# Chase

# County

# Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Prpritor.

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

VOLUME XI.

#### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1884.

NUMBER 5.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE President recently appointed ex-Secretary Huch McCulloch to be Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary Walter Q. Gresham to be Circuit Judge of the Seventh Circuit to succeed Judge Thomas Drum-

ACCORDING to the late annual report of Chief of Ordnance Benet, the practicability of using explosive gelatine in firing shells is made certain. An appropriation was asked for arming the light batteries with modern breech-loading field guns.

#### THE EAST.

THE old Blue Law was put in operation at Camden, near New Haven, Conn., recently, when F. Hill, John Springstreen and W. Hemlar were arrested for walking out in the open fields with guns on their shoulders, apparently bent on a hunting excursion. A Camden Justice of the Peace imposed a fine of \$34.

A PACKAGE containing \$6,500 signed by a Lisbon, O., banking firm, and consigned to a Pittsburgh bank, was recently stolen somewhere en route. It was shipped in care of the United States Express Com-

JOHN J. BARTLETT, a well-known real estate agent, of River Head, L. I., recently disappeared and left a large number of creditors in the lurch.

JAMES BRANDON, living two miles from Randolph, N. J., was murdered by his son Thomas a few days ago. Both were drunk together a little while before the killing.

THE store of A. B. Smith, at Rockaway Beach, L. I., was entered by burglars recently. The safe was broken and a large amount of Rockaway Improvement Company's bonds, several hundred dollars in cash and other valuables were carried off.

JOHN R. CALDWELL, of Philadelphia, was lately sentenced to twelve years' solitary confinement for the murder of Mary Kelly

THE remains of the fourteen victims of the Youngstown, Pa., mine disaster were buried on the 29th. The funerals were largely attended, and the services impressive. The company defrayed all expenses, and did everything possible to relieve the temporary wants of the bereaved families. There had been no well defined and accepted theory of the explosion.

On account of the shutting down of mills in Lewiston, Me., recently, there was considerable distress among the discharged operatives. The overseers of the poor reported that applications for assistance had

Six members of the Salvation Army were nance. They were released a few days ago under a decision of Judge Kennedy that their conviction was illegal. The Common Council passed a new ordinance meeting ulation to be 88,000. The funded debt has nance. They were released a few days ago thieves and recover the money.

the Judge's ruling. THE Coroner at Philadelphia, Pa., lately investigated the death of two boys, John Baker and James Clayton. It was known \$7,000,000. that Clayton was often seen at night standing under a gaslight reading some thrilling novel to Baker, and that Clayton, after trying his pistol, said that he was going to shoot some one, and that when he shot he would shoot to kill. The jury gave a verdict of murder in Clayton's case, and found that Baker came to his death from a gunshot wound at the hands of Clayton.

A LARGE collection of paintings recently sent from New York to a Paris dealer, as works of the masters, were declared imita-

Social circles of Huntington, Pa., were greatly agitated recently over the elopement of Charles B. Monroe, a prominent society young man, with Mrs. Julia A. Mc-Gowen, of the neighboring town of Maple-

THE Vermont Legislature lately appropriated \$5,000 for the State exhibit at the | cident could not be placed. coming World's Exposition at New Or-

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, once a celebrated tenor. died at the Everett House, New York, on October 30, from internal hemorrhage. He was not anticipated. He was without rel- pursuit. atives in America.

GENERAL FITZ JOHN PORTER Was not York City in place of the late Sidney P. Nichols.

A collision recently occurred on the Wabash Railroad near Taylorville, Ill., caused by the breaking of a coupling pin. Forty-five persons were injured seriously, but none fatally.

WILBUR F. STOREY, the well-known editor of the Chicago Times, died at his home in Chicago on October 27th. He had been gradually failing for some weeks and was declared an imbecile by a Chicago court some weeks ago. Mr. Storey had been suffering from a stroke of paralysis, which came upon him a few years ago while traveling in Europe. He died very quietly.

MRS, ELMIRA SESSLER, of Dayton, O. was recently burned to death in her own kitchen in less than ten minutes. Her clothing caught fire from the coals in front of the stove and was found to be in a blaze as she passed through the door. She became speechless with fright and died at once.

DURING a recent disturbance at Napoleon, Ind., James Newman, one of the quarrelers, shot and killed William Clen, an innocent by-stander.

Home Mission Society, which recently met at Cleveland, O., was occupied by the wife of ex-President Haves.

A LARGE brick building in Chicago, at the Southeast corner of LaSelle and Michigan streets, recently burned. The building was occupied by Fisher's Cigar Box Factory, the Campbell Printing Press Company and by a Barbed Wire Company. One side of the river, opposite Madison, Ind., man was killed by jumping, and twe others lately. The boat was owned by Walter

were smothered on the stairs. The factory and Joseph C. Abbot, and valued at \$6,000; the greatest difficulty. In the highest known. and insurance were: Building, loss, \$65,- hurt. 000; insurance, \$39,000; Campbell Printing | James Hamblin, an old and well-known

crew of thirty-eight, was believed to be by others. lost with all on board. This steamer was a Mexican coaster of seven hundred tons, owned by Don Joaquin Redo. Insured in Cape St. Lucas were destroyed and a great | blast. number of cattle were killed. Nine Mexi-

those parts. GEORGE SUDENJA, a voung German emand drawn up to the shafting. Nearly every bone in his body was broken.

A PARTY of white men near Portland, Ore., recently murdered two Indians by stroyed. crawling up to their camp and shooting them. It caused great excitement.

YELLOW fever lately broke out on the west coast of Mexico in a most malignant form. The City of Colima, 1,450 the city of Manzanillo.

swindling Rev. Dr. Rexford, Rev. Mr. A. a reign of terror over the whole district. Atterbury and others, at Detroit, Mich., recently attempted suicide by hanging himself in his cell. He was cut down and arrested for attempting his life.

A bold robbery was committed recently near Brooksville, Ind. An old man by the discussing the question of her claims in name of Crane, a bachelor, lived alone. Three men entered his house, knocked him envoys say that they will withdraw from down with a fire shovel and tied him. They | that body. then went through the house and secured increased rapidly. Forty persons left for about \$500. The thieves searched through sent to the penitentiary from Syracuse, N. old man managed to cut his bonds and give lassoed by his companions and dragged Y., recently, for violation of a city ordi- the alarm, but too late to capture the

been wiped out, and assessed property has increased 50 per cent over last year. The export of minerals for the fiscal year was

EMIL LINDSTROM, a boy of Keokuk, Ia., was out playing with Eddie Lardon, a few days ago. The two went to shoot some chickens with a revolver, when Eddie was shot and died from loss of blood before he Shore Railroad, was fined \$800 or two could get home. It could not be found out companion's carelessness.

A BOMB recently exploded accidentally

Democratic club. A Union Pacific engine at Omaha was recently engaged in pushing six empty jail, and is believed to be insane. cars, when it left an open switch in the yards and plunged down a high embank- by burglars. T. W. McLelland, a wealthy ment into the river. Both engineer and fireman were kiled, the former outright and at his residence and was seriously wounded. the latter scalded to death after an hour's excruciating agony, while pinned under

Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, near Socorro, some person shouted fire. The whole au-N. M., was recently fired into by a band of masked men. One woman was killed, and a rush to the several exits. The great mass the train was wild with excitement. The of people in the pit rushing therefrom met had been ailing for some time, but his death | Sheriff and a posse of fifty men started in a crushing crowd pouring down from the

Ill., recently took his gun and went to the long ago appointed Police Commissioner of timber near the house to kill a coon. Alit- which could not then be answered. tle while after he was heard calling for The mass of panic stricken and struggling help, and was found lying on the ground with his jaw broken and his left leg fractured between the knee and thigh. He had but the appeals were unheeded. The evidently climbed the tree to knock the crazed crowd-frantically passed toward coon from the limb, and had fallen about the outlets, trampling down and

> BOB WILLIAMS, alias Blinkey Bob and half a dozen other names, who was arrested cleared the corpses were found on the in St. Louis last June for the murder of Charles Dyes, was recently convicted of the charge at New Orleans.

> FRED. W. DUVERNOIS, a private banker of Detroit, Mich., turned up missing a few days ago. It was said that he owed unfortunate depositors more than \$30,000. He was the agent of nine insurance companies, ever witnessed in that vicinity. The cirto whom he was indebted \$15,000.

News recently came to Galveston, Tex., that the schooner Lucy, loaded with 330 tons of coal, in tow of the steamship Raleigh, from New Orleans, was lost, with three of her crew, off the Sabine pass. The Raleigh was the ship which brought the tidings of the disaster.

THE ninth annual meeting of the Ameri can Academy of Medicine began a few days THE President's chair of the Woman's ago in Hopkins' Hall, John Hopkins' University, Baltimore. Several valuable papers were read. One of the objects of the association was stated to be to encourage young men to pursue regular courses of study in classical and scientific institutions before entering upon the study of medicine. THE steam ferryboat Joseph C. Abbot burned to the water's edge on the Kentucky

girls on the upper floors escaped with uninsured. The origin of the fire was un-

story was a chewing gum factory at which a number of girls worked. Eighteen at Weatherford, Tex. Four tramps took young girls from this story, panic stricken, possessien of a freight car destined for Incame down pell mell, and when within diana. A man called "Old Black Sam," twenty-five feet of the ground the last switchman, and Glen White, another emeight jumped to the pavement, falling in a ploye, happened to come upon the gang, confused heap. Miraculously none were when a skirmish took place and resulted in seriously injured except three, who received painful cuts and bruises. The losses to the teeth with knives. No one was fatally

Press Company, loss, \$15,000; insurance, surveyor at Shelbyville, Ky., recently died. \$10,000; Schnabel & Co., barbed wire, loss, A PRISONER perished in the burning jail \$30,000; insurance, \$10,000; Fisher & Co., at Edgerton, Miss., a few days ago. It was cigar boxes, loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$10,000. supposed that he himself fired the building. The steamer Newburn, which arrived at | W. N. Mott, who was recently convicted San Francisco, from Guyamas, lately, of embezzlement of mail matter, at San brought news of disastrous storms on the Antonio, Tex., arose and bitterly denounced coast of lower California. The steamer the court and officials, and proclaimed him-Estado de Sonora, which Mazatlan Sep- self an innocent man. He said he was tember 29, with nineteen passengers and a prosecuted because his place was wanted

#### GENERAL.

RECENTLY six men were killed by a falling San Francisco for \$70,000. The American rock on McLeod's contract at Red Sucker steamer Dora was also believed to be lost. Cave, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Another storm occurred October 7, and A short distance east of the same place continued three days. Twenty houses on three men were also killed by a premature

A CIRCULAR was recently sent to the can coasters were lost. Each had from Governors of each of the States and Territhree to five persons on board. All per- tories in the Union requesting them to apished except one sailor and one boy. The point one delegate-at-large to the National storm was the most violent ever seen in Cattlemen's Convention to be held in St. Louis November 17th.

Considerable railway property belongployed in the Ferminich Starch Works at ing to the Grand Trunk Railway at Lind-Peoria, Ill., met a horrible death a few days say, Ont., was destroyed by fire a few days ago by being caught by a revolving wheel ago. The freight house and shed known as the Whitby & Port Perry storehouse, and occupied by the well-known commission firm, W. D. Matthews & Co., was de-

> THE J. W. Ranken Company, a large London firm of East India merchants, went under because of the Chinese war.

News was lately received by boat that roughs and whisky sellers were in practical feet above the sea level, was attacked, also the city of Manzanillo.

possession of Michipicotop, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The detachment Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, of police sent from Toronto was too small who was lately under arrest, charged with to cope with the desperadoes, who kept up

THE Governments of Spain and Portugal lately combined to oppose the right of the Berlin Conference to deal with the territorial claims of Portugal in the lower Congo country. Should the conference persist in

DR. CARVER's recent visit with a com pany of cowboys to Hamilton, Ont., set all ! the house, but without finding \$1,000 more, the small boys to lassoing. The result was which was stored away in an old boot. The that a small boy named John Cary was along the ground some distance, receiving such injuries that he died soon after.

claimant told a large and enthusiastic audience that his persection by the Government arose from the fact that Gladstone's daughter had married into the Tichborne family. A resolution was passed by the meeting affirming the claimant's rights.

### THE LATEST.

M. SENECHAL. President of the North years' imprisonment in Montreal, recently whether he was killed by his own or his for bribery of electors in County Vercherres at the last Provincial election.

BEN HEFFNER, a farmer living near at Peoria, Ill., killing two members of a Westminster, O., lately shot his wife and tried to kill his son, daughter and daughter-in-law. He was put in the Cincinnati

citizen, had an encounter with two of them Two arrests were made.

A SERIOUS panic occurred a few days ago the wheels. The responsibility for the ac- at the Star Theater, Glasgow. The performance had proceeded without interrup-A PASSENGER train on the Atchison, tion until shortly after nine o'clock when dience instantly rose to their feet and made gallery. The fearful and fatal block CHARLES NEAL, a young man of Huey, was followed by wild shrieks of agony and despairing cries for help, humanity were appealed to by officers of the theater and by the police to hold back, over the weaker ones, until the street was reached. When the theater was finally stairs leading from the gallery and twelve persons were so seriously wounded that they could not live long. The house had been condemned as unsafe for rapid exit. Considerable excitement was recently

caused at Winnipeg, Man., over the flogging of a prisoner, said to be the first flogging cumstances show it to have been a very brutal case. John McCormick, who came Manitobato from Fargo some ago, was convicted of larceny and sentenced eight months' imprisonment. While working about the jail he bolted, but was recaptured in half an hour. Attorney-General Miller ordered two dozen lashes, twelve of which were given before all the prisoners in the jail-yard. A cato'-nine tails was used. McCormick was stripped to the buff. Snow was decending heavily. His back was fearfully lacerated and salt water was then applied, Miller was denounced on all hands for barbarity.

THE Savannah, Ga., through freight train on the Central Road, lately collided with a way freight on Sand Hill bridge, and killed Phil Young, train hand, and seriously wounded two others, and also smashed two engines and demolished fifty Griswold, Woody.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

School Statistics. The forthcoming report of the State Su-crintendent of Public Instruction will prove a valuable work, showing interesting istics as to the growth of Kansas schools, the increase in number of school children and in the value of school property. The table of school children, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, shows that Leavenworth County has lost the first place, giving way to Shawnee. The following list of the sixteen leading counties shows the

caool population for ne increase for one		and 188	4, with
COUNTIES.	1883.	1884.	Gain.
hawnee	11,792	12,814	1.02
eavenworth	12,228	12,341	11
abette	9,200	. 10,189	98
gandotte	8,957	. 9,269	31
tenison		no rep't	
berokee	8,946	9,237	27
umner	7,631	9,146	1,51
ourbon	8,567	9,133	55
ontgomery	8,110	8,963	85
rawford	8,072	8.874	80
ouglas	8,202	8,557	24
utler	7.240	8,272	1.03
sage	7.886	8,214	32
yon	7,117	7,604	51
ranklin	6,555	7,278	72
edgwick		no rep't	

There are but two counties in the State showing a loss, both in the Northwest

It is stated that the Leavenworth authorities recently sent to Kansas City a Mrs. McMichaels, afflicted with a mild form of insanity. The reason assigned by the Leavenworth authorities was that there was a Woman's Home in Kansas City, where she could be properly cared for, and there was none in Leavenworth. She was promptly returned. Mrs. McMichaels is described as a respectable looking lady of about forty years of age, and has seven children, scattered, she says, in every part of the civilized world. Family troubles, essisted by physical causes have brought assisted by physical causes, have brought her to her present condition.

THE State Teachers' Association will meet in the Senate Chamber at Topeka on December 29, and continues in session' several

A CASE of kidnaping is reported from Atchison. William F. Drenner married a very pretty Doniphan County girl some years ago, by whom he had one child. He became reckless and lazy. She was compelled to work out for a living, hiring as a nurse. Drenner appeared some days ago and began a search for his wife and child. He located them, and entered the premises where his wife lived and took the child from the arms of a nurse. He made off and crossed to an island in the middle of the Missouri River, where he compelled a boatman to row him to the Missouri shore. The boatman reported the child as badly cut and bruised, it being but eighteen months old. Officers went in pursuit. The wife had commenced divorce proceedings and sues for possession of the child.

Af North Topeka the other morning G. M. Schwartz, a well-known barber, was found dead, When discovered his body stood on its head in the area of a cellar window at the north side of his shop. The day Where the other \$625 went to is one of the

strange features about the affair. AT the coming session of the State Teach-State Superintendent Speer and the Execu-Committee promise several new and pleasing features. The list of invitations of the Committee on Papers and Addresses includes Dr. Harris, of Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. S. S. Laws, Chancellor of the Missouri State University; President A. R. Taylor, of Emporia; Prof. J. H. Canfield, and Prof. Mc-Donald, Jr., of the State University, and other prominent teachers. Full stenographic reports of the debates of the Association will be provided for and the volume of proceedings will contain not only all the papers and evening lectures, but also the debates, thus offering a valuable and permanent record of the doings of the Association.

THE Kirkbride Vehicle Wheel Company, of Wyandotte, recently, filed its charter tion is for the purpose of manufacturing the Kirkbride wheel for vehicles, agricultural instruments, and all kinds of The capital stock has been placed at \$30,000.

An important change has been made in the German Bank of Leavenworth, Matt Ryan being elected President, vice A. G. Campbell, resigned. This was deemed best on account of a failure of a bank in Colorado, in which Mr. Campbell was interested. This created distrust, and Campbell resigned.

WILLIS CONVERS, of Wyandotte, a conductor on the road, has been appointed Superintendent of the Kaw Valley Division, Union Pacific Road, F. O. Brinkerhoff, for merly a conductor, being made Superintendent of the whole Kansas Pacific line. These ppointments grew out of the promotion of T. Smith to be General Superintendent of the Union Pacific system.

C. H. RICHARDSON, the young man knocked down and robbed in Topeka some weeks ago, died a few days since from injuries then received. Deceased was a clerk in the Auditor's office of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road. His wife died two years ago, and a six-year-old son is left without a relative in America.

AT Topeka, the other day, W. P. Brooks manager of the Consolidated Tank Line. was overcome with oil-damp, while inspecting one of the tanks, and had a narrow es-

A WYANDOTTE teamster was recently badly injured by a pile of lumber falling on

It is stated that charges have been preferred by the General of the Army against Captain Olmstead, Ninth Cavalry, for neget of Duty, in not taking a proof of inventory of public property while regimental and post quartermaster at Fort Riley, in consequence of which a considerable amount property was lost to the Government. The former quartermaster sergeant of the regiment, Williams, who deserted last spring, is said to have made away with it.

THE following patents were recently is sued to Kansas inventors: Self-lubricating bearing, Henry Still, Beloit; fire escape, S. A. Price, Eureka; potato planter, T. J. and M. F. Ingels, Atchison; wheel harrow, J. H. Hisey, Emporia; hay racket, Robert

#### BURNED AT SEA.

NEW YORK, November 1.-The German

A German Ship Burned at Sea, But all the Passengers Saved.

steamer Rhein, which arrived here yesterday from Bremen, reports that October 24 at nine o'clock in the evening in latitude forty-nine degrees, thirty-eight minutes; longitude thirty-seven degrees, forty-one minutes, she fell in with the Dutch steamer Maasdam, from Rotterdam for New York, which was all ablaze. The Rhein took from her boats passengers and crew, numbering one hundred and eighty-six, in all, and brought them to this port. The Maasdam carried a miscellaneous cargo consigned to New York. The vessel was valued at \$200,000. It was about nine p. m. when the Maasdam was first seen on fire. The boats of the steamship were picked up one by one as the Rhein approached. W. H. Vandentoon, agent of the steamship company, says, that the Rhein with Captain Vanderzel of the Maasdam, and her passengers and crew will arrive at Hoboken at three o'clock in the morning. Captain Vanderzel, of the steamship Maasdam, burned at sea, makes the following statement: Left Rotterdam October 18, with eight cabin and 133 steerage passengers and a crew of forty-five men. All went well until the 23d, when we encountered a violent gale, during we encountered a violent gale, during which petrolrum tank commenced leaking. The next day at two p. m. one of the crew, on looking for the leak, placed a lighted lamp near the tank, which exploded with a loud report, the contents taking fire and putting the ship in a blaze. Every effort to control the fire was useless, so at four p. m., I ordered all hands into the boats. We remained then in the vicinity of the burning yessel until 9 p. m.; when all hands were ing vessel until 9 p. m., when all hands were rescued by the Rhein. Not one of the pasassav offices. sengers or crew was lost or injured in the slightest manner. When picked up a month.

we were in latitude forty-nine degrees forty-five minutes, longitude twentyseven degrees forty-one minutes. Neither passengers nor crew saved any of their effects whatever. The steamship Rhein arrived at her dock soon after three o'clock, with all the passengers and crew of the steamer Maasdam. Hundreds of relatives and friends of the lost ship's crew and passengers awaited them. Captain H. C. Vanderzee of the ill-fated vessel said to a reporter: "We had eight cabin and one hundred and thirty-three steerage passengers" and a crew of forty-five men. For several days prior to October 24, complaints had been made to me that the oil tank, situated under the bridge on the upper deck, was leaking. That day one of my seamen went with a light to make an examination and a moment afterward an explosion was heard and the sailor with burned face and beard rushed back on deck crying "fire." We put into use all our appliances for extinguishing the flames, but they gained headway. Then we took to the boats. We could save nothing of the cargo or private property. Only the very clothes we stood in could we take away with us. There was a heavy sea running at the time. The pass, engers created little no confusion. I think engers created little no confusion. they were too much frightened, and justly so, to do anything but obey orders. The Rhein picked us up soon after nine o'clock.

THE SURGEONS STATEMENT. Dr. T. T. Smith, surgeon of the steamer Maasdam, was graduated from Ann Arbor, Mich., University in 1882. His first voyage was in the steamship Reliance, which was wrecked a few months ago. He and all others on board agree with the Captain's story. Dr. Smith said three of the engineers were severely burned by the fire, but would come around all right. "There were thirty-five persons in each boat," said Dr. Smith. "We remained near the burning ship, ing some vessel would see the light and come to our rescue. The flames burst from the ship aft at first. The masts all fell. The conflagration was a grand sight, but not appre-ciated at the time. I could not save even my instruments. There was something ludicrous even in our dilemma. We had a pair of lovers in our boat, and the man could not be induced, or the girl would not permit him to take his arm from her waist to take his turn at the oar." Heinrich Wolff, a passenger said: "The officers and crew did all they could to save the vessel and us. The steamer pumps could not be gotten at on account of the heat. When the Rhein picked us up, our boats were being tossed about at a rate and were half filled with water." Bruns Peterman, first officer of the Rhein, was the first man to spy what he thought to be a fire away in the distance, and climbed to the top of the masthead to make it out. It seemed to be a steamship on fire abo twelve miles to southward. The Rhein was promptly headed for the light, took about an hour to get to it. The flames lit up the sea for five miles around. The lights in the boats were soon seen, and as the boats got alongside ropes were let down and people hauled on board. The women and children had to be taken up in baskets. "The sea was very rough," said Mr. Peterman, "and a severe storm came up at midnight. Had we two bours later in getting to the burning ship, not a soul of Maasdam's passengers or crew would have been saved.

### England.

London, October 31.—In the House of Commons yesterday Gladstone said the advance of Khartoum would have been made earlier had it been possible. A motion granting preceduce over all other business to the Franchise bill was adopted without debate. Lord Randolph Churchili moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. This censures Cham-berlain, President of the Board of Trade, for inciting, by his speeches, interference with the freedom of political discussion, justifying riot and disorders. making the motion Lord Randolph charged Chamberlain with a moral and direct complicity in the recent Aston riots, which made things uncomfortable for his Lordship. Chamberlain said he did not believe the stories that the Liberals had hired roughs to stop Conservative meetings at Birmingham. He (Chambarlam) could not have prevented the counter demonstra-tions, and would not if he could. Se deeply regretted the annoyance suffered by Sir Stafford Northcote, who was a general opponent, and promised him if he visited Bir mingham again he would have a respectful

#### MINT DROPS.

Facts and Figures Compiled from the An-nual Report of the Director of the Mint-Our Annual Coinage and Production of the Precious Metals—The Specie Wealth to Sight-What Other Countries are Doing in the Same Direction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28. The Director of the Mint in his annual eport for the last fiscal year, says:

The deposits of gold during the year amounted to 46,326,679, of which \$29,-000,000 were of domestic production. The silver purchased for coinage and deposited for bars amounted at its coining value to \$36,520,290, of which more than \$31,000,000 were of domestic production. The total value of gold and silver deposited and purchased, including re-deposits, was \$87,955,155, being about the same as during the previous year. The coinage amounted to \$57,880,921, of which \$27,932,824 were gold, \$28,773,387 silver, the latter, except about \$673,000, in silver dollars, and \$1,174,909 of minor coins. The coinage of gold was about \$8,000,000 less than during the previous

In addition to the coinage executed for the Government, \$1,000,000 in silver were struck at the San Francisco Mint for the Hawaiian Government.

Besides the manufacture of coin, gold bars of the value of \$23,875,586, and silver bars of the value of \$7,639,724, were prepared at the mints and assay offices, Gold bars were paid out in exchange for Gold bars were paid out in exchange for gold coin during the year under the provisions of the act of May 26, 1832, to the value of \$25,800,000. One excess of 13,000,000 ounces of bullon, containing \$25,000,000 worth of gold, and more than \$13,500,000 worth of silver, were refined at the refineries connected with the mints and New York assay offices.

The purchases of silver bullion during the year averaged about \$2,000,000 worth

The number of silver dollars distributed during the year exceeded \$17,000,000. It is estimated that the total amount in active circulation on the 1st of October, 1884, exceeded \$4,000,000, being an increase of \$5,000,000 over the preceding

year. The Director estimates the production of the mines of the United States for the calendar year 1884 at: Gold, \$29,000,000, and silver, \$45,000,000, which is about \$1,000,000 less in gold and not quite \$20,000,000 more in silver than during the previous year. Persons and firms engaged in the manufacture and repair of articles of ornamentation in the United States, it is estimated, consumed during the year \$20,000,000 worth of precious

The Director estimates the amount of coin in the country on October 1st, 1884, to have been: Gold, \$557,000,000, silver, \$257,000,000; a total amount of \$814,000,000. The total amount of specie and paper of all kinds used as money in the United States on the first of October, 1884, the Director estimes at \$1,800,000,000, being an increase of more than \$75, 000,000 compared with the amount which was in the country at the same date of the previous year. Of this amount \$502,000 was in the Treasury and \$1,304,-000,000 in banks and in general circulation. Deducting the amount held by National Banks leaves about \$1,094,000. 000 in the hands of the general public

and in banks other than National. The production of the precious metals in twenty-one countries, appears to have been for the calendar year 1883, about \$94,000,000 of gold and about \$114,000,-000 c. silver—\$4,000,000 less in gold, and a like amount greater in silver than was reported for the previous year. The coinage for 1883 in twenty of the principle countries of the world, amounted to more than \$101,000,000 in gold and \$112,-000,000 in silver. Of the silver coinage nearly one-fourth was executed in United States, and two-fifths by Mexico and India. In the coinage of gold, the United States still stands first, Germany following with a coinage of \$21,000,000; tralia \$16,000,000, and Russia \$12,000,-

After deducting the specie held in the banks and National Treasuries, the pa-per and specie in active circulation among the people of thirty-nine principal countries of the world during year is shown to have amounted to more than \$8,000,000,000.

### THE NATION'S WARD.

Items From the Annual Report of Indian Commissioner Price—Two Cents a Day to Clothe and Feed the Indians. WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28.

Commissioner Price, in his annual report, says that the appropriation made last year, after deducting transportation. etc., left only \$7 per capital to clothe and feed the Indians,, or a fraction less han two cents per day. The Commis sioner states very emphatically that this amount is inadequate. Respecting the Court of Offenses, established last year, the Commissioner says: .

the Commissioner says:

At every agency where the court has been established, it has been well received, and the decisions of the judges respectfully acquiesced in, and quietly and peaceably enforced. At some of the agencies this court has been instrumental in abolishing many of the most barbarous and pernicious customs that have existed among the Indians from time immemorial; and if properly encouraged, and the Indians are made to believe that the Government is honest in its endeavors to promote their welfare, and intellectual and moral advancement, I believe that in a few years polygamy and the heathenish customs of the sun dance, scalp dance, and war dance will be entirely abolished.

The report refers briefly to the fact that the Indians are taking advantage of the law allowing them to make home-stead entries and secure land by alfotment, and says that the total Indian population is 263,749; that of the \$5,563,104 appropriated for the Indian office, a balauce of \$366,885 is unexpended; that the results attained in Indian education are regarded as entirely satisfactory, there being a considerably increased attendance at all schools, especially at the

boarding schools. The report shows that the death rate increased over the previous year, which is attributed to the severe winter.

The Commissioner recommends a priations so as to allow the Department discretion in their disbursement,

### Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

PATIENT WITH THE LIVING.

Bweet friend, when thou and 1 are gone Beyond earth's weary labor, When small shall be our need of grace From comrade or from neighbuc, Passed all the strife, the toil, the care, And done with all the sighing. What tender truth shall we have gained Alas, by simply dying?

The lips too chary of their praise
Will tell our merits over,
And eyes too swift our faults to see
Shall no defect discover.
Then hands that would not lift a stone,
Where stones were thick to cumber
Our steep hill-path, will scatter flowers
Above our pillowed slumber.

Sweet friend, perchance both thou and I,
Ere love is past forgiving.
Should take the earnest lesson home—
Be patient with the living;
To-day's repressed rebuke may save
Our blinding tears to-morrow;
Then patience—e'en when keenest edge
May whet a nameless sorrow.

'Tis easy to be gentle when
Death's silence shames our clamor,
And easy to discern the best
Through memory's mystic glamour,
But wise it were for thee and me,
Ere love is past forgiving,
To take the tender lesson home—
Be patient with the living.
--Margaret Sangster, in Good Cheer.

#### WAS IT CHANCE OR DESTINY?

She was an under-teacher in a small Protestant Parisian pensionnat. That hands and feet were duly plunged into the icy-cold water in the corridor where the north wind blew in gusts through the loose windows. For breakfast she ate the watery soup thickened with large pieces of bread and cabbage, or made pastry with lentils; after which she sat and shivered all the morning in the school-room, heated by a small iron basket of coals set in the wide chimney; the lunch of cold meat sliced once with potatoes or beans with red wine, made pale with water, over, she went into the garden and in summer sat and mended the children's clothes. In winter she walked the entire hour to keep from freezing. At the six o'clock dinner she was always asked o'clock bedtime, she was first overseemit to from Madame from the time she Madame could never quite pardon, nor the independence and spirit she had guarded during the two years this painful existence had lasted.

position and wealth in Scotland, and and explained to the two men that the when her father and mother died, the little Lucy was placed at one of the friends at the fete, and that he commituntil it was discovered the money had ing to them. If any evil befell her they fore I feel I can stay no longer," she all gone through mismanagement; and the only way her guardian could think gation; and giving some additional orto dispose of her, was to send her to ders to his man, he bade her goodwithout money?—for you Paris with the few hundred pounds night and went away. left, to perfect her French, in order that she might become a governess. At seventeen the money was all gone, door, resolved to go back to the school her guardian dead, and, having no friends, she could do nothing better than become the under-teacher.

It is surprising enough also to be a flight of fiction, that at nineteen her blue eyes were bright, her slender figure straight and her step light. She certain quiet dignity come to her partly from her ancestors, partly through her innate superiority. The vivacity natural to youth, of course, was wanting, nor could the most exacting critic demand it here to complete the picture of a beautiful character.

Such was Mademoiselle Lucette. when one day in vacation, she received an invitation from a Scotch lady and gentleman who were in Paris for a few days, to go with them to the Fete des trouble," said h Loges, in the forest of St. Germain.

They, themselves, would continue their route on to Rouen, but a Francisco of St. Germain. route on to Rouen, but a French lady to be of the party, would return to Paris with her.

"at ten o'clock the gate is locked and

before ten she thought, at she flew

En route the party divided, Lucette, with a bang. at the request of the French lady, stopped with her at Reuil to visit Mal-friend at the end of the street, who maison, while her friends went on to St. | took her to have some coffee; after Germain, and this change in their plans, which they sat down in the nearest

slight as it was, turned the whole cur-rent of her life. A rendezvous had For a long time nothing presented itbeen agreed upon at the Chateau of St. | self. Germain, but when they arrived, their friends were nowhere to be found in or to our chateau on the Lahn-there the crowd, so all they could do was to get into a van and drive through the but how explain your position? What forest to the fete, where, among the I can do for you, mademoiselle, will, I thickest of the trees, booths covered fear, only compromise you more and with green boughs were full of small more. You see I am the second son, menageries—acrobats, giants and all Max von Steinfels, and am betrothed to the rest of the accessories to such an my cousin, whom I am to marry as assemblage; large crowds were collected | soon as my medical studies are over at where fried potatoes and fritters in greasy cornucopias were being eaten thing of yourself. It is not necessary from the frying-pan, for this was the principal object of the fete, to eat the fried potatoes, so dear to the Parisian palate, in the forest. When night came knew of herself, of course Max's interpended in strings between the trees and time. At last he straightened up.

festooned around their trunks. the novel picture when a wave of people pressed Jesuit seminary on the La-swept by and separated her from her chersee in the Eifel Mountains, and old find her and lost half an hour in the family forever almost, are taking care of messenger had brought in the night

dled into a corner to get out of sight soon caught the eye of a young, fair-haired man, pacing up and down, likewise waiting for the train. She scarcely noticed him for he was a gentleman and the porter, and put it upon their honor to help me." and confined his observation to a covert glance. Every time his beat brought last in the coupe and glanced at her vis-a-vis, she only thought: "that is the young man who was in the station,' for in her impatience to get home she the snail pace at which they were advancing. It seemed to her the train crept; then came a long delay in changing cars, after which, at every few put into words means: she slept in a down the street. She shook from fear towers of the immense deserted Elevdormitory with twenty children, the and held to the gate to keep from fall-windows being carefully closed at night-ing. The footsteps were at hand now. church loom up above the trees. Across They were not stopping—how thankful

"They will not let you in, madem-oiselle. Then what will you do?" The sympathetic tone reassured her enough to look at the speaker. It was the young man of the coupe.

"I don't know," she answered "Have you no friends, no place to

"No." A low, prolonged whistle announced

the consternation of the questioner. the fete?"

back to Paris; and then I was with a her silent, gentle guest. lady whom I lost, too, and whose name I do not know.'

The young man thought for a mo twice to the dry, tough meat, but it ment, and then continuing in an underwas well understood she was to detune to himself: "If I would take her From this time on until the nine to a hotel or if I would let her go alone -no, it can not be done." ing the children in the garden and aft- added, aloud: "There is only one thing erwards at their studies in the school- to do, mademoiselle, you must come room. All this can be told, but what with me. I will give my rooms up to can not be told was the worst part of you and go to a hotel. My man, Fritz, of; it seems so natural now to be taking it-the mental torture she had to sub- will see that you are safe from any annoyance; and to-morrow morning at found fault with the children's hair nine o'clock I will be waiting for you in the morning, until bedtime, when at the corner of the block and we will their lack of progress was attributed to go somewhere for something to eat, her want of attention. The truth was, and then you can come back here and she was young and pretty, which make it all right." Though he thought to himself: "If I am not mistaken there is something white at the window,

all existence had lasted.

All the circumstances of her life it on his arm and led her away. were sad enough to seem invented for tiction. Her family had been one of designedly, and sent him for his valet, "Promise me," he said, seizing her best schools in England and kept there | ted the responsibility of her safe keep-

As soon as daylight followed the sleepless night Lucette unlocked the at once and send a grateful note to her deliverer, but the door was guarded on this dress," stopping to scrutinize her the outside by Fritz, who, it seemed, after a night as sentinel, had lost his capacity of speaking French. To her frantic efforts to pass him he replied volubly in German, shaking his head was winsome rather than pretty, with a and gently forcing her back into the room; it was only when the porter came up to say that "Monsieur would like to not need a pair of boots? Don't you? see the lady down stairs," that she was permitted to pass. Notwithstanding the gravity of the position her protector could not help laughing as Lucette explained to him why she had not come sooner. She refused to have any breakfast and insisted on taking leave of him

one friend at least."

And Madame, in fact, only opened the door wide enough to say, through Madame gave a very unwilling con- the crack, that, after last night's prosent. "You know the hours," she said; ceedings, she was surprised she expected to be taken back, since just as can be opened to no one after that she was preparing to let her in, not only she but all the neighborhood, Of course she would be back long aroused by her voice, had seen her walk off with a strange man. She could along the streets to meet her friends at have her clothes when she sent for the station, feeling like a bird escaped them! And the iron face disappeared behind the iron door, which went to

"I could have you go to my parents

on, the coarseness of the scene changed est was doubled, and he lay back on to one of picturesque beauty in the the bench, with his lat drawn down light of myriads of colored lamps sus-

"I have it," he cried, "and it can be Lucette was gazing in wonder upon done. My uncle has bought the sup-At first she bravely tried to Hans and Babette, who have been in the came with the coffee, a note which a pursuit; then, trembling and bewildered, she hunted for a van and was a until something else turns up. I will Lucette, I am on my knees before you, beg.

long time in finding one. When at last write and explain all about it to them, she reached the station the train had and will make up a plausible story by just gone and it would be a whole hour before the next one. She shivered with consternation as her eye fell on the clock and saw it was already past nine and no possibility of getting home bewhich they can account for your presence—for instance: An English family, traveling through Germany, has left their daughter with them for her health which they travel farther. You do not speak German, and will not be asked. speak German and will not be asked The trembling bit of humanity hud- any questions, which will be very con-

The beautiful blue lake of Lach! him near her, and when she was at Who can describe it? The water-lily plants are visible hundreds of feet below its surface; and, set in their lovely green beds of moss and ferns and tangled vines, linking together the dark had no room for other thoughts than firs on the shores, the waters rival in loveliness the heavens' blue. Its weird beauty is enhanced by the legend of how an accursed monastery stood on an island in the middle of the lake long minutes, they stopped at a station. It ago, and one midnight, as the old was simply maddening. Arrived in monks were at their carousals, a vol-the city she had to take her place in cano burst forth near by and sank it in the long procession and wait another the lake, and now, when the winds are termity before she could get through the wicket. At last she was in the erable spirits and the sound of the The people were good and kind to her; empty streets flying toward her distant monastery bell rung in distress, are and thus her existence had been sup-Of course, when she reached heard at midnight on the water over it the lights were out and the gate the spot; and indeed, not far from the locked. She shook it again and again shore, the crater of an extinct volcano, and called "Madame!" in an agony. filled with huge blocks of lava lying Lncette was sent to make a rough could it really be that she would not let her in? Then where would she go? berry bushes, has furnished the roman-before it when she heard Max's voice The thought almost deprived her of tie German imagination the material her senses. Some one, too, was coming for the legend. On one shore the five fall, rising at five o'clock, just saving them all from asphyxiation. In winter she had to see that the chillblained 'They will not let you in, madem
overgrown with vines, and the water's between a precipitious wall of rock, Then a hasty step, and her arm was overgrown with vines, and the water's seized. edge, is the empty Jesuit college, where, winter, Hans and Babettes' presence alone prevent the lonely lake from being an utter solitude.

The witching spirit of the place had gradually crept over Lucette, and You've been suffering! I see that soothed the pain of her unnatural populariny enough. What are you doing sition. While it was still summer she used to sit on the shore where the water rippled among the reeds, and "This is a beautiful story," he broke think, until her poor brain ached, of a choked voice. into thin enough pieces to go all around out in German. "Did you go alone to some way out of it all. When it grew colder, she hovered around Babette, "No; I started with some friends learning to spin, and creeping into the whom I lost and who are not coming old woman's heart, full of sympathy for

Max had made them a flying visit to satisfy himself that everything was oing on right," he said, and one cold November afternoon was back for the second time, surprising Lucette at the spinning-wheel. He came in laughing, saying his responsibilities as guardian were making an old man of him. "In fact, I don't know what I used to think about, Lucette, before I had you to think care of you that-

"But it is not natural," interrupted Lucette, "and I am always trying to plan a way to relieve you of the charge. must be soon.' "Why, what is the matter with the

little hermit? I thought you were contented here now. Is it too lonely? Are you growing tired of Babette?" which looks ominous, but still we can "O, no! I would be happy if it were

right to be here; but it is not, and I

hand, "promise me that you will not go away. I will not let go your hand until vou do.' I can only promise you not to go be

never accepted any from me, and you must need some now. Everybody needs money sometimes. You must other popular fictions for young folks; want clothes, too, for the bundle Fritz got at the school was very small, and appearance, "is not warm enough for this weather. I came almost on purpose to see how you were dressed. ou know," and he broke into a laugh, 'I found myself wondering the other day, in the lecture, when I ought to have been taking my notes, if you did "O, I assure you, no;" and she blushed as she drew her feet as far

under her chair as possible. "That movement looks very suspicious, and I firmly believe you do. So I'll send a pair along with the other things, only I will have to guess at the

"O. please don't!" she pleaded. "I could not accept anything. You have already done more for me than I can ever thank you for: I am more grateful than you can ever know.

"And with that I ought to be con-He arose and ented, I suppose." walked to the window.

"You forget," said Lucette, quietly, what you should remember, that it is your duty not to think of me at all.' "I know what you mean," he answered, impatiently. "You are always reminding me of my cousin; but you would not be so severe if you knew how

she amuses herself in my absence. As he was going away after the hourand-a-half visit, he said, as he took her hand to bid her good-bye: "I was tempted a little while ago to empty the exchequer here. As a reward for not doing it, won't you call me Max-just once before I go?"

Without hesitating she looked up in his face and said "Max." He seized her face in his two hands, stooped and kissed her, and was gone. She was still standing in a kind of

trance when Babette came in. "Babette, I must go away to-morrow. The Herr Baron has left some money with you, which I will take as a loan.

and go. The wise old Babette had passed in and out of the room several times dur-ing the visit. Without understanding the conversation, which was in French, she had nevertheless more than once shaken her head and looked grave.

"And you will do right, dearie. This can be no lasting shelter for you. But where will you go?"

"That must be my own secret, Babette. If you knew you might be obliged to tell, in which case I might as well remain here. If I do not write it will be a sign all is going well."

The next morning, when Babette

ging forgiveness. I have betrayed my trust like a coward. Will you forgive me? I will expect an answer in three days, in Paris. Very soon after, she had started with

Hans for the station at the foot of the mountain and was soon on her way to

On arriving, she went directly to a large depot of antiquities, the daughter of the proprietor of which had been her pupil. She would try to find a position as saleswoman there. To her surprise she was accepted at once, at a salary sufficient to keep body and soul together. That day she found a room on the fifth floor of a shabby house in the neighborhood, bought a spirit lamp to make her codee, and was ready for work the next day. It had been agreed that she should lunch with the family, which repast would answer for her dinner, she resolved, and in the evening she could manage to prepare something over her lamp; and since she would be tired enough to go to bed at once, she would not need any fire.

Two years of loneliness and drudgery had passed-two years of uncomplaining silence. Her capacity, joined to

portable. One day an order came for the copy of a vase in the Cluny Museum, and in the next room. The blood rushed into her head and her knees trembled. The voices came nearer and were in They were not stopping-how thankful she was. Then she heard an "O!"

"I was right, then, not to leave Paris after all, though I have been tempted many times to go to England. Look at me Lucette! You haven't had enough to eat! You've been cold, too!

here? "I am copying this vase for our house," she managed to bring forth, in

"And where is our house?" "In the Boulevard . "So near!-and I've been hunting always in the suburbs. Where do you

"That I can not tell you." "O! I know well, in some miserable garret. You will show me where it is. At once."

"Herr Baron!" "You are mistaken, Lucette. I am only Doctor Max, whose specialty is to treat all cases of poor, unknown young women. They are now all handed over to me, as a matter of course. It is one of the thousand ways I have taken to find you. I must tell you, too, that my cousin is married, and though I am disinherited, at this moment I am the richest fellow in the world: As they started away she put her arm

into his, gently, trustfully. "We have commenced the walk together, Lucette," he said; "it shall only end with one of our lives!"

The answering smile which lit up her pale face came from the joy only those pure hearts can feel which have passed from the shadows into the light .-- Kate Johnston Matson, in Current.

### Flights of Fancy in Millinery.

The novelties in bonnets as seen untrimmed are positively too funny for anything, and the leading shapes look "This is atl folly. Where could you as if they were designed by a crank, go without money?—for you have whose idea was to illustrate in a bonnet his conception of the principal characters in Mother Goose melodies and and what may appear still more absurd is the fact that these shapes are to be covered and trimmed to carry out the illusion, the melody mania having extended to manufactures of fabries and trimmings, as well as to those who form shapes.

The "cow-jumped-over-the-moon" bonnet is perhaps one of the most striking illustrations of this popular

Is it pretty? Yes, beautiful! Imagine a bonnet-shape having rather high crown with brim consisting of two crescents, one on either side, the halfmoon points coming together in center The frame is covof back and front. ered with Kursheedt's all-over embroidered velvet in sky-blue ground, with silver stars over the surface. On the top, slightly on the right side, a silver crescent is secured, while a smoke-colored cow in antique silver is mounted on a pin and is seemingly in the act of jumping over the silver half-moon before it. A cloud-like trimming of silver gauze is intermixed with loops of velvet ribbon, and the face is filled with ruching of silver and white gauze lace, through which silver star-shaped ornaments on flexible stems dance and twinkle like real stars through a passing, snowy cloud.

The flight of fancy caused by seeing 9:30. After an anxious night they prethe "cow-jumped-over-the-moon" bonnet is arrested and the imagination de scends to the earth, earthy, at sight of the Mother Hubbard bonnet, adorned with the metal dog of missing-bone renown in the various attitudes of expectation. The Punch-and-Judy bonnets are others of these queer-shaped creations. One has a hunch-back crown and scoop brim, and another shows a "Fedora" crown with half-scolloped brim, and a still more singular shape reminds one only of "Mephistopheles" in "Faust."—Philadelphia Times.

-An English aeronaut says ballooning has saved his life, and he believes that the pure, unadulterated oxygen which exists about a mile above the surface of the earth would be of immeasurable benefit to invalids if they would make the ascent.

-Colorado. Mitchell County, Texas, offers great inducements to single la-cies. The Clipper tells of a young man who was disgusted to find, on going to call on a young lady, eleven other young men ahead of him in the parlor and two sitting on the fence.

-The following are some of euphon ious names of the sleeping cars on the Canadian Pacific Railroad: Kaministiquia, Qui Appelle, Wanapitae, Nasbonsing, Wabigoon, Kananiskis, Nipis-

## WEDDINGS OF LONG AGO.

The Antics of the Bridesmaids-Some Ob

Importance was formerly attached to the colors which the bride wore on her wedding day. Thus, in an old book, entitled "The Kitchen Comforts of Marriage," a bride and her bridesmaids are represented conversing together respecting the colors to be used for the decoration of the bridal dress. It was finally decided, after various colors had been rejected, "to mingle a gold tissue with grass green," this being considered

symbolical of youthful jollity.

Again, that the office of a bridesmaid was in times past altogether sine qua non may be gathered from the fact that during the period of the wedding festivities, which often extended over a week, the bridesmaids were expected to be in attendance, and to do whatever they could to promote their success.

Then there was the custom of "flinging the stocking," at which the bridesmaids took a prominent lead-a ceremony to which no small importance was attached. It has been made the subject of frequent allusion by our old writers, and one rhyme, describing a wedding, tells us:

But still the stockings are to throw: Some throw too high and some too low, There's none could hit the mark.

Misson further informs us that if the ridegroom's stockings, thrown by one of the bridesmaids, fell upon his head, it was regarded as an omen that she herself would soon be married; and a similar prognostic was taken from the falling of the bride's stocking, thrown by one of the groomsmen. It was the bridesmaid's duty, too, to present the bride with the "benediction posset," called from the words uttered over ita practice thus noticed by Herrick, in his "Hesperides."

What short sweet prayers shall be said, And how the posset shall be made, With cream of lilles, not of kine, And maiden's blush for spiced wine. Suckling thus alludes to the custom:

In came the bridesmaids with the posset, bridegroom eat in spight Once more the bridesmaids were supposed to look after the bride's pecuni-ary interests. Thus, at the church porch, when the bridegroom produced the ring and other articles relating to his marriage, the chief bridesmaid took charge of the "dow-purse," which was publicly given to the bride as an installment of her pin-money. Horace Walpole, writing to Miss Berry in the year 1791, speaks of the dow-purse as a thing of the past, and writes as follows "Our wedding is over very properly, though with little ceremony, and nothing of ancient fashion but two bridesmaids. The endowing purse, I believe, has been left off since broad pieces were

called in and melted down. It has been pointed out, however, that a survival of this usage is preserved in Cumberland. The bridegroom provides himself with gold and crown pieces, and when the service reaches the point, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," he takes the money, hands the clergymen his fee, and pours the rest into a handkerchief which the bridesmaid holds for the bride.

In Scotland, the bridesmaid is popularly known as the "best maid," one of her principal duties was to convey the bride's presents on the wedding to her future home. The first article generally taken into the house was a vessel of salt, a portion of which was sprinkled over the floor as a protection against the "evil eye." She also attended the bride when she called on friends, and gave a personal invitation to her wedding.—T. F. T. Dyer,

#### Cassell's Family Magazine. AN EMPEROR'S CLEMENCY. How Louis Napoleon Rewarded His Cap-

Here is a pleasing incident in the career of Napoleon III. which took place while he was with the camp at Boulogne, in 1854:

On arriving at Boulogne the Emperor commissioned M. Ducos, the Minister of the Marine, to find out if there still existed in that town any of the men who had been concerned in his arrest on the occasion of his ill-fated expedition in 1840. Ducos discovered a sailor who had thrown himself into the sea to seize the Prince, who was trying to swim back to the vessel in which he had come, the aforesaid sailor having clutched the pretender by his hair; then Ducos also discovered the gendarme, then a custom-house officer, who, on the beach, had received the vanquished Prince from the hands of the sailor and had taken him by the collar. These two men were brought to Ducos, who asked them if they were really the persons that had been designated to him. The two poor devils replied, with much hesitation, that it was they who had arrested the Prince, and Ducos ordered them to return the next morning at sented themselves before the Minister exactly at the appointed hour. Ducos conducted them to the Emperor, and the sailor was the first one admitted to the imperial presence. The Emperor, twisting his long mustache, walked quickly up to him and said: "So it was you that in 1840 sprang into the sea and captured me by seizing me by the The Sailor-Your Majesty-I-

hair? The Emperor-Look here was it you? Yes or no?

The sailor (recovering his self-possession)—Well, yes, your Majesty; all the others were firing at you, and you might have been wounded and got drowned, so I jumped into the sea to save your life-it was I who saved your

The Emperor and the Minister had hard work to keep their faces straight and gunflints, by which occupation and while listening to the embellished history of an arrest changed to a rescue.

"Well done, my good fellow," re-plied the Emperor; here is the cross that you won in doing your duty, and here is five hundred francs as a souvenir from me. Next came the gendarme-custom-

house officer, but his imagination was less inventive than that of the sailor. and suggested to him no such marvelnesitated some time, then, bravely making up his mind, he replied:

'Yes, sire, it was I. You were break-

ing the laws. I was on duty, and I arested vou.

The Emperor-"And that cross that you wear-who gave it to you?"

The Gendarme—"Sire, it was King Louis Phillippe." The Emperor-"For having arrested

The Gendarme-"I am an old soldier -I had done good service-I but tell the truth, sire, it was on the occasion

of your arrest I received it." The Emperor-"I am sorry for it, because I shall not have the pleasure of giving it to you myself, since you have already got it, but here is the military medal (taking off the one that he wore himself and fastening it to the breast of the gendarme's uniform.) You are a brave soldier.'

And the gendarme received, as the sailor had already done, a gift of five hundred francs .- Paris Cor. Philadelphia Bulletin.

#### MISERS AND THEIR HOARDS. Famous Grubbers of Gold and the Wealth.

They Hid. There is every reason to believe that the hoards of money and other valuables one so often hears of as having been discovered by workmen while engaged in pulling down old houses have been secreted by misers; the result is that, in many cases, property thus found is taken possession of by persons whom the misers never intended to benefit, namely their heirs-at-law and next of kin.

It is pretty certain that misers of both

sexes existed ages ago, as they do in our own day, and the following notes concerning some notable examples of this class of monomaniaes may not be uninteresting. Of these who made it a rule of their lives to "gather gear by every wile," the case of M. Osterwald, who died at Paris in 1791, is remarkable, as showing that the richest man in a city may also be the most miserable one. He was the son of a poor minister, and began life as a clerk in a banking house at Hamburg, where he acquired a small sum, which he augmented by his speculations in business and his economical mode of living; he afterward came to Paris where he accumulated his enormous fortune. He was a bachelor-the expense of a wife and children being in-compatible with his frugal mode of liv-He had for a servant a poor wretch whom he never permitted to enter his apartment; he had always promised that at his death he should be handsomely recompensed, and accordingly he left him a pittance of six months' wages and a suit of clothes, but, as he expressly stated, "not the most new." A few days before his death some of his acquaintances, who saw that he was reduced to the last extremity by want of nourishment, proposed to him to have some soup. "Yes, yes," he replied, "it is easy to talk of soup, but what is to become of the meat?" Thus died one who was reported to be the richest man in Paris, more from the want of proper nourishment than from disease. He is stated to have left to relations, whom he had probably never seen, the sum of three million sterling. Under his bolster was found eight hundred thousand livres in paper money.

The neighborhood where Mary Luhorne died seems to be still famous for its misers. In 1877 there died at Woolwich, England, a Mr. John Clark, aged eighty-six. He is described as having been a man of education, but a very singular character; although reputed as immensely wealthy, he was very miser-ly in his habits, and lived to the last in a squalid hovel in the poorest part of Woolwich; the greater portion life was spent in the accumulation of books, of which he left a large store. It was reported that the front shutters of his house had not been opened for over thirty years; he never took a regular meal, nor did he know the taste of wines or spirits. But, notwithstanding that he lived in such a den and suffered such privations, he reached an octogenarian age, and died worth \$200,000 or

thereabouts. An instance of miserly habits in the great and noble is to be found in the case of that renowned Captain, the Duke of Marlborough, of whom it is chronicled that, when in the last stage of life and very infirm, he would walk from the public room in Bath to his lodgings on a cold, dark night, to save sixpence in chair hire. He died worth \$7,500,000.

It is recorded of Sir James Lowther that, after changing a piece of silver in George's Coffee-house, and paying two-pence for his dish of coffee, he was helped into his chariot (he was then very lame and infirm), and went home. Some time after he returned to the same coffee-house on purpose to acquaint the woman who kept it that she had given him a bad half-penny, and demanded another in exchange for it. Sir James is stated to have then had about \$200,-000 per annum coming in, and was at a loss whom to appoint his heir.

Sir Thomas Colby, an official high in office, shortened his existence by his passion for this world's goods, as appears by the following anecdote: "He rose in the middle of the night, when he was in a very profuse perspiration, and walked downstairs to look for the key of the cellar, which he had inadvertently left on a table in the parlor; he was apprehensive that his servant might seize the key and rob him of a bottle of port wine, instead of which he himself was seized with a chill and died intestate, leaving over \$1,000,000 in the funds. which was shared by five or six day laborers, who were his next of kin. Marvelous good luck for his poor relations!

At Northfleet, England, there died in by a most penurious way of living, he had accumulated a fortune of \$60,000. He lived alone in a large house for several years, no one coming near him but an old woman in the village, who once a day went to make his bed. His death was occasioned by his running a knife into the palm of his hand while opening an oyster.

Some years ago a chiffonnier (or rag and refuse gatherer) died intestate in ous transactions. He stammered and Prance, having literally "scraped" together 400,000 francs, the whole of which went to the heir-at-law. - N. Y.

### Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

#### FARMER GRUDGE.

Did Farmer Grudge was determined to trudge
In the same old way that his father went;
To toil and to slave, to pinch and to save,
Nor to spend on pleasure a single cent.
His tools were few, and so rusty, 100,
For want of the needful drop 67 oil,
That creaky and slow they were forced to go,
And added much to his daily toil.

His crops were scant, for he would not plant Enough to cover his narrow field; But grumbled and growled and always

At harvest over the meager yield.

And from the paltry store on the threshi floor, From gaping mow and neglected bin, Would voices cry as he passed them by: "You can't take out what you don't put in!

Dld Farmer Grudge was a doleful drudge, And in his dwelling and on his land Twas plain to be seen he was shrewd a

And managed all with a miserly hand.
There was little wool, there was little food;
Oh, bare, indeed, was the pantry shelf,
Since he took no heed to another's need,
So he was warmed and well fed himself.

The wife, it is true, would skimp and screw, Piece and patch and some way plan,
As woman will with, amazing skill,
Who is tied for life to a stingy man;
But, oh, how she sighed for the things denied!
The boons and comfort, and larger life
Of which she dreamed, and for which she

But Farmer Grudge not an inch would budge From the path his penurious father trod; But, though very rich, would work in a ditch All day, and at dusk in a corner nod; And his girls and boys, bereft of the joys That others had, were disposed to roam, And to spend, profuse, nor put to uge The lessons they had been taught at home.

when consenting to be Farmer Grudge's

#### DAVID.

#### A Little Queer, but Good Withal-His Many Courtships.

That's David, said Uncle Reuben, as we drove by a cluster of fishermen's shanties, that's him a-setting there, an' he allus sets that way, David does, as ef he was lookin' at suthin' that's comin' in from the sea, when there's nothin' to look at, not even a lobster boov. There ain't nothin' han'some about David but his smile; you'll see it when he looks eve, and teeth as white as a hound's, an' when he looks at you David allus smiles, an' when he does, he smiles all over; now, don't he?-there.

Mornin', David, how-dy?

David's queer; there 's a streak o' queerness in the famerly, an' when it don't crop out in one place 'twill in another. He's straight enough in his head; he's honest, an' tidy, an industrious, an' kindly disposed, an' allers doin' some one a good turn, though he's a trifle near in money matters as the ole man was, an' is allers dodging ques-

Nobody ever got David to say "yes" or "no." Ask him if he got a good catch o'fish to-day, an' he'll say "tollably middlin';" ask him if he's goin' out to his lobster-pots, an' he'll say, "Jest as like as not," ask him if its goin' to be fair weather, an' he'll cast his eye around a while an' then answer "mebcouldn't a fetched a direct answer from never failed thereafter to collect fares in im, not ef it was the dawn o' jedgmen

David was fifty-two years old before he begun to talk o' gettin' married, an' he's made a fool of himself about the women ever since. It broke out all on a sudden two winters ago. He never spoke much with women, an' never visited any, but was allers a trifle shy, hangin' his head in a bashful sort o' way, an' keepin' his words to himself when women folks was around. But he spruced up all to wunst, begun to shave his beard an' go to meetin'.

Then he begun to talk o' gettin' married, an' folks they begun to laugh. He's a likely enough sort o' man, David is, an' he's a nice house where he lives all alone by himself, with his old the best farms in the township, an' quite a piece o' money he's saved up from farmin' an' fishin', an' from what the old man left; but somehow there ain't a woman in the county who'll have David, though he's safe, an' stiddy, an' kindly,

an' all that. He's proposed to a dozen or so of old maids, David has, but they've all gi'n him the mitten. He's shy o' widders an' young girls, David is, an' mebbe that's why he's had such bad luck that's why he's had such bad luck courtin'. Widders, he says, is apt to be contrary an' set in their ways; young girls is too hity-tity an' spend too much on dresses an ribbons, but old maids, he says, is sort o' willin' an' easy to

David might o' married easy as not years ago, for he was as likely a young man as there was in the county, an' his old man's god, an' he never gi'n himself ure. He never did nothin' but figure out the easiest way to get rich, an he had tollabul luck at it. David is a good deal that way himself, an' is anxious to accumulate, but he'd give any woman a good home ef he'd get one to marry

Stinginess come nateral to David, an' he couldn't no more help bein' near than he could change the shape of his nose, which is just like the old man's all 'Twas David's father that an old story's told about. It wa'nt true, but might as well a been. He was so mean, they say, that he didn't feed his children nothin' but potatoes, an' they go! so sick o' potatoes that their mouths wouldn't open to 'em any more. They'd a starved to death but for the old man's holdin' up a piece o' meat an' motionin' with it jest as if he was goin' to feed it to 'em, but when their mouths 'c open he'd shove in a lot of potato instead.

He paid David's mother-she that is livin' still-nine shillin's a week wages after they was married jest the same as before, an' allers docked her when she

went, for she was independent when she was single an' could a' left him, but after they was married she wa'n't.

I never heerd o' her complainin', although she had to put up with a good deal from the old man, an' most people wouldn't a stood it, but she never an' was an awful shock to her nerves. David didn't take on much though.

The old man was a hard master, an' his famerly was his slaves. It was his raspin' way that shattered Woodbury most folks thinks, an' its a wonder to all the neighbors that David an' the old woman stood it as long as they did. He'd one daughter, an' she died after

husban' brought her body to the old family buryin'-ground to find it's restin' place, an' when they come to cover-in' of it there wa'n't no lid to the coffinbox. The old man went to the barn an' pulled out an old hemlock board that had laid there no one knows how long, an' by a little sawin' an' choppin' 'twas made to fit. He charged his sonin-law nineteen cents for that board, the old man did, an' made him pay it too-nineteen cents for the board that covered the coffin of his only daughter. If that ain't pure pusslanimous mean-

ness, I hope I may never see the back o'

my head.

He used to keep a livery-stable,
David's father did, an' made a great
reputation as a horse-doctor. Farmers who came in to town meetin' or to trade used to put up at his stable an' paid him four shillin's for a mess of oats for their horses. A shoe factory down to Beverly failed one summer, an' the assets was sold at public vendoo. Well, the old man, David's father, you know, he bought a wagon-load o' shoepegs for the price of a knittin'-needle, shillin's for the feed.

Naturally the critter wouldn't eat anyman had a sort o' mixture, made o' thistle tops, stewed up, which was war-ranted to restore the appetite of a horse But last winter he had a snubbin' that ranted to restore the appetite of a horse in twenty-four hours. It was harmless aroun' this way. He's got a pleasant stuff, an' never hurt nobody, but it had be never will. Every body in three eye, and teeth as white as a hound's, a great reputation, for the horse that counties knows it, an' a woman must after he'd got a dose or two of it an' had been driven six or eight miles

o' curin' him, an' gave the old man a great reputation as a horse-doctor. He made a mite o' money sellin' his thistle-top stew for four shillin's a bottle, until

He made money that way, too, an' didn't lose but twenty-five cents all the years he was at it. That was the time a stranger had a fit, an' died in the stage before he'd paid his fare. There wa'n't no money an' no marks on him, to tell who he was by, an' the county had to bury him. The Commissioners refused o' David, askin' questions. He's bin a witness in two lawsuits, an' the hull court out of an' it was a least the best parlor." witness in two lawsuits, an' the hull court out of, an' it was a lesson to him, for he

advance. Nothin' but death ever got the start

of David's father. The way he died was awful, an' while David owed the old man nothin' he hadn't paid twice over, he couldn't but feel sorry when they brought the body home. He was so graspin' an' mean there was of 'em gave him a decent

It was down on Turkey-foot Spit that it came about. The old man was haulin' sea-weed for manure, an' suthin' about the gearin' o' the team gave way while he was a-crossin' the beach. was allers timid, but he overdid it this time when he onhitched the team to keep 'em from startin' while he was mother to do the cookin'; besides one of under the wagon. He must 'a been a-tinkerin' as he lay upon his back on the sand, for the reach slipped out, an' fallin' across his stomach, pinned him

down. There's no tellin' what he did, an there's no tellin' what he thought; he night to whom she'd give encouragemust a' yelled, but he was a mile or so ment. from anywhere, an' the breakers were heard forty feet away. There he was, pinned down, dead sot, an' no use a' stirrin' under a load o' sea-weed till the tide come in an' covered him over an' the wagon, too.

team they wandered home, an' didn't show up, David, he an' the neighsun-up the next mornin' before they found him, after the tide went out.

Waal, when the old man was buried, folks was allers forehanded; but the old an' they wa'n't no tears shed except by man was a terror to women, an' David | the old woman mebbe, for she'd sort o' allers lived to home. Money was the got used to him, an' missed him, don't you know, David, he come into the nor his family no comforts an' no pleas- property an' begun to fix up about the place. He raised the old house a story higher and shingled the roof; painted the barn an' fences, an' made everything

as neat and showy as a new harness. Some one asked him what he was doing so much fixing up for, as there was plenty of room in the old house for him an' mother, but David, he sort o' sence then he's never spent a copper on the place, though he's allers kep' it butternuts.

that flat-topped house down the road a Horace's pew, but there wa'nt no wompiece yonder, is David's full brother, an company there, only a young man but he ain't a mite like David. It ain't who looked amazin' like the girl he fair to David to speak on 'em both in kissed the night before. When preachin' the same breath. the old man's cranks and meanness, an' David waited in the entry, an' when he's shattered too, so's 'tain't safe t' Horace's folks come out he was just have him around; leastways I don't about askin' for the woman company, want him near me. He's an odd critter, when the young man stepped up as Woodbury is an' is up to all sorts o' spry as could be, and takin' him by the capers, but there's a good deal of cus- band, he said:

scarin' the women folks, an' most everybody wishes he was somewhere else.

Two years ago he ripped out the hull he chopped up the doors for firewood. murmured, an' when he died she showed genuine sorrow. Mebbe if he'd died in bed she wouldn't a took on so, but the way it was went hard with her, was a min' to; but the trick didn't give been so much cut up by anything afore or been so much c

fire at midnight, an' scared folks most or to stop folks a talkin' about his out o' their wits. Everybody run out to see what the fuss was, an' there sat Woodbury, smokin' his pipe by the roadside, an' askin' each one that came up if he thought it'ld be fair weather winter, I can tell you. she'd been married a year or so. Her

come day time. He's a widower, Woodbury is, an' he an didn't say much to folks about it, has a boy suthin' like twelve years old, but he told his old mother he'd a real-He's a widower, Woodbury is, an' he who's as big a loon as he is, an' goin' to be more so. Las' winter he stripped the boy stark naked—there wa'nt a But he ain't gi'n it up yet, an' you'll rag on him—an' put him in a bar'l o' hear from him in some scrape or 'noth-the strongest brine you ever see.

The boy valled like from when the strongest brine you ever see.

The boy yelled like fury when the sait began to eat into his hide, an' the neighbors all run in to see what Woodbury was up ter, an' 'twas well they did, for he was just a headin' of the bar'l up, an' the boy'd a been dead as a red herrin' in a few minutes. Woodbar when the Seagull foundered a red herrin' in a few minutes. Woodbar when the Seagull foundered a red herrin' in a few minutes. Woodbar when the Seagull foundered a red herrin' in a few minutes. Woodbar when the Seagull foundered a red herrin' a few minutes. Woodbar when the Seagull foundered a red herrin' in a few minutes. Woodbar when the Seagull foundered a red herrin' in a few minutes. Woodbar when the Seagull foundered a red herrin' here a red herrin' in a few minutes. Woodbar when the Seagull foundered a red herrin' here a red herrin' tell he was fifty-two. He's marryin' tell he was fifty-two. The boy yelled like fury when the salt There's plenty o' good in David ef he began to eat into his hide, an' the is near an graspin' an' never thought o' wa'n't no good anyhow, he thought he'd pickle him. But this didn't seem to take with the selectmen, an' they had Woodbury sent up to the county farm where they wa'n't no fear o' runnin' short o' pork. But he come back again this spring, an' has sence been livin' over yonder with the boy, just as if gale was on, shakin' the rocks as the nothin' hadn't happened. People is sort waves struck 'em. The breakers rolled o' skeared of him, as they don't know as high as the biggest barn in the townwhen he's agoin' to break out next.

But David, he ain't a mite like him, as his queerness all runs to gettin mar-The barn was dark, an' no one couldn't tell the oats from shoe-pegs without tastin'. So when a critter was left to fun with David, 'an ain't done nothin' be fed the old man'd give him four but make game of him. He never done quarts o' shoe-pegs, an' charge four any visitin' till two winters ago; so when he came to a house where any women folks was, an' single at that, they knowed he was courtin' an' begun thing, and the farmer he'd worry be-cause he'd lost his appetite. The old to fool with him to wunst. He's had so many setbacks that he's sort o' used

he ain't quite got over, an' I calkerlate a great reputation, for the horse that wouldn't eat the shoe-pegs would be be mighty fond o' gettin' married who hungry enough to eat his own head off will take up with a man that has gone through with what David has.

It all came about in this way. home.

Of course the medicine got the credit

Sabbath day at meetin', last winter,
Horace's wife says to David, says she: "David, we've got some company at our house.

"To be sure," said David. "Woman company," says Horace's wife. "The girls an' boys has got home the shoe-peg business was discovered one day. Then he quit the livery, and took up drivin' stage.

wife. "The girls an' boys has got home from school at Ex'ter, and they've brought a friend with 'em, a schoolma'am. savs she.

"I want ter know," says David. "Yes, an' she's just the match for you," says Horace's wife. "Not too young, nor too old, but just young an' But he won, for jest as he calkilated, old enough, an' they say she's a great the tide turned soon, an' drove the dory ketch where she lives. David," says shorewards, an' when it struck a rock she, "an' if you're still of a mind to he, David, jumped overboard with the to pay his stage fare, though the old marry, you kin come around Saturday baby an's wum to land. It must a been man worried em a good deal about it, night an I'll make you acquainted with three o'clock in the mornin' when we

himself up in his Sunday best, as pretty as a ripe pumpkin, and he moseyed over There's a bles to Horace's house to see the woman doin's, an' it'll come to David, as sure company from Ex'ter. He was intro- as you're born. - William E. Curtis, in duced, an' fer a while all the folks was in the best room with 'em; but bimeby they slipped out one by one, and left David alone with the woman comthat he had but few friends, but what there was of tem gave him a decent and she kinder drawed David out. out, so to speak, an' got him to tellin' about fishin' and farmin and his new house, with aary a woman to put into it. Then David he asked her if there was a good deal of marryin' at Ex'ter. She said there was more or less, and then David inquired why so pretty and likely a woman as she had never got

hitched herself. He was fishin' with a short line, David was, and he didn't waste no time. her; that she'd beaux enough, but she service. In the year 1660 brave Monk hadn't never seen no man until that and his gallant Coldstreamers materially

Then David, he came up to the pint so heavy that he couldn't a' been at once, an' said if that was all that sharp like, and says, says she:

"David, be you jestin'?"
She looked him square in the eyes when she said that, an' David, he stood found the barn, an' when the old man it like a man. He said he was never so dead in earnest in all his life as he was bors, they went to huntin' an' it was at that blessed minute. He said he had a house, new built, an' as good a fishin' boat as there was between Provincetown and Portland, an' 'though he was 'long in years somewhat, he wasn't a drinkin' man, and come of a long-lived family. If she wanted to hitch he did, and the parson couldn't be called too soon for

"I'll marry no man who doesn't git down on his knees an' ask me in the old-fashioned way," said she.

At this David flopped down on his prayer-bones and popped the question.
"Git up, David," says she, takin' him by the hand, "I'll marry no man but

Then the folks was called in, and smiled, as he does, an' said as how it was the first time in his life he'd been David he told 'em as how he and the allowed to du as he was a min' tu, he woman company was goin' to get marthought he'd go the hull figger. But ried, an' they all went to the kitchen an' had some pop-corn an' cider an'

The next day was Sabbath, an' when Woodbury took all was over an' the benediction said,

was sick an' wa'nt able to work. She was his hired help before marryin' him, you know, an' might as we'll a been after so far as betterin' her condition to the description of the meetin' her condition to the description of the meetin' house.

eured David of courtin strangers. The young man was a school-teacher at Ex-Two years ago he ripped out the hull young man was a school-teacher to insides of his house, makin' one room upstairs an' one room down, an' not play it on David as they did. He had surely there must be work to do in Heaven, since work is the best thing on earth work in the best thing on earth work is the best thing on earth work in the best thing on earth work is the best thing on earth work in the best thing on earth work is the best thing on earth work in the best thing on earth work is the best thing on earth work in the best thing on the best thing on earth work in the best thing on the best thing of the best thing of the best thing on the best thing of the best thing. been actin' a woman's part in some theater play at the school, and did it so

him a very good name.

Then again he hauled a lot o' brush n't a stood it; but there wa'n't nothin' sence, an' many folks in his place wouldan' piled it up in the road, an' sot it on he could do to make matters any better, blamed thunderin' foolishness. It aint

David got along pretty middlin' well, izin' sense of his foolishness an' quit runnin after the women for a time.

he was the first man to shove his dory

into the surf an' row to her.
Others went to her, but David went alone an' asked no help. He said there wan't no use o' fillin' the dory with folks if any lives was to be saved.

ship, an' now you could see the Seagull an' now you couldn't. When David got to her she'd been heaved way up on the rocks, was ripped an' split, an' 'twasn't only a matter of a minit or so when she'd keel over. The skipper had got his wife into a beat, with some o' the crew, and the rest of 'em was in another, an' they was just about shovin' off when David he come up. He cast them his painter, an' they was just makin' it fast when the woman she fainted dead away, an' her babe that was in her lap it rolled into the sea.

David grabbed the child before it went under, an' lifted it into the boat, but while these doin's was goin' on he lost his oars, the painter parted, an' a big breaker which broke over the Seagull drove the two boats apart. An' there David was with a child in his arms an' not even a stick to scull with.

Night had come on by that time, an' the little dory was a tossin' like bubbles o' foam. But David, he never lost his grit. He knew if he could keep the dory floatin' the tide 'd drive it in. The waves broke over the boat's sides and time an' again it was on the pint

It was a fight between death an' David, an' he handicapped with that child.

Inter Ocean.

### THE COLDSTREAMS.

## How and When a Famous English Regi-ment Received Its Name.

The Coldstreams were raised in the year 1650, in the little town near Berwick-on-Tweed from whence the regiment takes its name. Their first Colonel was the renowned George Monk, (afterward Duke of Albemarle,) a General in the Parliamentary army and an Admiral of the fleet. It is owing to this latter fact that a small Union Jack is permitted to be borne on the Queen's She tittered an' blushed, an' said she color of the regiment, a proud distinction enjoyed by no other corps in the and his gallant Coldstreamers materially assisted in the happy restoration of the English monarchy, and to perform this patriotic and eminently loyal act they operated to break in on the rest of the Sabbath are still operating, and there are demands for circuses, play grounds and theaters; for base-ball conmarched from Berwick-on-Tweed to stood in the way she'd not die single on his account. Whereupon she spoke up thusiastic greeting from the inhabitants even Spanish bull fights. Do these thusiastic greeting from the inhabitants even Spanish bull fights. Do these accomplished the troops were paraded on Tower Hill for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the King, and among those present were the three gave us Plymouth Rock and refused to noble regiments that form the subject pay a tax on tea? Surely we may of this brief history. Having grounded know that if we sow to the wind we their arms in token of submission to the shall reap the whirlwind. new regime, they were at once com-manded to take them up again as the ety, must have all the things that it First, Second and Third Regiments of claims to be necessary. Our necessities Regiments obeyed, but the Coldstream-ers stood firm, and their muskets re-When a man goes to Europe he does not mained upon the ground. "Why does see the papers for a week; and in some your regiment hesitate," inquired the remarkable cases individuals have suryour majesty," said the stern old soldier, "my Coldstreamers are your majesty's devoted soldiers, but after the tian Sabbath, and in that famous waterbe 'second to none.' Let them take up their arms as my Coldstream Regiment of Foot Ganrds." Monk rode back to bathing or boating is allowed; no car-Woodbury, you know, who lives in David went to meetin' he looked over to King's decision. It had a magical no cars arrive or depart; no mail from the appearance only. Appeareffect. The arms were instantly raised amid frantic cries of "Long live the King!" Since this event the motto of the regiment has been "Nulli Secundus," which is borne in gold letters upon its colors beneath the star and granter of the reveal beauty of the country. Of course the man who in the country. Of course the man who is upon its colors beneath the star and granter of the reveal beauty of the country. Of course the man who is upon its colors beneath the star and granter of the reveal beauty of the country. Of course the man who is upon its colors beneath the star and granter of the reveal beauty of the country. Of course the man who is upon its colors beneath the star and granter of the reveal beauty of the country. Of course the man who is upon its colors beneath the star and granter of the reveal beauty of the country. Of course the man who is upon its colors beneath the star and granter of the reveal beauty of the country. Of course the man who is the country. Of course the man who is the country of the country. Of course the man who is the country of the country. Of course the man who is the country of the country of the country of the country. Of course the man who is the country of the coun upon its colors beneath the star and garter of the royal house. There also appear upon its colors the names of "Lincelles," "Egypt" (with the Sphinx), "Talavera," "Barrosa," "Penninsula," "Waterloo," "Inkerman" and "Sevastopol." In the year 1850 this regiment held its jubilee banquet to commemorate the two hundrenth anni
Long Branch, a few miles away, there is distingt and swearing and fighting. versary of its birth.—London Society. is drinking, and swearing, and fighting, of death.—S. S. Times.

# WORK IN HEAVEN.

Life were but tasteless bread without this leaven—
A draught from some dead river's over-

What is it we look forward to with longing In the hereafter? Couches, banquets, rest? Alt our old pleasures round about us throng-A soft seat for ourselves among the blest? Would these content us now? How then for-

By seraph and by saint God's will is done: There is no Heaven save in the soul's er To do His will, while endless ages run.

Work may be drudgery; it is so only When we leave God out of the task He gives, Or choose our own apart from Him—a lonely Treadmill of selfishness, where no joy lives.

Days we recall of dreariest melanchely,
When we sat thoughtless, folding idle
hands:
But duty roused us from that listless folly,
And life dawned on us in love's dear commands.

"Yet Heaven is love." Aye, but in Heavenly places
Love will mean something more than sitting
still And looking into one another's faces, To say: "I love you," as earth's fond will.

Even here, love wearies of its low expression: It longs to strike some nobler anthem-chord.

The heart is deadened, finds but retrogres-

In iteration of the sweetest word. None asks there; "Am I loved?" His heart's Falls back like dew from all the heavens on Who, laden with God's gifts, moves on ador-

Mate of archangels and of seraphim. Work is the holiest thing in earth or Heaven To lift from souls the sorrow and the curse—
This dear employment must to us be given.
While there is want in God's great universe

And might there come at last a termination Of ills that now bewilder and oppress, Doubtless there would arise some new crea tion
To meet the hunger of our hearts to bless.

No blot of sin might sully those fresh pages. Yet should we feet our souls fledge un-guessed powers. Learning through flight on flight of timeless To love God's last-born worlds as He loved

#### -Lucy Larcom, in Christian Union. THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

Day for Humanity-The Necessity for

Greater Stringency in Its Observance A Sabbath of rest is not, therefore, A Sabbath of rest is not, therefore, money comes to pay expenses. Don merely a Christian's day; it is a day for Quixotte and his faithful Sancho were the country, for humanity, for all class- not half so doughty, belligerent and es and all ages, and to destroy it will be vain as the two valiant knights of the o' swampin', but there was a bait buck-et aboard, an' he bailed the water out with one hand while he held the baby with the other.

es and all ages, and to destroy it will be to tear out the corner-stone of our civ-ilization. But its destruction is abso-with the other.

es and all ages, and to destroy it will be to tear out the corner-stone of our civ-ilization. But its destruction is abso-with the other. stringency and guard with more vigi- Now this is something terrible! These lance its original provision for rest. If two mighty men of war and words are ode, says Horace's while. Not too old, but just young an' old enough, an' they say she's a great the tide turned soon, an' drove the dory she, "an' if you're still of a mind to harry, you kin come around Saturday hight an I'll make you acquainted with baby an' swum to land. It must a been three o'clock in the mornin' when we her, an' you and she kin do some sparkin' in the best parlor."

"I want ter know," says David.
So, on Saturday night, David fixed himself up in his Sunday best, as pretty as a ripe pumpkin, and he moseyed over the desired by the seem of the same himself up in his Sunday best, as pretty as a ripe pumpkin, and he moseyed over the dory in the tide turned soon, an' drove the dory the farmer plows his fields or reaps his grain, his horses and his men must be called from the rest of the Sabbath; if the farmer plows his fields or reaps his grain, his horses and his men must be called from the rest of the Sabbath; if the merchant opens his store or the mechanic his shop, those who buy and those who sell, those who toil at the animal two many the farmer plows his fields or reaps his grain, his horses and his men must be called from the rest of the Sabbath; if the merchant opens his store or the mechanic his shop, those who buy and those who sell, those who sell, those who sell, those who sell, those who buy are to inaugurate the reign of dark-ness, death and long despair. And this war-whoop winds up appropriately with a few words on "the Burial of our liberal dead." These are the sentiment of the farmer plows his fields or reaps his grain, his horses and his men must be called from the rest of the Sabbath; if the farmer plows his fields or reaps his grain, his horses and his men must be called from the rest of the Sabbath; if the merchant opens his store or the mechanic his shop, those who sell, those who sell, those who sell, those who sell ance its original provision for rest. profest and hold back, but if it is not reenforced by those who watch over society from a different standpoint our
Sabbath is doomed. What, with eigarshops, and saloons, and Sunday papers,
and news-stands, and ferries, and street
cars, and steamboats, and railroads, all
running on Sanday, the idea of rest, eyen
in the Christian land, is well nigh
eliminated from the Sabbath. There
are thousands of families who have no are thousands of families who have no more rest on Sunday than on any other day of the week, and who have time only for the drudgery which their circumstances exact. If it be said that these things are works of necessity, and

that a highly civilized community can horsemen we have nothing to fear. It not get on without them, then it is for is another illustration of the Divine dethoughtful citizens to inquire whether it may not be worth while to sacrifice heart there is no God."-N. Y. Observsome of their imaginary necessities in order to preserve an institution so important to the well being of the country. The same causes which have tests, horse races and political meetof the towns and villages through which things make energetic, enlightened, they passed. After the restoration was stalwart citizens? Is this the kind of

Foot Guards. The First and Third are our habits, and our habits change King of General Monk. "May it please vived the loss of their cigar. The manimportant service they have rendered ing-place of thirty thousand summer your highness they decline to take up residents there are on Sunday no eigar arms as second to any other regiment shops, or bakeries, or saloons or newsin your majesty's service!" "They are paper stands. No noisy milk cart, no his regiment and communicated to if the ringe rolls over its shady "streets;

It was a wicked thing, I think, but is RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. and the roll of splendid equipages, with used David of counting strangers. The now and then a murder; while at Ocean Grove, the great sea as it breaks on the shore in monotonous surges is not half so restful as the crowds that gather for

the summer in that marvelous city.

If the country at large can not reach up to such a measure of stringency it may at least learn from it how delusive is the argument of necessity and how much we should gain by circumscribing

it to its narrowest limits.

The Christian can keep his Sabbaths by himself, as the Jew has long done before him; but that will not preserve the day to the millions who need it. If we wish to keep it as a part of our civilization and redeem it from the evil courses into which it has fallen, we must act on the side of stringency and not on the side of looseness. We must help those activities which propose to circumscribe and limit the works of necessity. We could probably do some-thing by setting a guard over our own conduct and taking care that we are not found among that great multitude who help to destroy the most important in-stitution bequeathed to us by the great men who laid the foundation of the Republic.—Chicago Interior.

#### THE INFIDELS' MANIFESTO. The Fool Hath Said in His Heart There Is No God."

The freethinkers, liberals, they call themselves, infidels they are, and very fierce at that, have put forth a manifesto. They held a convention last summer and distinguished themselves by adopting resolutions out Heroding Herod in their bitter opposition to Christianity, and now they have sent out a circular asking for money. That's what it all and always comes to. Money, money, money, first, last, and evermore. The magniloquence of their appeal makes their style the envy of the small school-boy. It is a long time since we have read anything more su-perlatively bombastic and ridiculous than this appeal; especially is it so when we think of the exceeding insignificance of the men and women enlisted in the awful revolution about to be accomplished. " Hear their great swelling

plished. Hear their great swelling words:

"We are taking part in the mightiest movement in the history of the world. In the glowing words of Victor Hugo, there is a change of front of the universe. We are the forward troops in this immense procedure, from whence humanity takes to itself new life, and unfolds a fresh civilization. Let us realize the greatness of our privilege, that we are in the midst of a creative revolution of thought and hope, that we stand upon the threshold of a brilliant future, into whose light we can put some ray by our own sincere endeavors."

How this thing is to be done, is then depicted in fiery words that fairly groan as they go and glow. Two men are to as they go and glow. Two men are to start on lecturing tours as soon as the

under such champions as these two claration, "the fool hath said in his

### Choice Extracts.

-Keeping God's commandments is better and more pleasing to Him than building churches.—M. Henry.

-In all unbelief there are these two things—a good opinion of one's self, and a bad opinion of God.—Dr. H.

-Intercession is the very safety-valve of love. When we feel that we can really do nothing at all in return for some remarkable kindness or affection, how exceedingly glad we are that we

may and can pray.—N. Y. Observer.

—There is a sense of the Divine presence in which one may be said, like Enoch of old, to walk with God. It is not dis-tinctly prayer, it is better than prayer; it is the outcome of prayer. But who will ever attain to this without learning by direct endeavor to look through life, through the world, though nature up to nature's God. - D. Dewey.

—Our true knowledge is to know our own ignorance. Our true strength is to know our own weakness. Our true dignity is to confess that we have no dignity, and are nobody and nothing in ourselves, and to east ourselves down before the dignity of God, under the shadow of whose wings, and in the smile of whose countenance, alone, is any created being safe. Let us cling to our Father in Heaven, as a child, walk-

ing in the night, clings to his father's hand.—Charles Kingsley.

—Until seeming is at one with being, it will never be safe to judge things

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

John A. Martin and the entire Republican State ticket has been elected, thus fastening prohibition on us yet awhile longer.

The result of the Presidential election is still in doubt, up to the time of our going to press, both parties claiming New York, with the chances in tavor of Cl veland and Hendricks, and it they have carried that State, they will be the next President and Vice President of these United States, and there will be no counting out this time.

Nov. 7. 8:45 a m .- Latest advices are that Cleveland has carried New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana and West Virginia.

The election in this city, and, in fact, throughout the county passed off very quiet and peaceably, and although the result is not as we would have liked to have had it, we can see no good reason why the opposition to the dominant party should feel discouraged and not willing to buckle on their armor and make ready to renes the contest next tall with greater determination to win than they did this tall. We have elected our County Attorney, and came withi a very lew votes of electing the County Superintendent, while the rest of the candidates on our tick ot were besten by small majorities Mr. B. Lantry, our candidate for State Senator, carried the county by about 200 majority, but Morris majorities, that Mr. Crane is the successful condidate. Mr. Lantry made a good fight, but the two counties which robbed Chase of the candidacy on the Republican the candidacy on the Republican ticket, carried the plot into full ex cu ion by electing their man. Chase county should recollect this

CRYSTAL WEDDING.

On Monday evening, October

27. 1884, Mr. and Mrs. William C.
Giese o-lebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage, or their
erystal wedding, with a most er.

has subscribed or not--is responsible for the payment.

7. Action for fraud can be instituted against ruy person whether he is responsible in a financial point of view or not, who refuses to pay subscribed.

8. The United States courts have repeatedly decided that a postmaster who not lects to perform his duty of giving season-able notice as required by the Post fine. joyable party of about fifty of their friends, at their residence in this city. Their baby was christhis city. Their baby was christened on the same occasion. The Cottonwood Falls Cornet Band was on hand and played several sweet pieces of music. A most sumptuous supper was served up, and on the tables we noticed two very elegant cakes, the presents of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bauerle. The following is a list of the presents:

dish, three slaw dishes, two water pitchers, two cream pitchers set of glass dishes, ketchup bottle, six salt cellars, six sauce dishes, six tumblers and a molasses pitcher -Dr. W. H. Cartter.

Six goblets-Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hillert.

Tes set-Mr. and Mrs. C. C.

Fruit dish-Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mann.

Fruit dish-Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McWilliams. Six lemonade glasses-Mr. and

Fruit dish-Misa Mary Brown.

Mrs. James Lawless. Water pitcher-Mr. and Mrs.

Jacob Hornberger. Looking glass - Mr. John

Toilet set-Messrs. W. S. Smith and N. A. Dobbins and their wives. Pair vaces-Mr. J. W. Ferry.

Tea pot-Mr. M. A. Campbell. Fruit dieb-Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Timmens.

BIRTH-DAY PARTY.

On Thursday evening, Uctober 27, 1884. Miss Hihel Finley celebrated the 16th anniversary of her birth with a most enjoyab's party of her young friends. The following is a list of the presents she received on that occasion:

Neckiace-Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Finley.

Locket-G. E. Finley, Mabel Brookett, Stella Kerr, Ida Estes, Katie Mann, Flora Gandy, Mary Gandy, Dottie Scribner and Stella

Pearl card case and cards-Miss Belle Pence, Leroy Hackett and lect 235t Treasurer of Chase

**ELECTION RETURNS OF CHASE COUNTY, KAN., NOV. 4, 1884.** 

CANDIDATES.	Bazaar	Matheld Green	Clements	Cedar Point	Wonsevu	Diamond Creek .	Elmdale	Middle Creek	Cottonwrod Falis.	Strong City	Toledo	Majorities
Blaine and Logan Cleveland and Hendricks Butler and West St John and Daniel (pro). Congress, Thos. Ryan	65 39 31 3 68	77 32 18	41 70 5	6: 41 15	47 38 8		84 75 8 87 94	27 32	178	62	165 68 19 1 165	
S. N. Wood, Ind  Governor, John A. Martiu  Goo. W. Glick  H. L. Phillips (pro)  Light Governor, A. P. Kiddle.	64	42 77 48	86 75 38		46 42 51	26 89	90 98	32 38	139 166 156		84 160 85	
J W. Briedenthal. M. Brown (pro) Chief Justice, A. H. Horton W. P. Campbell.			73						142 183 189	47		
T. A. Hurd.  "J. D. Mettryan (pro) Secretary of state, B. B. Allen "Burgene Hogan			75				***		184 188 184 189	49		
Auditor, E P McCabe  H. V. Gavigan  W. H. T. Wakefield(Ind)  Allen Williams (pro).  Tressurer, S. T. Howe		100000	86 75						182	51		7
Treasurer, S. T. Howe.  "WE Huttman.  "D. H. Heticbower (Ind).  "Wm Bottell (pro).  Attorney-General, S. B. Bradford.  "G. P. Suith.			38						184			
H. L. Bruch (pro)  For Superintendent, J. H. Lawhead		:::	73		42	22	78	21	184 188 1		160	
Bepresentative, W. G. Pat:en  J. R. Blackshere  Probate Judge, C. C. Whitson  J. B. Shipman	85 69 66 76 58	48 70 51 80 43	\$2 77 82 79 43 68 43 68 81 79	65 56 73 50	42 50 41 49 54 39	48 96 45	78 99 89 88	39 28 35	187 156 156 198 126	76	83 162 82 169 79	
Clerk District Court, E. A. Kinne	51 76	48 70 51 80 43 81 41 75 44 60 52		65 56 73 50 47 76 66 53 65	47 4: 85 65 42	26 43 37	91 90 91	37	198	10	157	5
County Superintendent J. C. Davis. I. C. Warrea. I. C. Warrea. G. W. Hays	78 82 53	87 85	72	58	50	85	90	36	184		165	16

Quarterly Report of the County

Treasurer, Ending October

27, 1884.

County taxes .... Court-house interest fund...

TOWNSHIP FUNDS.
Basaar township.
Basaar township, delqt road tax...
Cottonwood township tax...
delqt road...
Diamond Creek tp tax...
Gelqt road...
Falls township tax...
Coversity of the control of the

No. 1, general fund, .....

overpaid .. 116 53

20, 64 212 70 219 87 Overpaid... 17 17

overpaid..... 28 29

...........

...... ...........

.......

CITY PUNDS

TOPEKA DAILY JOURNAL

75 cts a Month, Mailed.

KANSAS STATE JOURNAL

\$1.50 a Year.

-080-

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

EVERYTHING.

LE GRAND BYINGTON, EDITOR.

County School funnd, 1884 ... State School fund 2d div. 1884

Judgment fund STATE OF KANSAS. | 88.

general

z, general

4, sinking

19, ... 20, ... 21, ... 21, interest

33, sinking 33, general

So. gene. al

26. sinking 26. interest 27. gene al 27. interest 28. general 28. interest

general interest sinking general sinking

Normal Institute fund ..

Mark Hackett.

Plush card case and cards-Ed. W. Ellis.

Shopping bag-Anna Pence. Satin pin-cushion-Katie Pence. Large photograph album-Mr.

Comstock, Walter Holsinger and

Miss Holsinger. Birthday cake-Mrs. C Hunt. Napkin ring-Nellie Watson and Lizzie Reeves.

LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

their paper discontinued
4. 1: subscribers move to other places
without informing the publisher, and the
papers are sent to the former direction,
they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing

Chase county should recollect this in the future, and make a strong fight for her right.

CRYSTAL WEDDING.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office is prima facile evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the postoffice—whether directed to his name or another s, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for

Chase County Tax Levies for 1884.

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

STATE, COUNTY, &c. MILLS
State

Castor, two cake stands, fruit Delinquent road (valuation of 1888). Bazaar.

Toledo " " interest...

STATE OF KANSAS. County of Chase.

County of Chase.

W. P. Martin, County Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas, being duly sworn deposes and says that the above and foregoing shows the amount of money in the County Treasurery at this date, and the same is correctly apportioned to the various funds as he verily be-Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of Outober, A. D. 1884.

E. A. KINNE.

[L. S.] Clerk District Court. W P. MARTIN, County Treasurer

Nov. 8, 1881 NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer a

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22D, 1884,

M. A. CAMPBELL,

WALTER A. WOOD

HARDWARE! Enclosed-Gear Mower. STOVES, TINWARE,

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.

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

STEEL GOODS!

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries an exceilent stock of

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

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes Glidden Fence Wire.

Sole agent for this celebrated wire. the best pow in use.

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

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

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

Manufactured by the WALTER A. WOOD

Weight, 558 Pounds.—From 40 to 100 bounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower. Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 In. Height of Driving Wheels 31 In-

Oraft from the Frame direct, Whif-fletrees under the Pole.—Most other Mowers have the Whilletrees on top of the Pole, and pu-h the Bar instead of pulling it.—

Left-Hand Drive-Wheel.—Some manufacturers construct their machines so that the weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Pur-chasers should avoid such machines.

Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron. trength and durability. Machine Perfectly Balanced on

MOWING & REAPING MACHINE CO., HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

Wheel at each end of Finger-lar, - Most other Mowers have but one, and Cearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers Lave the Gearing exposed.

Bearings made of Best Composi-ion Metal, easily replaced.—All other lowers use either Babbit metal or simply cast towers use either Bands

Weight of Machine largely on the

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS. Faily warranted. Call and see it.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS.

Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES

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CANON CITY

COAL.

COAL.

OSACE CITY

SCRANTON

COAL.

COAL.

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

FULL WEIGHT AND LOW PRICES IS MY MOTTO.

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



Trade Mark. MURRAY'S SPE- Trade Mark.

Before Taking, organs of both After Taking, be kees Price one package, \$1; six for \$5, by mail free of postage. Sold by all Drugrist. Pamphlets free to every applicant. Address all communications to the proprietors, The Murray Medicine Co., Kansas City, Mo.

\*\*Sod in Cottonwood Fal's by Edwin Pratt. Meyer Bros., wholesale agents, Kansas C.\*y, Mo.

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A PRIZE and six cents for postage and receive free a costly source money right away than anything else in this world. All of eithersex. Succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. jan27-1y

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# Western Land & Cattel Co. DIAMOND RANCH,

CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS.

CAT LE BRANDS -99 on left hip; [0] on lef

STEARNS BROS'

MEAT MARKET,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

Always Has on Hand A Supply of

FRERH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

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

CAL MARK.—Uunderbit, right and left ear GAL MARK.—Uunderbit, right and left ear above marks or brands, and earing for same, will be reimbursed for labor and expense insured provided I am promptly notified.

H. R. Hillton Superintendent, Strong City, Kansas.

TININ wanted for The Lives of the Presidents of the U. S., the book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits, to agents All integrating the come a successful agent. Terms free. Haller & Co., Portland, Maine.

CAL MARK.—Uunderbit, right and left ear cents for stamp, and we will and you FREE, a royal, valuable book of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will \$1 to pry for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolute sure. Don't Start now. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building.

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MADDEN BROS., Attorneys - at - Law.

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in State and Federal Courts. All business placed in our bands will receive careful and prompt attention. aug10-tf

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of briege meh29-tf

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

V SANDERS, SANDERS & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office in Independent building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY 7 and 8 Per Cnt!

CALL ON

W. H. HOLSINGER. WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! WHO WANTS WATER: J. B. BYRNES

CIANT WELL DRILL Nine Inch Bore,

Largest in the Country Guarautees His Work

To Give Satisfaction; TERMS REASONABLE,

WELLS PUT DOWN ON SHORT NOTICE.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS TAKE NOTICE & DON'T

BE DECEIVED. As I will sell cheaper and give better terms than any party in or out of Kansas, on the following organs and planos:
Wilcox & White, Steinway,
Reed & Thompson, Chickering,
Standard or Peloubet, Conover Bros.,
Burdette, Christy,
Estey, Fish & Son,
Sterling, Weber,
Patterson, Jos. P. Hail.
It will cost you nothing to give me a trial.

E. COOLEY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. DO YOU KNOW

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO

with Red Tin Tag; Rose Leaf Fine Cut Chewing: Navy Chippings, and Black, Brown and Yellow SNUFFS are the best and cheapest, quality considered. oct3-lyr OSACE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor. CUSTOM WORK

> SOLICITED. MARKET PRICES

WHEAT AND CORN

Manufactures

"GILT EDGE" -AND-"THE CHO! E OF THAT WIFE OF MINE,"

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND. Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas.

NOTICE.

NUTICE.

Sealed bids will be received until 12 o'clock noon, November 10th, 1884, for the construction of approaches to the Osage Bridge near J. 8 Shipman's mill. Plant and specifications can be seen at the County Clerks office in Cottonwood Falls, or as the store of P. C. Jeffrey in Elmdale. Bids may be left at the Elmdale Bank.

WM. JEFFREY, Com.

October 20, 1884.

9

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

AD	ADVERTISING RATES.					
	lin.	2 in.	8 in.	5 in.	% col.	1
1 week	\$1 00	\$1.50	8 2 .00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10
2 weeks	1.50				6.50	13
3 weeks	1.75	2.50	8 00	4.50	8.00	15
4 weeks	2 00	3.00	3 25	5.00	9 00	
2 months .	3.00		5 25	7.50	14.00	25
8 months	4 00			11.00	20.00	32
6 months.	6.50		12 00	18.00	32.50	55
o montino.	1 .00	1 .0 00	104 00	95 00	EE OO	QK

1 year . . . | 10.00 | 18 00 | 24 00 | 35 Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first in-sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent 'nsertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Steps."

#### CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.



EAST. PASS MAIL.EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T am pm am pm pm pm pm Cedar Pt, 946 955 913 12 33 651 226 Clements 959 10 06 932 12 51 7 10 250 Elimdale. 10 16 10 21 10 00 1 16 7 38 4 40 Strong... 10 33 10 36 10 33 1 42 8 05 6 15 Safford... 10 52 10 54 11 04 2 11 8 36 6 56 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T FR'T FR'T

WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T FR'T PR'T
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Strong.... 4 53 5 26 9 45 8 34 2 45 6 00
Elmdsle... 5 07 5 43 10 21 9 03 3 13 7 50
Clements 5 26 5 59 10 56 9 34 3 43 8 34
Cedar Pt... 5 36 6 10<sub>2</sub> 11 17 9 55 4 04 9 05
The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City,
going east, at 11:22 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:27 o'clock, p. m., stopping
at no other station in the county. This
train carries the day mail.

## DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS
Governor George W Glick
Lieutenant Gavernor DW Finney
Secretary of State James Smith
Secretary of State W A Johnson
Attorney General W A Johnson
Auditor E P McCabe
TreasurerSam I Howe
Qualt of Public Instruction HU Speet
DJ Brewer,
Chief Justices Sup. Court, D M Valenting
Congressman, 3d Dist Thomas Ryan
Congressman, 3d Dist I nothes 10, 4.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
Arch. Miller
County Commissioners Aaron Jones
(M.E. Hunt.
County Treasurer J. S. Shipman
Probate Judge
County Clerk
County Clerk o Massey

Lionare and Co	
County Clerk	J J Massey.
Register of Deeds.	A. L. Ganuy
County Attorney	S. P. Young.
Clark District Con	tE. A. Kinne.
Cierk District Cour	CF Nesbit.
Jounty Surveyor	I W Griffie
Sheriff	J W Griffis.
Superintendent	F. D. Hunt.
Coroner	C E Hait.
ALTY A	APPIAEBO
Mayor	
Police Judge	F. D. Hune,
City Attorney	T. O. Kelley.
City Marshal	Wm. H. Speucer.
City Marsual	(J. W. Stone.
	J. M. Kerr,
	J. M. Tuttle
Councilmen	J. M. Tuttle,
	C. E. Hait,
The second second second	W. H. Holsinger.
Clerk	E A Kinne

E A Kinne service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sa

service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sab-bath, class meeting, at 12, m.; service ev-ery Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. M. E. Church South.—Rev. R M Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Covne branch, at 11, a. m; third Sunday, at the Harris school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11.a. m.

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

and 10 o'clock. A M.

Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Ware-ham.Pastor; Covenant and business meet-ing on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a m. and 7:30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 ev-

Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J M Tuttle, Dictator; J W Griffis, Reporter.

Masonic — Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F
& A M, meets the first and third Friday
evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Mas-

evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Master: W H Holsinger, Secretary.
Odd Fellows.—Angola Lodge No. 58 1
O O F, meets every Monday evening; C Maule, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary

### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

The Eureka House has a new

sign on it. Ice formed last night and the

night before. Mr. Wm. Hillert was down to

Emporia Tuesday. Dr. R. W. Fisk has located in

Parsons, this State.

The Roller Skating Rink is still drawing large crowds.

Mr. Geo. Harlan of Mattield has returned from his visit to Indiana Mrs. W. B. Fisher has been en-

gaged to teach in our city school. Mr. B. McCabe, of Rock Creek, has a brother from Illinois visiting

Mr. J. P. Kuhl has put up a large coal house, east of his harness

Mesars. Johnson & Thomas have erected hay scales on their lot on

Miss Byrne, sister of Mrs. T. O. Kelley, has returned to her home

Mr. E. A. Bruner has put up Ferry & Watson's. hay scales in front of his feed store on Main street.

Mr. John V. Saunders, of Empo ria, is in town.

Mr. Jacob Daub has sold his place on the High Prairie, and will move to Kansas City with his

Born, on Wednesday night, November 5, 1884, to Mr. and Mrs. Gid E. Finley, of this city, a son.

Mr. Frank Ollinger, of Newton, was in town, last week, visiting friends and relatives.

J. R. Blackshere starts to day for the southern part of the State to attend his large cattle sale.

Born, on Friday, October 24, 1884, to Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Chapel, on Rock creek, a daughter.

Mr. Grimes, of Greenwood county, has moved into Mrs. Carpenter's house.

Mrs. Manly will start to Florida a -morrow, to live with her daughter, Mrs. O. H. Robinson, formery of this city.

Master Percy Gillman will soon go to Buffalo, N. Y., where his brother Frank lives, to attend school.

returned from their visit to Illi- sold.

Wanted, corn, cabbage and posee us and we will tell you how much we want.

The steam engine to be used by Messrs. Jabin Johnson and J. R. Stearns in cultivating the Cartter farm arrived here Saturday.

The Cottonwood Falls Cornet Band gave Mr. T. H. Grisham. the county attorney elect, a very pleasant serenade last night.

Mr. M. A. Campbell has broke ground to put up a ware room and livery stable on the southeast cor-

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Stuart, of Oconomowoc, Wis., who were ten, have returned home.

We have held back the Cour-ANT, this week, so as to give the latest news about the Presidential election; hence, we hope our subscribers will excuse us for this de-

Married, in this city, on Mon-Methodist Episcopal Church —Rev. N. B. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 e'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning by Judge C. C. Whitson, Mr. Kansas.

Henry Schubert. of his brother, Mr. E. F. Bauerle, address me at Elk, Chase county, Louis Bauerle to Miss Lana Dahn, both of Marion county.

> There will be Quarterly Meeting at the Methodist church, Sunday night, Nov. 16. The Rev. Mr. Hanna will preach in the evening and Quarterly Conference will be on Monday, Nov. 17, at 9 be found in this market; also, a full o'clock.

> The Congregational Church services, Rev. W. B. Fisher, Pastor, will be held here, every Sunday morning, at II o'clock, and at dollars is to buy your goods of Strong City, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m. Sunday school at each place an hour before preaching services.

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

J. R. Homer, Secretary. whereby we can furnish Health and Home, a 50-cent, monthly pa per, free for one year to all of our subscribers who pay up all arrearages and one year in advance, and to new subscribers to the Courant, who pay for one year in advance.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the accounts due R. M. Watson, of Strong City, prior to August 1, 1884, have been assigned to me, and all parties indebted to him must settle at once with me at my office.

J. A. SMITH, Strong City, Kas.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

Everything at Ferry & Watson's. Wanted, two girls, at the Union Good goods and bottom prices at

Breese's. First-class organs at E. Cooley' for \$50 cash. jy6-tf The very best grades of flour at

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

The celebrated Walker boot, at . S. Doolittle & Son's.

You can get anything in the line of dry goods at Breese's. Coffins at Ferry & Watson's.

A complete stock of fresh gro-ceries at Ferry & Watson's. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

requested to call and settle. You can do better at Ferry & Watson's than anywhere else. Go to L. F. Miller's to have your Sewing Machines repaired.

A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. Furniture at Ferry & Watson's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

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

Canned goods at lower figures than you can buy the oans, at Ferry & Watson's, Ferry & Watson extend a gen

eral invitation to everybody to call and buy goods at their reduced Feed Exchange A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggles just received at

M. A. Campbell's. Groceries, staple and fancy of Mrs. Stark and her daughter, Watson's. They keep only the Watson's They keep only the very best and can not be under-

Ferry & Watson have received their fall and winter stock, and are selling more goods and are pretatoes, on subscription. Come and pared to give better bargains than any house in the county.

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

and price of goods. If you wish to buy anything in the line of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hate and caps, queensware, crockery, or anything usually kept in stock by a first-class general merchandise store, call on the old reliable firm of ner of Broadway and Main street. Ferry & Watson, who will sell you

goods cheaper than anybody. You can get meals or lunch at any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m. spending the summer with thier until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams', daughter, Mrs. James Van Vech. on Main street, between Broadway and Friend street.

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

I have about 40 Pekin White Ducks for sale at \$2.50 per trio delivered at Elmdale. Leave orders day, Nov. 3, 1884, at the residence with P. C. Jeffrey at Elmdale, or

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

Doolittle & Son have the best and cheapest of boots and shoes to line of furnishing goods, notions and groceries. A dollar saved is a dollar made; and you can't make dollars any easier than by saving them; and the best way to save Doolittle & Son.

Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer.

A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hilof the Union Cemetery Associa- debrand Bros. & Jones, Strong

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE. Yearling and two-year-old heifers. Inquire of J. M. Bielman, on Rock creek. aug7-tf

CHEAP MONEY. Interest at 7 per cent., on two, three, four, or five years time, real estate security. Call on Thos. O. Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law Office.

Curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh. Neuralgia, Bronchitts. Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address

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For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dispepsis, Catarrh, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

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We, the undersigned, having received great and permanent benefit from the use of "COMPOUND OXYGEN." prepared and administered by DRS. STARKEY & PALEN of Philadelphia, and being satisfied that it is a new discovery in medical science, and all that is claimed for it, consider it a duty which we owe to many thousands who are suffering from chronic and so-called "Incurable" diseases to do all that we can to make its virtues known and to inspire the public with confidence.

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genuine.
Wm. D. Kelley, member of Congress from Philadelphia.
T. S. Aithur, Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadel-

V. L. Conrad, Editor "Lutheran Observer," Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1882.

In order to meet a natural inquiry in regards to our professional and personal standing, and to give increased confidence in our statements and in the genuineness of our testimonials and reports of cases, we print the above card from gentlemen well and widely known and of the highest personal character.
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Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to. jul7-tf

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST.

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

Reference: W. P. Martin, H. M. Wataon and J. W. Stone, M. D. jeb-ti

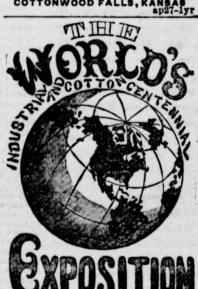
MISCELLANEOUS.

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From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after cating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizzincess, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and domand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT's FILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "seavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S FILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.

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GONS, Publishers Home and Farm, Louisville, Ly.

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#### YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

#### THE TRUANT SUNBEAM.

One fine morn a little Sunbeam Woke un cross and, oh! so blue! Pouted, when the Sun, his papa, Told him all that he must do.

And this naughty li tle Sunbeam Said: "He did not care a cent, S'posing all the world was drippins And with dew the limbs all bent.

<sup>44</sup> Did not care if all the daisies Caught their death, with ruffles wet; And those tall and starchy lilies Lost their fine and stately set.

Guessed he wouldn't mind his papa And go working down below;
B'lieved he'd sail out in a cloud-boat,
Or go sliding on the bow.

"Said he would not light the world up.
Like a useful little lamp;
Thought he'd run away forever
And become a sunbeam tramp."

So, instead of working bravely Till his task was fully done, He played "keeps" for rainbow marbles, Till the little clouds all won.

Then he climbed the black cloud mount

Alls
Till he came right to the top.
Where this naughty little Sunbeam
Found a most unpleasant stop. For his aunt, the busy South-Wind, Who was out there for a walk, Met this idle little Sunbeam, And they had a little talk.

Then she led him to a corner Where the heavy clouds were banked, And this lazy little Sunbeam Had his little person spanked.

Till he said: "He'd mind his papa; Thought' twas horrid playing tramp; Guessed he'd go and light the earth up Like a useful little lamp."

So he came down in a hurry, Right among the dripping wheat; Kissed the yellow grain and poppies Till they all were dry and sweet.

Dried the white and stately lilies, And the roses full of fun, And the red and yellow tulips, Till his work was fully done.

Then the New Moon, his sweet mother,
Laid him in her shining bow,
And he said that "he was sorry,"
As she rocked him to and fro.

—Lillie E. Barr, in N. Y. Independent.

#### THE BOY THAT DIDN'T DIE. What He Found Out and How It Affected

Him-His Good Resolution. June 20 .- I'll have a lot to write, now. More than I ever had before, for I've found out something.

Six months ago we moved out here on our farm, and then we didn't go to town, only just once in a while, on the cars. They put it in the paper when we left, and once in a while they put it in that pa had been in the city-when he called on the editor. But I hadn't never been in.

In the paper, I mean. So I was just the surprisedest you ever saw, to read yesterday, in a little corner: "Died, road. She said at once: "My child, June 18, in Hickory Township, of brain-fever, James Willis, aged thirteen years." That was me! only, of course, I hadn't died, nor nothing, and I lived in Hickory and all. But then, it wasn't me, of course, and still I couldn't help believin' it was, if they'd only left out the brain-fever and the dvin'.

Everybody else thought it was me, too-I mean everybody in town-and Cousin Fred came right out to see about

Oh, how sorry everybody was! How they pitied pa! and how they pitied ma how sorry they were for Bess and Bob for losin' such a noble brother! and what a great man I had given promise of making! and how much good they had all calculated on my doing in the

Really, I couldn't help thinkin' it and it gave her would have been a downright shame if when she must. it had been me-everybody was so sorry. It was publicly announced in the town

I think it's wrong to like a fellow as off." much as they did me, and never let him know it. I'd 'a' treated them lots better in life, if I'd 'a' known it.

There were resolutions drawed up, and the teachers cried and said I'd been a good boy and they'd always been so proud of me, and had so hoped I'd live to bless the world. It seems that I was the principal hope of that institution. If laughed or traded in school, once.

June 21.—There was a great long piece in the paper this morning. And oh, everybody's a-feelin' so bad! The resolutions came out, too. They made me feel very queer. But we've found out. Somebody did die, but it wasn't

June 22, Morning .- I'm going to town to-day with Fred. He wrote his folks a postal, sayin' I was all right, but for them not to tell, but let my return be a surprise. I thought it might be too much for everybody if I just went right | things, it seems to me he is wearing my in to them, and I suggested the life out." propriety of sending a telegram or something, to tell them to prepare to be her, and thought she was speaking more awfully startled. But pa said he guess- truly than she knew. ed it wasn't necessary.

live to grow up. I never want to afflict people so again. Everybody liked me so well, and I'm so thankful, and want to stay with them! I'm going to have a mothers."—Well Spring. good time now, with so many friends. I guess I'll amount to a considerable.

Night. - Well, most everybody was glad—I guess. But it wasn't a bit like I thought it would be. Everybody had heard about it bein' another boy, and some had been a-sayin' they knowed all along it wasn't so. I wasn't the kind ape, but according to a Mr. Cauldwell. of youth to die early. And one boy who read a paper at the scientific meetsaid I hadn't brains enough to catch a ing at Montreal, there is a high proba-

on some. A good many of the boys lution out of lower forms of life. They said, "Hallo!" and didn't even shake and didn't even shake hands. And when I saw Ed Hunter, I and say that the only mystery is how thought: "Now he's coming to tell me how much he always loved me," and I planet.—Demorest's Monthly.

looked pleasant at him; but he turned off another way, and looked as if he thought I was a bigger sneak than ever. I almost felt like I didn't have no right

I suppose the folk's sorrow had kind of reconciled them to my loss, and when I came back, it confused them.

I ain't sorry I'm goin' home to-morrow. I'm just another boy, after all, an' I can't help thinkin' if it had been that Ed Hunter himself that had died, there'd 'a' been just as big a fuss made about it, and may-be Ettie Green would have cried, too.

It's a funny world, but I've got just as good a right here as anybody.

Happy thought! I've made a new be so two-sided about it .- Sue Gregory, in Youth's Companion.

#### CRUELTY TO PARENTS. The Boy Who Teased His Mamma for Im-

ners he has!" I had been in the room but a few moments when Grant rushed in, and, bowing slightly to me, ran to his mother, exclaiming: "O, mamma, please give me some money to buy a writing-desk?"

"I would if you needed one, certainsaid his mother; "but you know you have a very good one.'

"Yes; but, mamma, I want one like Harry Cole's and the other boys, that have a place for everything. Please let

me have one, mamma."
"My dear," said his mother, "the old one must answer for the present.' "O, mamma, but I am sick of the old thing, and I will pay with my own Whereupon Grant seized his money. savings bank, and commenced so unmercifully a rattling in his mother's ears that she hastily took it from him, and bade him say no more about the

Off Grant ran, but was back in a few minutes, saying: "O, mamma, please let me ride up to the Corners in a handcar with Dick and Tommy White."

Now, if anything could alarm Grant's mother, next to going on the water, it was the mention of the railyou know I never allow you to play about the railroad track.

"But it is perfectly safe, mamma, perfectly safe; and Dick and Tom know how to work the car." "Grant, you can not go," said his

mother. "O, mamma, it is such fun! do let me go," and Grant hung upon the door, waiting for a favorable answer; but his mother looked at him in a way which decided him to close the door and de-

Not for long, however, for he soon reseries of confidential requests, which were treated like the others.

Now, I would not have you think that Grant's mother always refused him. On Grant's mother always refused him. On the contrary, she was very indulgent; and it gave her great pain to deny him, "And sold for genuine kid?" "And sold for genuine kid?" and it gave her great pain to deny him,

At dinner-time Grant was dismissed from the table, after teasing

usually are-and three or four friends icle. with him, when he modestly requested that they might have a tea-party by

themselves in the kitchen.

Now, as his mother had already prepared tea for company in the diningroom, this plan was extremely inconvenient, and she was obliged to tell Grant, a' knowed they had such hopes of although it was very unpleasant for her me, I never would 'a' whispered or to do so in the presence of the boys. Grant did not think of this, however. So he continued: "But, mamma, we won't make a bit of trouble. Mamma. I promised them we should have it be-fore they came in." He continued me. It was just another boy. His folks the young visitors from the house, moved here lately, and are renters. which his mother went with him to his

When she returned, she said; "It is such a relief to me to get that child to

"Wearing her life out!" I looked at

It was not many years since that pale So I'm goin' right in, just so. Oh, I face was rosy and those eyes were am so anxious to see everybody! Won't bright, which had now such a weary they all be glad? I feel as if it would look. But, because she loved her little be a dreadful thing for everybody if I boy so much, the pangs that went was to die. I hope, harder'n ever, that everybody'll live to rear me. I mean, I hope for everybody's sake, that I'll dread that came with them, were wear-

## Of Reptile Descent.

According to the Darwinian hypothesis man has probably descended from some extinct variety of anthropoid fever in 'em. And some that had took | bility that all mammals, including man, on about it looked sheepish; and that ungrateful Ettie Green took it back, and said she never cried a bit. And I wouldn't never have nothing to say to her again, if I was a hundred years old.

The Principal laughed, and said the President's chair wouldn't have to go empty, after all, and the teachers took men believe the human race is an evong the first subsequently suckles its young. The structure of the egg is analogous to that of the reptile. All this seems very wild; but undoubtedly many scientific men believe the human race is an evong the lower forms of life. They seem to regard the matter as proven,

lie for Footwear.

"The oft-quoted statement," said a veteran shoe dealer to a reporter yesterday afternoon, to There are tricks in Salvation army.

all trades but ours, is the completest fallacy ever perpetrated upon an unsuspecting public. The fact is that fore the next one, in June last, during the complete the next one, in June last, during the complete the next one, in June last, during the complete the next one, in June last, during the complete the next one, in June last, during the complete the next one, in June last, during the complete the next one, in June last, during the next one in June last one in June last one in June last one in June last one in June there is no given trade in which frauds are not continually conjured and successfully worked."

fore the next one, in June last, during a terrible storm of lightning, thunder and hail. It darted down toward a house in the fashionable quarter of the a square of cambric or cotton cloth, the

"Specify." "I will tell you a few in our business, for I am best informed on that subject, having been in the wholesale manufacmuze and figure to reduce cost in the most trifling details, for it is the few cents margin that makes the profit which enables the fortunate to wear diamonds and drive fast horses."

ond, faltered, reeled madly in its gate, to say nothing of trying to climb over the fence, and then curled up in the warm water, containing a few drops of ammonia, being careful not to wet the back or handle. Rinse in the same way

"Some years ago there was a rage for

I suppose you children have all read of "cruelty to animals," and even of "cruelty to children" by parents or teachers. But did you ever hear of cruelty to parents from children?

Let me tell you about a visit I recently made to a friend. This lady had a little boy nine years old, and I had often heard it said: "What a nice, pretty boy Frank Weston is, and what good manners he has!"

"Some years ago there was a rage for cheapening goods. Cheap substitutes for standard stock were eagerly sought for. They found them, too."

"Do you know of any local devices?"

"I do. A prominent manufacturer here, who has a good reputation and does a business amounting to hundreds of thousands annually, devised a scheme some time ago which was destined to make big profits. He made a great many tipped shoes. The advantage is the extra protection to the toe, making the extra protection to the toe, making two thicknesses of leather there, and giving better service, especially in chil-dren's shoes. Well, this man cut a have two points, two darts each side, tip was worn through there was a hole

double-soled men's goods, have cut heel-lifts out of the first sole, and filled it up with pasted stock or leather board. Then I've heard of cases now cut to a point at the waist line, where the tap-sole was reduced to a mere strip around the edge, with some cheap material for the center filling. Heels are often made almost entirely of cheap manufactured stock. Only the best of shoes have sole leather coun-"How about the uppers?"

"There is deception everywhere. There is no prime stock made which has not an accompanying imitation. There is imitation French kid; imitation Curacoa kid; imitation everything. More sheep-skins are made up to re-Not for long, however, for he soon returned, and called his mother out for a There is even imitation sheep-skin."

"How can they be detected?" "Only by years of practice. No plain, ordinary, every-day buyer can velvet and navy blue cloth. This is

by a Veracious Humorist. nevertheless I am reminded by something of which I never thought of, some with much more teasing, until his mother finally succeeded in removing a heavy thunder storm at Sheboygan, a armhole to a point just above the large resistors from the house the large resistors from the large resistors fr bolt struck a large frame house with terrific force, rushing down the chimney and coming to a head in a pantry, where a boy had just ascended to the third shelf and inserted his arm into a bed, for he wants so many impossible jar of jam. The electric fluid immediate ly effected a transfusion by endosmodic action. In an instant, in less time than it takes to relate it, in less time even off his shirt without removing or unbuttoning his jacket, rolled it up compactly and stuffed it into the jam jar.

fred H. Shadinger, was riding down a water to prevent actual shriveling of shaded lane near Ottumwa, Ia., about the stem. After this brief period of shaded lane near Ottumwa, Ia., about the third watch in harvest, when a violent thunderstorm overspread the sky and at once proceeded to the same by the broad green earth, as is the unvarying custom of Iowa thunderstorms. Mr. Shadinger was a Boston emigrant, and did not know the ways of Ottumwa and treated in the manner described. statement, and when, under skillful Baptist preachers.

PRINT A THREE A TALES

IMITATIONS OF LEATHER. | cross-examination, he gave the details flow They Are Palmed Off Upon the Pub- and told the name of the young lady who was with him, the jury said it was a wonder it hadn't killed him, and pronounced him sane with a recommen tion to mercy. He has since joined the

city, with that zigzag movement which size you wish the pillow. Baste pieces the lightning would naturally adopt, of silk, satin or velvet on the cloth, any taring trade for a score of years. Right house into numerous fragments, when the edges and fasten them down in silk Commissioner, which was some time

during the following year.

It is hardly probable that we have reached the farthest limit of electrical development and its application to the common forms of human belief. For those who disagree with me, I have no word of censure or rebuke.-Robert J. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

### M T NEW STYLES

The Proper Thing in the Way of Vests, Collars, Etc.

The newest vests for cloth dresses or five inches just below the high stand-"That surely could not make much ing collar, and fill this in with a cravat of a saving."

"Couldn't, e h? it saved just so much whole stock, and reduced the estimated number of feet for a case. Then it saved the best part of the skin, for the flanks can not be cut up into its couldn't, and in this in with a cravat knot of satin or of velvet; this knot may be of poppy red velvet on a blue vest of pale blue satin on an ecru vest, or of bright yellow Japanese crape on a bronze vest. The high collar is made of the material of the vest, and the finish is given by a fold of double etemine or is given by a fold of double etamine or "Was the trick discovered?"

"Unfortunately it was. The manufacturer overstepped himself there, and the shoes which he sent out ripped badly. The consequence was that he late of shoes to take head. He is added. A parrow revers of clath badly. The consequence was that he had a lot of shoes to take back. He was money out in the end.'

"What are some others?"

"Some manufacturers, in making double-soled men's goods, have cut second popular shape for vests is the now cut to a point at the waist line, and should be sewed to one side of the basque, and lapped over across thy buttoned front of the lining. It is very stylish to make this of the basketwoven fabric already described. The double vest is a third style now in vogue; this has two vests, of which only the inner one meets, and this is of a vest. The edges of both vests have rows of stitching, and the inner vest, after being fastened by hooks and eyes, has strips of cloth across it. Still an-other design has the vest closed and made of many cross strips of velvet and cloth, each pinked in points to lap "Trying for a Good Many Ears to a Stalk upon the row below it, and made of colors in contast, such as golden brown liked for Directoire basques, with wide

POSITIVELY WONDERFUL. basque. The most stylish collars are now very high, indeed as high as the Startling Freaks of Lightning Chronicled Wearer's neck will permit, and are made to meet in front, and are fastened When, after nearly a quarter of a by two hooks and loops—not merely by one, as narrower collars are. Some century of power, the Repub—I fear of these collars are a bias fold and me it is going to be a very difficult task without a seam in the back, while to keep this column out of politics; others are more like a band of doubled

queer freaks played by the lightning V-shaped inserted piece is seen, and in during the past summer. About four cloth dresses this may be of basketelbow. There are also wool basques with yelvet sleeves put in to match the yest and lower skirt of cloth dresses.— Harper's Bazar.

### Potting Roses for Winter.

It is little use trying to save buds or flowers on monthly roses taken up from the ground in the fall. Occasionally a an exception to the general rule.

\* If roses are desired for blooming in pactly and stuffed it into the jam jar. Incredible as this may appear, I have it from the most trustworthy and unimpeachable authority—the boy's own mother. She had it from the boy himself, who, whatever his moral training may average, was too badly frightened by the startling occurrence to lie about such a little thing as a half gallon of jam.

A young man named Shadinger, Wilfred H. Shadinger, was riding down a

girls. Fearing that the young lady Of course this is not the way our florists might be frightened at the thunder and treat their roses, from which they exmight be frightened at the dudder and fall out of the buggy, he wound his arm around her waist as far as he could reach, when there was a blinding flash, and the bolt fell like a block of North-flowers in winter without going into the

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Irrigation will not take the place of manure on land. Soil well fertilized richly repays the labor expended .-Cincinnati Times.

foods, particularly with clover hay, is a very complete substitute for timothy hay. When properly secured it can practically be rated at three-fourths the

move all the dust you can, by tapping it on the edge of a board or basin. and again tap it on the board to remove all the water possible, and put it down to dry, with bristles down.

-A contributor to the Prairie Farmer cholera. He then dipped ears of corn charred black.

-A great convenience is found in dren's shoes. Well, this man cut a piece off the vamp at the toe, and joined the vamp and tip by stitching them as usual. The result was only one tickness of leather there, and when the tip was worn through there was a hole tion can not be given them.-Boston

-The editor of the Boston Journal of Chemistry has learned by observation that the ant is an active and efficient destroyer of the canker worm. The little creatures would seize the worms college was the training of his coadju-which were feeding upon the leaves of tor and successor, Prof. Henry Drisler, an elm tree, and bear them in their powerful grip to their nest in the ground. The rapidity with which they did their work, leads the editor to say, that he does not believe the birds that prey upon the worms will do the work in a week in our orchards that these

ants were doing in an hour. -The Agricultural Gazette copies an address in the course of which the following paragraph occurs: "Theorists say, teach a boy Latin and Euclid, and he will fight his way anywhere. But English farmers will not and can not small boys is representation." believe that such an education will teach their boys how to tell whether a seed will produce the plant asserted, whether a manure contains the proper percentage of nitrogen and phosphates, or when, how, and why land should be plowed, sheep shorn, cows milked, oxen fed, and a variety of other data. whether a manure contains the proper lighter shade of cloth than the outer percentage of nitrogen and phosphates. fed, and a variety of other details of Grizzle; Mine!" (Dot). farm practice."

#### TRYING FOR TOO MUCH. and Getting None.

A Farmer writes: "Last year a friend sent me an ear of a variety of sweet three or four times, the supposition It was publicly announced in the town schools, Fred said! and the teachers were all so sorry, and the scholars just felt awful—especially the girl that had sat in front of me, and the two girls sat in front of me, and the teachers in value of the middle of the much in Rochester as in other cities?"

"No. Eastern towns are the hottendary the material from the middle of the much in Rochester as in other cities?"

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"No. Eastern towns are the hottendary the material front the middle of the middle of the much in Rochester as in other cities?"

"No. Eastern towns he could not have a toy pistol "right in the trade everywhere. Come around off."

At tea-time he was on hand—as boys

At tea-time he was on hand—as boys

At tea-time he was on hand—as boys

Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chron—material of the yest usually, and the turned-over collar of that of the of shelled corn to the acre, and there were very few double ears. Some years ago I planted mammoth sweet corn as an experiment, six feet apart each way, and but one stalk to a hill, and had ears averaging two pounds in weight; some were nearly three pounds in weight, 10 inches long and 11 inches in circumference. These ears sold for 25 cents each for seed making, at the rate of over \$300 to the acre. My evergreen sweet corn this year, planted near this new kind, has over 10,000 ears to the acre, equal to \$75 an acre, at only 75 cents per 100 ears, while the new corn is hard and immovable and the eyes are quite worthless excepting for fodder. I cruel."
believe the efforts made to improve corn "You by getting many ears upon a stalk to in the wrong direction, and the advice so often given in agricultural papers to care for seed ears from stalks that have two or more upon them to be wrong and mischievous. The most covetous farmer, in the way of large crops, ought to be satisfied with one ear to a stalk and three stalks to a hill, and ticle of that jam was evenly distributed through that boy's skin by superficial absorption, and the lightning whipped preserved, but this may be considered ber of ears would give from 90 to 100 3,000 hills to an acre, which is about 4 you?" bushels of grain per acre, which should satisfy any reasonable man. This is better than trying for a good many ears to a stalk and getting none."-N. Y.

### How Farm Animals Spread Disease.

There are many unsuspected ways in which farm animals, wild animals, and insects spread diseases. A curious instance is given in the Medical and Surgical Reporter of a village in which one person in each several families was suddenly found to be suffering from consumption of the lungs or tubercular phthisis. Upon investigation it was found that the disease had been spread through the village by means of spring chickens sold therein from a private hospital near by where the chickens had been reared. A patient of the hospital, a lady, had amused herself by feeding and petting the chickens, and had given them the meat which she had chewed for its juice. The spittoon used by the patient had also been emptied near where the chickens had been fed, and ern Pacific stock. Mr. Shadinger, being sworn, deposed that he thinks the bolt took the top rail of a neighboring fence to hit him with and the appearance of that side of his face corroborated his properties. The fowers in winter without going into the business on the most approved and scientific system of culture.—Fruit Recorder.

Tennessee has over six hundred

Tennessee has over six hundred

N. V. Times the fowls had consumed the sputa from

#### AN AMERICAN SCHOLAR.

What He Has Done for Sound Classical Dr. Charles Anthon's father, born in

Germany, came to the New World as a -Corn fodder, with nitrogenous British officer during the French war, and was Surgeon-General at Detroit. His mother was the daughter of a French officer. The father was a practicing physician in New York during and after the Revolution, and in 1796 he was made a trustee of Columbia Col-The son, born in 1797, entered Columbia at fourteen, and so far surafter a few moments' residence in Am-sterdam, and was about to smite the so the cloth will not show. Turn in "excluded from competition," as are seemed to think I had been, after that notice appeared. Then, if anything should happen, folk's wouldn't have to be so two-sided about it. Successful decreases the second to the second his appointment in 1820, at the age of twenty-three, to the adjunct professorship of Greek and Latin that determined his life-work. Thenceforward for fortyseven years, till he died in harness in 1868, he devoted an iron frame, an obstinate and unflagging industry, an extraordinary knowledge, and a patient habit of accumulation, to the instruction of his students and the editing of books. says that he had over two hundred His Horace is believed to be the "first hogs, and had lost half of them by hog attempt at a critical edition of an ancient author in this country," and his in Carolina tar, besmearing them, and series of text-books, dictionaries and threw them among the hogs. They ate manuals of antiquities, amounting to it greedily, and in a week all were on forty volumes, covered almost the whole the road to recovery. Another remedy he had used successfully is that of feed-students of to-day scarcely know how he had used successfully is that of feeding corn in the ear, which has been much they are indebted to him for making easy and delightful paths which previous writers had blocked with diffithis simple contrivance. Have a tin culties on the principle that "struggling occasions when one needs to cook gruel or custards at short notice, and with perfect immunity from the danger of and no other cares. His working day burning, even though constant atten- was from four in the morning till ten at night. With his students he showed a curious mixture of harshness and friendliness, so that some—probably the lazy ones—recall him as a monstrous tyrant, and others as the embodiment of kindness. One of his chief services to the who began his college service in 1843, and is now the honored senior of the faculty. - Harper's Magazine.

#### A Habit That Grows.

People always discount the future of a lazy boy who never does more than his stint, and is an idler whenever he is not watched. His failure as a man is

In the sketch of a Georgia school, located in the pine woods, one of the small boys is represented as sitting on a stump with a spelling-book in his lap and a pin in his right hand, with which he dotted every fourth word, after re-

"Asa," said Allen, one of the larger

boys, "supposin" that Betsy Wiggins misses her word, or Heneritter Bangs hern, or Mandy Grizzle hern, then who's goin' to spell them, I want to know? When Asa's class had spelled around

revers collar in Directoire style passing corn which he has been growing for which Allen had suggested came to "And sold for genuine kid?"

"Often. Its a conscientious dealer who will say "this shoe is not kid, but sheep-skin, made up to resemble kid." "Journal of the whole planting to the sold for genuine kid?"

"And sold for g

Asa is a type of those boys who, whether at school or at work, do as little as they can. Even that little must be pressed out of them. The habit clings to them when they become men. They stagger under responsibilities which trained men shoulder with ease. Opportunities come to them, but are unimproved, because they are not prepared to use them. - Youth's Com-

### Don't Like His Face.

Two young men in an art gallery. They stop in front of a portrait, when, one of them, noticing the picture, says; "Here's George Lagsmore. Splendid piece of work."

one, looking at the picture and exhibit-ing nervousness. "The features are "You do Lagsmore an injustice." ex-

"I don't admit it," replies the other

claims the first speaker. "There never was a more benevolent man than he. and you do him a great wrong when you say that his face is hard and his eyes cruel."

"Of course, I may be wrong. It is, perhaps, the dislike I have of seeing his "Why dislike? Has he ever injured

"No." "You were not rivals, were you?" "Oh, no.

"What then?"

"Well, you see, I borrowed fifty dol. lars from him some time ago and havn't returned the amount. Come on, let's not stand here. Ah, here is the picture of a wolf. Let me gaze on it."-Arkansaw Traveler.

#### Nature Took Her "Corse." "Plodges," said the groceryman yes-

terday morning, "I just heard that you used to be a physician." "Yes," was the evasive reply.

"Didn't you like the profession?" asked the groceryman.

"Oh, yes, I liked it first-rate."
"How did you happen to drop it?"
"You see, I didn't have enough patients.

"Yes I understand," said the groceryman. "Were you successful in your treatment of the sick?"

"Well, I should remark," said Plodges, "I got uniform results. I would first give a patient all the medicine he could stand and I could prescribe, and then I'd let nature take her corse, and she took it, and don't you forget it." "Then why didn't you get a good

run of patients? asked the grocery man.
"They were just like you are now."
replied Plodgers, "they wouldn't trust me."- Scissors.

#### SIGNS OF A POOR FARMER. Agricultural Philosophy as Good Now as

It Was Half a Century Ago. He grazes his mowing land late in the fall and his pastures early in the spring, and consequently ruins both Some of the cows are much past their prime. He neglects to keep the dung and the ground from the sills of his buildings; and it costs him twenty dol- the year 1867 twenty-seven of those lars to make repairs, when one dollar's have died and 188 married .- Poughworth of work would have been suf- keepsie Eagle. ficient, if performed at a leisure time ten years before. He sows and plants his land until it is exhausted, before he modern system of education and comthinks of manuring. He has generally too much stock and most of them un-

He is sure to have a great deal of stake and pole fence. He says he can dist institution in New York served not farm it for want of money. This is frequently the case with good farmers; but you may know a sloven by his inattention to little things. His children's shoes are spoiled for the want of a little tallow to supply them: His door hinges come off for the want of a nail or two; and the door is destroyed for the want of a hinge: His mow is trampled on and gorged for want of a door; and all this loss is occasioned by not timely driving and clenching a single nail.

Nothing is in order—he has a place for nothing and nothing in its place. If he wants a gimlet, a chisel, or a hammer, he hunts up chamber, out at the barn, in the cupboard; and lastly, when he has spent more time in pursuit than it takes to do the job, he finds it down cellar. He keeps a stock of the smallest things: If a button or a band gives way, or a key to a yoke, or a pin to a sled, or a string or swingle to a flail, or even a tooth to a rake, he has none to replace them. He seldom does anything in stormy weather, or in an evening; and he is sure to keep no memorandum of little jobs that are to be done.

You will perhaps hear of his groaning about hard times frequently in the barroom. Death and the tax-gatherer he knows must come; yet he makes no provision for either of them. Although he has been on a piece of good land for twenty years, ask him for a grafted apple, and he will tell you that he could t raise them, for he never had any luck. His indolence and carelessness subject him to many accidents: He loses soap and cider for want of a hoop: In the midst. of ploughing, his plough breaks, because it was not housed; and when he is reaping away from home, his hogs break into his garden, for want of an additional board.

Hadoes not take proper advantage of his business by driving it when he can; and consequently he is like the old woman's son, so busy that he never has time to do aaything;"—or, at least, he seldom finishes one thing before he begins'on another; and therefore brings little to pass and is often seen in a great hurry and flutter. He is seldom neat in his person, and will sit down to the table himself without combing his hair, and will suffer his children to do so, without washing their hands and faces. He frequently drives his team with a club, and is generally late in all public meetings. His children are apt to be late at school, and their books are torn and dirty. He is careless and heedless; consequently his children are so to.

As he has no enterprise, so he has no money, and frequently makes great sacrifices to get it. He is slack in his payments, and buys altogether on credit. He is often sued, and pays through the nose for every thing. He lacks forethought, economy and exertion. In fine, a poor farmer, in the strict sense of the word, is a poor creature: He is but a bare apology for a man—he is a false doctrine will always destroy pure a poor husband, a useless citizen. A love. good farmer may be poor; but a poor farmer can not act his part well: In other words he can not be useful as a man, or prompt, friendly and energetic of insanity.—Chicago Tribune.

as a Christian or neighbor. Although these hints are meant for no particular person, it is hoped all may profit by them .- From an Almanac Printed in 1831.

### SHELTER FOR STOCK.

Proper Protection Necessary to Keep Animals in Good Condition.

Those farmers who have large cornfields into which they turn stock to forage during winter, ought to build sheds for their protection, unless there are belts of forests near by, to which they can retreat to pass the night, and shelter themselves from pitiless storms of rain and snow during the day. Where lumber abounds, sheds may be built in a cheap way, and if of ample breadth. and open only to the south, they will prove a passable protection, even in the worst weather. They ought to be placed in such positions as to be easily reached by the animals feeding in the most distant parts of the field, so that after eating and drinking they are not obliged to travel a long distance for shelter.

If it is intended to cultivate the field in corn for a number of successive years, it would be best to make the sheds close-boarded up all round, and shingle the roofs. They might also be inglessons in color, for I heard Jim say constructed so high as to make storageroom enough directly over the cattle to hold sufficient corn-stalks or hay to fodder them in the worst weather, and thus supersede the necessity of their going out during such time for forage. This would be a great comfort to the stock, and enable them to keep in much better condition than if exposed to rain and snow while feeding.

Cheaper sheds may be made of hori-

zontal logs, or perpendicular poles, and the roofs thatched with straw or coarse When these can not be had, corn stalks will be better than nothing, although the rain and melting snow would soon be dripping down through them. But belts of trees would be much better than imperfect sheds, especially if they are evergreens. These may be set out anywhere, if they do not already exist, and they will grow up with great rapidity by properly cultivating them the first few years.—National Live-Stock

Soot is one of the most valuable of fertilizers, and should be carefully saved. That from coal is superior to that from wood. It is rich in nitrogen, and benefits all crops to which it may be applied, as well as being an excellent remedy against the attacks of many kinds of insects. Albany Journal.

#### RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-The Garfield memorial window at Williams College has been finished at the cost of \$3,645.

-The careful reader of a few good newspapers can learn more in a year than most scholars do in their great libraries.-F. B. Sanborn. -Vassar College has graduated 596

-Among the last acts of the Hygienic Congress was a denunciation of the

petitive examinations as eminently prejudicial to the health of those subjected to it. -The Five Points Mission, a Methoduring the last year 99,200 dinners to needy people, and sent 315 children in-

to the country. The receipts in cash

and goods were \$42,617,28. - N. Y. Tribune. -President Barnard, of Columbia, tried to quell a cane rush the other day, and, being inadvertently pushed by a participant, reached out with his right in a manner which caused the blood to flow copiously from the freshman's nose.—N. Y. Sun.

-The Scottish Church Review gives the following statistics of the progress of the Church of Scotland: From 1850 to 1884, the clergy increased from 121 to 241, parsonages from 32 to 120, and the contributions from \$15,520 to \$89,-030. The number of Bishops remains as at the beginning of the period.

-A Southern Episcopal Bishop was dining in Boston recently, when a young clergyman wishing to say something agreeable asked him how his wife enjoyed the heat "down there," but politely withdrew the question when the Bishop blandly informed him that she had been dead two years.—Boston

-The American Board of Missions, whose annual meeting recently concluded at Columbus, O., reports that of the \$20,000,000 which have passed into its treasury not a dollar has been lost by any loose management. The next meeting of the Board, being its seventy-fifth anniversary, will be held in Boston, forty churches joining in the cordial invitation.

-A sermon was recently preached by a prominent clergyman on the "Sin of Cheapness," in which he argued that the craving for cheapness and hunting after bargains are not only economically false, but a cause of suffering to thousands of people who are oppressed in the factories and workshops, in order to furnish cheap articles for the insatiable public.—Chicago Times.

-On the school-house grounds of a sub-district in Lucas County is a pump. The neighborhood used it to such an extent that the sub-Director locked it up. The public claimed he had no right to do so, as the grounds belonged to the public and the pump was public property. The Director appealed to the State Superintendent, who decides that a sub-Director has exclusive control of a school-house, and that the grounds are a part of the school-house; that neither can be used for any but school purposes, nor are they for the use of the public. The Director was sustained. The public have no right to the use of the pump unless by vote of the electors of the district .- Iowa State Register.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

-Love is better than doctrine, yet

-An Indiana school-teacher arrested a man for kissing her without permission. Verdict—Not guilty on account

-A young lady who was blamed for allowing her glove to be discovered in a young man's pocket stated that she had no hand in it.-N. Y. Graphic.

-A good man and a wise man may at times be angry with the world, and at times grieved at it, but no man is ever discontented with the world if he does his duty in it.

- Distrust that man who tells you to distrust," says Ella Wheeler. And so we do, Mrs. Wilcox. But, on the other hand, must we trust the man who tells us to trust? Not by a jug full."—Nor-

ristown Herald. "Why, how you've changed; I would not know you from Adam." "Hang the luck." "Why do you say that?" "Well, I'm tired of hearing so much "Well, I'm tired of hearing so much the cream in damp cellars, and appears about that fellow that looks like me."-

Rochester Post-Express. -Infinite toil would not enable you to sweep away a mist; but by ascending a little, you may often look over it al-together. So it is with our moral improvement; we wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit, which would have no siderable time, until the walls are sathold upon us if we ascended into a urated with it, and afterwards by keephigher moral atmosphere.-N. Y. Trib-

-"Yes," said the high-school girl to air slaked. Amy. "I think Adolphus must be takthis morning that he saw him decorating the municipality with vermilion."
"Doing what, Mildred?" asked Amy.
"Well, Jim said 'painting the town red,' but that expression is too vulgar,

you know." - Oil City Derrick. —"Have you ever experienced ex-treme cold, discovered that your senses were becoming numb, and a delicious languor stealing over you that you were powerless to shake off? I have." have I, often." "Where?" "In Boston. I used to call on a Boston girl twice a week.'

-The Dimple on Her Chin. The poet wrote a sonnet, "To the Dimple on Her Chin," And sent it to a paper, With request they'd "put it in." Next morning he was frantic, And he swore it was a sin, When he found his sonnet headed: "To the Pimple on Her Chin."

Jingo. -"The worst is over," said the doctor, putting his watch in his pocket and tor, putting his watch in his pocket and even in a musty cellar. But I am in-preparing to leave the room. "No, it clined to think that at this season the ted Crimsonbeak, opening his eyes and raising himself on his pillow. "Why! What do you mean?" exclaimed the surprised physician. "Why, I mean that the means the isn't," suddenly came from the emacia- cause of it, nine times out of ten, is in that the worst won't be over until I get your bill out of the way."- Yonkers

#### THE DAIRY.

-The "general purpose cow," lots of milk, plenty of butter, big calves, and heaps of beef, don't reconcile well with the natural philosophy where it wisely teaches that "two bodies can not occupy the same space at the same time. - N. Y. Herald.

-Cheese-factory owners cannot be too careful not to put their cheese in students in the regular course. Since too low boxes. A buyer in Chicago writes describing how a shipment of 400 boxes were nearly ruined by being thus boxed. The shipper probably thought to save a little on the cost of boxes and lost a hundred times as much in injury to his cheese. - Western Rural.

-If you do not get as good a price for your butter as some one else does. you may count that there are nine chances out of ten that the fault lies with you and not with the purchaser, remarks an exchange. Really choice butter is not so plenty but that any one who makes a really first-class article can easily obtain the highest market price. It is very natural for one to think that their butter is just as good as their neighbor's, but if the neighbor's brings a higher price it will pay to try and improve the quality a little.

-There is a limit to skill in the dairy. Skill may improve many things about the butter and the cheese, but common sense will indicate that inferior cows, half fed, and that of poor descriptions, will not furnish milk that can be relied upon to make an article of full quality, or even prime goods. It needs better cows, fed on foods suitable for produeing a high quality offats in the milk, to make gilt-edged butter. The common sense part relates to the selection and feeding, as well as the care of the cows, and the skill relates to the manufacture of the finished product. The elements of good butter are found first in the milk, and no after-skill in manufacture can supply them. There may be various tricks of the trade resorted to cover up or disguise defects, but they are not of or parts of a good, prime, sound butter .- Savannah News.

#### The Milk When in the Udder.

But few persons fully understand the functions of the udder, and there are not many who comprehond how intricate the mechanism or how delicate the entire structure. The opening in the lower end of the teat is closed by an of the bows. At Chester on Shrove elastic band which retains the milk so Tuesday and Easter Monday, the archlong as the udder is not over-distended. long as the udder is not over-distended, in which case the stretched band allows bridegrooms of the past year; and at overloading the udder to make a show. There is an enlarged cavity in the mid-dle of the teat. At the top of the teats ting an oval cavity above from a smaller of a pea. The oval reservoirs above vary from the size of a hen's egg to that of a turkey's egg.

From the little reservoirs at the top of the teats are tubes little reservoirs at different directions running in throughout each gland, which are often cut off by smaller reservoirs distributed all through the glands. These minute reservoirs are more abundant and larger in the lower and outer parts of each lobe, diminishing in size and frequeocy as they rise toward the upper part. They vary in size from a hickorynut to a pin's head, the majority being the size of beans or peas, and decrease till they disappear in the upper part of the udder. The tubes ramify and anastomose like arteries. The ends of the tubes are also supplied with at the tops of the teats. In the center of the udder and between the four glands is a large and strong tendon leading from the abdominal muscles, and passes down between the four glands or lobes, where it soon divides up into branches like the brush of broom corn, which again divides and subdivides till the threads become too fine to follow with the unaided eye. The over-loading of the udder from neglect or from excessive secretion causes the ligaments to sag or stretch. -Jersey Bulletin.

### Causes of Bitter Cream.

I would suggest the following causes of bitter cream:

First-Ragweed in the pastures. This lands. The flavor given by ragweed is a disagreeable intense bitter, quite oif-ferent from that caused by fermentation of the milk.

Second-Mildew, but especially the red spotted mildew, which forms upon in spots about the size of a split pea. This is caused by the impregnation of the cellar with spores of the mildew, and is very difficult toget rid of. The only way I have succeeded in doing it is by burning sulphur in the cellar, which is kept tightly closed for a coning the air dry by means of a box of freshly burned lime kept in it until it is

Third-Keeping the milk too long without skimming until the whey sepa rates and the cream floats upon it, also by keeping the cream too long without churning. Thirty-six hours is long enough for either, which makes the cream three days old when it is churned.

Fourth--Imperfect cleaning of the milk pails or the churn, and leaving curd in the seams or corners. Putrid casein has a bitter flavor, and very rapidly communicates the same to milk and cream, the cream appropriating nearly the whole of it.

Fifth--The farrow condition of the cow, or her advance state of pregnancy. will cause this trouble.

Sometimes the addition of as much powdered saltpetre as will lie upon a silver three-cent piece, or about five grains, to a six-quart pan of milk, will prevent the bitterness, and to give the cow a dose of two drams a day for a week will have the same effect. I have found two grains of salicylate of soda to four quarts of milk will prevent mold

-The New York Stock Exchange has twelve hundred members .- N. Y. Sun.

#### Fiction and Fact.

The upas tree once had a bad name, as its leaves were supposed to exhale a volcanic valleys in Java, which are noted for their desolation. It is the only green thing in a region where death seems to reign. But the fatal poison comes not from the tree, but from the gases of the volcano, amid

enjoyed undue credit, as the upas has suffered undue odium. This tree was said to exhale from its leaves healthful influences, which made it an antidote to many forms of malaria. It belongs to Australia and it was noticed that in its neighborhood malarial fevers were unknown. This fact caused it to be planted in some of the worst malarial districts of Italy, and there, too, fevers gradually disappeared. The inference seemed inevitable that its foliage exerted some occult influence which prevented malaria. But science, by careful examinations, explains the mystery in a new way. The tree is such a great absorbent of water, that its roots easily drain marshy land. It destroys malaria, not by giving out healthful influences, but by absorbing the moisture which creates the disease. It is believed that the terrible Campagna of Rome can be made healthy by the draining power of the Eucalyptus .-Youth's Companion.

#### Ancient Archery.

keeping a length, nocking, over handing, sinking, tab, under bowing, wind down, whipping, and so fourth, are all terms as old as Chaucer and the "Lytell Gente of Robin Hood."-London Standard.

### Women's Rights in Finland.

is a frequent cause just now, when cows are fed in stubble or mowing and a woman will be at liberty to make the permission of her lord and master. Considering that it often depends more fairs than the actual "bread-winner"

A PARTY of young men who were sing ing "We won't go home till morning hever reached there until late in the atternoon, and then they had to pay five dollars and costs.—Philadelphia Call.

Ir big heads are a sign of astuteness a tabbage should be sharper than a pin.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

THE prettiest girl in Portland is named Letter. We never before yearned to be a letter-press.—Washington Hatchet.

THE corner loafers ought to be a rising set, judging from their facility in getting up stares. Some studies give continued pleasure. Now there's grammar, which is a mere

It is the lawyer who believes in "the law and the profits."—Williamsport Breakfast Table.

WHY is a prisoner's time like a bad joke? cause it's passed in durance-stupid.-

JENKS being asked how he came by his black eye said it was a sunstroke.— Water-loo Observer. WHY is a man with a cold in his head

like a waterfall? Because he is catarrh-racked. A RIFLE match—a bout between two pick-pockets.—Waterloo Observer.

Takes anything-A photographer.-N. Y. Journal. who has a temper of her own is seldom willing to keep it.

A sign in town reads: "Neutral Boot and Shoe Store." A neutral boot, as we construe it, is one that doesn't "run down" either side.—Norristown Herald.

THOSE newspaper poets who are always adding lines to some other fellow's inspirations ought to know something about the uses of adversity.—Boston Times.

poison, which; spreading over a wide region, was fatal to man and beast. White shellac must be added to the iodine solution if the stain is to be But scientific investigation has shown made permanent, or the wood after the that the tree is harmless, and that its stain is applied may be French pol-reputation is due to its growing in a ished. The iodine may be laid on with bad neighborhood. The tree grows in which the upas thrives though all other

vegetable forms perish.

Another tree, the Eucalyptus, has

Archery may be said never to have entirely gone out of fashion, even after the introduction of villainous saltpetre and the musket. Edward VI. was fond of the bow, and Charles I. not only practiced it, but encouraged its use among his subjects. Charles II. and his Queen patronized tournaments of archers, and as late as 1682 a thousand bowmen competed at a grand fete given by the London Artillery Company. In Cromwell's time, the weapon was not entirely banished from the army, and Charles II. had his keeper the milk to escape, drop by drop, as in Harrow, we believe is still preserved the silver arrow for which, up to the year 1771, the boys shot annually on the 4th day of August, a day associated there is a valve or diaphragm separa-in the minds of their successors with ting an oval cavity above from a smaller one below, having an opening the size forgotten that the Queen's Body Guard in Scotland are the Royal Archers, who have always numbered in their ranks the pick of the Scottish aristocracy and citizens of Edinburgh. The very jargon so freely employed recently has been transmitted unbroken from former times. Flight and clout shooting, and rovers, allowance, bearing, bobtailing, chrysal, cutting the mark, he-heing,

Since postal savings banks were opened in Sweden and Norway, the demand for similar institutions has been growing more urgent in Finland, and after due inquiries and careful consideration the Finnish Senate has decided to establish postal savings banks after the English system in all parts of the Grand Duchy. There is no doubt that to the poor Finn, who earns a seant living by hard manual labor, it will be a great boon to put a small sum in a place where it is perfectly safe, but even more than the men the women have cause to rejoice at the decision of the Senate, for the law establishing the banks indirectly establishes one of the most urgently needed of women's rights. According to the law of Finland no woman has hitherto been allowed to acquire any property without the authorization of her husband. This law will in the present case be annulled. use of the postal savings banks without on the manager of the household afto economize and save, the wisdom of this arrangement is obvious. - Pall Mall

It is a curious coincidence that a woman

-Wood may acquire an oak, walnut or cherry tree color by staining it with ordinary tincture of iodine diluted with spirit until the exact shade is obtained.

a rag or brush .- Cleveland Leader. MESSRS. HOUCK & BARNIE, managers of the Baltimere (Md.) Base-ball Club, state, as the opinion of all base-ball playersand no set of men are more susceptible to sprains, bruises, aches and pains-that St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy, is the best cure ever used, and they jointly acknowledge its merits.

WHEN a barber comes to dress a dude's head he comes to a fool's top. It is a period in his existence.—Burlington Free Press.

#### Young Men. Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOL-TAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vital ity and all kindred troubles. Also for rheu-matism,neurelgia, paraly sis, and many oth-er diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free

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A MAN with a cold in his head is like waterfall - he is catarrh-racked. - The Judge.

In a letter from Hon. Mrs. PERY, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, Brown's Bron-CHIAL TROCHES are thus referred to: "Hav-ing brought your 'Bronchial Troches' with me when I came to reside here, I found that after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor peo-ple will walk for miles to get a few." For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases they have no equal. Sold only in boxes.

THE maxim: "Strike while the iron is hot," is getting altogether too slow for the age; you must make it hot by striking. For above amount will forward to any address, securely packed, one of our English Double Barrel, Breech-Loading Shot-Guns, fine twist barrels, one box of brass shells and complete set of chaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send C. O. D. on receipt of \$2.00 as guarantee of good faith. Every gun warranted. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address E. E. MENGES & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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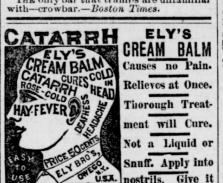
"O, WHERE shall I find content?" sighs a magazine poetess. Have you tried the dictionary, dear?—Oil City Derrick.

Economy is Wealth. No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many pounds can be saved every year. Ask your druggist. Only 10c. Simple to use. Wells, Richard-son & Co., Burlington, Vt.

"How shall I sleep?" asks a correspondent. As noiselessly as possible, please.—Burlington Free Press.

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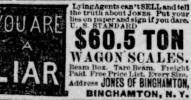
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A. N. K .- D.

—A Boston young lady, cultured and intellectual, of course, received a proposition of marriage printed with a type-

-Stanford, the California millionaire, has purchased a \$450,000 residence in New York, and will make his home there. - San Francisco Call.

-Dr. Emma L. Call has the honor of being the first woman admitted to membership in the Massachusetts Medical Society.—Boston Journal.

-A Parsee girl has astonished her race in India by bringing a suit for breach of promise of marriage. It is the first episode of the kind known in that land, and it has created a great scandal.

-The coming giantess is now developing in a village in Leicestershire, England. Though barely fourteen years of age she is six feet five inches in height, weighs two hundred and fifty-two pounds and has only just commenced to grow.

you don't get married."
"Humph!"

-Orme Wilson and Carrie Astor start out passably well on the matrimonial sea. John Jacob Astor gives them a Fifth avenue home to dwell in, and their respective parents have settled upon each a \$100,000 income for life.—N. Y. Mail.

-Mrs. Haley Rogers, a Boston widow lady, after bequeathing her modest fortune to a few surviving relatives, adds to her will: "And I hereby give and bequeath to the Home for Aged Colored Women in Boston my cloak and red flannel gown."-Boston

—Tennyson fled from North Wales, says the New York World, because he daily paper and sees the heading: was asked to preside at the National fodd, and he feared he would be com- and slaps his leg and cackles: "Haw! pelled to pronounce both words on haw! haw!"—Detroit Free Press. taking the chair, so he took leave instead.

-Bieyeling seems to be taking hold in this country. Hendee, the champion wheelsman, owns four thousand five hundred dollars worth of badges and prizes, and Louis Hamilton, the chammethod of administering this is to take dollars worth of the same sort of length and six inches in width; nail trophies.

and his only son died two years ago .-Chicago Tribune.

-A correspondent of the London Lancet says that he has practiced for eight years on steamers running between Liverpool and American ports. During this time he has had charge of trate every part of an ordinaryfifty thousand people, and the deaths room and cause the croupy fowls to were less than one per one thousand. Five of these were suicides and the remainder occurred mostly among chil-

-Reports from Ireland state that the hotel keepers have never had such a prosperous season. Little villages for three days and the lice will disay. on the coast, that have hardly ever seen a tourist, have become places of importance, and the railway companies are placarding their newly discovered charms with great vigor, and offering facilities to those who are willing to

### "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

pretty fast, and blistered the skin of icle. his hands, said: "I guess I don't yearn for a hotter climb than this.' -Teacher: "Why are you writing in

such a big hand?" Tom: "Why you see, my grandmother is deaf, and I'm writing to her."—Golden Days. -Professor (to class in mineralogy):

"Can you recall a mineral occurring in shows at a glance the annual number the liquid form?" Philosophical Stu- of deaths from small-pox in the army quarts!"

Powerful steel knives which will cut cold iron have been invented. The inventor hopes in time to produce knives which will cut eating-house pie crust. -Norristown Herald.

-"You are opposed to the use of ang, then, Jennie?" he said. slang, then, Jennie?" he said. "Well, I should twitter!" she replied, and then he knew that he must not use slang any more in her presence. - Somerville Journal.

-Said an astronomer to a brighteyed girl, when talking of rainbows: "Did you ever see a lunar bow, miss?" "I have seen a beau by moonlight, if that is what you mean," was the sly rejoinder.—N. Y. Independent.

-Some paragraphist says that Franklin did not discover lightning until after find a clean record for two years in suche was married. There are many men not half so great as Franklin who not ratio per 1,000 is only .03, the same as only discover lightning after they are married, but eatch thunder.—Chicago

-On reading in a newspaper that a piece of fresh beef bound on the face every night would make the complexion fair, a Chicago drummer tried the experiment. He put a quarter of beef on each cheek and went to bed, and next morning found that the brass in in his cheek had formed verdigris on the beef and poisoned two yellow cats and a bob-tailed poodle that had been nibbling the beef.—Paris Beacon.

-The delights of a musical block are thus described by "Bob" Burdette:

Hark and oh hear, the piano is banging—
(Sonnet and canticle, chant and glee),
The feliow upstairs his guitar is atwanging,
The children are singing a jubilee.
Just over the way there's a banjo, I think,
With its "Pink-a-punk-pank, punk, pink,
pank, pink."

And down at the corner the man with the Is rending the night with a tootle-too-toot.

And oom pah-pah, oom, pah-pah, bra-a, bra-a The brass band is practising in its room.

-"Ferdinand, my love, why, do you sit so far from me this evening?" she anxiously inquired. He was silent and remained sitting at the opposite end of the sofa. Again she spoke. Again he was silent, hesitated, and finally murmured: "Isabel, my dear, I blush to tell it, but I have been eating onions to-"You darling!" exclaimed the lovely girl, with a look of glad surprise illuminating her face as she sprang close to his side. "so have I!"-Lowell

#### They Won't Elope.

He went home an hour earlier the other afternoon, and calling his eighteen-year-old daughter into the parlor cides. It may be that the total percent-

he began: "Susie, I have been thinking."

be a good plan for you to marry William, our coachman. "W-hat!"

to be sure, but he would doubtless make you a good husband."
"Never! never!"

"He is plain-looking and uneducated,

boor! I'll die first!"

to me and I'll take poison! the coachman:

ging your pardon, sir, and hoping you whelms them. The law is mercifully would have paid him to assort the won't throw me out of my place for my interpreted for the sake of survivors; wheat. boldness, but if that impudent little

good-"No use, sir! There is never an hour that I don't want to box her ears!

If you insist I'll skip the country.' "Another Heiress goes off with the Eisteddfod at Llangwellydangdoodle- Coachman," he leans back and chuckles

#### Sulphurous Gas.

Repeated experiments have proved that fowls can be cured of croup speedpion of Yale, possesses two thousand four strips of board about two feet in these together so as to form the sides of -A curious case of imposture has of a box; nail boards across the bottom, come to light. A man traveling in and this forms a box that will hold New Mexico and other of the Terri- earth. Place three inches of soil in this tories has claimed to be Dr. Joseph box and set it in the poultry-house or Ray, the author of Ray's arithmetics stable where the poultry or other sick and algebras. Dr. Ray died in 1855, animals are. Take a strong iron kettle -one that is wide and shallow is best adapted to the purpose -- and put in two or three shovelfuls of coal from the stove. Set the kettle in the box of soil and sprinkle on a couple of spoonfuls of sulphur. The fumes will soon penecough and sneeze, bringing up mucous and phlegm through the nostrils and mouth. Repeat this treatment three times daily for three days. If the room is small one spoonful of sulphur will do at a time. When cattle in barns are infor three days and the lice will disappear. For a large stable a greater quantity of sulphur is required. A physician who has tested the merits of sulphurous gas, says: "For children with croup or whooping cough, catarrh or any affection of the bronchial tubes, inflammation of the lungs, etc., give fumigation with sulphur before any physic is taken into the stomach. In cases of typhoid fever fumigate with sulphur -A small boy, who slid down a tree twice a day."-San Francisco Chron-

### Vaccination.

At the instance of Mr. Burt, a parliamentary paper is just published which will not make pleasant reading for the anti-vaccination fanatics. It "Milk; because it comes in and navy since 1860, together with the ratio of such deaths per 1,000, and the number of then joining in each year. Throughout the whole period, with very few exceptions, the tendency has been toward a constant diminution of mortality. In the case of the army, this is all the more gratifying on account of the much larger number of recruits now joining the service, a class particularly liable to catch any infectious disease which happens to be rife. During the first five years to which the table refers, the average annual mortality from small-pox in the army was 29.5, and the average number of recruits 10,929. But in the last five years the mortality per annum fell to 5.5, while the number of men joining rose to 27,666. Turning to the companion service which had 26 fatal cases in 1860, we. cession-1877 and 1878-and the final in the army. It appears established, therefore, by these tests that compulsory revaccination is slowly but surely operating to stamp out small-pox both in the army and navy, and if this hapbelieving that the same results might be accomplished in the civil population. London Globe.

### Forked Lightning.

By papers received by last mail I see that Mr. W. C. Gurley claims to have has been drawn from the photograph of a single flash or not, but you will see from the enclosed photographs that the conclusion is an entirely false one. An one had the zigzag form and that some of them are magnificently forked. They resemble very closely the photo-graphs of sparks from a Holtz electrical machine, taken by Mr. A. Matheson in Professor Tait's laboratory, and published in volume xxvii., part 3 of the berlain in his speech in Parliament on "Transactions of the Royal Society of the Merchant Shipping bill show that Edinburgh." The amount of detail hown in the photograph of the tree illuminated by the flash gives one a very good idea of the brightness, when is drowned, and that taking the averwe consider that exposure can not have age service of a seaman at twenty-four exceeded the million to part of a second. -India Cor. London Nature.

Suicides No one can fail to be struck by the apparently increasing number of sui-"He is old enough to be your father, speculate as to the probable cause of this increase, if there be one. It is, or! I'll die first!"

'But, Susie, you know——"

'Tll not listen! Say another word subject to the form them under distinct hallucinations or delusions of idea. This last class—which, if not technically definitive, will not take time to assort this out, and serve for our immediate purpose—is not, we think, a large one. Without grain. Or, perhaps, he threshes from Then the old gent slid out to the barn, assumed his humblest look and said to hair-splitting, it may roughly be said the shock, and some cap sheaves or that the great majority of those who some entire shocks have blown down. "William, I've been wondering why kill, or try to kill, themselves in these Instead of having the person who "There's my daughter Susie. She's voung, but will make a woman of sense. I believe in early marriages, and if you and she can agree I shall offer no objections."

Interest are perfectly well aware of the act they are along with the result. The few spoiled the deed with a, so far, intelligent purpose of escaping from misery that seems unendurable, or because of some tire harvest as damaged grain, when "Your Susie! Me marry her! Beg- terror or shame that for the time over- but a small part of it was damaged. It but, as a matter of fact, scarcely one It often happens that when two or chit was the only female left on earth I'd turn my back on her."

"But, William, I would try to be a described. It is heart-breaking or in the only female left on the so-called cases of the grain in one field is of better quality ty than that in the other. It may be brain-tearing trouble that makes men lowing to the time or manner (or both) and women long to die or impetuously of sowing or preparing the ground, or seek refuge in death, either in the belief that in dying they will sleep, or and fertility of soil, or for some cause that consciousness will end in eternal not understood. But the farmer does clearly defined process of reasoning in and the best are put in the same granall these cases, though in a majority we ary. Result: All is sold for what the believe there is; but in very few instances indeed is the real inner feeling one which differs greatly from the best alone would have brought. If there are any sheaves yearning to escape—anywhere, any-where out of this misery. The rate at others, and store the grain in separate where out of this misery. The rate at which men and women live nowadays has something to do with this feeling. Boys and girls are men and women in acquaintance with, and experiences of, tye or chess and the other has not the constant. life and its so-called pleasures and sor- keep the grain from the two separate. rows, at an age when our grandparents Assort the wheat, and assort the oats were innocent children in the nursery, as well. Not at all unlikely you are two or three-and-twenty, the young women ennuyee. Life is played out size, larger and smaller for the day are blase at larvesting your early potatoes. Assort them. Make three grades—medium before its moridise played out size, larger and smaller for before or the burden of responsibility is thrust upon the consciousness at a period when the mind can alone. This is no caprice on the whom not in the nature of things be competent to cope with its weight and attendant difficulties. All this has been said before. There is not a new word or a new thought in it, and yet it is a very terrible and pressing subject. We can not give it the go-by. "Forced" education commenced too early in life and pressed on too fast is helping to make existence increasingly difficult. We are running the two year-old colts in a crippling race, and ruining the stock. If able and impartial observers would make it their business to ascertain the facts about suicide, they would be doing a good and useful work. We believe, not without some data on which to base our speculations, that suicide is increasing, and that the active cause of the evil is weak-mindedness, the result of forced development and premature responsibility. Hasty and too early marriages, too anxious struggles for success in life, too hazardous ventures in business enterprise, the ush of undisciplined and untrained minds into the arena of intellectual strife, and above all, that swinging of the self-consciousness — pendulum-like —between excess of rigor in self-control and untempered license, which constitutes the inner experience of too many, are proximate causes of the breakdown or agony of distress which ends in suicide. The underlying cause is impatience, social, domestic, and personal, of the period of preparation which nature has ordained to stand on the threshold of life, but which the haste of "progress" treats as delay. It is not delay, but development; albeit this is a lesson rash energy has yet to learn from sober science. — London Lancet.

### Seaweed and Its Uses.

In tropical climates the little air bladders which support the seawracks are of great service, for the masses of seaweed are several hundred feet long and of considerable height, having smith and sell for old material: 40 not stems the thickness of a man's thigh, and branches and drooping stems which suport innumerable forms of animal life, such as corals, crabs, worms of different kinds, together with mosses and weeds of the sea, and being beside a place of deposit for innumerable eggs of various creatures. In Scotland Curious Facts About Sewing Mathe tender parts of the seawracks, known as tangles, are used as food, and when cooked are considered fine diet for cattle. The stems of a very hard, horny variety of the seawracks are used as knife handles. They are pens in these cases we have warrant for believing that the same results might green the blade is forced in at one end. When the stem dries it cling's firmly to horny it resembles buck's horn, and & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, and when tipped with metal and fully finished forms an expensive knife-handle. The rose tangles are higher up in the scale of vegetable life, and their delishown, by photographing a flash of lightning, that the ordinary notion of Of these, dulse is an important variety forked lightning must be given up. I do not know whether this conclusion using it as food, both in its raw state and cooked in milk, find in it a substitute for tobacco. Carrageen moss is another kind of rose-tangle, from which a nourishing jelly is made. The Chiexamination of my photographs will show that all the flashes except one had the zigzag form and that some preparations; 27,000 pounds are from six to eighteen pice per pound.-St. Louis Republican.

> -The figures produced by Mr. Chamyears, one out of every three must ex-pect to meet his end in that way.

#### ASSORTING.

### A Species of Labor that Farmers will Find

Exceedingly Profitable If the farmer would pay more attenfacts are made clear it would be idle to they would sell for more in the market, and this increase of price would occahowever, not merely permissible, but sionally change a crop to a profitable politic, to bestow a passing glance on from an unprofitable one, and always the subject as a whole. Suicides may make the crop more profitable than it modern times and in civilized commu. pitches on the wagons in the field to nities are perfectly well aware of the assort these out they are threshed

> We do not say that there is a not assort the grain, and the poorest meridian is reached, sell better in the market. Mix them part of the merchant to whom you sell. Customers like potalook better and sell better. Of course assort out all rotten, bruised or sunburnt ones, whether you market at once or' store away for home consumption or future marketing. These will de-tract from sale in the market or rot and spoil others when stored away. Assort out those you want for seed, being careful to keep different varieties separate. Pick up every potato, but assort out those too small for market or home use and cook them for the hogs, mixing meal or bran with them

when cooked. Assort apples whether you sell immediately or keep till spring. Assort out all the rotten ones; they will spoil the sale of the lot and rot the sound apples they come in contact with. As- these prices. sort out the scrubby, deformed and cording to size. This assorting of of now. It can be done at no other time so well. If you do not assort out the decaying ones for a month they will have spoiled others by that time. They must be handled then, and when being handled they can be assorted with very little, if any, extra labor. Now is also the time to assort the farm stock. If you have any poor hogs, sheep or cattle, assort them out and get rid of them. It hardly pays to keep such stock at any time-least of all over winter. They may be fed with small profit during the summer, but cannot be wintered without loss. Now is the most profitable time to sell them. Dispose of them and replace them with pure-blooded or high-grade animals. The next rainy day that comes, look over your farm implements and machinery and assort them out. Those that are smith and sell for old material; do not litter up your barnyard and fence corners with them. Those which are good for future service clean of all dirt, coat the steel parts with tallow or coal oil, paint the wooden parts and store away

## chines.

in the dry.-Indiana Farmer.

The patents on sewing machines expired in 1876. A number of new companies were ready to enter the field financial mistake. when the patent rights were no longer enforced, and they did so; but they nearly all became bankrupt. Women the knife-blade. Being gnarled and that were used to the Singer's, Wheeler other popular machines, would have nothing to do with cheaper and better 'nstruments with which they were not familiar. Since the patents expired in 1876, nine of the new companies have become bankrupt, and while forty new ones exist in name, the business is really monopolized by the old companies. According to the last census there are one hundred and six sewing machine establishments in the United States with an invested capital of twelve million three hundred thousand preparations: 27,000 pounds are two hundred and thirty-eight persons, and sharp spines or thorns, but, in brought annually to Canton and sold from six to eighteen pice per pound.—

St. Louis Republican. dollars. They employ nine thousand of sewing machines amount to fourteen million dollars annually .- Demorest's Monthly

-A New York gentleman made a wager with a friend that there was not \$50,000,000 in actual cash in any one building in this country. Calling at the Sub-Treasury they found that in the vaults of that building there was the sum of \$140,000,000, all in legal tender within a thin shell of bronze.—Ne vaults of that building there was the of the realm, \$71,000,000 of it being iv | York Tribune. gold coin .- N. Y. Tribune.

#### Increased Wants of Farmers.

The present comparatively low price of farm produce is leading many farmers to inquire why it is that they are e began:
"Susie, I have been thinking."
"Yes, papa."
"I have been thinking that it would will be began the control of the population has not increment of the population has not increased, but it is beyond question that suicide, as a social calamity, has been does not use his eyes and hands enough to inquire why it is that they are unable to make money, or at least to gain more filthy lucre and honor. He save it, at prices which fifty to sixty does not use his eyes and hands enough to been regarded. does not use his eyes and hands enough | years ago would have been regarded thrust on our notice of late more than thrust on our notice of late more than he would grade his products rightly plair unthinkingly that improved agricultural machinery is the cause of the cifficulty. In one sense this is, perhaps, true. Many farmers keep themselves poor by purchasing implements of which they get so little use that the outlay may be deemed injudicious. but I believe I could respect him as a son-in-law."

"Why, father, have you lost your mind? I marry William! I wed that long, and those in which they are long, nosed, hump-back, big-mouthed bear."

"Ill die first!"

"The is plain-looking and uneducated, the subject as a whole. Suitedes may be deemed injudicious otherwise would be, while the labor involved is very small. The farmer is doubtedly a necessity, it is probable than it otherwise would be, while the labor involved is very small. The farmer is threshing his grain about this time. There are a few bundles on top of the otherwise would be, while the labor involved is very small. The farmer is threshing his grain about this time. There are a few bundles on top of the otherwise would be, while the labor involved is very small. The farmer is threshing his grain about this time. There are a few bundles on top of the otherwise would be, while the labor involved is very small. The farmer is doubtedly a necessity, it is probable than it of the wise would be, while the labor involved is very small. The farmer is doubtedly a necessity, it is probable than it of the wise would be, while the labor involved is very small. The farmer is doubtedly a necessity, it is probable than it of the wise would be, while the labor involved is very small. The farmer is doubtedly a necessity, it is probable than it of the wise would be, while the labor involved is very small. The farmer is doubtedly a necessity, it is probable than it of the wise would be, while the labor involved is very small. The farmer is doubtedly an excessity, it is probable than it of the wise would be, while the labor involved is very small. The farmer is doubtedly an excessity, it is probable than it of the wise would be, while the labor involved is very small. The farmer is doubtedly an excessity, it is probable than it of the wise would be, while the labor involved is very small. dle and seythe, but with an increased amount of severe manual labor. These implements are rightly named laborsaving, and in a majority of cases in the East are only incidentally, if at all, expense saving. In the West, where thousands of acres are cut over, there is really a money gain from reaping and binding machines; but in the East, among small farmers, a large part of the advantage is secured by hired help in increased wages. But aside from expense for machinery there are many reasons why farmers in all sections of the country should not be expected to follow the old-fashioned, moderate habits that formerly prevailed. Farmers have produced most of the wealth that has made this country great. None better than they are entitled to reap the advantages from those improved methods of living which may otherwise be termed civilization. It is not possible to keep the workers of the soil in this country permanently in the condition of the peasantry of Europe. Intelligent toil, increased brain work must carry with it good nutritious food and some of the comforts of life.

It is to these increased wants of modern farmers that the prevailing discontent with the result of farming is mainly due. Crops are quite as high in price as in the earlier days, and with the best farmers, who use fertilizers, thorough tillage and skill in the business, the crop is quite as certain as it was then. For poor farmers this last assertion is not true. But it is the price at which the most cheaply-grown product can profitably be sold that fixes the price in the market. In the long run the most progressive farmers of the United States will be able to undersell others, and the compensation they will receive will be the largest which any agricultural producers can reasonably

Much has been said, and with some justice, about the impolicy of subjecting the intelligent labor of this country to ruinous competition with the pauper labor of the old world. Attempts are made with more or less success to hedge about our own labor to prevent the severity of this competition. But in agricultural labor, especially in grain growing, no such competition is possible. The prices of our grain are fixed by the rate at which other people are able or willing to sell. In the East Indies farm laborers work for ten cents per day, and it is this competition which we have most to fear. Last year our grain, though a deficient crop, was sold at low prices, and on a declining market. This year prices are almost sure to be low, though crops are better. The important question with many farmers is whether they can maintain their present style of living at

We believe that in most cases more pecked ones for cider. Then make thorough attention to the details of two grades of the balance, grading ac- farming will enable farmers to live even more expensively than in the past. potatoes, apples, etc., should be In favorable seasons we get not more done at harvesting, hence I speak than half the crops that should be grown on our farms. In bad seasons this proportion is not more, and in many cases is even less than a quarter. On this showing a large majority of agricultural papers are ever advising farmers to practice greater economy, ignoring the fact that as a class the now spend a smaller proportion of their earnings than any other. It is carrying coals to Newcastle to advise farmers to practice economy. Nine times out of ten the advice leads to injudicious retrenchment that decreases productiveness far more than the trifle saved in expense. We would rather advise farmers to maintain a style of living in keeping with their occupation as in the past, and by better methods of farming to provide the means for paying the

expenses. To do this is not so difficult as may be imagined. Thousands of farmers have proved its practicability. It implies generally the substitution of intensive for extensive culture, selling of part of the farm and at the same time not diminishing the amount of abor and capital employed in working the remainder. It requires some faith o do this, but one who has tried this plan will never go back to the old sys tem. He may be tempted sometimes to purchase more land in order to practice the intensive system on a larger scale, but this in most cases will prove :

The experiment of trying to compete with foreign grain production by pushing ahead on the bonanza farm scale at the West has been tried and ha failed. Wheat at fifty cents a bushel in Dakota cramps the farmer worse than low prices do the farmers at the East. Let us see it better modes of culture, pursued more closely, will not maintain and extend the advantage already gained .- Cultivator.

-A strange plant has been discov ered growing in the northern part of Portland, Oregon, in soil which has been brought there as ballast in a ship It has a stout, fleshy stalk and leave resembling the thistle. The stalks and leaves are plentifully armed with long placed along the mid-rib on both th upper and under sides. The flowe very closely resembles that of the po tato, but the flower-stock and even the small sepals are thickly covered wit spines .- Chicago Times

-Oriental bronzes are now imitate in this country with remarkable fide

#### Medical Herbs.

The indigenous plants of Great Britian are too much neglected in the present age, for persons are apt to run after all that is rare or novel in the form of medicine in preference to cultivating our native herbs, so many of which are rich in curative properties. The balm and the dandelion, for instance, are little valued, yet the first is an admirable tonic, and the other a first-rate liver medicine. The balm is, strictly speaking, a native of the south of Europe, but it has been grown in our gardens from time immemorial, and the first record I can discover of its being used medicinally rests with the Arabs, who are said to have taken it to strengthen the nerves: but I can remember the time when "balm tea" was drunk by the laboring classes in South Wales almost as freely as tea is now taken by English cottagers, and most certainly hysteria was at that period a disease unknown among the working classes. Not so now, alas!

Dandelion is admitted into our British Pharmacopæia under the name of Taraxacum, and regularly prescribed in diseases of the liver and spleen; but the poor people were at one time accustomed to make a decoction with the roots, which answered nearly as well as the chemically prepared extract, and the leaves when blanched are taken by the French in salads. It is likewise a valuable antiscorbutic. People put great faith in the doctrine of signatures during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but it is now nearly exploded. It was based upon the following hypothesis, that every natural production indicates by some obvious external mark the disease in which it is efficacious; and for my own part I really believe that there is a great deal of truth in the idea that not only the colors of a flower, but various other marks on leaves, stems or roots are typical of their medicinal properties; for example, the spotted lungwort possesses healing powers in consumption, the scarlet poppy has been used with good effect in erysipelas, and the assarabacca, provincially called the foal's foot, or wild ginger, with its curious earshaped leaf, was formerly an unfailing remedy for all the pains that affect that organ. -- Science Monthly.

#### Furniture Woods.

A generation or more ago the most admired wood for furniture purposes was mahogany. Until quite recently the taste for mahogany has been held in abeyance, and black walnut has long reigned the king of the furniture woods. Before mahogany controlled the popular desire, cherry was a favorite, and our white walnut or hickory was used to a considerable extent. These old fashioned woods are coming into favor again, and very fine effects are produced by the contrasts of cherry and hickory, and by mahogany and hickory. Mahogany and cherry blend admirably as shades of color instead of contrasts. The so-called "branch" mahogany, that in veneers on the fronts of bureaus and in the frames of mirrors formerly produced such impossible efteets of grain, has given place to that of plain straight grain, the effect of color rather than of grain being desired. Except yellow and black birch and

the satin and birdseye maple, there are few of our native woods that show a very distinctive grain. This makes them valuable as foils to the more errathe grained woods of the tropics, One of these, the coco bolo, of a deep red color, with broad striated grain, works up beautifully with the cherry, making complement of tints, or with the hickory, showing a contrast of color and of grain.

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

-A lady of the Sacramento Valley displayed a collection of jellies and pre-served fruits at the State fair so perfectly prepared and tastefully arranged that she not only swept the board in the way of premiums, but a San Francisco banker paid her \$500 for them. saying: "I'bought them as a surprise to my wife, and to show my respect for woman as an industrialist."—San Francisco Chronicle.

	The state of the s	
,	THE GENERAL MA	ARKETS.
	KANSAS CITY,	November 3.
.	CATTLE-Shipping Steers	84 75 @ 5 00
,	Grass Texas Native Cows. Butehers' Steers. HOGS—Good to choice heavy Light. WHEAT—No. 2 No. 3. Rejected. CORN—No. 2. RYE—No. 2. RYE—No. 2. RYL—No. 2. RYL—Rejected. BUTTER—Choice creamery. CHEESE—Full cream. EGGS—Choice.	3 20 @ 3 75
	Native Cows	2.50 @ 3.50
	Butchers' Steers	2 85 @ 3 45
	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 45 @ 4 75
	Light	3.90 @ 4.40
)	WHEAT-No. 2	53 @ 53%
	No. 3	43 @ 44%
	Rejected	30 (3 55
	CORN-No. 2	30%@ 31
ı	OATS-No. 2	22 @ 2214
	RYE-No. 2	40 0 41
91	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1 40 @ 1 55
3	HAY-Large baled	7 00 @ 7 50
	BUTTER-Choice creamery	28 @ 30
	CHEESE-Full cream	13%@ 14
- 1	EGGS-Choice	19 @ 20
3	PORK-Hams:	12 @ 12%
1	Shoulders	6%@ 7%
	EGGS-Choice PORK-Hams: Shoulders Sides	101/200 11
	LARD. WOOL-Missouri, unwashed. POTATOES-Per bushel	8 @ 814
	WOOL-Missouri, unwashed.	15 @ 17
	POTATOES—Per bushel	25 @ 40
	ST. LOUIS	
ı	CATTLE-Lhipping Steers Butchers' steers	5 50 @ 6 00
	Butchers' steers	4 50 @ 5 50
	HOGS-Dutchers'	4 75 @ 4 90.
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 00 @ 3 75
	HOGS—Butchers SHEEP—Fair to choice FLOUR—XXX to choice WHEA'F—No. 2 red. No. 3 CORN—No. 2 mixed OATS—No. 2 RYE—No. 2 RYE—No. 2 RABLEY	3 70 @ 4 25,
	WHEA'F-No. 2 red	76%@ 75
f	No. 3	77 @ 78
	CORN-No. 2 mixed	36% @ 3614
ì	OATS-No. 2	26 @ 2614
	RYE-No. 2	491/2@ 50
•		00 00
8	PORK	15 00 @ 16,50
1	COTTON-Middling. CHICAGO. CATTLE—Good shipping HOGS—Good to choice. SHEEP—Fair to choice. FLOUR—Common to choice. WHEAT—No. 2 red. No. 3 No. 2 Spring.	9 @ 9%
g	CHICAGO.	
5	CATTLE-Good shipping	5 50 @ 6 00
-	HOGS-Good to choice	4 70 6 5 00
f	SHEEP-Fair to cheice	3 60 @ ± 50
e	FLOUR-Common to choice	3 75 @ 5 50
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	15, @ 75% 84 @ 94% 74%@ 74% 41%@ 42%
e	No. 3	BH @ 647
r	No. 2 Spring CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE	TA160 143
,-	CORN-No. 2	41% (2)
	OATS-No. 2	
0	KYE.	49 6 499
h	PORK-New Mess	15 00 @ 15 35.
•	NEW YORK	
	CATTLE-Exports	6 75 @ 7 50
	HOGS-Good to choice	4 80 @ 5 20
d	COTTON-Middling	9%@ 10
	FLOUR-Good to choise	8 15 @ 3 55
1-	WHEAT-No. 2 red	8514@ 861
r.	CORN-No. 2	. 58% 6 55
	OATS-Western maxed	. 31 @ 33
w	PORK-Standard mess	. 16 50 @ 16 75
	PORK—New Mess.  NEW YORK CATTLE—Exports HOGS—Good to choice COTTON—Middling FLOUR—Good to choice WHEAT—No. 2 red. CORN—No. 2 OATS—Western maxed PORK—Standard mess PETROLEUM—Leffned	. 77%0 77
		STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.