors as milk or cream. Never put it into a jar that has had vinegar, pickles, or acids in it, until the jar is thoroughly cleansed and aired. The best plan is to have a jar especially for it, and be very particular that it is often thoroughly washed and aired.—N. Y. Observer.

—Cap Dimples.—One tablespoonful butter and one egg to one teaspoonful of sweet milk; stir in as much flour as will make a stiff batter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder to one quart of flour, slice two large tart apples, roll in some of the flour and stir into the batter, fill cups half full, steam one hour, serve with cream and sugar or any sauce you like. Any s'lid canned fruit can be used instead of apples, two teaspoonfuls in the bottom of cup with this, some batter, and turn them out in saucers to serve.—Troy Times.

—According to Prof. Arnold's experience the feeding value of apples is not large. H: ranks apples with mangels, turnips, cabbage and the like. When fed with reason and appropriate food, they are health-inspiring as well as nutritious, and are only injurious when fed immoderately. An experiment in feeding three milk cows with moderately sour apples, ripe and mellow, for several weeks, at the rate of twelve to twenty pounds to each cow daily, gave him finer flavored butter than he ever saw from grain or grass.—Troy Times.

—The most valuable vineyards in France occupy land which in England or the United States would be considered almost worthless. The soil is thin, sandy and pebbly, and sometimes exposed to drought; yet the vines flourish upon it to such an extent that the land is worth from five hundred to three thousand dollars an acre. An effort is to be made to ascertain the scientific reasons why vines flourish so thrifty on such soil in France, with a view to ascertaining if land of similar quality in this country, which is now comparatively worthless, can not be made correspondingly productive and valuable.—N. Y. Ledger.

ABOUT FROZEN PLANTS.

Reliable Instructions as to Their Care and Treatment.

When by any mishap the plants, whether in park or greenhouse, become frozen, either at once remove them (taking care not to touch the leaves) to some place warm enough to be just above the point of freezing; or, if there are too many to do that, get up the fire as rapidly as possible, and raise the temperature. The usual advice is to sprinkle the leaves and shade the plants from the sun. We have never found either remedy of any avail with frozen plants, and the sprinkling is often a serious injury if done before the temperature is above the freezing point. In our experience with thousands of frozen plants, we have tried all manner of expedients, and found no better method than to get them out of the freezing atmosphere as quickly as possible, and we have also found that the damage is in proportion to the succulent condition of the plant and the intensity of the freezing. Just what degree of cold plants in any given condition can endure without injury we are unable to state. Plants are often frozen so that the leaves hang down, but when thawed out are found to be not at all injured. Another time the same low temperature acting on the same kind of plants will kill them outright if they happen to be growing more thickly and are full of sap. Much depends on the temperature at which plants have been growing. When the frost is on trailing plants are kept, and the hating arrangements are had quite to keep it out, the best thing to do is to cover the plants with paper (newsprint) or sheeting. This process of plants will be enabled to resist four or five degrees of frost. Paper is rather better than sheeting for this purpose.—American Agriculturist.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SOFTWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

DEFEATED MAN-EUVERS.

The well-known and charming society belle, Miss F., De G., caused much apprehension among her friends by her sudden indisposition last evening, occasioned by the intensely warm atmosphere of Mrs. X's do Z's crowded parlors.—*Daily Paper.*

"THE TRUE REASON:
"Mr. St. Clair is not to be won, mamma. My advances he tries to shut, mamma; I appeal to you—what can I do?
"Pray tell me what's next to be done, mamma."

"Have you sat by the gentleman's side, my child?
And every blandishment tried, my child?
Have you heaved deep sighs, gazed into his eyes,
And fluttered his pride and his 'style,' my child?"

"Oh, yes, I have even done more, mamma. Tim's I have never attempted before, mamma; for I fancied quite in his arms to-night— I wanted, you know, to make sure, mamma."

"If the man is proof against that, my dear, Your hopes have indeed fallen to a fearful fate. For it's quite plain to me, you can readily see, He's not such a fool as he looks—that's clear."

"But what will the papers say, mamma?
Do you think they will give me away, mamma?"
"No, I don't think they will; I will say you were ill;
That you fainted from heat and fatigue, my dear."

—Fred J. Hamilton, in *Journalist*.

BEER KEG AND BEAR.

A Hunter's Story with no Bear Shown to Back It.

Mr. Benjamin Jones, of Virgil, Cortlandt Co., N. Y., a brother of Landlord Jones, of Prospect House, in the upper part of Scranton, has been here for a few days on his way home from a great deer and bear hunt in the wilds of Potter County, near Wharton.

"Our party were out there eight days, and we got seven deer and three bears," said Mr. Jones. "But I must tell you about a bear that made more fun than all the rest of the hunt put together. A week ago last Monday we got a glimpse of an old whopper of a bear, but he scooted out of sight among the rocks before any of us had a chance to get a shot at him. On Tuesday morning all three of us went up on the mountain again. We saw the tracks in the snow away up on the steep side of the hill. The dogs did their duty as well as they could, but all the satisfaction they got was to hole him in less than half an hour. He had a den in the rocks on the side of the hill, and getting at him was out of the question, so we left there right away and went after deer.

"There were several residents of the neighborhood in the party, and, after they had all told how the big bear might be caught alive, a fellow named Ned Griffin said he had thought of a way. Then he went on to tell how he proposed to capture the bear. None of us had ever heard of such a thing before. We had a good laugh over Ned's peculiar idea, but he was a serious sort of a fellow, and by daylight on Wednesday morning Ned was on hand ready for business. He drove up to the place where we were stopping in a rickety one-horse wagon, and all he had in the wagon that we could see was a large beer keg. The first thing he did was to take the beer keg into a little shop and knock one head out. Then he bored two holes in the other head with an inch auger, and after that he daubed the inside of the head and staves with honey, leaving a little honey on the ends of the staves at the opening. Then he drove a row of spikes through the staves, about two inches from the crease where the knocked-out head had been, the sharp points of the spikes through the wood probably an inch and a half or two inches toward the center of the keg. After Ned had hammered the bung out, he handed the keg to one of us and said: 'All we've got to do now is to take this keg up into the woods and lay it down on the side when you see the big bear. Don't stand it on end, and don't fasten it to anything. Just leave it loose where ye lay it. I don't guarantee that it'll catch a bear, but I'll say this much for the keg, if the big bear gets his head in it once, he can't get it out, and there he'll be. It won't break his legs, but the more he tries to get it off his head, the tighter it'll stick. That bung hole and them holes in the end'll give him all the air he'll need, and if he bunts around some it won't hurt him none. Three of us started for the woods with the keg. We put it down on a level spot, near where we had got a glimpse of the bear. That was Wednesday forenoon, and the next morning we passed the spot and saw the keg lying just as we had left it; we did the same on Friday, but the keg was still there.

"When we got to the place on Saturday morning we didn't see the keg, but in less than two minutes we saw where the keg was. A bear had got his head in it, sure enough, and what was better, he was the very same big bear that we had been after. Every time he tried to go ahead the keg bumped up against a tree and made the bear mad. He couldn't go a rod without running foul of a tree, and when he felt the obstruction he backed up quick and hit another tree with his rear. It was bumpety bump every time he undertook to advance. Once he tried to stand up on his haunches and throw the keg off, and the result was that he fell over on his back kerdip. Then he was madder than ever, and his roar sounded so queer in the keg that the bear got scared at it himself. I went up and patted him. Then one of my friends pranced up in front of him and gave the keg a push with his foot. The noise

the mad bear made sounded like low rolling thunder. He was a splendid specimen, and all wanted to take him alive. I agreed to watch him while the others went after ropes. They were gone nearly two hours, and the bear wasn't still for a second of the time. Once he shook his head from side to side and struck the middle of the keg against a tree with a bang that made him grunt, after which he acted as if he had hurt his neck. He kept on the move every minute till the men came back.

"Four slippin'oes were made at once, but, when we attempted to get one on the bear's off hind leg, he thrashed and flounced like the mischief, and we had to get out of the way mighty lively. After a big lot of monkeying around we finally managed to get the bear to step into a large loop of rope we had laid on the ground, and the next thing he knew we had that leg secured, and then there was another great fuss. In this way we got all his legs in limbo, but it took a good while. The real tug-of-war came when we began to snake him down the hill. He backed, and yanked and roared, and we didn't get a'ong well at all. Then we put a long rope around his buttocks, and two of us walked quite a distance ahead of him and pulled, while the other merely steered him. The brisk exercise merely tired all of us out, and it was late in the afternoon when we got him to the clearing. There we tied his legs together tight and got a farmer to hitch his team to a stoneboat and drive up to where the bear was lying. His horses got scared and ran half way to the house with him, and it was half an hour before he could get his team near enough for us to load him on the stoneboat. We finally got him on, however, and then the horses started off at such a gait that it made the farmer's heels snap to keep up with them.

"It was dark when we reached the house. The neighbors were all on hand when we got there. They helped us put four or five surcingle around the bear, and then we hung him on the steel-yards in the barn and weighed him. The hoops on the keg were then knocked off, and the keg was broken up and weighed. The bear's actual weight was 497 pounds. He was a noble fellow. The spikes had pricked his neck some, but otherwise he was as handsome as ever. We put him on a pile of straw so that he could rest easy, and that night we made a strong muzzle for him and boarded up a place in the hog pen to put him in.

"On Sunday morning we muzzled him, after he had protested pretty violently, and then four of us e-ried him to the hog pen, hitched a chain to his muzzle and the other end to a post, and took the ropes off and let him up. He was as angry as ever, and yanked at his chain every little while until he found he couldn't budge it, when he lay down.

"We left the bear with the farmer."—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

THE SACRED RIVER.

Interesting Description of the Peculiarities of the Jordan.

The river Jordan is rich beyond all others in sacred associations, but it is a rapid, turbulent and dangerous stream, with violent rapids and rare intervals of quiet beauty. Like the Dead Sea, in which the Jordan finally loses itself, this remarkable stream is well worth consideration, and its singular features are strongly illustrative and suggestive in connection with sacred history.

Its actual distance from the place where the Jordan emerges from the Sea of Galilee to its final destination, where it is merged in the Dead Sea, is only sixty miles; yet so multitudinous are its doublings and windings that measurement proves its crooked course to be not less than two hundred miles. Not in slow and graceful curves is the distance run from its rise, which is about six hundred feet below the level of the Mediterranean, but turbulently plunging its muddy torrent over a series of violent rapids—there being not less than twenty-seven such rapids between the Lake of Tiberias and the Dead Sea—it descends to a depth of thirteen hundred feet below the Mediterranean, where it merges with the Dead Sea, and its rapid torrent and frequent floods make it a terror rather than an object of delight to those who dwell along its circuitous shores.

Although the Jordan is only from fifty to sixty feet in width, the few and dangerous fords, and the sudden and terrible floods which render bridges useless even when possible, all tended to make this remarkable river an excellent barrier between the Israelites and the fierce idolaters from whom they were to be cut off. No wonder that Naaman, the proud Syrian, in view of the peculiarities of the Jordan, exclaimed, when directed to bathe in its waters: "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?"

The present bathing-place of the pilgrims is the traditional site of our Lord's baptism, the famed "fords of the Jordan," sought by all travelers. Deeply cut in the marly soil is the channel of the river. Its waters, throughout most of its course, are hidden from the eye. From an elevation, however, its flow may be determined by the thick green foliage of luxuriant oleanders, willows and tamarisks which cluster on its banks.

It were easy to point a moral as we glance with the mind's eye along the Jordan's course. Each can do his best, however, for himself. Memories of the sacred Word bring their own rich suggestions.—*Golden Days.*

—The 15,500 inmates of New York's charitable institutions consumed 16,400 pounds of poultry Thanksgiving Day.

TENANT FARMING.

Some of the Causes that Have Increased the Number of Tenants.

It now appears likely that the larger part of the farming land in this country will in a somewhat near future be owned by one class of people and occupied and worked by another class. We are very fast approaching to the condition of affairs that has long existed in the British islands and in many of the countries on the continent of Europe. In several of the Western States and Territories capitalists obtained large bodies of land, which they subdivided, improved to some extent, and leased to persons who wished to work it "on shares." In several of the older States many of the dairy, stock, grain and general purpose farms are let at a cash rental. Sometimes stock is let with the places and sometimes it is not. Leasing farms at an annual cash rental is more common than formerly, but is less general in the newly settled States than in those that are densely populated. When tenants are engaged in dairy or truck farming, they generally pay their rent in cash.

The census of 1880 showed that more than one-fourth of all the farms in the United States were occupied and worked by tenants. That the number thus occupied is increasing year by year is generally admitted. Observation shows that many who have succeeded in farming and who own good places do not wish to remain in the business all their days. After they become advanced in years they desire to take life somewhat easy, and if their farms will support them they will leave them and go to some large town to live. If the farmers do not wish to move to another town, their wives and children do. The women desire society and the children wish to attend high school. Few farmers of good mean desire to be country gentlemen, and still a smaller number of country women wish to spend all their lives on a farm. The attractions of towns increase year by year, while improvements in the country are few. Wealthy farmers who contemplate moving to town do not care to spend much money in making roads, building bridges, erecting churches, or supporting schools.

As the custom of employing married men to do farming work and of allowing them to live in cottages on a place has never been common in this country, young men wish to marry and live in the country generally rent farms. The old maxim "once a tenant, always a tenant," ordinarily holds good. The man who is raising a family and paying rent can seldom save money enough to buy and stock a farm. The tenant class is increasing in all of the older States. It is large in the South, and embraces blacks as well as whites. It is also large in the newly settled States and Territories. Many who obtained land under the homestead, pre-emption or timber culture acts mortgaged it to procure money to make improvements, and, after years of hard labor, lost it. They have not the strength or courage to start again as land-owners. They rent an improved place of some insurance company or individual money-lender, and spend their days as tenant farmers in a part of the country where land can be obtained for the trouble of settling upon it.

In several States there are many professional landlords. They obtained large blocks of land from railroad companies, subdivided them, broke a part of the land, fenced in another portion, erected buildings and are now making a business of renting the farms. Others have obtained large numbers of farms by the foreclosure of mortgages. These professional landlords generally make leases that are hard on tenants. It has often been observed that property that is secure but which pays poorly generally finds its way into the hands of wealthy men. This is the case with our National bonds. They draw a small rate of interest, but they are secure, and they require no looking after. As farming land is not likely to burn up, run away or get out of fashion, cautious capitalists are often inclined to invest in it, though it returns but a small annual revenue. When there is a prospect, as there is in most parts of the West, that land will steadily rise in value in consequence of the extension of railroads and the building of towns, the disposition to invest in it becomes strong.

It is acknowledged by all who have given attention to the matter that farming land in Great Britain has been steadily improving during a century, though nearly all of it has been worked by tenants. It has also been claimed that the condition of tenant farmers and of farm laborers has greatly improved. The like can not be said of rented farms and of tenant farmers in this country. With few exceptions, a farm begins to "run down" as soon as it is leased. The tenant works it for what he can get out of it. He sells its fertility by the ton or bushel, and robs the soil to obtain money to pay his rent. Tenant farmers generally improve a place in the same way that the Goths and Vandals improved Rome. This is largely the result of renting places for very short terms, generally for a single season, and of giving no inducements to tenants to keep stock or to make and save manure. The good of the farm should be the first consideration in making out a lease for it. Short leases are generally very short roads to impoverishment.—*Chicago Times.*

—The consumption of nutton is increasing in this country, especially in our large cities, and it has become profitable to supply this demand. It is profitable, first, because the price is remunerative, and secondly, because it is promotive of good husbandry, the improvement of the soil.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

How the Natives on the Coast Live and Clothe Themselves.

The following is Mr. Askwith's description of New Guinea dw's. "Hings: 'The houses on this part of the coast, as also in the villages inland, are built upon piles, varying from four to eight feet in height. A few steps up a rude ladder lead to a platform, on which some of the family generally recline. A baby, and often a young pig, in nets suspended from the eaves, are gently swinging to and fro. Fishing nets lie in a corner, with shells attached for weights. Nautlius shells, with grass streamers or hideous carved pieces of wood, hang before the bamboo door, which is low and narrow, and leads into the common room, where all the family sleep. The common room is about twelve by eighteen feet, with a bare flooring of rough planks, generally the sides of old canoes. Through the chinks the garbage is thrown upon the plentiful remnants of cocon-husks below for the pigs to eat or the sea to carry away. In the middle of the room is a fire-place, a pile of ashes on some boards, with a spark protector of bamboo stick hung about three feet above. On the central pole is hung a tontom, while here and there on the grass walls are suspended gourds for lime, bamboo pipes, tomahawks, adzes, spate grass petticoats and net bags. There is no window, but a movable shutter can generally be opened on the sea side, and plenty of air enters through the walls and the holes in the floor."

Then as to clothing: "The natives certainly affect sincere simplicity in the matter of dress. The only article common to all men is a thin string, a third of an inch in breadth, passed tightly around the waist and between the legs. A band of grass, which serves as a pocket for tobacco, knives and decorations of cotton leaves, is for the most part worn upon the upper part of the arm. Some have head bands of red braid or small rounded pieces of shells, while a few wear necklaces of shells or teeth, and carved bones through the nose. Their hair, thick, matted and long, is drawn up by a comb of bamboo cane. The women wear petticoats of woven grass, sometimes stained with a red hue. The married and betrothed have short hair; the majority are tattooed with a V-shaped mark and other designs upon the breast. Their figures are squat and not so erect as those of Hindoo women, as they generally carry weights on the back and not on the head."

Pottery of a kind is made on the island, and entirely by women. They use no machinery and no potter's wheel, but they have acquired great dexterity in judging the sizes and fashioning the shapes. They break up red and gray clay into powder, mix it with fine silver sand and water, and knead it into a large lump, from which, with the hand, aided by a shell and flat stone, they first make the top and lip of the pot, taking an old pot as model for the body. They scrape and smooth the exterior with stone and shell, dry the pots in the sun, and then bake them in a fire. When red-hot the pots are taken out and sprinkled with tannin of a blackish color, extracted from mangrove bark, after which they receive a second and final heating. They are then ready for exportation, and that exportation is considerable. A trading party filling twenty large canoes, will sometimes start for the west. These canoes will carry about thirty men each, and each man will have about fifty pots made by his family. These six hundred men will thus have a total cargo of some thirty thousand pots at one voyage, which may extend for two or three hundred miles, and from which they will return with perhaps one hundred and fifty tons of sago obtained in exchange for their pottery.—*All the Year Round.*

CARPET CLEANING.

An Apparatus Which Reduces Its Dangers to a Minimum.

One of the most prolific sources of the propagation of infectious or contagious diseases is, as you have more than once pointed out, the house carpet, which can retain the germs of these diseases. But as the carpets must be cleaned, and as the practice of beating them in the open air is considered a public nuisance, M. Buiel, the principal architect of the Prefecture of Police, was charged to devise some means by which this nuisance might be reduced to a minimum, or, if possible, entirely prevented. M. Buiel submitted an apparatus in the form of a cylinder to the Council of Public Hygiene, in which the carpets are placed, and by a rotary motion the dust is dislodged. The advantages of this invention over the ordinary method had been approved of; but M. Buiel soon discovered that dust and other particles escaping from the carpets, instead of being burned, as he thought they would be, were utilized in industry in filling cushions, and the finer particles were employed for coating paper-hangings, which give them their velvety appearance. This highly objectionable practice was soon brought to the notice of the police authorities, and on the advice of the Council of Hygiene it is ordained that the dust and particles beaten out from carpets should be collected in closed apparatus and burned; but those who may wish to utilize them should have them previously disinfected and then submitted to a current of steam under pressure at temperature above 100° C, or of sulphurous acid.—*Paris Lancet.*

—A Hartford coin collector has a cent of the United States coinage of 1799, which is considered to be worth nearly \$500.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Love, the child of trust, is, in time, the mother of service.—*Dr. John Hall.*

—If you doubt that God is beseeching you, look at the cross.—*Dr. A. McLaren.*

—There are about one thousand unemployed Congregational ministers in the United States.

—The receipts of the New West Commission, since its organization, September 1, 1879, have amounted to \$302,679.03.

—In the college and schools in connection with the Free Church of Scotland Mission at Madras, there are about 1,800 students.

—The school in San Francisco for the instruction of Chinese children in the English language is a success. It now has forty pupils.

—The boys in one of the Troy, N. Y., societies have organized a Loyal Temperance League, and made it a branch of the Christian Endeavor Society.

—The wisest man is but a clever infant, spelling letters from a hieroglyphical, prophetic book, the lexicon of which lies in eternity.—*Calvary.*

—Steps are being taken to erect a chapel at Leatherhead, England, where Wesley's last sermon was preached, a week before his death. A society recently organized there has now a membership of fifty.

—Christ and his cross are not separable in this life, but they part at Heaven's door, for there is no room for crosses in Heaven. Sorrow and the saints are not married together; but were it so, Heaven will make a divorce.

—When piety begins to droop it should immediately undergo treatment. There is no time to be lost. The willing indicates trouble at the root, perhaps; at any rate, trouble some place, and the wise thing to do, and the necessary thing, is to have it removed.—*Calvary Presbyterian.*

—"Yes, Tommy," said the teacher of the infant class, "that is right; vegetables come from the ground. And now can Willie Waffles tell us where meat comes from?" "Yessum," responded Willie, with the air of one familiar with the subject; "meat comes from the butcher's."—*Golden Days.*

—A Boston Highlands Sunday-school class was told by the teacher to find out all they could about Solomon and relate it on the next Sunday. When the Sunday came the teacher said to the brightest boy in the class: "Well, Andrew, of whom did I ask you to give a succinct account to-day?" "Solomon," answered Andrew with great interest.

—The Gordon memorial window presented to Manchester Cathedral consists of five lights and tracery, and is in memory of Gordon's last days at Khartoum. Gordon is the central figure of the composition, and is surrounded by his fellow-sufferers, who look appealingly to him, whilst his own gaze is turned to the desert and the Nile, seeking vainly a sign of human aid. Above and around are angels bearing palms and crowns.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Ability involves responsibility. Power, to its last particle, is duty.—*Alexander McLaren.*

—Hope is like the sun, which, as we journey toward it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.

—Don't wait until you can catch your best girl under the mistletoe bough. Kiss her wherever you find her.—*London Citizen.*

—To be lied about teaches us not to believe the one-tenth of the bad things said against others.—*Pomeroy's Advance Thought.*

—Giving slippers to clergymen has gone out of fashion. The disobedient children get them just the same, however.—*Boston Post.*

—Fred—'I'm surprised at Brown's s'nders, for I supposed he thought everything of me.' Ned—'So he does—everything that's bad.'—*Tid-Bits.*

—Some people think a double wedding is unlucky. Some people think a single wedding is, too. Generally these last are people who have tried it.

—"The strongest friendship may be broken by a trifle." We have known the lending of a lawn mower to do it—mower than anything else.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Times have changed.—"Silence is golden," said the sage. But that was long ago.

—The motto of the present age is "money talks," you know.—*Boston Courier.*

—It was a Cabbage-Fumer.—"Try one of my cigars," said a fellow who always smoked the cheapest he could get. "No, thanks," replied his friend; "I had some with my corned beef at dinner to-day."

—A husband, in sewing a button on his trousers, will find that a small tack hammer and a pair of tweezers, worked in scientific operation with his teeth, will serve as a practical substitute for an ordinary thimble.

—Much pale brandy has made Barton's voice husky and he retires from the stage. "How did Barton lose his voice?" asked a friend. "He swallowed it," replies the singer's physician.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—A Settler—Landlord (to tenant)—Good morning, sir; fine day, sir. Just called round to see if it would be convenient to settle your quarter's rent. "Do you know, landlord, that none of the doors in this house will shut?" "New house, sir; new house, you know; takes time to settle." "Ah, then, there's a pair of us. I'm a new tenant; it takes time for me to settle, too. Good morning. Call again."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Honey and flour made into a salve is an excellent remedy for boils.

—When you sell your produce by sample, show a sample that the goods will equal.

—The farmer who sows the best and keeps the poorest seeds and animals is on the right road to the wrong place.

—All low and wet places should be drained. A few rods of drain tile will prevent slush and mud around the house.

—Pudding Sauce: Beat together four teaspoonfuls of sugar and two ounces of butter; stir in a teaspoon of boiling water; flavor to taste.—*Boston Budget.*

—Vinegar is better than ice for keeping fish. By putting a little vinegar on the fish it will keep perfectly well even in very hot weather. Fish is often very much improved in flavor under this treatment.

—Cranberry Pie: One cup cranberries, one cup sugar, one cup water, two desert-spoonfuls flour. Chop cranberries, make with two crusts, mix all together before putting in the pie.—*Good Cheer.*

—It is said that in canning fruit, after the jar is filled, if the fruit is stirred with a spoon that reaches the bottom of the jar, until all the air bubbles rise to the top, the contents will never mold on top.

—Manure is the farmer's savings-bank, and if more of them would have large heaps of it every spring to spread upon their lands, instead of money at interest, they would prosper better in the end.—*Chicago Herald.*

—If corn only is fed to poultry they are liable to become too fat. An occasional change of food is desirable and nothing is better than oats. Soak them by scalding in a bucket and when cool feed them to the hens.

—Stewed Plover: Truss the birds, put in each a button mushroom, and season with salt and pepper. Add a pint of cream, cover the sauce-pan and stew slowly until the birds are cooked. Serve on thin slices of buttered toast.—*Farmer and Manufacturer.*

—To make good waffles, take one pint of butter milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoon of flour, the yolks of four eggs and a small pinch of salt, beat the whites separately to a stiff froth, and add them the last thing. Have the waffle tins well greased and very hot, pour in the batter and bake brown. When taken up, spread with butter and keep warm.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Old English Christmas Plum Pudding: One pound of stoned raisins, one pound of currants, one pound suet chopped fine. Mix, then add one-quarter pound flour or fine bread crumbs, three ounces sugar, one and three-quarter ounces grated lemon peel, blade of mace, small nutmeg, teaspoonful ginger, six eggs well beaten. Work well together, put in a cloth, tie firmly, giving room to swell, put in boiling water, boil three hours.—*Tokios Blade.*

—Malaga Cake: Two cups of sugar and half a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, and half a cup of sweet milk; mix three cups of flour with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, beat the whites of seven eggs to a froth, stir all together and flavor with lemon; bake in sheets. Filling for the above cake: Whites of three eggs beaten with sugar as for frosting, leaving out enough for the top of the cake; add one coffee-cup of raisins, seeded and chopped, two tablespoonfuls of lemon sugar and one of extract of lemon; spread between the sheets.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Worms in Flower-Pots.

I have seen several remedies recommended in different agricultural papers lately for ridding the soil in flower-pots of worms, such as camphor, lime-water, etc. I suppose that it is the common angle worm that is meant. I have often been troubled with these pests to such an extent that the appearance of the soil would be completely changed, leaving in it a sort of granulated condition, something like sand. When the soil is thus infested the plant will not thrive. To get rid of the worms I simply submerge the pot in lukewarm water to a sufficient depth to just cover the soil in the pot, and await developments. Almost immediately the worms will begin to crawl up out of the ground, when they can be secured. Of course it would not do to leave the pot too long submerged or the plant would die. But a few minutes will be required to drive them out; and as far as I have tried it, I have seen no injurious effects from the treatment.—*J. Fiero, in Farm and Home.*

Contents of a Ton of Coal.

A careful estimate made by an English chemist of the contents, or constituents, of a ton of coal presents some interesting facts not familiar certainly to unscientific minds. It is found that besides gas, a ton of ordinary gas coal will yield 1,500 pounds of coke, 20 gallons of ammonia water and 140 pounds of coal tar. Now destructive distillation of this amount of coal tar gives about 70 pounds of pitch, 11 pounds of creosote, 14 pounds of heavy oils, about 91 pounds of naphtha yellow, 6 3-10 pounds of naphthaline, 41 pounds of naphthol, 2.25 pounds of alizarine, 2.4 pounds of solvent naphtha, 1.5 pounds of phenol, 1.2 pounds aurine, 1.1 pounds aniline, 0.77 pound of toluidine, 0.36 pound of anthracine, and 0.9 pound of toluene—from the last named substance being obtained the new product saccharine, said to be 230 times as sweet as the best cane sugar.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

The oldest Protestant church edifice in America will be described in the February American Magazine, as well as what may have been the earliest steam railway; while Henry W. Austin will dip still further into our antiquities by a poem on "Mastodon Saurus."

While the friends of Bent, Murdock editor of the El Dorado Republican, will be pained to hear that the Medical Examining Board of the Pension Bureau, at Washington, pronounce him irreversibly blind, they will be glad to hear that his pension has been increased from \$50 to \$72 per month, the highest sum in the power of the Government to pay in his case.

A somewhat notable meeting occurred yesterday, when Charles Robinson, Thomas Carney, Samuel J. Crawford, James M. Harvey and Thomas A. Osborne, the first, second, third, fourth and fifth Governors of the State of Kansas all came together in the committee room of Senator Plumb. It may seem superfluous to add that the reunion was purely accidental and was entirely devoid of political significance.—Kansas City Star, Jan. 11.

Free traders laugh when the home market is mentioned in the list of important things. They rate it as secondary, giving the foreign market preference always forgetting, or not knowing, that Great Britain, their model Nation, in reaching out for a foreign market, is gradually but surely losing the home market.—Topeka Capital.

But how does it occur that the United States is absorbing the same. You can buy goods manufactured in this country cheaper in England than you can buy them here; and at the same time come in contact with the so-called pauper labor of Europe. Why is this? Can any of our protectionists tell?—Chicago Blade.

The largest pension ever paid to a private soldier in the United States, or, perhaps, in the world, has been granted to an Illinois veteran named John Smith, who is at present living at Mount Sterling, Ky. He will receive as the first payment \$13,973, and \$72 per month during the remainder of his life. His disability is total blindness, and General Black, upon learning the facts in the case, had it called up and made special. The present administration is doing a great deal to disappoint that class of demagogues who prophesied that the election of Mr. Cleveland would annul all claims of Union soldiers to the care and consideration of the government.—Kansas City Star.

An Independent-Republican exchange says: "We read in the high tariff papers that the reduction of two cents a pound on wool, in the Republican tariff of 1883, has caused a great decrease in the number of sheep. We do not know how it is elsewhere, but in this county we can safely swear that the decrease is due to the dogs. We never could understand how a wool tariff would benefit our producers unless it raised the price of wool; or how it could raise the price of wool without raising that of woolen goods, or how either would benefit the consumer; but we can very easily understand that dogs are unfavorable to sheep. And as there must be others in the same condition as ourselves, we suspect a party would gain more votes in this county by an anti-dog platform than by a high-tariff-on-wool platform."

The Leavenworth Times corrects the Republican's statement that Cottonwood Falls is the only Kansas town that regularly observes the birthday of Robert Burns, and says that Leavenworth has a Burns club, composed of his admiring countrymen, and others who esteem the writings of the great Scotch poet. It has met promptly heretofore to celebrate the anniversary of Robert Burns' birthday every 25th of January, and this year will not be an exception to the rule.—Newton Republican.

Not much of a correction after all, as the Leavenworth celebrations are participated in by no one except the lords of creation, while in the annual celebrations at this place both males and females entertain and are entertained, and the young as well as the old enjoy the feast of literature and music, as well as of eatables that is spread before them.

The Free Traders are all mad at Cleveland for his message, which they claim sets them back and renders their success impossible. They hail with joy the Republican echo from Paris, in which Blaine raises the desperate cry of monopoly and protection. That the extreme high protection views of the Republican party will make the tariff so very odious that the people will turn with disgust from it to the other extreme of free trade. But, it is asserted by them, Mr. Cleveland's message is a death blow to free trade because it takes away the sting of a tariff for protection and surplus as advocated by the Republican party, and proclaims that the tariff must be taken off the necessities of life, and that the revenues to support the Government economically administered shall be raised by taxing whisky and other luxuries. This is what destroys the mission of the free trader and leaves him as Orpheus, without an occupation.—Wynndotte Herald.

The State Supreme Court has decided that any person has a right to lawfully possess intoxicating liquors and to use it as he sees fit, either to drink it himself or give it away, as long as there is no desire of evading the provisions of the prohibitory law. It is no criminal act under this decision when A sends for whisky or beer, and on receipt of same, gives the goods to B, and B has a perfect right to invite any number of his friends to drink the liquor on the premises of A, as long as neither A nor B make any profit by the action. This is the latest prohibition. It is unlawful to drink a glass of beer, wine or whisky in a place called a saloon, for the privilege of which the saloon men have paid a license, but it is lawful, says it fosters temperance and morality to send the money for a gallon or a keg to a liquor dealer outside of the State, then set down with a crowd and drink until the keg is empty and the whole crowd is beastly drunk. The Supreme Court decision means just that and nothing else, and this is true prohibition, we are told.—Marysville Democrat.

A number of Kansas Democrats, to aid in promoting the best interests of the Democratic party in this State, have, as you are aware, purchased the *Arkansas Daily Gazette*, the only Democratic morning daily newspaper, with the Associated Press dispatches, in Kansas. In making this purchase they were prompted solely by the desire to place the party in this State in a position where it would be upon an equal footing with the Republican party, by having free access to the Associated Press, by means of which it could make public those matters which specially concern its interests as a party, and thus be able to maintain its proper standing before the people. In doing this they earnestly desire your hearty cooperation and, therefore, appeal to you to subscribe for the paper, to use your influence in securing subscriptions to its capital stock, a portion of which remains untaken, and by that means to assist in making this enterprise the success it deserves to be.

Demorest's Monthly for January (now ready) starts off the New Year with the same enterprise that has so marked its progress during the past year. The opening article, "The Native Woman of our Colony," by Frederick Schwatka, gives an insight into family life in Alaska. We all know too little about our Colony, and Demorest is fortunate in securing such a well-known author to impart information by pen and illustration. "Ring out the Old, Ring in the New" is a beautiful executed oil picture, and is worthy of a frame. The Department of "Our Girls" is interestingly filled by Lida A. Churchill, with an excellent article on "Work and Overtime," and in the "Sanitarian" Department, Janet E. Runtz-Rees tells "How to Keep Baby Warm." The numerous other departments are well stored with just such information as every woman wants to know, and the illustrations are profuse and handsome. We would advise all of our lady readers to investigate the merits of this thorough Family Magazine, which contains as much instruction and amusement as a dozen ordinary magazines. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York City.

OUR POSTAL SERVICE.

For the first time in the history of the United States the Post-Office Department, during the past year, has been self-supporting. This is remarkable, when it is considered that so many branches of the postal service are run at a great loss. This happy result was brought about by the untiring work of Post-master General Vilas. He has conducted his department upon business principles. In his annual report he states that the deficiency in 1886 amounted to \$6,900,000. This was reduced over \$3,000,000 in 1887, and in a few months the whole deficiency will be made up. The free mail is very large, and over 100,000 government officials have the privilege of fraking their letters when transacting public business. The revenues have increased greatly. The increase in the sale of postage stamps has been about ten per cent. The population during 1887 increased two and one-half per cent, and this has resulted in the increase in the number of letters carried. The increase in the number of letters mailed indicates a remarkable growth and business prosperity. Since the reduction of letter postage the business of the post-office has made rapid strides. The sales have amounted to nearly \$50,000,000. Owing to the number of improved appliances that have been invented for sending liquids through the mails, the great patent-medicine firms are now shipping quantities of their goods through the post-office. This has added greatly to the revenues. It was expected that the special delivery system would be carried on at a loss, but it has been self-supporting. Something like 1,500,000 letters were carried, and \$120,000 were received. The newspaper mail has been a heavy burden, as it is so bulky; it makes up about one-third of the matter carried, and affords but one-fortieth of the income. It is to be hoped that the business will keep on increasing as it has done; and then, in a few years, the profits of this branch of the government will be so great that postage will be again reduced, and we shall be able to mail letters in the United States as cheaply as is done in Germany and England.

CLEVELAND VS. BLAINE.
The winds are piercing cold and the people go shivering about their daily avocations. The rich ones are fortun-

ate in being clad in seal skins and beaver and chinchilla. The majority, however, are not able to buy these and are glad to invest themselves in the commonest fabrics, while the poor can not afford even these. What a good send them it would be, to make these common fabrics so cheap that all could buy them and be protected from the chilly blasts of winter! But how is it?

Mr. Cleveland and the Democrats say, put the common necessities of life such as food and clothing on the free list, and tax whisky, tobacco and all other luxuries to raise ample revenues to run the government economically.

Mr. Blaine and the Republicans say, no, keep the tax as it is on food and clothing and lift it off of internal revenue articles such as whisky and tobacco.

This means tax the poor man's sugar 80 per cent.

Tax the poor man's rice 112 per cent.

Tax the poor man's salt 83 per cent.

Tax potatoes 45 per cent.

Tax poor women's cheap woolen dresses 71 per cent.

Tax on poor men's common cloth, 91 per cent.

Tax on wool hosiery, 70 per cent.

Tax on flannels, 72 per cent.

Tax on common shawls, 87 per cent.

Tax on window glass, 86 per cent.

Let the poor laborer as he goes shivering to his work to-day, think on these things. Does he want Republicanism and cold and hunger, or Democracy and cheap clothing and food for warmth and comfort?—E.

WHAT IS FREE TRADE?

The Republican papers indulge themselves in the oft repeated statement that Democrats are free traders and that President Cleveland's message advocates free trade. The question therefore resolves itself into this form: "Is the President's message in plain English, and is it susceptible of a double meaning and can the Republican press and statesmen understand plain language?"

Free trade is understood by intelligent people everywhere to mean absolute freedom of commercial intercourse between United States and all foreign countries, and the abolition of all custom houses and custom officials.

Does the message advocate any such thing, or even hint at doing away with custom houses and making trade free?

No candid Republican will claim that it does, and no honest, fair-dealing Republican will earnestly insist that it is a free trade message.

The only conclusion therefore that can be reached is that the Republicans who say that President Cleveland and his party are for free trade, are either crazy or very deceitful. The very free traders, themselves, say that Cleveland is a worse foe to them than Blaine is, because of the latter's odious protective ideas.

CLEMENTS ITEMS.

The grading on the new bridge near Clements is almost completed.

The Methodists and Presbyterians have united in holding a protracted meeting.

Misses Amelia Barrington and Amanda Hartly are visiting friends in Clements.

D. Y. Hamill and family are contemplating a visit to Greenwood county, next week.

Our Sabbath-school is now being held in Chadwick's Hall, with Miss Jessie Shaft as Superintendent.

Our school is in a flourishing condition under the auspices of Mr. Gibson, principal, and Miss Rue Park, assistant.

Judging by the sound of the sleigh bells, some of Clements' young people are having a "rattling" good time. Look out for the clothes line, boys.

E. S. Green, proprietor and manager of the Clements House, and our prosperous butcher, John Bielman, are putting up their supply of ice.

The dancing school given by J. L. Crawford, every Friday evening, is largely attended, and enjoyed by all. Music is furnished by the Crawford band.

A number of the young people of this vicinity gathered at the residence of the widow Hawkins and gave her a pleasant surprise, Tuesday evening of last week.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. J. L. Crawford, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 21. They have a large number of members, and the society is in a flourishing condition.

L. P. Sany's little son, Barney, came very near getting drowned in the Cottonwood by breaking through the ice, and was only saved by the presence of mind of Joe Green, his playmate, who kept him above water, by means of a board, until assistance came.

Mr. Edward Cosgrove, the well known author and lecturer, delivered two of his witty and masterly temperance lectures, Tuesday and Wednesday evening of last week, in this place, at Chadwick's Hall. Mr. Cosgrove is an able speaker, and his lectures were enjoyed by all present. JAY SEE.

OLD SETTLERS DANCE.

Friday evening, January 27th inst., the old settlers of Chase county will give an old fashioned dance at Pratt's Hall. It is intended to make it a regular old timer, and everybody is invited to attend. Tickets including

SHOP WEST SIDE OF
BROADWAY - Kansas
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

JULIUS REMY,
Tonsorial Artist.



SETH J. EVANS,
PROPRIETOR

OF THE
Feed Exchange
EASTSIDE OF
Broadway.
Cottonwood Falls

LOW PRICES,
PROMPT ATTENTION

Paid to
ALL ORDERS.
Good Riggs,
ALL HOUR

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

H. F. GILLET,
SUCCESSOR TO
CAMPBELL & GILLET,
DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of
COOKING & HEATING STOVES
In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated
WOOD - MOWER
And the best make of
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.
Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

BROWN & ROBERTS'
NEW FURNITURE STORE JUST OPENED!
The most complete line of Furniture and Undertakers Goods, ever brought to Chase County.
AT THEIR TWO STORES, Madden Bros, New Building and Ferry & Watson's Old Furniture Establishment.

They are now ready to sell Furniture and do Undertaking at the very lowest prices, their "Motto" being

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Their line of goods is no old stock, but the best the eastern markets can supply. They buy in large quantities and can sell the cheaper for it.

Give them a call and examine their fine line of goods for yourself.

Mr. Brown has been in the undertaking business for twenty years, and knows all about it. They have the finest hearse in Chase county, and will furnish it free to their customers. Call and see them, and examine their stock of goods, and they will use every effort to please you.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
112-117

HUMPHREYS'
DR. HUMPHREYS' DOSE
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engravings.
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In use 5 years—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

1. Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, etc.	25
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6. Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, etc.	25
7. Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc.	25
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9. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Stomach Troubles, etc.	25
10. Flatulency, Belching, Eructations, etc.	25
11. Whites, the Female Periods, etc.	25
12. Chronic Catarrh, Gonorrhea, etc.	25
13. Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Piles, etc.	25
14. Scurvy, Scorbutic Eruptions, etc.	25
15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Fever, etc.	25
16. Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria, etc.	25
17. Piles, Hemorrhoids, etc.	25
18. Debility, or loss of strength, etc.	25

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of Price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

GRAND JURY.
The February term of the District Court will begin on Tuesday, the 7th of next month, and the following is a list of the grand jurors recently drawn for that term of the Court, and which will be the first grand jury that has sat in Chase county in seventeen years: P. R. McCabe, S. A. Perrigo, Aaron Jones, W. J. Dougherty, W. C. Barclay, B. H. Spencer, Low Becker, E. Jolly, Jos. Hayward, Ephraim Elliott, Newt. Griffiths, W. A. Wood, C. J. Swanton, F. S. Frye.

The following is a list of the petit jurors for the same term of Court: John Boylan, E. M. Reale, E. H. Lovecamp, J. B. Clark, J. W. Baker, Matt Thompson, Falls township; C. S. Cooper, J. M. Shaw, Bazaar; John Maxwell, W. W. Kartz, L. W. Pratt, Diamond Creek; Joshua Stout, W. L. Woodwine, Toledo; David Messer, Geo. B. Penn, Russell Straham, Adam Hartman, Wm. Stephenson, Cottonwood.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia and the New York Times, and is a reliable source of information.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil
Cures Piles.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,
THE EXPERIENCED
AUCTIONEER,
Is prepared to call sales of Real and Personal property. Will sell on half and one-third commission.

Cottonwood Falls, - - - - - Kansas.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

—OF THE—
Time of Holding a Special Election of Township Officers in Cedar Township.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
County of Chase, ss.
I, E. A. KIRBY, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby give public notice that on the

7th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1888,
there will be held a special election in Cedar Township, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit:
One Trustee,
One Clerk,
One Treasurer,
Two Justices of the Peace, and
Two Constables.
And votes of electors for said officers will be received at the polls, at the township school house, in said township.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at my office, at Cottonwood Falls, in said county, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1888.
E. A. KIRBY, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.
Jan 12-4

T. B. JOHNSTON,

Successor to

EDWIN PRATT,
DRUGS,
BOOKS & STATIONARY,
Will be found at the
OLD STAND,
With a

FULL STOCK
OF
PATENT MEDICINES.
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISH,
GLASS & PUTTY,

Toilet Articles and Perfumery,
BOOKS & STATIONARY,
FINE CIGARS, Etc.,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANS.
Nov-24-11

JOHN B. SHIPMAN
Has
MONEY TO LOAN
In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, and also on J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,
If you want money ap25-1f

MARTIN HEINTZ,
Carpenter & Builder,
Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Fifth and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.
Jan-24-11

THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.
IS THE BEST ROUTE FROM
Kansas City to the East,
BECAUSE:

There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to Chicago.
There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to St. Louis.
There is no change of cars of any class from St. Louis to Chicago.

Secure connections in the Union Depot at Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Bloomington.

PALACE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
Elegant and comfortable, free of charge are run through all trains day and night, from Kansas City to Chicago; Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Chicago. This is the only line running a sufficient number of these cars, in all trains, to accommodate all of its patrons.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS
The newest and best, run through, without change, from Kansas City to Chicago; Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Chicago. It is this only line running

PALACE DINING CARS
Four from Kansas City in any direction. You "don't have to" miss a meal in order to make connections at Kansas City, if your ticket route via the

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, ss.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E. W. Evers, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on February 25, 1888, viz: Commenced Homestead, No. 23861, of Mitchell A. Stephenson, Cedar Point, Kansas, for the south 1/2 of the southeast 1/4 of section 24, in township 30 south, of range 5 east. He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: P. D. Montgomery, A. M. Lee, W. L. Graham, J. W. Brown, all of Cedar Point, Chase county, Kansas.
S. M. PALMER, Register.

RICHLY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$50 and upwards per day, who is willing to work; either exacting of old capital not needed, we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop.

Published weekly, except on Sundays, at the office of the publisher, W. E. Timmons, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Per Line	First Week	Second Week	Third Week	Fourth Week	Per Month	Per Year
10 Lines	\$1.00	.80	.60	.40	\$2.50	\$24.00
20 Lines	2.00	1.60	1.20	.80	5.00	48.00
30 Lines	3.00	2.40	1.80	1.20	7.50	72.00
40 Lines	4.00	3.20	2.40	1.60	10.00	96.00
50 Lines	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	12.50	120.00
60 Lines	6.00	4.80	3.60	2.40	15.00	144.00
70 Lines	7.00	5.60	4.20	2.80	17.50	168.00
80 Lines	8.00	6.40	4.80	3.20	20.00	192.00
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Special rates for long term contracts and for advertising in special sections.

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A. T. & S. F. R. R.	TIME TABLE C. K. & W. R. R.
Eastbound	Westbound
Chicago	Chicago
St. Louis	St. Louis
St. Paul	St. Paul
Minneapolis	Minneapolis
Duluth	Duluth
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie
Superior	Superior
Wisconsin	Wisconsin
Illinois	Illinois
Indiana	Indiana
Ohio	Ohio
Michigan	Michigan
Wisconsin	Wisconsin
Illinois	Illinois
Indiana	Indiana
Ohio	Ohio
Michigan	Michigan

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Thawing weather, yesterday. A fine line of Genl. Party Ties, at E. F. Holmes. Mr. S. L. Wiggins is down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. A. Harshaw, of Emporia, was in town, Monday. Mr. George B. Carson was down to Emporia, Sunday. Mr. G. Brown, of Strong City, was at Emporia, last week. Mrs. John S. Doolittle has returned home from Kansas City. Hon. J. W. McWilliams was down to Kansas City, last week. Mr. W. H. Holsinger was at Howard, Elk county, last week. Don't fail to see the fine line of neckwear, at E. F. Holmes. Mr. W. H. Holsinger was at Emporia, on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Jas. G. Barton has been appointed postmaster at Clements. Mr. M. L. Fox left, Saturday night, for Rockville, Putnam county, Ind. Mr. W. C. Thomas, wife and son returned, Monday, from their visit at Emporia. Col. B. H. Johnson, of Bowling Green, Ky., was at Strong City, last Thursday. Mr. Albert Berry, of Strong City, returned, last week, from his visit at New York. County Attorney John Madden was at Marion, last Thursday, attending to law business. Mrs. Col. S. N. Wood, of Woodstock, is visiting her son, Mr. W. L. Wood, on Fox creek. Mrs. Hugh Griffin, of Elmdale, is enjoying a visit from her sister, Miss Bertha Brown. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Morrison returned home, Tuesday night, from their visit at Atchison. Miss Maggie Jeffrey, of Elmdale, has gone to Emporia, to attend the Presbyterian College. The name of Safford postoffice has been changed to Kenyon, with C. M. Bayles as postmaster. Read the advertisement of Ben. U. Schlaunder, the auctioneer, to be found in another column. Horn, on Monday morning, January 16, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Smith, on Back creek, a daughter. Mr. J. W. Brown has purchased the wagon and carriage business of Mr. C. J. Schneider, in Strong City. Bert Emerson, of Cedar Point, has returned home from the Indian Territory, and will attend school until spring. Miss Jennie Graham, of Burlington, Kansas, is visiting her friends, Mrs. A. J. Holmes and Mrs. E. P. Allen, at Elmdale.

Mr. Geo. Bailey, a well known commercial traveller, of Atchison, was visiting his sister, Mrs. F. D. Weller, of Strong City, last week.

Mr. B. U. Schlaunder's furniture arrived here, Monday, from Erie, Pa., and he has moved into a portion of Mr. R. C. Johnston's house.

Mrs. Hattie Dart is now deputy postmaster at this place, her brother, Wm. P. Pugh having started to the High school again, last Monday.

Misses Lottie Emerson and Lannie Byram, of Cedar Point, who had been visiting friends in Emporia, ever since Christmas, returned home, last week.

Mr. W. C. Gruwell, of Kansas City, who had been visiting his father, Mr. T. M. Gruwell, for several days, returned home, on Tuesday of last week.

The ice-house of Mr. A. C. Cox, at Strong City, which holds 1,500 tons of ice, has been filled to the roof with fine, clear ice of an average thickness of nine inches.

Mr. Philip Hornberger, an old Cottonwood Falls boy, recently of the Arcade Hotel at Newton, is now conductor of a train running between Florence and Spivy.

The attendance at the meeting of the Teachers' Association, recently held at Safford, was very good, considering the weather, and the programme was carried out as published.

At the meeting of the City Council, of Strong City, on Tuesday evening of last week, a franchise for the Electric Light Co. was granted to Messrs. E. A. Hildebrand and James Walsh.

David Rettiger, of Strong City, spent a few hours in town, Saturday, with relatives, C. W. White and family, and had the pleasure of interviewing his young nephew, - *Ozage City People*, January 11, instant.

L. P. Santy, the jolly, good-natured stone contractor, of Clements, Kansas, was in this city, Saturday. Next time, Phil, you come to Ozage City, remember the *People's* hatch string always hangs out. - *Kansas People*, Jan. 11.

Since our last issue the mercury has registered as follows at night: 8° below zero, Thursday night; 14° below, Friday night; 25° below, Saturday night; 6° below, Sunday night; 4° below, Monday night; 6° below, Tuesday night.

Dr. F. M. Jones having disposed of his interest in the Strong City *Independent* to Mr. F. D. Weller, publisher of the *Republican*, Mr. W. A. Morgan moved the material, office fixtures, etc., of the *Independent* to his *Leader* office in this city, last Monday.

Mr. Will Wyatt has taken possession of County Treasurer W. P. Martin's house, on Mr. Martin's farm, on Payton creek, recently occupied by Mr. David Manuel, who moved to California. Mr. Wyatt will operate Mr. Martin's farm the present year.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held in the school house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, January 28, 1888, beginning at 8 o'clock, a. m. J. C. Davis, County Supt.

Arrangements are being made for a ball and supper for the benefit of the A. McDonald Post G. A. R., of Strong City, February 22. As the proceeds thereof are for a worthy object it will, no doubt, be liberally patronized by the citizens of this and Strong City.

Married, at Clements, on Monday night, January 16, 1888, by the Rev. Geo. W. Stafford, Mr. H. S. Fritz, of this city, and Miss Mary A. Link, of Clements. The happy couple have the best wishes of the *Courant*, for a long and felicitous journey through time.

As soon as the weather will permit work will be resumed on Dr. Carter's new store building, on which Mr. David Rettiger is the contractor for the stone work, and Mr. Martin Hintz is the contractor for the wood work, plastering, and all other work that has to be done on the same.

Before retiring from office, Sheriff J. W. Griffin took up the stone wall leading from the street to the front door of the Court-house, because the County Commissioners refused to pay for the same. He took the bell out of the Court-house, also, for the same reason, the bell having been placed there by him, on trial.

Ex-United States Marshal Chas. H. Miller, of Leavenworth, an old friend, and school-mate at Louisville, Ky., called at the *Courant* office, Friday afternoon, and, in our absence from the office, left his card. We are sorry that his stay in town was so short that we did not get to see him and have a chat over "days of auld lang syne."

A man by the name of E. S. Baird was arrested, Monday, in Strong City, by City Marshal Jas. D. Gaynor, and taken before Squire Geo. W. Hill, on the charge of personating a Deputy U. S. Marshal, and attempting to obtain \$15 from Mr. Malon through threats of arresting him. Baird was given fifteen days in the county jail.

Mr. John Heintz and wife, the former a nephew of Mr. Martin Heintz, returned to their former home, at Jamestown, N. Y., last week, after remaining here about seven weeks. Mr. Heintz is a barber by trade, and was doing very well here, considering the time of year, but his wife became discouraged, and so they moved back to New York.

Mrs. Frew, mother of our popular County Surveyor, Mr. John Frew, has returned from her visit to Scotland, and is now stopping at Emporia, with her son, Mr. Dan. Frew. She will visit her son John, this week, and go from Strong City to Newton, to visit a daughter, and from there she will go to Chicago, Ill., to keep house for an unmarried son.

Mr. Geo. K. Burton, of the firm of Burton Bros., Strong City, has purchased the Clements branch of their store and taken possession of the same, assuming control thereof last week. As the Strong City *Republican* says, George is a clever, intelligent gentleman, with excellent business qualifications, and we predict for him the highest success in his new venture.

The Coffelt forgery case came up in the District Court of Greenwood county, at Eureka, last week, and Messrs. Dennis Madden and T. H. Grisham and Capt. Henry Brandley were over there, the latter as a witness, and the two former as attorneys in the case. Young Coffelt was acquitted, his father, who was the prosecuting witness in the case, testifying that he authorized the boy to sign his name.

The John W. Geary Relief Corps, at their last meeting, elected the following officers: Pres., Mrs. F. P. Cochran; S. V. P., Mrs. Minnie D. Morgan; J. V. P., Mrs. E. A. Kinne; Treas., Mrs. G. W. Crum; Sec'y, Miss Nellie Watson; Chaplain, Mrs. J. W. McWilliams; Conductress, Miss Lizzie Reeves; Gaud, Mrs. E. W. Brace; Delegate to Department, Miss Nellie Watson; Alternate, Miss Lizzie Reeves.

Mr. Geo. W. Crum, the new Register of Deeds, has retained in the office Mr. Walter D. Simmons, the assistant of Squire A. P. Gandy, the retiring officer, until he (Crum) becomes familiar with the routine of the office; and, by the way, Mr. Simmons, who has held this position for several years, is an exemplary and efficient young man who has well and faithfully performed his duties to the people.

There will be a "grand popular excursion around the world," at Music Hall, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights of this week. It will be a rare opportunity to visit many sights, scenes and wonders. On the first night 180 pictures of American scenes will be exhibited, the second night, 210 pictures of Paris, and the third night, Dr. Nevins' tour of the world. Tickets for reserved seats on sale at T. B. Johnston's drug store.

Mr. W. T. Irwin, representative of the *Abilene Gazette*, the only morning Democratic daily paper published in the State of Kansas, was in town, Saturday, soliciting subscription to that paper, and he met with very good success, in that his paper contains the associated press dispatches, and arrives here at 12:45 o'clock, on the day of publication, two hours in advance of the Kansas City morning papers; and then, again, it is a Kansas institution.

Assistant Chemist, C. M. Breese, was married on Dec. 27th, 1887, to Miss Julia Shipman, of Elmdale, Chase county. Like sensible folks the happy couple have established themselves in the "Baxter" cottage, south of the College, to "housekeep." The *Industrialist* but voices the general sentiment hereabouts when it extends them a hearty welcome as neighbors and wishes for them a united life as fair as a perfect Kansas day. - *Industrialist*.

Among the county officials who retired from office on the 10th instant is Squire A. P. Gandy, Register of Deeds, who had held office in this county for the past twenty years, performing the duties of the respective offices held by him, with credit to himself and honor to his constituency. The offices of importance he has held in the past twenty years are Justice of the Peace, County Treasurer and Register of Deeds, in all of which he proved himself courteous, competent and faithful, thus winning the praise of his fellow citizens, who showed their appreciation of his worth by keeping him thus long in office, sometimes re-electing him without opposition.

Mr. J. J. Massey, who has just been succeeded by Mr. John S. Stanley, as County Clerk, made one of the most conscientious and obliging officials this county has ever had; and, while he may be a little behind in his county work, he is not the first county official who was behind in the successor belonging to his office when his successor had been elected and qualified; hence, we can see no good reason for the *Leader* jumping on to Mr. Massey on that score, and singling him out as a target at which to now shoot off all its pent up spleen, unless, perhaps, it wishes to make a martyr of him, and thus raise him in the estimation of this people; so, Mr. Massey can well afford to say: "Lay on, McDuff!" etc!

The Strong City *Independent*, "under the new management," has given up the ghost, and last week ceased to exist. Mr. F. D. Weller, of the Chase County *Republican*, having bought the good will and subscription list of the same. In its expiring breaths it "let the cat out of the wallet" sufficiently far to show the true "inwardness" of the concern, and to prove to a discerning mind that what we have, from

time to time, said about that paper was not without foundation. In his valedictory, Dr. F. M. Jones, the editor of the *Independent* says of the purchaser of the same, "Mr. Frank D. Weller, the purchaser of the paper, is a newspaper man of large experience, a brilliant writer, a genial social gentleman, and there is no doubt but what he will make a paper that will be a credit to our city and county, providing our business men, and citizens in general, will give him that encouragement and liberal patronage that is necessary to support and maintain a good lively newspaper in their midst."

BURNS CELEBRATION. The 129th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's most illustrious poet, will be duly celebrated, at Music Hall, in this city, by the Burns Club of Chase county, Kansas, on next Wednesday evening, January 25th, to which entertainment every one is most cordially invited; and the tickets of admission to which are for gentlemen, 50 cents, and for ladies, 25 cents. Besides the music that will intersperse the literary portion of the programme, an excellent cotillion band has been engaged, and at the close of the programme proper, the floor will be cleared, and Terpsichore will reign supreme for those who wish to remain. The exercises will begin at 7:30 o'clock, and the following is the

PROGRAMME: Introduction, James McNece. Song—"White Squall," J. H. Mercer. Oration—"The Day We Celebrate," John V. Sanders. Song—"Auld Robin Gray," Miss Carrie Hanson. Recitation—"Mary Queen of Scots," Mrs. John Frew. Song—"Highland Mary," Miss Ada Frew.

Scottish Reading, James Robertson. Duet, Carrie and Lula Hanson. Recitation, D. A. Ellsworth. Song—"Red, White and Blue," W. G. Patton. Volunteer Songs, Recitations, &c., Claud Makin, Ed. McAlpine, J. H. Mercer, James Dickson, Wm. Dickson and others. Song—"Auld Lang Syne," By Club and Guests. Finale, Dance. "Hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys and reels, Put life and metal in their heels."

EMMET CELEBRATION. In reply to a letter from Mr. John Madden, asking Gen. John C. Caldwell to deliver an address at the next Emmet celebration, Mr. Madden received the following letter. In this connection we would say that Gen. Caldwell was U. S. Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay during the Garfield-Arthur administration, and commanded 2d Army Corps, at Gettysburg, took full charge of the army when Hancock was wounded, and is present chairman of Kansas State Board of Pardons:

Topeka, Kansas, Jan. 9, 1888. MY DEAR MADDEN: Your kind letter of the 6th is received. You do not say upon what subject you wish me to speak March 4th. I suppose from the name of your club (Emmet) it is on the Irish Question; am I right? I have no engagement for March 4th. I am at your service for anything within the range of my ability. Write me more particularly as to what you wish me to speak about. Very Truly Yours, JOHN C. CALDWELL.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Call in at Ford's, the jeweler's, and examine his immense stock of clocks, watches, jewelry, silverware and musical instruments. It is the best place in the county to buy a holiday present for a friend.

Don't forget to go to A. F. Wells bakery for fresh bread, pies, cakes, and homemade candies, cigars and tobacco; also, first class lunches, fresh oysters, the best in the market, at lower prices than ever were in the city.

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 J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county, and they run it free.

Bauerle's bread is kept at Mrs. M. E. Overall's and T. M. Gruwell's, in this city, and at P. J. French's, James O'Reilly's, Sam Gilliland's, Matthews & Pearcey's and Gill & Mellvane's, in Strong City, and it is always sealed one and one-half pounds to the 10 cent loaf. Give it a trial. nov24-tf

We make our own pies and cakes, A. F. Wells.

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

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialität.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds.

F. Oberst's bread on sale at M. Lawrence's.

We handle Mr. Frank Oberst's bread, the finest and best in the State. We also warrant the bread full weight and guarantee first class satisfaction on all goods. Don't forget the place, one door south of Holsinger's hardware. A. F. Wells.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE. T. M. ZANE. **STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons.** Office in T. B. Johnston's Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-tf

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 17-11-tf

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe28-tf

THOS. H. GRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building. COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS. fe2-tf

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jy13-tf

MISCELLANEOUS. Wm. H. HOLSINGER, -JFALEHIN-

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TIDWARE, FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps, PIPE, RUBBERHOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. July-tf

NEW DRUGS.

AT THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS.

SHAS 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

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON. That the oldest and largest tobacco factory in the world is in Jersey City, N. J. That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco. That this factory was established as long ago as 1760. That last year (1886) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,622,480 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco. That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 656 factories at work. That in the last 25 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred and the unused dollars (\$44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes. That the pay-roll of this factory is about \$1,000,000.00 per year or \$20,000,000.00 per week. That this factory employs about 2,500 operatives. That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price. That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year. That this factory belongs to and is operated by Yours, very truly, P. LORILLARD & CO.

R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and Jeweler, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. BEATING ALL TIME-ELGIN WATCHES

ELGIN, WALTHAM, SPRINGFIELD AND HAMEN WATCHES AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens Repairing English Watches a Specialty.

JOHN FREW LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. dec9-tf

FOR MAN AND BEAST! Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES Scalds, Sprains, Contracted Limbs, Rheumatism, Strains, Eruptions, Burns, Stitches, Hoof Ail, Scalds, Stiff Joints, Sore, Stings, Backache, Worms, Bites, Cuts, Swine, Bruises, Sores, Saddle Galls, Bunions, Spavin, Piles, Corns, Cracks.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine. The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Cattleman needs it for his teams and his men. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench. The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pioneer needs it - can't get along without it. The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply ashore and afloat. The Horse-fancier needs it - it is his best friend and safest reliance. The Stock-grower needs it - it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble. The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer. The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. **Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.**

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. **Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.**

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. ECONOMY IS WEALTH. All the PATTERNS you wish to use during the year for nothing (a saving of from \$3.00 to \$4.00) by subscribing for

THE COURANT -AND- **Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine** With Twelve Orders for Cut Paper Patterns of your own selection and of any size. **BOTH PUBLICATIONS, ONE YEAR, -FOR- \$3.10 (THREE TEN).**

DEMOREST'S THE BEST Of all the Magazines. CONTAINING STORIES, POEMS, AND OTHER LITERARY ATTRACTIONS, COMBINING ARTISTIC SCENES, AND HOUSEHOLD RECEPTIONS. Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photographs, Oil Pictures and fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America. Each Magazine contains a coupon order entitling the holder to the selection of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department of that number, and in any of the sizes manufactured, making patterns during the year of the value of over three dollars. DEMOREST'S MONTHLY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The Largest in Form, the Largest in Circulation, and the best TWO Dollar Family Magazine issued. 1887 will be the Twenty-third year of its publication. It is continually improved and so extensively as to place it at the head of Family Periodicals. It contains 72 pages, large quarto, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, elegantly printed and fully illustrated. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, New York, AND BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT COMBINED WITH

THE COURANT at \$3.10 Per Year. 1887

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 16754 December 30th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence B. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on March 8th, 1888, viz H. E. No. 2250, of Henry Howe, Cahola, Kansas, for the southwest 1/4 of section 2, in township 18, of range 8 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Delbert, Eldred, William Wolfgram, Cahola, M. C. Newton, Lawrence Wiseman, Strong City, all of Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. S. Burrell & Co.'s Newspaper Ad. Publishing Bureau (at Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

ABOUT CHEWING-GUM.

The Materials Used in Its Composition and the Processes of Manufacture.

It is a pretty generally admitted fact that the popularity of chewing-gum is on the increase. Every city of any size boasts of two or three factories, and many of them ship as high as one thousand pounds each day. This will give some rough idea of its consumption. The chewing-gum of commerce is not the old spruce-born article so dear to the memory of our childhood, but is a highly flavored combination, partly confection and partly indestructibility. It is as varied in its outward form as the current snake story, and much more attractive. Knowing that its patrons were principally among the young of both sexes, and especially the young women, that most interesting element of modern society, a reporter started on a trip of investigation. He was armed with the utmost resolution to expose the manufacturers in the use of an hurtful ingredient and to fully explain the methods of its growth. Weirdest stories of refuse animal fat and other unsavory contingents were in his mind, and if there was any leaning whatever it was against the use and introduction of the gum.

Upon application to one factory, the reporter was told to go through the building himself without a guide or escort, and was given full permission to examine every box or department and to question all hands engaged on the premises. This easy confidence of the proprietor rather disarmed suspicion, but the advantage was all the visitor's, as the house had not been appraised and had no opportunity to get ready like a well regulated bank receiving the Government examiner.

On the top floor was found the raw material. A negro engaged in emptying it from sacks and shoveling it into a measure explained that it was a gum called chich. The chich, which is the gum of a Mexican tree, was about the color of new maple sugar or beeswax and rather harder than either. In other bins was a darker gum which he explained was from the "sweet-gum" tree of Tennessee. A barrel or two of paraffine white wax stood in another part of the room and with some cans of balsam of tolu completed the stores.

On the floor beneath the first steps in the manufacture and, in fact, all the simple methods were gone through with. The chich, which is the basis of all dark gums, so the boiler explained, was slowly stewing over a fire in a big caldron. On two large tables, clean as the boards of a bakery, two negroes were kneading great rolls of the gum "to get it smooth," they said. As they worked it they occasionally put in some powdered sugar as a housewife works flour into her pastry dough. Now and then the gum would stiffen and then a lever was used to manipulate it. In the big pot where the chich was warming a man would occasionally ladle a quantity of the balsam of tolu and these two articles, together with the sugar made up the entire combination of the gum. When perfectly smooth the roll of gum was run under a heavy roller not unlike a colossal wringer. This reduced it to a large cake of uniform thickness just as a cook rolls out pie-crust. The gum was then allowed to cool, and after being powdered with white sugar was marked off into little cakes ready for wrapping and packing. The foreman of the room, who seemed well acquainted with the agents he was handling, said that the natives of Mexico who gathered the chich had to carry it over a sterile country to a shipping point. The crossing of this desert with the pack mules that bore the cargo often occupied a week, and the men during that time were frequently without water. They had learned that death under such circumstances resulted not from thirst, but from the dryness of the throat and the failure of the saliva. It was their custom to chew the gum, and thus avoid the difficulty. Pieces of the material were also fastened to the bits of the pack mules and upon this the animals champed and invited the saliva which fortified them against the trouble, too.

The Tennessee or sweet gum is used in manufacturing another kind of gum. That is also combined with tolu balsam. The balsam, which has a medicinal value in throat affections, is insoluble in water and when mixed with either of the gums mentioned furnishes a lasting flavor. In some of the darker gum a little flavoring of licorice is mixed. The foreman explained, too, that the taste for chewing varied with the different sections of the country. In the South and through Texas the Black Jack and strip gums made from the gum of the Tennessee tree was most in demand, while in the North and Northwest this middle section chich and tolu were the only saleable articles. In the East and through the oil regions the current gum was the pure white gum made from the paraffine wax sweetened with sugar and flavored with essential oil. Paraffine is a product of crude petroleum. It is, in fact, the refuse after the extraction of the coal oil and is pressed until all taste or smell of the oil is taken from it. It is used in laundries and wherever else a pure white wax is needed. In making it into gum it is heated to aid the incorporation of the sugar and when cooled is cut into cakes of various fancy shapes.

These three gums above described are the basis of all the gums now on the market. Their initial preparation is so simple that the process can hardly be called a manufacture. They are made attractive in a score of different ways, from the highly colored chromo to the seductive prize package. This artistic dressing they receive at the

hands of girls. When the gum is made into cakes and cooled it is sent to the wrapping department, where the girls give it the desired exterior. A pleasing endorsement of the purity of the article is found in the fact that these young ladies are inveterate consumers of the article in whose preparation they are engaged. The proprietor of the establishment said that his daily shipments averaged over one thousand pounds of the prepared gum, and that it went from Maine to the Gulf. A large packing-room was required for its storing, and a guess at the number of jaws it would require to warm the quantity on hand was quite fatiguing.—*St. Louis Republican*.

EXAMINATION INCIDENTS.

Students Who Were Unjustly Accused of Copying Answers.

The solemn nature of an ordination examination is sufficient to insure a happy freedom from all attempts at untruthfulness or imposition, and consequently an affectionate confidence takes the place of that suspicion which usually forms so painful an element in examinations. Unpleasant incidents have, however, been known to cast a passing shadow upon such occasions even in the best regulated dioceses. It is said that a well known Bishop was once informed by his examiner that he had reason to think two of the candidates had been guilty of collusion. The Bishop looked at the papers and saw that several of the questions had been answered by both candidates in identical words. Feeling convinced that this was sufficient evidence of copying, he addressed all the candidates, and told them with what sorrow he had found that two gentlemen had been guilty of a deed so dishonorable as to disqualify them for holy orders. As, however, he wished to spare himself and them the pain of any investigation, he would leave it, he said, to their consciences, and he trusted that no gentleman who had copied would present himself again that afternoon.

In the afternoon, however, it was found that no candidate was absent, and the Bishop again addressed them, saying that he feared he had not made his meaning clear, and now he would only say he hoped that the gentlemen who knew they had copied would think over what happened, and withdraw from the examination next day. It is needless to say that some anxiety was felt among the candidates that night as to the effect of the Bishop's words, and it was with surprise that the next morning again it was found that all were present. Then the Bishop, feeling himself unable any longer to refrain from action, said: "I regret that my kind intention to show consideration to the candidates has not been appreciated, and my suggestion has not been acted upon. It becomes impossible for me, therefore, to spare you any longer. Mr. — and Mr. —, stand up."

The two candidates on being named did stand up, and most indignantly protested their entire innocence of such a charge. On being confronted with their papers they explained the strange similarity of their answers by the fact that both had been taught by the same tutor, and had been made by him to learn by heart certain sentences which he had dictated for the sake of accuracy, and they had thus incurred suspicion most unjustly.

Examiners ought to be very careful lest they should be tempted to pronounce lightly upon *prima-facie* evidence as to copying. I have been assured by one of Her Majesty's inspectors that upon one occasion he was looking through some papers sent by candidates in Scotland, when he came upon a very singular answer. The question was: "Describe any remarkable ruins with which you may be acquainted, and mention any particulars relating to their history." To this a girl had answered: "The most remarkable ruin of which I have heard is that of the South Sea Bubble, as it was called," and she then went on to give particulars of it. The examiner was amused at this, as he thought, Scotch limitation of the idea of ruin, but went on with the papers. Presently he came upon the paper of another girl who had answered the question in exactly the same words. "Here," he exclaimed, "is a clear case of copying." To his surprise, however, he found on further investigation that one girl had written her paper in Edinburgh and the other in Glasgow at the same time.—*Temple Bar*.

Preparing for the Show.

Young Perkins had been paying court to a bill poster's daughter for some time, but no engagement seemed to come of it. The father, becoming impatient, said to Perkins, finally, "Young man, when does your show open?" "I haven't a show," said Perkins. "I thought you had, for you and Sue have been billing for some time back." Perkins took the hint, proposed and was accepted, and the show commenced not long after.—*Texas Siftings*.

An Unseasonable Remedy.

"Doctor, I wish you could tell me what to do for my husband Charlie," said young Mrs. Tucker. "What is the trouble?" "He's had a headache for three whole hours, and nothing seems to relieve him." "Oh, a fly blister will fix him in a few minutes," said the doctor, after a few inquiries as to the symptoms. "Oh, doctor, how unfortunate!" "What is that?" "Flies, you know, are all out of season."—*Mercantile Traveler*.

THE CLUB MEETING.

A Gathering Called and Manipulated in the Interest of Blaine.

The best thing the party leaders could do would be to trade the proposed National League of Republican clubs for a worthless yellow dog and then shoot the dog.—*Philadelphia Times (Ind.)*.

The above terse, unqualified opinion voices the sentiments of all thoughtful Republicans on the recent convention of Republican clubs held in New York. Instead of the union and harmony so confidently expected, there was a considerable increase of dissensions, heart-burnings and dissatisfaction. The Blaine organ in the metropolis endeavored in vain to create the impression that no corral was intended and that the delegates were entirely at liberty in regard to the selection of Presidential timber. It gradually dawned on the minds of the visitors that they were brought together in the interests of Mr. Blaine to checkmate any movement that may be made in behalf of other candidates.

It was a clumsy trick, at the best, and should not have deceived any of the delegates. What the conjurers in charge hoped to gain by it is not easy to fathom, for such a rambling rignarole as that designated as a platform and the foolish speeches and resolutions that made up the greater part of the proceedings, can not bind any of the delegates. It would have been difficult for any of the members of the clubs to have guessed what they assembled for and what would be the practical results of the convention. There was an abundance of ancient history, the waving of the bloody shirt, plenty of denunciations of the Democratic Administration and a little of everything in general and nothing in particular.

The vital issues of the day were dealt with in blundering, school-boy fashion, and not a practical hint of any kind offered as to the best method of dealing with them. No wonder, then, that the New York *Tribune* unconsciously admitted that the thing was "an anomaly in American politics," and that ex-Postmaster-General Frank Hutton sarcastically remarked in his paper that there was a general feeling of relief when the convention closed.

The Republican party shows what dire straits it is in when it tries such a puerile scheme for the purpose of patching up the old, worn-out machine which was knocked to pieces in 1884. It enters upon the Presidential year in very bad shape, with the same "Old Man of the Mountain," the magnetic statesman, clinging firmly about its neck and all the venerable "chestsnuts" of by-gone campaigns thrust upon it. Not a new idea, not a scrap of policy in keeping with the times. The stock in trade is scolding the Democratic Administration for its popularity and success, without offering a scintilla of proof to substantiate its wild, baseless charges. The prevailing spirit of the late "round up" was that vicious youngster, William Maxillary Evans, who bent his own record in uttering airy nothings, political soap bubbles, to amuse the other boys. If there remains among the genuine leaders of the Republican party any of the sagacity that characterized their predecessors, they will follow the advice of the *Philadelphia Times*. The only difficulty will be to find anyone willing to trade even a yellow dog for the "National League."—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus*.

TROUBLE IN OHIO.

Queer Controversy in a Strongly Republican Buckeye State Town.

In the little town of Oxford, in the great Republican State of Ohio, the people are in quite a stew over the question of the co-education of the races. They have been in this stew for some time, but it is worse now than ever, and there is every reason to believe that the contest will end in a row which will not be very dear to the heart of Editor Murat Halstead and other professional wavers of the bloody shirt.

We have already given an account of the troubles in Oxford over the attempt of the negroes to send their children to the white schools. The school board of Oxford assigned the colored children back to their own schools. Then followed a suit brought by a negro named Perry Gibson, in the circuit court. The court decided that Gibson's children had a right to attend the white school. Since this decision the prosperous little Republican town of Oxford has been, in a manner, torn up. The white people are loud in their expressions of disgust at the verdict of the court, and against every measure looking in any way toward the establishment of a mixed school.

Gibson, the colored man, was advised by his attorneys to send his children to the white school at once. The superintendent of the schools declined to receive the negro children. He was advised not to admit them as the case had not been put on record. Meanwhile, the case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

What is to be the result of this controversy in the Republican town of Oxford, in the great Republican State of Ohio? The white citizens propose to boycott the entire colored population. A prominent merchant and a member of the board of education has discharged all the negroes in his employ, and will not give them work of any kind. A systematic boycott is in contemplation, and it is thought that seventy-five per cent. of the white population will participate in it, showing that prejudice against the negro race is as broad and as deep as it is in the South. It is to be hoped that when Halstead and John Sherman begin to wave the bloody shirt they will shake it a little for the benefit of Ohio.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

LAND RESTORATION.

Forty-Five Million Acres Absolutely Restored to Public Settlement.

The first task undertaken by the Cleveland Administration on coming into power in 1885 was a reversal of the Republican policy, maintained for over twenty years, of granting immense bodies of public land to railroad corporations and permitting other corporations to appropriate other large areas without any warrant of law. The grants to railroads were made on conditions, but the Republican party had shown itself so favorable to the companies that these conditions were disregarded by the roads and not enforced by the Government, and the result was that when the Democratic Administration came in it found the roads claiming large bodies of land which they had not earned by a compliance with the conditions of their grants. It made a forfeiture of these unearned lands a part of its policy and set to work to enforce it, and the result up to this time is before us in the report of the Interior Department. The total amount of lands restored to the public domain since March 4, 1885, is 31,821,489 acres, equal to the area of the State of New York. In addition to this 11,238,913 acres have been recovered by the canceling of fraudulent entries, making an aggregate of 43,060,402 acres in all restored in the last three years.

This is a good bit of work, and it strikingly illustrates the popular character of the present Administration in contrast with the policy of favors to corporations that marked the preceding Republican Administrations. Secretary Lamar says in his report: "Nothing can be a surer safeguard in a free community against the dominating influences of powerful corporations and combinations of capital than a body of independent small land-owners living on their own freeholds," and the restoration of 43,000,000 acres to individual settlement is, therefore, matter for emphatic congratulation.—*St. Louis Republican*.

ALWAYS A BUGABOO.

Why Political Spooks-Stories Have Lost Their Frightening Effect.

For twelve years after the war the Republican managers frightened the voters out of making a much-needed change in the Administration.

They worked alternately, and sometimes together, the "rebel scare" and the "business scare." The voters were told that if the Democrats obtained power the "rebel debt" would be paid, the negroes re-enslaved and the "fruits of the war" lost. This bugaboo worked so well that one gleeful spook-manipulator proclaimed, sixteen years after the close of the war, that "there is one more President in the bloody shirt."

The loss of Maine in September of 1880 showed him his mistake. Instantly the "business scare" and a corruption fund were substituted and Ohio and Indiana were saved. The people were made to believe that Democratic success would bring confusion to the Government's finances and ruin to business interests, and Garfield was elected.

In 1884 both these bugaboos were put into the field, but the voters refused to be frightened further. Cleveland was elected. During nearly three years of Democratic Administration the finances have been put in a better condition than ever before. There has been such a revival of business prosperity as was not known in the dozen preceding years. Peace and good order have prevailed everywhere, and the "fruits of the war" are seen to be as secure as the fruits of the revolution of 1776. Blind to these lessons, the Republicans have already brought out the "tariff scare" as their bugaboo for next year. They think the people are such fools as to suppose the country will be ruined by a reduction of needless war taxes. They have nearly a year in which to find out their mistake, but it will not take them half that time. The day of bugaboos is passed.—*N. Y. World*.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

—In the death of Daniel J. Manning the Democratic party loses one of its shrewdest and most capable commanders in the field of active politics.—*Chicago Inter Ocean (copy)*.

—Senatorial courtesy to ex-Senator Lamar is scant indeed. His live Land Office record is clearly worse in the eyes of certain corporation Senators than his dead war record.—*Philadelphia Record*.

—The greatest blessing that could be conferred upon American industry at the present time would be the adoption by Congress of the anti-monopoly policy recommended in the President's tax reduction message.—*N. Y. Star*.

—If President Cleveland's recommendations are carried out, every workman in the country will be enabled to clothe his family at from twenty-five to fifty per cent. less than he is forced by law to spend now.—*St. Louis Republican*.

—The convention of the Republican clubs, if it was intended as a boom for the Presidential aspirations of James G. Blaine, was a success. If its purpose was to harmonize and arouse the enthusiasm of the Republican party it was a dismal failure.—*N. Y. Star*. —William E. Chandler has proposed a bill to regulate Congressional elections in South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana. He may be considered something of an expert with regard to elections in Southern States by those who recall some of the details regarding the National election of 1876.—*Springfield Republican (Ind.)*.

EVENING COSTUMES.

Exquisite Gowns Recently Exhibited in America's Fashion Centers.

For elegant evening robes a most beautiful fabric is a heavy silk, with creamground, covered with bouquets of small flowers, worked in metallic threads, of the natural but subdued tone of the flowers, with tassels of fine metal beads depending all over. In daylight the tones are soft and dainty, but it is when worn beneath the gas or electric lights, that its glimmering brightness is realized.

Clinging, soft materials are largely in demand for evening wear, because they drape more artistically than the heavier fabrics, and the beauty and style of a dress now depends much upon the drapery. As an example, a dress with silk foundation shows cream crepe de Chine falling carelessly, but always gracefully about the skirt, while the bodice is crossed from the left shoulder by a breadth of the stuff, which seemed to lose itself in the side folds. The sleeves are formed of a series of puffs to the elbow. Such a dress is simple, becoming, and comparatively inexpensive.

One of the so-called aesthetic dresses for an evening party is made of white Indian muslin striped with lace insertions, and a gold braid threaded down each insertion. Over this a Greek bodice and tunic edged all round with lace insertion, threaded with gold braid, are worn, being secured at the waist line by a gold band.

Gold clasps are on the shoulder, gold bracelets above and below elbow, and gold dog collar round neck, add to the effect of the dress, and the hair of the wearer is to be arranged *a la Diana*, with a gold chain coiled twice around the head.

A handsome black dress for evening wear is made of point d'esprit, with the edge of the skirt embroidered round, and festooned instead of being hemmed. Under this is a skirt of black satin edged all round with a deep flounce of the same tulle also embroidered and festooned round the edge. A full bodice has satin bows on one shoulder, and satin sash round the waist, which sash slightly loops up the skirt on one side.

This dress made in black tulle, or any plain black material, and trimmed with stars and crescents of silver will be beautiful for "Night" to wear to a fancy dress ball. If made in colors or cream it is lovely for soirees, or any evening entertainments. An exquisite concert toilette shows a tunic of pale blue silk poplin with loose panels, edged round with large pearls, and opening over a skirt formed of white lace flounces. Under bodice of white lace, worn beneath a swiss bodice of the blue poplin.

One of Worth's church dresses is of silver-gray moire, over a skirt of silver-gray satin pekin; the wrap to wear with this dress is a Maintenon scarf mantilla of moire velvet bordered with gray feathers.

An exquisite theater dress of pancy faille Franchise just from Paris, is open in front to show a tablier of ivory satin which is marvelously and exquisitely embroidered with fine beads. The long-waisted Anne of Austria corset opens in the same way over a bead-embroidered ivory plastron.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

CHRONIC TEA-POISONING.

Conditions Under Which Tea-Drinking is Positively Harmful.

There is no doubt that one of the essential elements of tea, as well as of coffee, is a violent poison; but we can not hence argue that all tea-drinkers are slowly poisoning themselves, for the action of an elementary substance is modified by its combinations. Still, tea-drinking is harmful under certain conditions.

Dr. William N. Ballard, of Boston, read an article on the subject at a late meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, which the society recommended for publication. A year and a half ago the author published a paper, giving the results of somewhat extended investigations on the subject. These were that the poison is not readily eliminated, but accumulates in the system; that its prominent effect is on the young and those who are in a depressed physical condition; that the average amount of Oolong and Souchong teas (medium grades) needed to produce injurious symptoms is a little less than five cups a day, and that the most common symptoms are loss of appetite, dyspepsia, palpitation, headache, vomiting and nausea, combined with various forms of functional nervous affections, hysterical and neuralgic.

These results have been confirmed by further investigations—mostly among women who are accustomed to drink a considerable amount of tea daily, without taking adequate food, and when in an exhausted condition. The vigorous and well-nourished and those actively engaged in the open air are not often similarly affected.

The nervous disturbance, due to chronic tea-poisoning, is of a peculiar character. Says Dr. Ballard: "The normal condition of the nervous system is disturbed and replaced by a condition of hyper-excitability, or of a less stable equilibrium. This is shown by their want of calmness, their general restlessness and irritability, and the desire to be constantly moving, while, at the same time, there is a subjective sensation of a loss of self-control, of inability to act slowly. Such persons are subject to exaggerated efforts from ordinary impressions; they are startled, jump at unexpected noises or sensations, or, in other words, react too freely to slight external influences."—*South's Companion*.

ANCIENT WATER-WORKS.

Aqueducts and Reservoirs Built Many Hundred Years Ago.

During the first century of the Christian era the water supply of ancient Rome was so abundant "that whole rivers of water flowed through the streets." It has been estimated at three hundred and seventy-five million gallons per day, or three hundred and seventy-five gallons for each inhabitant, and was conducted through nine conduits of masonry, in the construction of which wonderful engineering skill was shown. Their aggregate length was 249 miles. The principal aqueducts were the Aqua Marcia, erected 431 years B. C., thirty-eight miles in length, and partly composed of 7,000 arches; the Aqua Claudia, a subterranean channel for thirty-six and one-fourth miles, for ten and three-fourth miles a surface conduit, three miles a vaulted tunnel, and seven miles on lofty arcades, with a capacity of 96,000,000 gallons daily; and the Nova Anio, which was forty-three miles in length. Some of these aqueducts rose in three distinct arches, which conveyed water from sources of different elevations.

The ancient water-works at Jerusalem consisted first of wells in the limestone ridges on which the city was built; but as the population increased the Jews were obliged to gather the rainfall during the winter season and store it in tanks and cisterns placed in secure inclosures and within the walls of the temple. An aqueduct, constructed of stone laid in cement, brings water from the pools of Bethlehem, about six miles, to a tank lying under the chief Turkish mosque. The population of Jerusalem seldom suffered from water famine. Strabo mentions as something remarkable that there was always a plentiful supply of water within the city while a famine prevailed in the region around about.

Among the great waterworks of the world those of Peru were in some respects the most difficult achievements of any. The Incas built aqueducts from the slopes of the Andes for a distance of over one hundred miles to the capital, carrying the water partly through tunnels cut in the rocks and partly on arcades on supporting pillars of masonry work to span valleys, the channels being composed of cut stone without cement. From these great aqueducts a number of branch conduits and furrows were laid laterally for irrigating purposes.

In France the famous Pond du Gard aqueduct, which supplied the town of Nismes, is still an object of interest. It consists of three tiers of arches, the lowest of six, supporting eleven of equal span in the central tier, surmounted by thirty-five of smaller size. Its height is 180 feet, with a channel of 5 feet high by 10 feet wide. The capacity was estimated at fourteen million gallons per day.

In the year 600 B. C., Polycrates, King of Samos, built an aqueduct to supply his capital, bringing water through a tunnel driven for over 6,000 yards through a limestone rock, while about the same time the people of Lydia, in Asia Minor, carried water across the vale of Patara through a stone syphon, which would indicate that the ancients were not ignorant of the laws of hydrostatics.

Carthage was supplied by water brought from the hill ranges on the south, over seventy miles distant, and the ruins of an aqueduct, built in the Roman style, may still be seen.

The water-works of Athens were begun about 560 B. C., and consisted of stone aqueducts lined with baked clay and carried almost wholly on the surface of the ground.

In Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Empire, the Romans left numerous subterranean reservoirs covered with stone arcades resting on pillars.

In India tanks and reservoirs were constructed on an enormous scale and were the chief dependence during droughts.—*Chicago News*.

—Georgia has one fortune-teller who can be depended on. She is a young girl, and was recently thought to be a gypsy by a widower who is looking for a young wife, and was therefore anxious to know the future. The girl said she'd tell the past and the future, and having first received a good fee, she told the man to take off his hat. He did. Then she said: "You took off your hat; you will put it back on. God love you, and if you don't look sharp the devil will get you." The fortune-teller then walked away and left him standing looking "like the boy the calf ran over."

—The grand total of lands newly filed on and purchased by immigrants arriving in Dakota during the year 1887 closely approximates 2,667,281 acres, or 4,168 square miles, an area quite four times greater than Rhode Island, about three times that of Delaware, or nearly that contained within the boundaries of Connecticut. The vacant area now open to settlement is stated to contain 23,811,445 acres, of which the Devils Lake district has 1,482,298 acres; Grand Forks district, 800,000; Fargo district, 281,960 acres; Aberdeen district, 802,873 acres, and Watertown district, 112,628 acres.

—It is proper to warn art collectors against purchasing any Rembrandts, Durers, or Raphaels which may stray into the market at present. A new scientific process of copying is said to have been applied to the pictures in the Esterhazy gallery at Pesth with startling results, and the fact has become a subject for investigation by the Hungarian congress.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—England has about thirty thousand blind people.

—Fifteen young Moors from Morocco have gone to Italy to study in the military colleges.

—The Japanese have voluntarily contributed over two million one hundred thousand dollars to provide for the defense of their coast.

—The Hospital Saturday fund in London amounts to fifty thousand dollars this year. Collections are made every Saturday in workshops and factories.

—Mr. Phelps, the American Minister to England, says the finest scenery he has found in Great Britain is in the valley of the Dee.

—A Japanese official is traveling through the country studying the incandescent electric lighting system, with a view to its general adoption in his own country.

—The shop-keepers in Trafalgar Square made up a portion of their losses in consequence of the stoppage of trade because of the riots by letting rooms up-stairs to spectators who wanted to see the fun.

—London Truth, describing a loud young American girl who has been shopping considerably in London recently, says that there is some fun in her recent remark to a very lazy saleswoman. "Look here," said the American, "are you above your place or have you got a toothache?"

—A Dr. Barnard in Edinburgh is devoting himself to the work of securing homes in Canada for destitute girls and boys of his own country. He has already started a town on a tract of four thousand seven hundred acres of land in Manitoba, which he calls Victoria Regina, and will populate it with young emigrants. It is to be run on the steam of an industrial farm.

—The English Board of Trade has made a report in which it alleges that the number of paupers in the country are only 247 to the 1,000, while in 1870 there were 40 to the 1,000 and that the total number has fallen from 900,000 to 697,000, while the population has increased by 7,700,000. In London, it is alleged, there are now only 21 paupers to 1,000 inhabitants.

—There are forty thousand different symbols, each representing a word, in the Chinese language, and telegraph operators in the empire find life a burden. The operator sending even a brief message by telegraph is obliged to make use of a complicated system of numerals which the receiver must wearily translate into Chinese.

—The "Lion of Chaeronea," a monument erected to the memory of the inhabitants of Thebes slain in the combat at that place against the Macedonians, is now lying about the field broken into large fragments. The government of Greece, has now engaged Doerpfeld, director of the Archaeological Institute at Athens, to put the lion together and raise him in the old location.

—There is a growing feeling in England of the necessity of providing an improved commercial education for the young men. On every hand, says an English paper, we hear that foreigners are pushing Englishmen from the places in the commercial world they have been accustomed to occupy by reason of their superior qualifications and willingness to work harder for small pay.

—There are now more than two hundred thousand bird-skins in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, London. The latest addition is the great collection of birds made by the late Marquis of Tweeddale, the gift of his nephew, Captain Wardlaw Ramsay, who has also given to the museum the Tweeddale Library, comprising nearly three thousand volumes of ornithological works, many of which are extremely rare.—N. Y. Ledger.

—The French Academy the other day distributed the annual "prizes of virtue." The Montyon prize of 2,000 francs was awarded to Jean Adolphe Delannoy, a Calais pilot who has twenty-one times risked his life in saving shipwrecked crews. Delannoy is loaded with medals and wears the cross of the Legion of Honor. The Academy now proclaims him the most heroic and devoted of Frenchmen. The other awards included 1,000 francs to Mr. Bonaparte Wyse for his survey and book on the Panama canal.

SOME SMART CATS.

Wonderful Feline Performers Whose Training Required Years of Labor.

The most novel and interesting feature of the public performances in Paris is a troupe of cats at the circus. They do some wonderful things, and are attracting large crowds. This is the first time that trained cats have been exhibited in public there, and the fair sex have gone absolutely wild over the clever tricks of their feline favorites. These animals are natives of Holland, and stare, with eyes wide open and a low, murmuring purr, at the ladies who pat them on the head, stroke their backs and feel them with candles. The trainer and master of the cats is Mr. Bonnetty, and they are familiar, not only with his orders, but his signs and even his looks.

Mr. Bonnetty gave indications in his early infancy of a love for animals, and showed great tact in their management.

Bonnetty practiced with dogs, goats, donkeys, mules and horses, and was quite successful with them. One day it struck him that he had never tried a cat, and he resolved to do so. He procured two natives of Horeen, said to be the most intelligent in the world, and he found them so difficult to control that he determined to bring

them under subjection. He spent a great deal of time and patience in training the two, and finally succeeded in getting them to do almost what he wished. One by one he added to the number until at last he had a troop of twenty. The late comers were more easily instructed than the first, because they imitated their comrades.

He first taught them to jump, then to run in a circle, and then to go in different directions—some one way, and some another. It was very difficult to teach them to jump. At the word they sometimes stood undecided, looked at the little stick held out for them to leap over, and then at Mr. Bonnetty without budging. Frequently they appeared not to understand what he meant, and that, too, after much instruction in the sound of the word, and what he wanted them to do when he pronounced it. He never lost his temper, but when a hitch occurred stroked the cats' neck and fondled them until they became anxious to learn what he desired. He was firm at all times, and never gave up until he succeeded. In the end the cat comprehended what was desired of him, and he jumped.

That first result obtained, the work of education became more rapid. By degrees the animals learned to walk up the backs of chairs and over the necks of bottles. These, of course, are not difficult feats for cats, as everybody knows, but the wonder is in making them to order. By and by he taught them to leap through flaming hoops and ride on the backs of monkeys. There was yet, however, a last and more important feature remaining, and it was a question whether he would ever be able to accomplish that. Mr. Bonnetty had trained his cats at home, and brought them to perfection. He had no idea whether or not they would stand the footlights, the band and the audience. He tried them and they refused to act. They shrank back in a corner of their huge cage in a lump in a veritable fit of savage fright. No amount of coaxing would have brought them out. The more he urged the closer they crowded together, and for all he could do they refused to budge. Driven too far, the training disappeared, they became once more savage and made a wild dash for liberty. He had much trouble in securing them, but he did so finally, with assistance, and then he had to go over the training again from the beginning. They could not be treated like dogs or other animals. Whipping was out of the question, as was, indeed, all violence or chastisement. He could only count on their willingness or disposition to oblige, and when he had got them into a thoroughly good humor they were very good. The appetite, too, had much to do with their affability. Mr. Bonnetty rarely fed his cats until after the show, and then mostly in accordance with their performance, and being intelligent animals, they came to know that good would be rewarded with a choice supper, and plenty of it.

In the course of the second training Mr. Bonnetty accustomed his cats to music and an audience, and at last he had the pleasure of seeing that they would act just as if there was no one in the place. He exhibited them throughout Holland and some cities in Germany, and finally came to Paris, where he is making a fortune.

He has cats now that walk a slack and tight rope and go through a whole series of circus tricks by themselves. He has likewise accustomed them to live in a cage with canaries, white mice, rats, rabbits, hares and guinea-pigs. When he opens the doors of the cage and says "March!" the cats file out slowly and solidly, taking no notice of anything but Bonnetty. The birds fly about and often light on their backs, but the cats move on as if unaware of the intrusion. The rats and mice run under feet, but the cats keep marching on to the music without once deigning to look down.

In the ten years that Bonnetty has been training and exhibiting cats he has lost a number, but only regrets one. That was a cat the like of which he will never see again, he thinks, and he disappeared at Brussels. A large reward was offered for his recovery, but no word or sign of him has ever been heard or seen. Mr. Bonnetty thinks that he was stolen by a Dutchess, who offered a large sum of money for him, and taken to England.—N. Y. Morning Journal.

A Much-Married Man.

An amorous Pole rejoicing in the name of Vladislav Kofnolsky married a Warsaw girl in his twenty-seventh year. When the honeymoon was up he took his young wife's personal savings and departed for Galicia, where he moved about to a number of cities within two years and married three girls, serving each of them successfully as he had done the first, until the police got on his scent and he had to skip. He went to Prussia, where he was married for the fifth time. Soon after he went back to Poland and married No. 6 at Mlava. That girl being rich, he was able to take his traveling expenses from her on a larger scale, and skipped to Warsaw. Having obtained work at a factory he succeeded in finding favor with the blooming daughter of the factory janitor, and was just going to make her his wife No. 7, when No. 6 made her appearance and saved the girl. She did not, however, succeed in stopping the career of this new Don Giovanni, who had hardly seen that his game at Warsaw was up when he again skipped and went to parts unknown, assisted, no doubt, by the ample funds taken from the coffers of No. 6.—Chicago News.

BRUIN WAS KILLED.

A Lively Tussle Between a Polar Bear and a Crew of Sailors.

In July, 1886, two whale boats were sailing leisurely across Shanfar Bay in the Ochotak Sea, when the harpooner remarked, "A big seal on the port bow, sir." This "big seal" proved to be an immense Siberian bear, which, caught on the ice floe in his search for seal, had taken to the water and was swimming for land, a distance of at least five miles. From experience we know this chap would be a formidable antagonist on shore, and any interference on our part would have been carefully considered. But this seemed a sure thing and safe, so to take in our sail and get a harpoon and lance ready was the work of a very few minutes. It required no maneuvering to approach the old fellow, so with a pull straight ahead, a harpoon was fairly planted in his back. Talk about transformation scenes—with a terrible snarl he leaped almost out of the water, he pulled at the harpoon until his brown sides bulged—with teeth and claws he crushed and twisted the Australian ironwood harpoon pole into a thousand slivers. He "took" our line "hand over hand" until it spun through the "chocks" as if fast to a running whale. Failing to clear himself, he suddenly rushed for our boat and before the order "stern all for your lives" could be obeyed, both feet were on the gunwales and we only saved from capsizing and perhaps something worse by the prompt action of the harpooner who lashed old Bruin's paws with his sheath knife until he let go, wild with pain and rage. All this had taken place in a moment, but we had learned in that brief time that a Siberian bear in the water was not to be fooled with. Once out of his reach we took great care not to get into his clutches again, and a skillfully-thrown lance soon decided in our favor. It was a two-hour job to tow him in shore, but we felt amply paid by steak for supper, and the sight of a bear that although poor in flesh must have weighed more than a thousand pounds.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

The Clergyman and His Hat.

An amusing story is told by a Boston clergyman about himself, which goes to show how little circumstantial evidence is worth. This young clergyman, doing an important mission work in the city, had lodgings in an old-fashioned house where it was necessary to have a fire on the hearth, and it was during a visit from a brother clergyman that wood was being brought in for the winter's store. After his friend had departed the clergyman had occasion to go out, but could nowhere find his hat. Instead he found a very beautiful and altogether disreputable apology for a hat hanging on the peg where his own spick-and-span head covering had hung before. Circumstances pointed strongly to the young man who was bringing in the wood, and as mildly as possible the clergyman asked the supposed thief for his hat. An immediate denial of the theft and an indignant outburst of wrath were the answer. Pending further action the clergyman kept the youth within sight, hoping he would repent and return the stolen property. In a couple of hours the caller returned, making profuse apologies for having the wrong hat. A scene of embarrassment ensued as might have been expected.—Boston Post.

—A Connecticut farmer who died not long since left among other property \$1,200 in silver. It was mostly in half dollars, all of old dates, many being of the coinage of 1828 and the early thirties.

Great Little Men.

Some of the greatest men that ever lived were of small stature and of insignificant appearance. The reader will readily recall many instances. Very small are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills, but they are far more effective than the huge, old-fashioned pills which are so difficult to swallow and so harsh in their action. The "Pills" are gentle and never cause constipation. For liver, stomach and bowel derangements they have no equal.

A young man who intended to press his suit first went and had his suit pressed.—Puck.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	4 50
Native cows	2 10	2 60
Butcher's steers	2 70	3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 25	5 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red	Not quoted	
No. 1 soft	83	85
CORN—No. 2	49 1/2	44
OATS—No. 2	27 1/2	29
RYE—No. 2	58 1/2	59 1/2
WHEAT—Fancy, per sack	1 65	1 70
Flour—Baled	6 50	9 00
Flour—Choice creamery	21	26
CHEESE—Full cream	11	12
EGGS—Choice	12 1/2	18
BACON—Ham	11 1/2	12 1/2
Shoulders	5 1/2	6
Sides	8 1/2	10
LARD	6	6 1/2
POTATOES	60	75
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 25	5 00
Butcher's steers	3 10	4 00
HOGS—Packing	5 30	5 60
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 25	4 40
WHEAT—Choice	3 80	3 90
Flour—No. 2 red	82	88
CORN—No. 2	47 1/2	48
OATS—No. 2	31 1/2	32
RYE—No. 2	64 1/2	65
BUTTER—Creamery	24	26
POKKE	15 00	15 25
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 50	5 30
HOGS—Packing and shipping	5 15	5 85
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 01	4 80
WHEAT—Winter wheat	3 70	4 15
Flour—No. 2 red	82	88
CORN—No. 2	48	49
OATS—No. 2	31	31 1/2
RYE—No. 2	61 1/2	62
BUTTER—Creamery	21	26
POKKE	11 80	11 85
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 25	5 30
HOGS—Good to choice	5 40	5 80
Flour—Good to choice	3 70	4 80
WHEAT—No. 1 red	91	91 1/2
CORN—No. 2	48	49
OATS—Western mixed	38	43
BUTTER—Creamery	31	34
POKKE	15 25	15 50

DIVINES DISAGREE.

A Discussion Not Decided by Prayer—Intolerance of Opinion.

The following is an extract from a late New York Tribune editorial: "There is, perhaps, no mental vice so common as intolerance of opinion. Even such as think they have emancipated themselves from the clinging defect find it hard to acknowledge frankly to themselves that the opinion of some one else upon a matter they have studied may very well be as deserving of respect as their own. If we could all get rid of this 'last infirmity,' not only of 'noble minds,' but of nearly all human minds, how much less bitterness and heart burning and envy and all uncharitableness."

In an adjoining column of the same paper was found the following peculiar commentary on the editorial:

"The bitterness of the controversy in the American Board over the question of prayer after death was very great. This rather shocked the simple-minded and earnest foreign missionaries who attended the sessions of the Board, one of whom said he had always thought such questions were decided by prayer. But if the debate was not altogether Christian in spirit, it was strictly parliamentary. The brethren didn't forget to put a copy of Cushing's Manual in their valises along with their Bible, and apparently some of them consulted it oftener than the Bible."

Is it a fact that there is but little toleration in this country, and less than in others? "Comparisons are odorous," said Mrs. Malaprop. Perhaps we have been claiming too much for this free nation.

We must admit that in the professions there is yet much of the old-time prejudice against new ideas. Preachers preach the old doctrines and doctors prescribe the old medicines. Bitter controversies arise when any thing new is proposed.

But the march of progress is not stayed. Men are traveling heavenward under new creeds and being cured by new medicines.

Much the same state of facts seem to exist in other countries.

When Dr. Robeson, a leading physician of London, formerly of the Royal Navy, proclaimed that Warner's safe cure was a specific in kidney derangements, the hide-bound school to which he belonged threatened to debar him from practice, if he did not recant. But he replied that his statement was based on such evidence that he could not recant.

Since then, Dr. Wilson, F. R. S. E., editor of "Health," a recognized English authority, announces in his magazine that "Warner's safe cure of a perfectly reliable character and perfectly reliable." Many English physicians are now prescribing it.

The "schools" in this country still bar all proprietary medicines. But Dr. Gunn, Dean of a New York Medical College, long since published: "Warner's safe cure is a very valuable remedy," and says he knows that many physicians prescribe it, though not by name.

Good things in creed or practice are not to be cried down by the old fogies simply because they are new. The spirit of toleration thrives on opposition.

ONE need not be in the ring to have a large circle of acquaintances.—Detroit Free Press.

There is a time no voice can reach. There is a time no power can break. There is a sleep no sound can wake.

Sooner or later that time will arrive, that place will wait for your coming, that chain must break, that link must fall, that sleep must fall on your senses. But thousands every year go untimely to their fate, and thousands more lengthen out their days by neglecting timely care. For the strengthening, the weakening organs, the wasting blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a wonderful restorative and a prolonger of life and health. It purifies the blood and invigorates the system, thereby fortifying it against disease. Of druggists.

WORKING with a will—A lawyer. Working with patients—A doctor.—Critic.

That Unfortunate Liver of Yours, Bilious reader, will never resume its functions with regularity and vigor if you persist in pestering it with blue pill and calomel. Don't you know that these are equally objectionable forms of the cumulative poison—mercury. We presume you do, and yet you go on using them. Do not repair damages, regulate the abused organ, and invigorate it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, incomparable, also, for dyspepsia, nervousness and kidney complaints.

There is a big difference between getting on well in life and getting well on life.

Famous Women. It is a significant fact that most of the women who have achieved fame in art, literature, or "affairs," have enjoyed vigorous health. This shows that the mind is never capable of the severe and continued application necessary to creative work, unless the body is at its best. The woman who aspires to fill an exalted place among her associates must be free from nervous debility and female weaknesses. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will banish these, and it is warranted to restore those functional harmonies which are indispensable to health. As a specific for all those chronic weaknesses and ailments peculiar to women, it is unequalled.

Silence is golden; chain music is cheap.—N. O. O'Connell.

Every person is interested in their own affairs, and if this meets the eye of any one who is suffering from the effects of a torpid liver, we will admit that he is interested in getting well. Get a bottle of Prickly Ash Bitters, use it as directed, and you will always be glad you read this item.

You can't make a performing canine of a poo' dull dog.

"I have been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used Brown's Bronchial Trochies, which have never failed, and must say they are second to none in the world."—Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.

SHAKING up the dry bones.—The end man.—Texas Sifting.

CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drope Cure in one minute.

When a law suit is put off it is by no means always worn out.—New Haven News.

MANY an old book has to be bound over to keep the piece.—Detroit Free Press.

COCKLES ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury. Contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents: MEYER, HALE & CO., 211 N. 10TH ST., PHILA.

FREE PRETENT ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Ever printed. Cheapest. A best SEEDS GROWN. Gardeners trade a specialty. Sold by all druggists. Cheap at 10¢. 1 lb. 50¢. 5 lbs. \$2.50. R. H. SHUMWAY, Bookford Ill.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

Relief.—In any climate at any season one or two applications of St. Jacobs Oil relieves; often cures permanently. This is the average experience in ten years.

Cures.—The contents of a bottle have cured thousands of extreme chronic cases. Used according to directions there is a cure in every bottle.

The Testimony.—Thousands of testimonials substantiate the above statements in the cure of all kinds of painful ailments.

The Proof.—To make sure of this showing, answers to inquiries concerning the permanency of the cures resulted as follows: That from date of healing to date of response every cure has remained permanent without recurrence of pain.

Its Supremacy.—The twenty million bottles sold can be justly rated as so many cures; in almost every case a permanent cure. Its price is the surety of every bottle being the same, every bottle being a cure and the poor are protected.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

18 YEARS AGO.

For 18 years I have intended writing you. I got my back hurt when about 10 years old. When about 10 I took severe cold in my back, so that for 10 or 12 years I suffered death twice over, after almost giving up I was induced to try Merrell's Penetrating Oil. My wife applied it to my back freely and half a bottle cured me, and now 18 years have passed and my back still remains good. I have recommended Merrell's Penetrating Oil to all like myself since. As long as I live I cannot say enough for it.

Felix Miller, Merchant, Hico, Ark.

J. S. MERRELL DRUG CO., St. Louis, Mo.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficial influence of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health.

It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young.

As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle.

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Insuffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since the first day of Ely's Cream Balm I have had no bleeding, the soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, Ex-Rev. the Boston Budget.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. 50 cents per bottle; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY'S BROTHERS, 200 Greenwich St., New York.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE

Stomach, Liver and Bowels

PACIFIC LIVER PILLS

STRICTLY VEGETABLE.

CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, ETC. PRICE, 25 CENTS. PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4.00 SHOE.

The original and best made shoe in the world. Guaranteed to wear 25 miles. Equally custom made hand-sewed shoes that cost from \$5 to \$9.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE.

The only \$3 SEAMLESS shoe in the world, with off-bottom, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Boston and Lace, all styles to suit. As stylish and durable as those costing \$5 to \$8. Boys' all white W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 shoe.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.50 SHOE is unequalled for heavy wear. If not sold by your dealer write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Will positively cure rheumatism when everything else on earth fails. It is taken internally, and cures quickly and thoroughly without training the stomach. Price, one dollar a bottle or six bottles for five dollars. Sold by all druggists. Send for free pamphlet to R. R. HILL, PERKINS & TRUETT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

DO YOU HAVE THE ASTHMA?

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC gives prompt and positive relief in every case. Lasts several weeks. Cures the asthma and cures all CURABLE Cases. Pleasant and agreeable to use. Retail price, 75 CENTS. Fresh and cool by all druggists. THE PACKAGE and Pamphlet FREE by mail. Send for Free Package and PAMPHLET to T. POPHAM & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Pierce's Little Pleasant Purgative Pills.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, and are perfectly safe. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE.

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills. In the treatment of the various diseases, these Pills are so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a box. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of Wm. D. FENNER, MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

\$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturer of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the nose into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is a constant itching in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scales from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in death. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Hoarseness. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAYSENER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me medicine, but it did me no good. My nose was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse, that I barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

STORM VICTIMS.

Reports of Persons Frozen to Death in the Recent Blizzard Coming In.

Several Farmers Overtaken With Fatal Results—Others Missing—Trains Demoralized.

The Huron, D. T., School Children All Safe—The Cold Wave Reaches Denver—Notes.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 14.—Yesterday morning at three o'clock when the blizzard was at its height, a young cigar maker, Fred Elmer, was found frozen to death at the corner of Tenth and Leavenworth streets within a block of his boarding house. A little boy, Wexell Beck, started for home from school about three o'clock Thursday afternoon and has not been heard of since. Another little boy, George Allen, started from school from his home on the military road about a mile west of the city limits at about the same hour. He did not reach home and all efforts to find him since have proved fruitless. Graham P. Browne, a wealthy fine stock raiser living in the suburbs, went to Council Bluffs with a sleighing party Thursday afternoon and has not been heard of since. Snow plows are busy on all the roads and trains are moving to some extent, but all are very much behind time.

John Sparks, a farmer living twelve miles west of Beatrice, was in that town Tuesday afternoon and started home about the time the blizzard came up. The next morning his team was found near his place, but he was missing and nothing has been heard of him since.

Three children of John Denlinger, of Garrison, near David City, who attempted to go home from school during the storm, lost their way and remained out all night. When they were found yesterday morning one was frozen to death. The other two were very near.

At Poston, George W. Post, late Internal Revenue collector, and another gentleman started out hunting before the storm came up and have not been heard of since.

IN DAKOTA.
HURON, D. T., Jan. 14.—All the school children caught in the storm have been accounted for, none of them being hurt. At a coal shaft a mile north of here, workmen were snowed out until the morning without food. No special suffering. Julius Nowetny was at his slaughter house when the storm broke. He tried to get home, but was forced back and had to stay at the slaughter house all night without fire or food and with slightly frozen hands.

At Yagel, southwest of here, an unknown man frozen to death. The coroner has been sent for. This is the only loss of life reported. It is expected that several missing have perished.

At Minot no trains were moving. It was thirty degrees below zero yesterday morning. An attempt will be made today to open the cuts and move passengers. There is fourteen inches of snow on a level, and a drift of three feet. Two sons of a local farmer, James Smith and two sons, aged fifteen and seventeen, started for a load of hay six miles from Minot on the 11th, and have not since been heard from. Search parties are out. Several other persons are missing, but are supposed to have taken refuge in claim shanties.

At Raymond damage to live stock will be great, while reports of suffering and death are constantly coming in. Two sons of William Grider were frozen to death within a few feet of their barn. Charles Heah is missing and J. H. Clapp has been discovered badly frozen, he having been out all night wandering upon the prairie. The eldest of Arthur & Howe has gone down with 1500 broods of chicken. Other minor casualties are reported.

Emil G. Ibertson, formerly of Chicago, was frozen to death and one-half mile west of Hitchcock, while on his way to his claim.

IN MINNESOTA.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14.—The blizzard of Thursday was more severe than that of Wednesday. Railroad travel is demoralized all over the State. The snow is packed solid and much difficulty is experienced in clearing the tracks. Several farmers living twelve to fifteen miles north of Adrian started home from there about three o'clock Thursday and have not been heard from. John Doring, a cooper, a farmer living a mile north of the same place, was at a neighbor's quarter of a mile away, started home and was lost. Some fifty villagers started out to find him.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 14.—A cold wave struck this city at noon yesterday and it has been steadily growing colder. Snow began falling at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. All trains on the Union Pacific are snowed out at Columbus, Neb., none having arrived here in the last thirty-six hours. Trains on the Santa Fe are also blocked and from twenty-four to twenty-six hours behind. The Burlington road is running trains on nearly schedule time, being delayed from two to three hours.

Thursday morning the house of Theodore Preston, a farmer, near Pilot Mound, Man., caught fire and was entirely consumed. Mrs. Preston, Miss Preston and a servant boy were badly frozen through being exposed to the blizzard, and were found helpless in the stable.

William H. Jewell, a local Republican politician and extensive farmer, was found in the court house yard, at Hastings, Mich., Thursday, with his arms and legs frozen solid, and died soon afterward. He was commander of Cox Post, G. A. R.

It was 49 below zero at Helena, Mont., Thursday. The cold wave extended over the entire Territory and no trains were moving. Two men were frozen to death at Mayville and serious results were feared if the cold snap continued.

Spokane from the interior of Wisconsin show that many cities were completely shut off from railway communication with the outside world. No trains have reached Madison since Thursday afternoon. Twenty below zero.

A heavy snow storm with a strong wind set in Thursday night at New York. The storm was severe throughout New York and the New England States and trains from all directions were from two to four hours late. Temperature mild.

Two children of Mr. Fitzgerald, at Inwood, Iowa, were caught in the blizzard while going home from school and perished.

A heavy snow fall between Flagstaff and Williams, Ariz., on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad has suspended business on this road, and no trains have left Albuquerque for thirty-eight hours.

The blizzard of Thursday is interfering with an acute attack of pleurisy.

A DESPERADO'S DEED.

Desperate Deed of a Railroad Brakeman at Sedalia, Mo.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 10.—At six o'clock last evening Officer Joseph Gossage was called to East Sedalia near the railroad shops to arrest a man who had taken possession of that portion of the city and was conducting affairs to suit himself. The officer found his man at the corner of Engineer street and the railroad offices. When he called upon him to surrender the man drew his revolver and blazed away, the bullet striking the officer on the left side of the face, glancing along the bone and coming out behind the ear, inflicting a very severe wound. The wounded man was removed to the police station, and the entire force was ordered to the scene of conflict. Among the number was Officer James Gossage, one of the oldest and bravest men on the force and a brother of the wounded officer. He was far in advance of his brother officers when he came upon the desperado in the railroad yards, about six blocks east of where the first shooting occurred.

Quick as a flash the hunted man drew his pistol and fired at the officer, who was rapidly approaching him. The villain's aim was true and the bullet from his pistol struck the officer in the breast, coming through the left lung and lodging near the backbone. Before falling the brave policeman fired four shots at his would-be murderer, but his aim was unsteady and the balls flew wide of the mark. The wounded man was placed on an engine and taken to the Union Depot and afterward removed to the police station, where his brother had been taken an hour earlier. Physicians were at hand to attend to the wants of the unfortunate man, and they pronounce the wound mortal and predict that death is only a question of a few hours.

After the first shooting Chief of Police Jackson and Officer Kohrs mounted their horses and drove to Beaman, a small station seven miles north of Sedalia, where they abandoned their horses and started on the return trip, walking on the railroad. One mile this side of Beaman they saw a man answering the desperado's description coming rapidly toward them.

The officers covered the outlaw with their guns and ordered him to throw up his hands. He acquiesced with the remark, "I've got nothing, boys," evidently taking the officers for tramps on robbery bent. His revolver and a belt of cartridges were taken from him and he was marched to the city and placed in the county jail before it was known to the outside public. Excitement is at fever heat, and if Gossage dies an attempt will probably be made to take his murderer from the sheriff and lynch him.

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The prisoner gives his name as T. Johnson, a railroad brakeman by occupation. He came to Sedalia Sunday from Texas, where he had worked at a coal mine and other points on the International & Great Northern. He is not more than twenty-three years of age, is a tall, powerful fellow and not at all bad looking. Two fingers are missing from the right hand and his name is tattooed on his arm in India ink. He formerly worked in the Washburn yards at Moberly and was regarded as a dangerous man while under the influence of liquor.

THE VICTIM DEAD.
Clark Dies From the Effect of Treadwell's Bullet—Treadwell Reported Insane.

ANKASAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 10.—A special from Anthony says that Charles A. Clark, who was shot in that city last Saturday by his late partner, W. E. Treadwell, the cattle king, died yesterday morning at 5:30 from the effect of his wound. His body will be shipped to his old home at Sigourney, Iowa, for interment. Treadwell is said to be in a very critical condition, his reason being entirely derelict.

The cause of the difficulty was jealousy on the part of Treadwell, who fancied that Clark was too intimate with his (Treadwell's) divorced wife.

Later details of the shooting are as follows: Clark had gone to his room, and in response to a rap on the door, opened it. Treadwell entered, and after an outburst of a revolver at Clark's head, Clark, who was then standing within two feet of Treadwell, exclaimed: "Don't shoot me," but at that moment Treadwell fired. The first shot did not take effect and a second also missed its mark. The third shot brought Clark to the floor, the bullet entering the victim's body just below the heart. Clark died during the night.

Treadwell is known throughout the West as the Cattle King. He is the most extensive cattle operator in the West, having a large ranch in Harper County, one in Kingman County and three large ranches in the Indian Territory. He has been operating in Kansas for twelve years, and has no doubt has raised more cattle than any other man in that business. Clark was for many years his partner, but a short time ago they disagreed over business transactions and dissolved partnership.

THE LINCOLN OFFICIALS.
Decision of the Supreme Court at Washington Relieving Them From Custody.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday in the habeas corpus case of the mayor and Council of the City of Lincoln, Neb., who are in the custody of the United States marshal there for contempt of an order of the United States Circuit Court. This court, in a long opinion by Mr. Justice Gray, holds that the United States Circuit Court, sitting as a court of equity, has no jurisdiction whatever over criminal cases or cases involving the appointment or removal of State and municipal officers. The proceedings of the Federal court in Nebraska, therefore, were, from the beginning, in the nature of an usurpation of the functions of a court of law which claims jurisdiction were null and void. The detention of the mayor and City Council of Lincoln is illegal and they are entitled to a discharge.

Case Dismissed.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 10.—The trial of the Burton Brothers, of Fort Scott, Kan., charged with obtaining goods from the St. Joseph Store Company under false pretenses, came to a sudden collapse in the criminal court yesterday, when Judge Woodson instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, before the defense had offered any testimony. The notes given by the Burtons are not yet due, and this probably occasioned the action of Judge Woodson.

The Maxwell Case.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Attorney General of Missouri submitted a motion in the United States Supreme Court yesterday to dismiss, for want of jurisdiction, the case of Hugh Mottram Brooks, alias Maxwell, now in prison in St. Louis under sentence of death for the murder of Charles A. Preller, maintaining that the case did not present a Federal question and this court could not take jurisdiction of it. The counsel for the prisoner argued in a voluminous brief that the case presented Federal questions for the reason that upon the trial the validity of a statute of the State of Missouri was called in question on the ground of its repugnance to the Constitution of the United States.

A REAL BLIZZARD.

Fearful Storm in the Northwest—School Children Lost—Terrible Suffering Probable.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 13.—Railroad men agree that the storm of yesterday was the worst ever known in the Northwest for the business. It extended from the Rocky mountains to Lake Michigan, but its worst effects were felt in Dakota and Minnesota. Everywhere it was accompanied by high winds, which drifted the snow badly, and in Northern Dakota it assumed the character of a blizzard. The railroads had hardly finished clearing their tracks from the previous storm, and that of yesterday has absolutely blocked all the small roads throughout. The through lines are battling bravely against the elements to keep trains moving. Trains on the roads to Chicago are one to nine hours late, but all the main lines are still open, and Eastern trains are running as usual. All the freight trains on the Northern Pacific and Manitoba lines have been abandoned, and no passenger trains were sent out on these roads. The Kansas City train of the Omaha was also abandoned. Superintendent Egan, of the Manitoba line, says his passenger trains are late at stations where there is plenty of fuel. The St. Paul & DuRoi is trying to keep its main lines open, but has abandoned the branches. A special from Huron, D. T., says the wind is blowing fifty miles an hour. The air is full of snow and one is unable to see fifty feet. Some unthinking teachers dismissed young school children, some of whom had to go some distance across the open land. Five or six got lost. Whistles are blowing, bells are ringing, and people turned out and took long ropes and walked fifteen or twenty abreast back and forth over the ground. They have just found two, the others not yet having been discovered. The mercury is forty degrees below zero, and has fallen twenty-six degrees since ten o'clock.

Bismarck reports that children who had started from school were compelled to return by the fury of the storm.

A Pierre, D. T., special says the wind was blowing sixty miles an hour and it was impossible to see 100 feet. Three trains are held at Pierre, and the St. Paul & Northern Pacific reports a collision between two freight trains at the same point.

Minot, D. T., reports the storm raging for twenty-four hours, and the temperature 15 below. All railway travel is suspended.

THE STORM IN IOWA.
STOCK CITY, Iowa, Jan. 13.—The worst blizzard for years has been raging since three p.m. yesterday. No trains are running, and if the storm continues there will be a general blockade. Reports from many parts of the State tell of heavy snows and terrible cold, compelling the abandonment of traffic.

A BAD FIRE.
Fire at the Columbus, O., Armory Destroys Many Valuable Arms, Much Fine Pottery and Also Rifles and Ammunition.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 13.—The fourteenth regiment armory, a frame structure on Spring street, burned at six o'clock this morning. Fire caught from a defective flue and soon enveloped the building. The drapery and evergreen went like a flash and fell to the floor, every thing going up in an explosion. The fourteenth regiment armory, a frame structure on Spring street, burned at six o'clock this morning. Fire caught from a defective flue and soon enveloped the building. The drapery and evergreen went like a flash and fell to the floor, every thing going up in an explosion. The fourteenth regiment armory, a frame structure on Spring street, burned at six o'clock this morning. Fire caught from a defective flue and soon enveloped the building. The drapery and evergreen went like a flash and fell to the floor, every thing going up in an explosion.

GOVERNOR LARRABEE.
His Biennial Message to the Legislature of Iowa—The Prohibitory Law.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 11.—Governor Larrabee delivered his biennial message to the Legislature yesterday afternoon. Referring to the Prohibitory law he said amendments were needed, particularly in reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and he asked for the subject earnest consideration. The provisions should be more stringent and the methods of dealing with delinquents more direct and certain. The enforcement of the Prohibitory law had been so efficient in reducing crime that he could recommend a consolidation of judicial districts so as to reduce the number of judges to forty-four. Speaking of land grants to railroads, Governor Larrabee said that the amount of public lands in the State received by railroad companies as donations was 4,300 acres, or nearly one-eighth of the entire acreage of the State.

In closing the message the Governor said much progress had been made in the enforcement of the Prohibitory law. Not only had public sentiment much improved in relation to it, but judicial officers were more zealous in its enforcement. Many judges gave strong testimony in its favor, showing that where it had been well executed there had been a marked reduction in criminal offenses and in court expenses. "There has been," he continued, "marked improvement in the condition of our poor people, especially in the families of men addicted to the use of strong drink. While there is very little difficulty now in enforcing the law in rural districts and in a very large majority of the cities, there are portions of the State, particularly some of the larger cities, where the law is not enforced. This does not include all the cities, for in Des Moines, Sioux City and Cedar Rapids, three of the largest and most rapidly growing cities of the State, the Prohibitory law is now and has been for the past year well enforced. The Constitution makes it incumbent upon the Governor to enforce the laws. Citizens have again and again called upon me to enforce the Prohibitory law in the few counties and places where, as yet, but little regard has been paid to it. I have called upon the judges, sheriffs and other officers to aid in accomplishing this, but I regret to say, without success. I know of no means I can command to execute better results in the future. I therefore recommend that a joint committee of the General Assembly be appointed early in the session to inquire into the reasons for the non-enforcement of this law in certain communities."

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.
An Emigrant Car Dashed Over an Embankment and Burned—Several Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—A terrible accident occurred on the Southern Pacific railroad near Sumner Tuesday night which resulted in the burning of several passengers and serious injury to many others. The north bound Los Angeles express had just passed Sumner in Kern County when the rear car, full of sleeping emigrants, broke loose and ran down a steep grade. After running for some distance, and when it had attained a frightful velocity, the car dashed over an eighty-foot embankment, and in a moment was a mass of flames. Several of the passengers were burned to death while many others were so severely injured that they had to be carried to the nearest station. The main portion of the train had reached the next station twenty miles distant before the trainmen discovered the loss of the rear car.

INGALLS' HOME BURNED.
Serious Loss to the Senator—His Home Believed to Have Been Robbed and Set on Fire.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 12.—Senator Ingalls' residence was destroyed by fire at seven o'clock this morning. It is believed to have been robbed and set on fire. No one was in the house at the time. The family is in Washington. The loss is \$25,000; insured for \$5,000. The fire was discovered at 6:30 o'clock by the night watchman, who saw the flames issuing from a window in the dining room. He gave the alarm, and the firemen arrived before the fire had spread to the main portion of the building. The Senator's library, containing 2,500 volumes, and many valuable papers, were burned. All that was saved was the piano and a few chairs and pictures.

Type Machines.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—Swanton, an employee of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, came here yesterday morning to instruct the union printers who were running the company's fourteen type setting machines in the Courier-Journal office. He had worked in the New York Tribune office, and the printers threatened to strike, and to be ready for an emergency the Courier-Journal sent to Indianapolis. Hearing of this all but three of the printers, after a conference in which they were told Swanton would remain, left the office. Their places were supplied and the paper will issue. More machines will be put in immediately.

Kansas City Footpads.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 13.—George Hinson, a young man employed at the George Keith furniture store, was held up by footpads last night, robbed and shot in the stomach, at the corner of Tracy avenue and Tenth street. His wound is supposed to be fatal. Attempts were made to apprehend the villains without success.

Threats Against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and a stranger in the city, was also held up by footpads about two o'clock this morning at Second and Grand avenue, and robbed of \$20.

These robberies are probably due to the slippery condition of the sidewalks, which prevents the ubiquitous police force getting around lively.

THE MEXICAN TRAIN ROBBERY.

How the Train was Stopped and Robbed on the Mexican Central Railway—But Little Money Obtained.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 12.—Well planned and nearly executed was the train robbery on the Mexican Central Tuesday evening. The train which was held up arrived here yesterday morning, bringing full particulars. At 6:30 o'clock Tuesday evening the train reached a little flag station called Mapula, fourteen miles south of Chihuahua and 240 miles south of El Paso. There is no telegraph office at Mapula, so that nothing prevented the robbers from getting in full readiness for their work. The train was signalled and stopped. Engineer J. Warden instantly found himself covered with several Winchester and revolver, and with his fireman was ordered off the engine, which was boarded by one of the robbers. A few stinging shots in the air by the bandits caused Conductor Stockton and other trainmen and passengers outside. The conductor was promptly robbed.

"Now you just ask the express messenger to open his door," remarked one of the robbers, as he looked along the barrel of a Colt's 45-caliber at the conductor. The conductor obeyed. The Wells Fargo messenger, E. J. Cooper, opened the door at the conductor's request, supposing there some express business to be attended to. Cooper looked out and found several Winchester and revolver adjusted so as to give him a splendid view down the barrels. He was ordered out of the car and obeyed without delay. One of the robbers climbed into the car and Cooper was commanded to follow. He was then forced, under cover of the murderous weapons, to open his safe and boxes of silver. The robbers took all the cash he showed them, but he says he kept back \$500; he puts the amount taken at \$344. The mail and the passengers were not molested.

Cooper said one of the men while in the express car: "You are making a bad break holding up the train. There is nothing in it."

"We know it," was the reply, but we arrived here last night in time to see the train pull out."

The fireman had considerable money on it. The number of the robbers is variously stated at five, six, eight or even more. It was too dark to permit a count. It is certain that none of the gang were Mexicans, but many of the trainmen and passengers say that some or all of the robbers were negroes. They wore no masks but had painted their faces with a white preparation of some sort.

Shots were fired about the train, and passengers were seeking their heads out of the window were scared back into the car, and one shot took effect in the side of the Pullman coach.

This is the second time the Mexican Central has been robbed. The company has a line of 500 miles south of El Paso affords many opportunities for the nefarious work.

PUT IN SOAK.
The Folly of Western and Southern Farmers Mortgaging Their Lands—Its Unsound Practice.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10.—Considerable interest has been aroused by some statistics which have been collected, showing that Southern and Western farmers are fast falling into the hands of foreign and Eastern money lenders. In Georgia these companies have placed millions of dollars, holding mortgages on the finest farm lands in the State. The interest paid by the farmer amounts to twelve per cent. Capital of this kind is still being poured into the South, notwithstanding the fact that Judge Speer of the United States Court, has decided such interest usurious, and the loans accordingly forfeited. The syndicates are principally formed of English and Scotch capitalists, and they have such a hold on the South that they keep to reverse Judge Speer's decision. The borrowers have allowed their interest payments to accumulate, hoping that Judge Speer's decision would be sustained, and that they will not be forced to pay either principal or interest. If Judge Speer's decision is not sustained, a great many Georgia farmers will go into the hands of the mortgagees, as the farmers can not possibly pay the interest which has accumulated upon them.

In the Southwest there is perhaps not less than \$20,000,000 invested in this way. In Kansas alone over \$20,000,000 has been placed, while the money syndicates have their agents in every county seeking farmers in need of loans and placing mortgages on their lands. Each year adds many millions to the capital placed in this way for which mortgages, which are not likely to be raised, are given to foreign capitalists.

FINISHING TRAMPER.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 11.—About 2:30 o'clock this morning Thomas Colyer, who sleeps in the almshouse in East Village, near here, was awakened by the sound of falling dishes, and found that flames were spreading rapidly and hastened to escape into the street. He rushed into the dwelling where Mrs. Wheeler, the owner of the building, lay sleeping. The smoke was suffocating and blinding, but he groped through it to the bed of Mrs. Wheeler, and, grasping her, rushed into the air, saving her life. There were twelve other inmates, and Colyer, suffering from his burns, never continued his self assigned task, never once faltering until none of the papers were in a place of safety. Three persons perished before Colyer could reach them.

Train Robbery.
EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 11.—The Mexican Central passenger train, due here this morning, was held up last evening 300 miles south of El Paso, by eight train robbers. The robbers were Americans and were armed to the teeth. They robbed the express car, getting quite a sum of money, but leaving a large quantity of silver, which was too heavy to carry. They then took to the mountains. There were no casualties. Details are meager as yet.

Another Machinery Accident.
STANTON, Ill., Jan. 10.—One of the most horrible accidents that has ever happened in Stanton occurred here today. At nine o'clock this morning as Mr. William Razer, tool boss of No. 6 of the Consolidated Coal Company's mines, was oiling the machinery, his foot slipped, throwing him into the cogwheels. The machinery had to be taken to pieces before the man could be extricated, which occupied about half an hour. It was supposed he was dead, but soon after having been taken down he asked for water, then told how the accident happened, notwithstanding his throat was cut, his right arm and leg torn to pieces and crushed. Soon after his arm was amputated he died.

Notes.
The average quantity of milk required for a pound of cheese is five quarts. One hundred pounds of milk will make a ten-pound cheese. The milk as it comes from the cow is just about the right temperature to make cheese. If two milkings be used, the night's milk should be cooled at once and warmed in the morning.

F. D. Curtis tells the *Harvardian* that live-forever, wild morning glory, quack and Canada thistle may all be exterminated if we will plow the ground and turn in hogs. It might be well to scatter shelled corn about to induce the swine to root, and keen appetites should be induced by a somewhat scanty supply of food.

FRIGHTFUL WRECK.

Fatal Railroad Accident Near Haverhill, Mass.—Over Twenty Persons Killed and Seriously Injured.

HAVERRILL, Mass., Jan. 11.—A frightful accident, caused by the rails spreading on a curve, befell the Portland express train which left Boston at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, near Haverhill bridge, which spans the Merrimack river between Bradford and Haverhill. The train consisted of eight cars, in charge of Engineer Thomas French and Conductor Weymouth. This train did not stop at Bradford, the station this side of the bridge, and was going at great speed. The Georgetown branch train was standing on the track near the water tank house at Bradford end of the bridge, waiting for the express to pass over to Haverhill.

As the express rounded the curve, two cars left the rails and went crashing into the water tank house, demolishing it. In this number of section hands were cutting dinner. John O'Brien, a retired merchant of Bradford, was talking to the section hands and was killed, together with William Taylor, one of the laborers. The car that crashed into the tank house knocked the foundation out, letting the heavy tank down, crushing the cars to pieces and did fearful work within. The next car telescoped the one ahead, adding to the havoc.

The people in the smoker had a fearful experience. One of the wheels on the forward truck broke and the car bumper against the end of the bridge, causing it to career. It ran upon the bridge for some distance over the sleepers, then careened to the right and rested upon the framework. The passengers, of whom there were about thirty, found themselves at the top of the car, while it seemed to some that the car was tumbling off the bridge into the river below. They managed to crawl out, none of them being very seriously injured. As soon as they reached the ground such as were able rushed back to help those who were imprisoned in the wrecked car.

The list of killed is as follows: G. N. Cole, wife and child, of Lawrence, Mass.; Joseph Shaw, of Boston, of the firm of Shaw & Thayer; Clarence Hazelwood, of Boston Highlands; A. S. Walker, of Harrison, Me.; William Taylor and John O'Brien, of Bradford.

The following wounded are at the city hospital: George B. Wentworth, of Dover, N. H., scalp wounds and shoulder blade broken. Rebecca McKay, of Somerville, N. B., compound fracture of one leg. Fred McKoon, Somerville, newsboy, scalp wounds and severe head contusions. Niles Boylin, of Brockton, head and arm injured. Hugo Siegenberg, of Brockton, back and leg injured. W. F. Kimball, of Kimball Bros., Boston, fracture of leg. John Madden, of Bradford, compound fracture of right leg. Mr. Hart, of Portland, Me., bruised arm and bad scalp wounds. Dennis Shannon, of Bradford, foot and leg badly crushed and scalp wounds, probably fatally injured. An unknown woman, apparently about thirty-five years old, with dark hair and wearing a breast pin marked "J.," injured on the head and internally; probably fatally. Mrs. John P. Felt, of Wareham, Mass., injured, not serious; at the residence of William Smith at Bradford. Miss Ella Owen, right leg and hand badly bruised; at the residence of Richard Dwyer, Bradford. John Kellogg, of Boston, several scalp wounds, but so slight that he continued his journey. Ernest Hatch, of Boston, the fireman, injured internally.

FARM NOTES.
Dodge County, Neb., boasts of a cornfield that yielded eighty bushels to the acre.

An ignorant farmer is inexcusable in these days. He may have had little opportunity for school life, but he has the advantage of farmers' clubs, institutes, agricultural papers, and, if he will, may profit by the combined experience of many others.

If wheat or corn be sown or planted for successive years the land will become exhausted and often deserted and the region depopulated. Experience has shown that land annually demands a change of crops to yield to the farmer full reward for his industry.

Prepare the onion plant if the ground is not frozen. Use plenty of manure and spread it evenly on the ground. The object is to have the rain wash the manure matter into the soil, and to save labor in the spring, when it will then be only necessary to break the ground, harrow it down and put in the onion sets.

The small things on the farm should never be despised. It has often happened that when failure has occurred with crops the flock of chickens have paid for many articles in the grocery store, while a small flock of sheep that have picked up nearly the whole of their subsistence the greater portion of the year have brought in quite a sum when most needed.

It is desirable to have a clean soil with growing crops, but if no crop be growing it would be better to have weeds grow to be plowed in than to have nothing; weeds of themselves do not owe the farmer anything with growing crops or when allowed to seed. If plowed in green they will return to the soil all that has been abstracted from it and, in addition, all that has been drawn from the atmosphere.

I am more than ever satisfied that the word "contraction" should be written on the gate-post of every farmer; he should draw in the fences, put down the hedges, have barns and cribs near the house, stay at home and keep pure-bred stock and poultry. This reminds me of a neighbor who tried the experiment of keeping up one pig to see what he could do. The result was reached a few days ago—a 400-pound hog was butchered.—*Cor. Callahan.*

Farmers and gardeners should gather up all the bones scattered about the yards and prepare them for use in fertilizing their lands. There are various ways of doing this. One is to mash them with an old axe or sledge hammer, the finer the better, and place the broken pieces into a barrel or other vessel, interspersed with layers of good barnyard unslacked ashes. Keep the mass moist, not allowing the ice or potash to escape. In a few months the bones will become jelly.

As a rule, the composts should be prepared a length of time before using in proportion to the roughness and coarseness of the materials. Not less than six weeks will be required under favorable circumstances for the average materials used in composting to be broken down by the action of heat and decomposition, so as to permit of uniform mixing and easy distribution. A compost heap should be cut down and reheaped once during the process. Care should be taken to have the mass thoroughly wet at the start.

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STOCK ITEMS.

It has been demonstrated that the quality of meat produced by sheep delivered to the butcher at the age of nine to fifteen months costs exactly half the expense of those fed to double that age.

If animals be debilitated and should lose appetite a warm mess of a mixture of oatmeal and bran twice a day will serve to invigorate them. The drinking water should also be warmed for them.

Always select your horses for special work required. The heavy draught animals are the best for general farm purposes. Trotters are intended for the road more than for drawing heavy loads.

William Warfield, of Kentucky, a noted Short-horn breeder and writer, says that he never feeds anything but corn and sorghum as a flesh and milk producing food. The richness of the milk is very marked and the cream very thick.

It is best to keep a heifer as near as possible to her full productive power without forcing, during the first year. Milk her if possible up to within six or eight weeks of the time she is due to calve next as the habit of drying off early once acquired can not be changed.

Consider not the misfortunes which may have befallen you during 1887, but press onward with renewed energy to grasp the favorable promises for 1888. Cattle-raisers have had a great deal to contend with the past few years, but all branches of trade have their ups and downs.—*Live-Stock Indicator.*

It is claimed that when pigs show a great desire for rooting they require something in their stomachs that they are not getting. One plan suggested for preventing rooting is to place salt and wood ashes in considerable quantity at certain places on the ground, so that the earth will become saturated with the salt and ash. The hogs will then root in these spots and the soil will be left undisturbed.

The mistake of our Western horse-raisers generally, is in allowing their colts to mature without being handled. One day's work with a snaking colt will familiarize it with ropes and handling more than a week's labor as a yearling or a two-year-old. Handle the colts and the most growth for food consumed. Sows for breeding may profitably be kept three or four years if they should prove good mothers. But all other hogs should be shielded from cold by putting them in the barrel early.

Profit in meat production means economy in feeding. If we should lose an ear of corn, either by