Chase

County

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Prpritor.

HEW TO THE LINE LE THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1894.

NUMBER 3.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE issue of silver dollars at the Government mint during the second week of Octo ber was unusually large, being \$585,998. Ir has been recently made known that thousands of titles to written and unwritten plays and books have been filed with the Librarian of Congress, with a fee of a dollar in each instance, under the impression that some sort of protection is thus gained. The law requires a deposit of the entire work, without which there is no copyright.

THE Prime Meridian Conference recently held at Washington, adopted a resolution to count all longitude from Greenwich in two directions up to 180 degrees-east plus and west minus. It also proposed a universal day for all nations.

THE EAST.

A REPORT has gained currency that President Woolsey, of Yale College, will resign before long on account of ill health.

Two coke trains recently collided near Monongahala City, Pa., in which two men were killed outright and six others were quite seriously injured. An engine and seventy two cars were wrecked,

LORING V. COWLEY recently shot his sweetheart, Mamie Benson, at Lancaster, Pa., and then he shot himself. Miss Benson, who was shot in the hip, will recover, while Cowley, who shot himself in the lung, near the heart, will doubtless die.

THE Texas Pacific Railroad had five at-

tachments issued against it in New York a few days ago for recovery of money and breach of express contracts.

A COMMITTEE of Baltimore merchants and manufacturers waited upon the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad recently with a view to have them recede from the order cutting the Baltimore & Ohio out of New York over its lines.

Moody and Sankey, the great revivalists, recently held a large meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

A WRITTEN agreement was lately circulated among the mills of Fall River Mass., to the effect that there would be a shut down for one week owing to the dull season. There was the further proposition that unless the market improved the shut down would be made permanent.

THE people of Worcester, Mass., recently went into expensive decorations in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the city.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, the millionaire show man, recently married a Philadelphia girl lightning near Joliet, lil., a few days ago of twenty years, named Mary G. Tallman.

A SHED used by the Elevated Railway Company as a carpenter shop, at No. 5 Broadway, N. Y., recently fell and crushed Cornelius Donohue, a carpenter, aged fifty | Hilinois. The liabilities were \$851,000 and two years, so that he died at once. Three other workmen were seriously if not fatal ly injured, the legs of two being broken and the skull of a third fractured.

A NUMBER of Hungarian laborers at charge of dynamite and giant powder, road, near Milwaukee, was burglarized Liverpool on board the Lord Clive. Thirty which had failed to explode at Pleugh's cut, on the South Pennsylvania Railroad a few days ago. An iron drill was used for the work. A spark ignited the powder and a terrific explosion followed. One was killed, another had his right arm torn off, and a number of others were badly bruised and burned.

An engineer named Samuel Edwards was lately murdered near Pittsburgh. His body however. was found in the Alleghany River. It is believed he was murdered for money. Jewelry and money which he was known to possess were missing.

THE \$20,000 of stolen bonds recently obtained by Galena, Ill., burglars, have been

found secreted in a cattle guard. JAMES SULLIVAN, a Superintendent of Railway Construction on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, was recently shot and instantly killed near Bureau, Ill., by a man named Daniel Tiel, who, it is said, had secreted himself in a stock car with murderous intentions.

THE mine fires near Sand Run, O., have lately caused very serious trouble. At last accounts the mines had been banked and there were hopes of a speedy ending of the

HEIDMEYER & STEIGLITZ, wholesale deal ers in woolens, at Chicago, were closed by the Sheriff a few days ago to satisfy \$76,000 judgments. It is said that the liabilities of the firm will reach \$150,000. The firm was

S. S. Davis, a banker of Cincinnati. lately made an assignment, with liabilities of \$60,000, a considerable portion of which was due to benevolent organizations or secret societies.

FREDERICL LAYTON, of Milwaukee, who is building an art museum to present to the city, has been authorized by Philip D. Armour to draw for \$5,000, to be used in fur-

W. F. THOMAS, an attendant in the Cincinnati hospital, undertook to wheel a patient to the elevator a few days since, but backed into an open hatchway and both

THE meeting of the passenger agents of the lines engaged in the passenger rate war to Missouri River points with connecting lines south, southeast and east, to the number of twenty-seven, was held at Chicago lately. The result was to practically extend the cut on ra'es over the states of Illinois. Iowa and Ohio. It was agreed that these connecting lines be allowed to sell tickets on the basis of \$5.00 from Chicago to the Missouri river. That is the rate from the point of departure is to be the rate from that point to Chicago plus \$5, as the through rate to all points on the Mis-

LATEST reports from the Ohio election showed Robinson's plurality to be about 11,321. The semi-official returns did not report on the other Republican candi-

dates, but with the sixty counties the plurality of Johnson, for Supreme Judge, was estimated at between 15,000 and 16,000. The total vote or majorities by Congressional Districts could not be given, but the vote by counties on Congressmen shows 58,544 Republican majorities and 40,126 Democratic, a net Republican majority on

the Congressional vote of 18,418. EDWARD ROBERTS, the Chicago negro who fatally shot his wife a few days ago, was lately captured by a squad of police in the suburb of Montrose, and freely confessed his crime.

THE Winona, Minn., Grand Jury lately indicted Judges Beecher, Roth and Detter-

Cross, Wis., Blaine and Logan club, was lately shot and killed by a ruffian known as "Scotty," who fired seven shots in quick where he remained for an hour, when an immense mob hung him at once.

A mail and express car lately burned on a road between New Richmond and Deer Park, Wis. The registered mail was saved, but the express matter and other mail was destroyed. Loss, \$15,000.

THE middle span of a railroad bridge near Batavia, O., gave way a few days ago, and the Manchester Express went over. The bridge was fifty feet above the wat r. The engine, baggage car and first coach were hurled to the water beneath, while the rear car remained on the sound portion of the bridge. Forty-five persons were on the train at the time and made many miraculous escapes, several leaping into the stream below. Several were killed and many wounded. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed.

RUBEL'S ROCK, a dangerous formation in the Ohio River at the falls near Somerville, was blasted recently by Government employes. Almost every steamer afloat on the Ohio suffered from this rock. There it was that the James D. Parker went

BURGLARS lately cracked the safe of I. and escaped. One corner of the building, which is brick, was blown out by the shock made in blowing the safe. A small sum of money was secured.

THE wife and three-year-old child of Carl Schroeder, of Jamestown, D. T., were

running into a pond. MRS. WILLIAM GRACE was struck by and instantly killed. An application was lately made for the

appointment of a receiver for the Carbondale Coke & Coal Company of Southern the assets were said to be \$792,000. A REGULAR band of burglars were re-

cently operating in and around Milwaukee and a score of robberies were reported to the police. Among others, the residence of Somerset, Pa., undertook to drill out a Mrs. Anna Holfelter, on the Cedarburg and \$600 secured by the burglars.

SCARLET FEVER recently broke out at the Industrial School for Girls at Milwaukee. MRS. ANNA Moss and Anna Turner were lately arrested at Chicago for arson. They had saturated the furniture of their house on burning it for insurance money. The

THE SOUTH. DON CANTER, a well-known young man of Longview, Tex., recently committed

C. A. JACKSON & Co.'s immense tobacco by fire recently. Loss, \$140,000. Four they were returned to China.

THE Governor of West Virginia comtence imposed upon Charles Spurlock, of separated for some time, he

REV. A. W. LIGHTBOURNE, of Easton, Md., was lately forceed to resign a Methodist pastorate for attending a circus.

MISS E. WOOLARD, a rich young lady of Boodsworth through six States to Macon, Ga., and offered him all her possessions if he would keep his promise and marry her. JOSEPH GRAY, a popular planter near Little rock, Ark., was not long ago caught in his cotton gin and sawed into pieces.

THE latest returns from West Virginia show that the Democratic majority in the late election is in the neighborhood of 8,000. The Supreme Judge, against whom such a relentless war was made, ran well up to the rest of the ticket, and will probably have within two thousand votes of Wilson's ma-

ONE of the most noted victims of cholera who has passed away for some time was Gerreti, President of the Tribunal of Commerce of Naples. He died in great misery not long ago. All efforts to save him were

Four men have so far been suspected of causing the late explosions in the Canadian Parliament buildings at Quebec. They range in age from twenty-one to forty years and all seemed to have a plentifu share of American money, which they bad some difficulty in exchanging for Canadian

It was lately rumored that the Chinese Government had concluded a loan of 2,000,-000 taels with a great German Banking firm. Half a million, according to the rumor, was at once paid into the Canton shipped a fresh crew, the old one being Treasury on account.

LATE reports from Russia are to the effect that a new and startling religious ficers was disabled. Some of the sailors ten miles, revolution is imminent. The white Czir were seriously injured.

political head of the State. He is Pope of the Popes as well of King of the Kings. A set of dissenters has arisen and threatened to overthrow the divine selection idea. GENERAL DE LISLE lately telegraphed from Chu, on the u per Loo Chuan River, that Colonel Dan er, after a brilliant engagement, carried the heights commanding the fortress of Chu Forwing, Point

has long been the religious as well as the

ported to be very large and their losses

in St. Peter's Church, London, the Bishop of the diocese and the clergy and congregation, numbering 500, proceeded to the

into a gravel train. The express train plete the job. One of the fellows was lately consisted of a baggage, express, smoking, captured at Topeka. two first-class cars and two Fullmans. Toronto, hands burned by being thrown on the stove; a baggageman of Detroit badly burned about the body. A wrecking train accompanied by surgeons was

dispatched from the city at once. THE steamer Neptune, sent out by Canada to explore Hudson's Bay and Straits, lately returned, having established a num ber of meteorological stations and discovered a new channel through Labrador to Ungara Bay. The average temperature N. Thompson at Penysville, O. They then stole a horse and drove to Mansfield zero. Navigation is practicable for steamfor September was thirty-six degrees above ers six months in the year.

L. ROEVEIR, the new French Minister of Commerce, promises to begin his Ministerial career by an investigation of the present commercial crisis, with a view to the adoption of remedial measures.

of masked men. John Mackenzie, an employe, was shot in the head. Cashier picked constabulary to the place and their abor led to several arrests.

FROM a recent estimate by agriculturists it appears that the vintage of France this year will be the best since 1874. The vines are delicate and full of bloom.

A HUNGARIAN was recently arrested at packages of dynamite were found in his luggage-

THE LATEST.

THE Treasury Department recently decided an interesting question, arising with kerosene, and were evidently intent out of the Chinese restriction act. The Fresbyterian Board of Foreign Missions Fire Department's services were effective, shipped at Canton two converted Chinese women, with the object of installing them as teachers in the Home Mission at San Francisco. Upon their arrival it was found they were not provided with the certificate required by law and the Department was applied to for instructions. The Collector of Customs was notified not factory at Petersburg, Va., was destroyed to permit them to land and to see that

Richard T. Waddy fatally shot his wife and Miss Mollie Logue, and then killed muted to imprisonment for life the sen thimself. Waddy and wife had been Lincoln County, one of the gang who killed ing Ourployed in the Great Western Alvin Wood. The Hill brothers, his ac. Foundry at Leavenworth, and she sought complices, were lynched last Spring. He employment at Kansas City. The wife rewas a member of the James gang at one arned to Leavenworth, in company with Miss Logue to transact some business, at his request, and the fearful tragedy fol-

lowed. THE Italian fruit-peddlers of Chicago recently complained strongly that the Galveston, Tex., lately followed Frank patrolmen were in the habit of taking fruit from their stands without paying therefor. At a meeting of the venders a committee was appointed to wait on Chief Deyle to request him to put a stop to the objectionable practice.

THE United States Treasury Department recently issued a warrant for \$166,667 in favor of the President of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, It was the fourth installment of \$1,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the Exposi-

A FIRE at Brooklyn, N. Y., recently destroyed over \$200,000 of property, being the newspaper manufacturing house of William N. Peach, 242 and 244 Plymouth street. Other tenants within the block uffered quite severely to.

A SENSATION was caused in the court house at Louisville, Ky., recently, by a fight between Judge Harris, until recently Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and Colonel Bennett H. Young, a well-known lawyer, and President of the Southern Exposition. One called the other a liar and they then clinched, but were soon separated.

A FIRE recently broke out in the hold of the steamer Nevada of the Guion Line, from New York for Queenstown. By the exertions of the crew, aided by the passengers, the fire was subdued, though not quite extinguished. A portion of the cargo had to be thrown overboard. The steamer arrived at Queenstown and quite exhausted. The fire resulted from spontaneous combustion. One of the of-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

MAJOR N. A. ADAMS has commenced suit or damages in the United States Court at Topeka against Fraser & Osburn, of Kansas City, who on June 28th, last, sold him the diseased cattle that he shipped to his ranch in Riley County. They were fine looking animals, but unfortunately had become affected with the Spanbecome Dappui, of a large intrenched Chinese ish or Texas fever, and before he camp, defended by five very large casemated forts. The Chinese forces were reported to be very large and their losses bunch he lost 125 head. The balance of during the engagement, heavy. When they assumed the offensive the French artillery covered the centh with Chinese wick for ballot-box stuffing to the extent of three hundred fraudulent votes. Beecher pleaded guilty.

F. A. BURTON, President of the Later AFTER the celebration of mass recently cattle were discussed when they seld them. cattle were diseased when they sold them to him.

A MAN who was represented as wellsuccession. He was arrested and jailed, shrine of Edward the Confessor, in West dressed, and having a beautiful wife, flashily minster Abbey, where they knelt and attired, recently stopped at Topeka and prayed for the conversion of England to worked the turn as book agent and on adthe ancient faith. They were not disturbed by the visitors. The visitors at the Abbey the visitors at the Abbey the visitors at the Abbey they are much established by the presentation of a gang of the conversion of England to the conversion of Engl were much astonished by the proceeding.

Ar Libury Centre, on the Canada Southmethod of getting into the confidence of ern Road, there was recently quite a railroad wreck. An express going east ran porting to his pals, who follow and com-

two first-class cars and two Fullmans. AUGUST FORNEY, James Forney and The smoking car was turned upside down William Mound, the three men arrested at and thrown into the ditch, breaking it to Topeka on suspicion of having been implifragments. The express engineer, Dan Cox, was instantly killed. The injured were Samuel Woods, of Fletcher, head seriously cut; a child of John Callshan, of longer.

THE Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows met in annual session in the Senate Chamber at Topeka on the 14th with a farge representation from the various subordinate lodges of the State. At the first day's session a resolution was adopted directing the Grand Master to ap-point a committee to report next year upon the feasibility of the lodge erecting a home for indigent members. The committee was appointed, consisting of I. B. Sharpe, of Council Grove; S. F. Burdette, of Leavenworth, and John M. Price, of Atchison.

THE other afternoon William Trum, a clerk in Krezdoan's grocer store at Leavenworth, accidently shot and killed Sorrell, Reed, a colored man. Young Trum had just cleaned out a small room in the rear of the store, which Reed was to whitewash, Schroeder, of Jamestown, D. T., were caught in a prairie fire and burned to death. The wife was bravely trying to save the wheat stacks from destruction. The other children saved themselves by One night the Canadian Pacific Railway gun in Reed's face, tearing away the whole office was riddled with bullets by a band under part of the left jaw. The man died in less than an hour after being shot.

> CHARLES VICKERS, on Cahola Creek, Burden was fired at in bed, the ball passing ing within a few inches of his head. The his large new barn, a thousand bushels of irregular," said Mr. Davies, "was Atkluthings usually kept about a barn. His horses, though scorched, were rescued, also his buggy and harness. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A SPECIAL from Atchison states that Bill Norris, the notorious train and highway robber and associate of Polk Wells, was convicted at Oskaloosa of burglarizing the store of of McCarthy & Layson at Nortonville on the night of May 30, 1881, and promptly sentenced by the Court to twentyone years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Leavenworth at hard labor. A few min utes after the sentence had been pronounced and when the Sheriff was getting ready to take his prisoner to Leavenworth, Norris attempted suicide, by cutting an artery of the arm. A physician was hastily moned who succeeded in staunching the flow of blood, but not until he was very much exhausted. His partner in crime, Polk Wells, is serving a life sentence at Fort

Madison, Ia. JUDGE ADAMS, of the State 'Historical Society, recently received from Edward A. Lorentz, of West Point, N. Y., several Revolutionary relics from the battle field of West Point: among them a brick from the wail of old Fort Putnam, and a large picce of wooden flagstaff. Besides these were a piece of wood, two cannon balls and some scraps of iron. The wood was from a guncarriage which was fished up from the Hudson River by an anchor, as was also he iron. The gun was supposed to have been sunk at the time General Burgoyne was making his way to the head of the Hudson. The cannon ball was picked up where an excavation was being made at West Point by the soldiers in 1882. an arrow point from the field of the massacre at Wyoming, Luzerne County, Pa., in

'Ar the late meeting of Grand Lodge I. D. O. F., at Topeka, the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year: G. W. Jones, Grand Master; J. A. Campbell, Deputy Grand Master; J. C. Welch, Grand Warden; S. F. Burdette, Grand Secretary; Louis Mayo, Grand Treasurer; Charles Krebbs, Grand Representative; Dr. W. H. Morgan, Medical Director. The Grand Master made the following appointments: Rev. J. A. Bright, Grand Chapzin; W. A. Cormany, Grand Conductor F. B. Reed, Grand Guardian; A. R. Wajkin, Grand Marshal; H. E. Hubbell, Grand Herald; George S. Hall, Grand Messenger; John M. Price, Grand Instructor, Deputy Grand Instructors—First District H. M. Waller; Second District, L. S. Cambern; Third District, Levi Emple; Fourth District, G. A. McMillan; Fifth District, H. C. Hibbard; Sixth District, William Matthewson.

EDWARD HARRIS, a colored teamster for the Lawrence Transfer Company, was fatally hurt the other day by a bar of iron falling upon him from a wagon which he was un loading.

THE Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad recently completed the purchase of the Pleasant Hill ranch of the Santa Fe Road. This branch is thirty-one miles in length, and extends from De Soto, Kan., to Pleasant Hill, Mo., and its purchase, it is said, will obviate the necessity of building that portion of the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield (now being constructed) between Harrisonville and Ochiltree. The action of the directors will enable the Fort Scott to reach Harrisonville with the new road within three months, the route taken being over the Santa Fe thence to Harrisonville, Mo., a distance of

A FLEECED LAMB.

The Defalcation of John A. Atkinson, of Chicago, Brought About By Unlucky Deals in Fatures—That Was the "Long and "Short" of It—His Firm Will Suffer to the Tune of \$200,000.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 16. A reporter who went to the house of John A. Atkinson, defaulting member of the pork packing firm of Davies, Atkinson & Co., on Lake avenue, was told that he was not at home and that there was no telling when he would be home. Mr. Davies was seen at his hotel. He said: "When I arrived here on October 3d a clerk handed me a letter written by Mr. At inson which will explain much, if not | the speaker's table watching the effect of

ail." The letter is as follows:
CHICAGO II.L., October 3, 1884.—I have
a most terrible confession to make. I have lost a large sum of your money in speculations on the Board of Trade, and have used money borrowed fron the banks to pay I sses. I don't know the amount, but it must be over \$110,000. This eception on my part has been going on a long time. I mide money at first, and encouraged by the hope of making up some portion of last year's losses,

I took larger lines and was long on a lot of stuff when the panic came last May. Then it was impossible to sell out, so I sold a quan ity of pork short, and was caught in the Armour corner. I still he don to all the stuff after paying the hed on to all the stuff, after paying the loss on pork, and about five weeks ago was within a few thousand dollars of being even, but prices collapsed and left m tters worse than ever. All these months I have been deceiving the banks as to the position we were in, hoping that it would come out all right. But it went on from bad to worse, and every effort I made to make money only plung, d me deeper into the mire. A great many trades are still open, but the market shows little sign of doing any better. I know there is no pal lation for the baseness and ingratitu . of my conduct, and, were it not for my wife a d little ones, I wou dend my life. As it is, I am broken down by the terrible strain. It has been d-."

The letter ended abrupt y at this point. Mr. Davies, the senior member of the firm lives in England, where he disposes of all the products of the Chicago house. Finding it impossible to get a straight account of his business, Mr. Davies resolved to come to this country and inves-

tigate for himself.
The firm was started by Mr. Davies, who is a wealthy commission merchant of Liverpool, and Isaac Atkinson, a confidential clerk in his employ, who came to this city for the purpose. Mr. Atkin-son was accidentally drowned in the lake off his residence in Kenwood, some four years ago, and J hn A Atkinson succeeded to a membership in the firm on his father's death.

"The first intimation I had of anything Police Commissioners sent about ten corn, a quantity of hay and many other son's letter which is corroborated by the \$25,000, because this note is discounted on the strength of warehouse receipts, the property of which really belonged to Bank of Montreat."

> Atkinson should not speculate or do anything outside of legitimate business without my consent, as he had no capital in the firm. The business here was simply to supply the Liverpoot house; there was no outside trade. twelve months ago Atkinson asked for money. Knowing that there was capital here, I wrote to him asking h m why he was drawing sti i mo e, amounti g to \$150,-000, and suggested that there must be something wrong. In reply to that he cabled that an employe of the firm named Harbers had been speculating, unknown to him, and had paid up losses in margins by excessive overdrafts. Harbers, Mr. Davies explained, was managing the commission department of the establishment, and represented the firm on the Board. His connection with the firm is, of course, at an end, and what has become of him Mr. Davies professes not to know. Regarding the latest developments. "The mother of Mr. Atkinson has started suits against the firm, one of which is for an entirely fictitious amount, which she knows. The claim is for money on deposit. Believing Atkinson to be honest and reliable, I never doubted the Harbers transaction; Harbers himself wrote me a letter to Liverpool, admitting his irregularities. I have not gone into the books yet, but this late development leads me to believe that the peculations amount to not less than \$200,000 That is as far as I can judge. It is very probable that further developments will be made in a day or two."

> It is said in commercial circles that the Bank of Montreal is still out some \$140,-000, which it carried, because vir. Davies is not in any way in financial distress.

SWIFT RETRIBUTION.

4 a Unprovoked Murder at La Crosse, Wisconsin, Followed by the Execution of Summary Vengeance on the Murderer.

LA CROSSE, WIS., October 16. Frank A. Burton, broker and commission merchant and Presid nt of the Blaine and Logan Club of this city, was shot dead on Main street this evening by a river ruffian called "Scotty." No motive is known for the cowardly murder. murderer was at once taken to jail. Burton was shot in a crowd while the Republicans were forming for a grand parade. It was some time before the crowd could realize what had occurred, but as soon as it became known, the people rushed toward the jali in a spirit of desperation and revenge. All efforts of the officers fal'ed to quiet

the angry mob, which, procuring heavy beams and sledges, battered down all parriers, took the prisoner out and hanged him to a limb of a tree in the jail yard. The awful work was expedited by the report that the Third Regiment of National Guards were mustering to effect a rescue. The town is in deep gloom over the loss of one of its best and most honored citi-

Covernor Cleveland Visits New York and Receives an Ovation-His Speech-Tilden

Writes a Letter.

CLEVELAND AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 16.-The business men's meeting last night at the Academy of Music was a great success. Ex-Mayor Grace presided. Henry Ward Beecher was received with the wildest enthusiasm, and before he had finished his characteristic speech a roar was heard from the outside and the crowd inside knew that Governor Cleveland was coming. The cheer was promptly taken up and Beecher was unable to proceed. He stood silent, one hand on' the Governor's advent upon the people. In a few minutes Cleveland made his appearance. : His reception beggars description. Every person in the vast audience rose to his feet and cheered and waved handker-chief or hat as though out of his senses. Beecher appeared to be greatly affected by the enthusiasm. Governor Cleveland came

to the front of the stage and made several attempts to speak. He was not allowed to proceed for fully five minutes. At last he succeeded in saying: he succeeded in saying:

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for this kind reception, and I am sure it is cause for congratulation that so many of the business, men of this metropois have found reason, in the pending politicar struggle, for united and earnest effort. It has been my firm belief that one reason why we as a people do not enjoy to the utmost the advantages of our form of Government is found in the fact that our business men are mut to recreek their political joy to the utmost the advantages of our form of Government is found in the fact that our business men are rept to neglect their political duties. The idea is too common among them that there is a heroism and a virtue in refusing to hold, office. And the stern denial of any interest in politics seems to be regarded by many of this class as the best assertion of their private virtue and business integrity. The protection and safely of the interests they have in charge are closely connected with a wiser administration of the Government, and it, has always seemed to me that if a regard for their duty as citzens did not impel them to take a more active interest in political affairs the desire and need of self preservation should. I believe too that the best administration of government is accomplished when it is produced on business principles and it is quite apparent that the active participation of our business men in political campaigns is an effective mode of impressing these principles upon the management of public affairs. I construe this large and enthusiastic meeting, and the determination on the part of business men, from which it had its rise as the promise of a time when they shall find the path of duty as well as interest in a practical, intelligent interference with political questions and issues.

Uproarious applause punctuated the Govenical and the second of the content of the govenical that the forms and issues.

Uproarious applause punctuated the Govemor's speech, and at every period the cheers were deafening. When Governor Cleveland had concluded, Mr. Beecher came again forward and said: "The real regulation orator always makes it a point to wind up with a splendid climax. You have had the climax and I retire." [Loud cheering and laughter.] and laughter.]

A LETTER FROM TILDEN. The following letter from Samuel J. Til-

den was read before the meeting dispersed: GREVSTONE, October 15, 1884.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received your letter on behalf of the New York Produce and Maratine Independent Merchants' Cleveland and Hendricks club and representing, also several other classes of business men, inviting me to be present at the business men's mass meeting to be held at the Academy of Music "Let me exp.ain." continued Mr. Davies, "one of the strongest clauses in the partnership contract is to the effect that

me to be present at the business men's mass meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, the 15th inst. in support of Cleveland and Hendricks to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. I regret that the delicate condition of my health compels me to forego the pleasure of joining you on that interesting occasion. I remember, gratefully, that when it was my duty as Governor to engage in a grapple with the canal ring which then swayed all the administrative, legislative and judicial departments of the State, a majority of the local Democratic party and the organization of the Republican party at the New York Produce Exchange rallied to my support and stood by my side until that gigantic power was completely overthrown.

I cordially concur in your opinion, that the election of Cleveland and Hendricks is demanded by the best interests of the country. I believe that their election will be a substantial victory for the cause of good government, that it will assure us of a safe and prudent administration of the Chief Magistracy of the people in our relations with other countries, that it will restore simplicity and economy, in the administration of the Federal Government, so far as that result depends upon the Executive, for it will give business men immunity from the sudden changes of policy, and enable them to repose under the shelter of a stable administrative system free from the favoritism to particular classes and interests, and from the injurious fluctuations to which such favoritism and sudden changes always lead.

[Signed],

Samuel J. Triden.

Great cheering followed the reading of Tilden's letter. Governor Cleveland was

Great cheering followed the reading of Tilden's letter. Governor Cleveland was scorted from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the Academy of Music by a committee composed of members of the different ex-changes. He was cheered all along the route, and the crowd almost prevented the passage of carriages. Such a crush is rarely seen, even in New York. On his return Governor Cleveland was visited by John Kelly, General Spinola and Senator Cullen of Tammany Hall. Mr. Kelly assured Governor Cleveland of his sincere support of Tammany. The Governor afterward reviewed from the balcony of the hotel a torchlight procession.

ATLANTA, GA., October 17 .- T. H. Woodall, of Hartsell, Ala., is fifty-five years of age and stands six feet. On the 22d of January, 1882, while alone in a room he was seized with a fit and fell into the fire, from which he was removed after having been fearfully burned. His head and face were almost consumed, and for he lingered in terture so terrible that death would have been a relief. His friends had no thought of his recovery, but finally he arose from the bed upon which he bad suffered so much. His head was hairless, his eyelashes were gone and his face was terribly scarred. Some time after getting up Mr. Woodall's physician discovered that a section of the skull was loose, and was compelled to re-move it. Other sections became loose and were removed, too, until the entire top of the skull was taken away. The sections were removed at intervals, and as a piece was taken away the opening was covered so as to protect the brain. Soon after re-moving the first section it was ascertained that a thin skin was growing over the skull in such a way as to cover the brain, and as sections were taken away the skull extended. The operation lasted a long time. It was performed with remarkable success, and to-day Mr. Woodali is walking around without any skull on the top of his head, while he carries the re-moved skull in a box. The top of his head is covered with cloth, and over this he wears an oileloth cap, which protects his head from his hat. His left eye is sightless, but he sees from his right eye.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CCTTOWWOOD FALLS. . KANSAS

TO HER WHO KNOWS.

Because your eyes are blue, your lips are red, And the coft hair is golden on your head. And your sweet smiling can make glad the day,
And on your cheeks pink roses have their way,
Should I adore you?

Since other maids have shining, golden hair, And other cheeks the June's pink roses wear, And other eyes can set the day alight. And other eyes can smile with youth's de-Why bow before you?

But if the eyes are blue for me a'one, And if only for me the rose has blown, And but for me the lips their sweet smile wear,
Then shall you mesh me in your golden hair;
I will adore you.

And as my saint, my soul's one shining star
That lights my darkness from its throne afar
As lights the summer moon the waiting sea,
With all I am, and all I strive to be,
I'll bow before you.
Louise Chandler Moulton, in Louisville CourierJournal,

JIM'S LETTER TO FRED.

DEAR FRED: You have often laughed at me for being so romantic, but I don't mind telling everything to you. You and ready. Mrs. will not betray me to the boys. I have obliged as I am." had an adventure. I came down to the seaside three weeks ago, and I fell in lady is your wife?"

love the same morning. She was a very 'Oh, yes," he said, good-naturedly. love the same morning. She was a very pretty young lady, with the loveliest "She's jest a leetle younger than I am, eyes, the sweetest mouth, the finest, you know. I think a wife had always silkiest golden hair that could be dreamt of. She was walking on the plazza with her father—a portly old gentleman, with gray hair. He wore a big diamond in his shirt bosom and another on his little finger, and was dressed | time. very elegantly altogether, from his necktie to his handsome shoes and stockings. She was splendidly dressed, too. Evidently they were rich people. Her costumes were perfect, and she had a new one on every time I saw her; but and you've ruined yours swimming she would have been lovely in a coffee- after Mrs. Crump. No offense meant, bag gown, such as poor plantation darkies wear sometimes. I confess that I fo lowed her about. When she was walked away. alone she sometimes allowed me to see sweet glances she used to give me from the nothing to me. Besides she was very under her long, curled lashes were ungrammaticat. enough to turn a man's head who was as madly in love as I. But when the really do not like the seaside .- N. Y. old gentleman was with her she never glanced my way. He, I could see, like most rich

fathers, objected to her receiv ng any attent on from any one, or being acquainted with any young gentleman. Doubtless, I used to say to myself, he would at last induce her to marry some man as old as himself, disagreeable, obnoxious to her, but very rich. He would sell her as Circassian slaves are sold in market to the highest bidder. A poor clerk would have no chance. He would order him from his door. You know my salary, Fred. 1 was

Still, only to see her now and then was a great oy. I used to wander about the hotel like a ghost at all sorts of hours. I sent her a bouquet by a little waiter, alluding to her as the lady in pale blue, and he gave it to a Gor-gon of a female dressed in the same color, by mistake, and that cost me more than I like to say, besides the quarter for his service and the agony of mind I endured.

hear the polite remarks I made about the weather as we met in the readingroom. I was afraid he saw my object. In fact, there is very little to tell, except that I looked and fell in love, and after that took it out in looking from a

distance.

You've said I was sentimental a thousand times, dear Fred; and you were right, I suppose, for all this time I had the strangest fancy in my mind. Imagine the boys in the office knowing of it! But you'll never tell, Fred.

I hoped that I might, some day, be of service to her, and be rewarded by a glance or a word. I hoped that I might even save her life, and so, perhaps have a right to claim it.

She drove in a pony phæton. She swam like an angel or a mermaid. Sometimes 1 used to say to myself: Perhaps her ponies would grow restive and run away with her. I, always on the alert, would rush forward, seize the bridle and stop them at the risk of my own lite, then would lead them home

The father would rise from his seat and hurry down the walk to meet us. "My preserver! .Thank him, papa!" the young lady would sob. "How shall I reward you, sir?" he

would exclaim. "By perm tting me to call occasional"I would answer, etc., etc. Or in the water, in her levely white

and violet bathing-dress, she would suddealy throw up her arms and cry for I would plunge into the water, bear her ashore in my arms, and, as I placed her in those of her tather, he would ejaculate: "Ask of me what you will, it is

And, of course, I would ask for her "Dreams; the foolish dreams of a

love-sick boy!" I hear you say. Prophetic dreams, Fred. One day it really happened.
No; I have not given my order for

What happened was this: The bathers were in the water. She

was there, in a new bathing-suit-cream and brown, with a silk cap to match. Her father, as I knew, read his newspaper on the porch. I stood on the beach. Out she went, gracefully and fearlessly. Sudden y she paused and uttered a shriek. All the other ladies with a silk cap to match. I should be shiek as I was a famous hangeing the story of whom the roughs nicknamed the gallows-like hoisting apparatus; and these are two, only, out of scores of cases.

Many of the words that are now resultered a shriek. uttered shrieks. I saw the bathingmaster make toward her. I plunged in, only pausing to throw off my coat and kick off my shoes. I was beforehand with him. I caught her around

right in my face, and I just had to

The language was not elegant, but the is now. "Conundrum" and "donkey, voice was sweet, and she was like a rose and "fun" were all slang words, though or a dove, or both. Papa had come down to the shore.

doubled the newspaper into a grea Chase County Courant. wad in his excitement, and kept dab-bing his bald head with it, under the impression that it was his handker-

"Bless us and save us! I expected something dreadful would come of all this splashing about," he spluttered, as he advanced to meet us. "Kitty, run in and put on your dry things, and don't go a swimming without me no more. Mr. Whatsitsname, I'm greatly obligated to you, I'm sure. If there's anything I can do for you, jest say-Good laws, she might have been drownled! Some said she was."

"You've spiled your pants," he said. in a moment; "and your vest. Here, you go into our place when you go down to New York, and jest hand that in, and suit yourself to a new pair Don't say no. Pants is pants to anybody. Your'n are a nice pair. My name is on

We shook hands.

I felt rather hurt, but I would not resent anything from her father.
I looked at the card It bore the

words: "Crump & Co., Clothiers."

"Mr. Crump," I said, and offered him my card, which he took, read through his eye-glass and pocketed. "Hope you won't catch any cold, Mr. Holly," he said, " and thank you again for going in after my wife so prompt and ready. Mrs. Crump is jest as much

"Mrs. Crump" I faltered. "The

oughter be. It's more suitabler than the other way. Don't forget them pants. There-make it a whole suit; any-

But I was not in a polite mood by this

"Hang it, sir, do you mean to insult me?" I asked.

The old gentleman stared. "If you don't want 'em' don't take he said; "but pants is pants, em,"

"Good morning, sir," I said and The illusion was over; the dream past. that she noticed me. She was quite The father changed into a husband; my aware of my admiration, I knew. Such ad red one into Mrs. Crump, who could

> I am coming home to-morrow. I Ledger.

The Nochistongo Pass. Some people think that the engineers of the Mexican Central traced the r line through the Nochistongo Pass, merely obeying a professional pride that impelled them to overcome great difficulties. This pass is famous. It is a huge artificial canal made to drain the Mexican Valley and lead the waters of its salty Lake Texcoco to Lake Tula. It was cut by orders of the Marquis of Salinis, Louis de Velasco, Viceroy of Mexico, in 1608, and under the supervision of the Jesuit Juan Sanchez. It measures nine kilometers-nearly six miles. No curve of the road is less than two hundred meters in length, and the steepest declivity is less than four miles and about one and one-half per cent. in dip. The rails of the Central are steel, with a weight of twenty-seven kilograms per lineal meter. The crampirons are fastened with four bolts. The sleepers are oak, two meters and five I tried to get acquainted with the old length. The bal ast of the road is the hundred and fourteen millimeters in limestone formation of the pass, that insures its stability. An accident or derailment there could scarcely occur

Washing away of tracks is amply guarded against by great culverts to lead off the water that may come down on the tracks, while the possibility of land slides is guarded against, as the center of gravity falls inside of the base sustaining the roa bed. Retaining sustaining the roa bed. Retaining walis occur where sufficient slope could not be given to the bank. The cliffs above the road where landslides were possible have been cut away till danger from that source has been nuilined. Though the soil is loose and washes easily, conduits and culver s clear the tracks. The inclines of the banks above and below the track are fortyfive degrees, and care of investigation shows them to be as substantial as granite walls. The Central Company also employs two watchmen, who are in the pass all the time, going back and forth. Boston Transcript.

The Value of Slang.

Slang has this value, that it shows how language grows. The English tongue is so vigorous that it seizes whatever it needs for growth, just as it did in its infancy. At that period direct imitations of sounds were constantly made into words, as the young vandals of to-day use "chink" for "money." Farther on in the growth of the tongue it took from ordinary speech these itative words, and converted them to "watch," and "put" for "advertise The contraction of words is another stage, as "mob," now perfectly good English, was at first merely sland for the Latin mabile, the lickle crowd, as "cab" was slang for "cabriolet," and "furlong" for "furrow-long," the length of a furrow, and as "nob" is slang for "nobility."

We make words for men' snames in th' same way. I suppose "boycotting'-may be good English soon. "Martine now indispensable, was the name of a historic General over-strict in dis-

pectabilities of conversation were once gutter-children. "Drag," for instance, was a thieves' word for carriage, and "dragsmen' the particular variety of the waist and struck for shore.

"Thanks awfully," she said, as we reached it. "I'm sorry I scared every-bath but the nastiest black fish topped to the structure of the structu thieves who followed the carriage to cut a kid." "Tie," for crava', was as much the slang of low life as "choker" perhaps not so low. "Bore" was slang and so were "waddle" and "bother." He was pale with fright, and had |-Lucia Gilbort Runk'e, in St. Nichoka

Santiago.

To describe Santiago is to describe the heart of Chili. It is to the Chilians what Paris is to the French, and those who have acquired wealth in other parts of the republic invariably come to santiago to spend it. The town is situated on the River Mapocho, in the center of a large plain surrounded by hills, with the giant peaks of the Andes in the background to the east, magnificently visible in the clear atmosphere. though they may be a hundred miles or more distant. The town was founded about three and a half centuries ago by Valdivia. It was laid out in quadras (squares of about four acres), with the streets running uniformly at right angles to each other. There are sevplazas or large squares, the most striking being that round which are grouped the cathedral, the municipal, and other buildings, all of showy and Parisian appearance. Notw thstanding its age, the town does not possess an air of antiquity.

The house of one of the wealthier

class, as a rule, covers about an acre of ground and is built with a court-yard patio) in the center filled with flowers and statuary. The house itself will not compare unfavorably with some of the finest private houses of Paris or London. In many cases ev ry article of advanced to the platform with a look furniture is brought from Paris, ten of mingled surprise and anxiety on his thousand miles d stant, and large sums face. are expended on the building and appointments. Frequently, indeed, it happens that in Santiago a man's house represents a thi d, and sometimes a being smaller than in England, they are less expensive to maintain.

What is termed "society" is in Santiago very strict, exclusive, and aristoeratic. The pride of fami y is quite as strong in republi an Chili as in any of the old-world monarchies. The social life in Santiago is very en oyable. There is much visiting in the evening at San"Yes, sah." tiago after the six p. m. dinner. When the receptions are held, one might fancy oneself in London or in Paris, so well dressed are the ladies, and so brilliantly lighted the spacious rooms, which generally open one into the About ten p. m. tea is served, the table being usually covered with every kind of cake, for which Sant ago s famous, and also with the excellent fruits of the country. The character of the upper classes is reserved, and in many points resembles that of the English. They have a keep approcation women of the country are very atten- curgus!" tive to the'r religious observances, and are constantly to be seen dressed in plain black, with a black "manta" over the head, either going to or coming from church. This custom of the wearing of black for chu ch by the women of all classes is a very excellent one, and might be adopted with advantage elsewhere than in Chili.

The land around Santiago is entirely dependent on irrigation, and proluces magnificent crops. Many successive crops are taken off the same land within the year. Much of the irrigated land round Santiago is employed for the fattening of cattle, either for home consumption or for export from Valparaiso to the northern mineral districts in the deserts of Atacama and Tarapaca. Thousands of cattle are the Argentine Republic for this purrive-that is to say, the survivors-in first visit to Chili I rode across the Andes and pampas to Buenos Avres. and I shall not soon forget the sight of on account of poor condition of rails or the thousands of emaciated cattle to be seen staggering along the mountain track. The path was literally strewn with the bones of cattle that perished by the way. On this journey we had left all the arrangements for feeding our own animals en route to the Argentine muleteers, with the result that there was not a morsel of food for the patient creatures during the whole of the six days that it took us to cross the mountains, though we were perpetually assured that the requisite food would be forthcoming at the next restingplace. Horses, mules, and animals generally are so plentiful that self-interest, that prime mover of mankind, does not suggest the advantages of humane treatment. - Fortnightly Review.

Life in St. Petersburg.

People here all arm themselves for the winter. There can be no question as to its severity. Indeed, one would be inclined to imagine it were almost welcomed as a friend, for keen disappointment is expressed when the snow is tardy in falling. After the heavy rains which fall in the late autumn snow roads are almost a necess ty of existence. If frost suddenly sets in before they are made, it is under great difficulties that the country people bring supplies to the metropolis; the price of provisions rises in proportion, and distress ensues. Double windows new uses, just as you say "ticker" for are universal; they are an absolute "watch," and "pu i" for "advertise necessity For the admission of fresh air, one pane in each window is left so that it may be opened at pleasure. The rest of the window is so thoroughly secured that not a breath of the keen air can enter. This process accomplished, the difference of the tempera ture within doors is sensibly perceptible, and heating by means of stores may then be delayed for some time. The interior of a Russian house is not familiar to all, so, under favor of the Lares and Penates, we will enter the sacred doracile, first, premising that a well-ke t house in St. Petersburg or Moscow is exceed ngly comfortable. tall, portly su sse (house porter) admits you, when a footman ushers you up a mostly spacious, hand-ome staircase, often of marble, and after passing through the usual double doors, you are introduced into an anteroom where you leave your inevitable garment -- your fur cloak. The reception rooms are then entered. and these often seem interminable; eightfor nine in number in the houses on the Palace or English Quays are not uncommon, generally opening into one another. The inlaid parquets of the room are often very beautiful-the floor polisher is an important institution in Russia; of course, some rooms are rich- family tombstones from the burial lot y carpeted and do justice to the looms to the roof of his house where seven of of Turkey and Persia. The silk or dam- them stand in a row along the ridge ask curtains, wall hangings, and cov- pole .- Chicago Herala,

erings for the ottomans are superb. All is luxurious; vases of lapsis-lazuli, porphyry and malachite, pictures and objects of art in general are in profusion. The Russians are very fond of promenading through their suites apartments, and ample space is left for this purpose. The winter being so long, every conceivable means is used to shed around the charms of warmer cl mates; trellises, along which various creepers are trained are introduced; pretty baskets of plants (tulips, hyacinths, cameilias in full bloom, while winter is still raging outside,) the constant warm temperature inside being favorable to their cutivation. That Continental fashion of living in flats much prevails here. Sleep ng rooms are not invariably numerous in proportion to the reception rooms; but this state of things naturally improves with the increase of civilization .- Temple Bar.

Lecture on Ambicion.

"If de Hon. Lyeurgus Standoff am in de hall to-night he will please step dis way," observed Brother Gardner, of the Limekiln Club, as the meeting opened with the thermometer marking

103 degrees above zero. The brother referred to laid down the half of a six-cent muskmelon and

"Brudder Standoff," said the President, in a voice full of kindness, "you am an ambishus man. You hanker to be great an' famus. You want to half, of his entire income: but it must climb up. You spend hours preparin' be remembered that, establishments speeches an' addresses an' odder hours in deliberin' 'em befo' emaginary aud'ences. You sot on de fence an of Cassius. You lay on de grass an' read of Brutus. While awake you hanker to be a member of de Legislachur, an' in your sleep you dream of risin' to a pint of order in de nex' Con-

"I goes in to incouraige ambishun in the cull'd race, but I mus' at the same time warn you not to lose your common sense. Brutus was a smart man, but he wasn't two months behind on de rent of his cabin. Sisero could hold an audience spell-bound, but his wife didn't hev to go bar' fut fur de want of a dollar pa'r of shoes. Mare Antony could fill a hall on twenty minits' no-ti e, but his chil'en didn't look like seben scare crows posted on de fence. Socrates saw men bow to his wisdom, glish. They have a keen approx ation but he had a wood-pile at de back door of good wit and love a good joke. The an' 'taters in de cellar fur winter. Ly-

> "Doan' let go of de rabbit in your hand in order to foller up a 'possum track three days old. Instead of tryin' to be great, seek to be good. Instead of aching fur de plaud ts of a multitude it am fur better to hev de confidence of one single man whose indorsement on de back of a note will git you de cash at a bank, Men who bow be o' a great man talk behin' his back. Fame may tickle your vanity, but fame makes enemies an' brings abuse. Lycurgus!'

"Yes, sah! "Ambishun am a creek rushin' frew a hilly kentry. Mingled wid common sense it turns de wheels of m lls an' factories an' become as benefit to thousands. Left to its own wild will it damages an' devastates an' becomes a driven every year over the Andes from curse. You may nebber see yer name on de bills as candydate fur de Legislapose. They get little or nothing to chur; but yer kin pay de butcher an' eat for six days while crossing, and arington, but you kin pay your rent so promotly dat de landlord will want to out French plate glass in de winders. De world may nebber thr ll ober your perorashuns, but you kin feel a deep satisfackshun in payin' cash down fur six bushels of turnips. Lyeurgus!'

"Yes, sah!" "Go back an' sot down an' ponder ober these things. Doan' lose your ambishun, but harness it up in sich a way dat it can't run away wid de vehicle an' bust tnings. We will now listen to de Se kretary."--Detroit Free Press.

Cruelty to Anima

There are people who are not naturally unk nd, nevertheless they, in many ways, are cruel to dumb animals, some times not intentionally so. In 188: the British National Veter nary Congress appointed a comm ttee or the purpose of considering the su ject of cruelty to animals and publishing such observations as it thou ht well to make, in the name of the pro ession, regarding certain practice and operations relating to and performed on an mals. The following is a brief declaration agreed upon by this committee:

"Lameness may be painless or painful. Those cases where the lameness passes off with exercise are prima facie cases being accompanied with pain. This specially applies to cases of navicular diseases and spavin. In such cases horses ought not be worked, and when worked it is cruelty. ingering is decided y cruel. Wounds are not causes for unfitness for work, unless pressed upon by harness or a ected by the movements of the animal. The praytice called 'tintching' causes acute pair and is frequently un ustifiable especially when a tint h is used by stablemen and others in charge of horses. Bu ning gums for 'lampass' is cruelty. Extracting temporary teeth, save for surgical reason, is cruelty. Locking and nicking horses are cruel operations, when done for fash on and not to remove malformations or cure disease Docking sheep, un er well-known con ditions, is a newssary operation. Marking and branding animals, when necessary, should be performed by the quickest and least painful metho-Worming the tail, docking and rol ping the ears of dogs are unnecessary and, therefore, cruel operations, when not performed to remove malformat ons cure disease." - San Francisco Chronicle.

-When a horse has a good appetite and eats well, it is a good indication of health and capacity to undergo har labor. For such horses n thing can b gained by attempting to im rove them with condition powders or stim lants. A good feeder can, in nearly all cases, be relied upon. -- Troy Times.

-- A Kansas man has removed the

Fouths' Department.

THE TALE OF A KITE.

"Twas a young and silly kite, Who took his first gay flight vandy mocn of Tommy's holiday; And his silver-spangle I side Swelled and quivered with his pride, breezes caught and wafted him awa

A tail bath long and slim
He took aloft with him,
ung in graceful curves against the sky,
Til abo e the tallest trees
He was carried by the breeze.
Tommy laughed to see him sail so high.

"Oh, could ! now get free, I might : y indeed," said he, "Higher rise than yonder great puffed-up bal-

on; Could I break this cruel string, Like a bird of the test wing ald soar beyond the stars and sh moon.'
With a quick, impatient start,
Lo! he snaps the cord apart,
ra moment, floats triumphant, yet

for a moment, we with wild surprise, high;

Hut the next, with wild surprise,

"I am giddy, quite," he cries.

And reeling, plunges headlong from the thy 'Twas a sadder, wiser kite

That formy saw alight,
With battered form, and tangled tail, so slim;
His spangled sides were rent.
His ribs, too, crushed and bent, And all conceit quite taken out of h.m.

— You h's Companion.

RYE'S STORY.

Two years ago we all went up to Barelay to stay a year. Father owns a so Jun place up there, and the doctor said the about it. change would do mother a great deal

I hated to go, for I didn't see how I for that.

When we had been at Barclay about a week, my cousin, June Ackers, came to live with us. June's home was in Boston, but her folks had gone to Europe, and she was to stay with us till they came back.

I liked staying at Barclay better after June came. We had splendid fun. One morning, mother said, just after breakfast "Girls, I think you may begin your

school this morning"
I expect I must have turned pale, for you see, I never thought of s ch a thing as going to school in that country place.

I begged mother not to send me, but mother is sirm, I can tell you. June kept very quiet. 1 expected she would be awfully cross, but when we went p-stars to get our hats, she shut the door and said

"Of course, we've got to go, but I guess we can think up something that will pay Aunt Charlotte of."

So we went-Jim and us two girls. June seared Jim so, on the way, that mother had a terrible time to get him to go inside the school-house. June told him the teacher had horns, and that she cut on every boy's ears if he couldn't spell "hippodrome."

Mother was thead of us, and didn't hear anything June said, so she was dreadfully mortified when we got in the school and Jimmy began to walk around the teacher and stare at her. He wasn't afraid while mother was there, so he said:

"Say, you ain't got on your horns to-day, have you? and I can spell hipperdrome, too, so you can't cut my ears off, e ther!" Mother tred to stop him, but she

couldn' do it. She explained to the teacher that Jimmy had never been to school before, but I think the teacher thought we were tunny people.
Well, we went to school there, for

mother made us, but June and I didn't

Jim was pleased. He thought everything was splend d. .. une and I didn't beha e very well. We acted as bad a we could, to tell the truth, and Miss Penley went to see mother about it, and there was an awful time.

One day-it was Saturday-mother sent June and me down to the end of the garden to pi k currants. While we were there, we saw the nurse- er name was Norah Inder -fixing Tony in her carr age, where she could see us. and in a baby way be amused Presently. Norah went into the house and

left Tony sitt ng there. Tony's name was Victoria, but Jim couldn't say it at first, so he called her Tony.

June never said a word, but went and got Tony and brought her down where we were. Tony was so fond of June that she would go anywhere with

"Rye," said June, "let's take her down in the woods, and get her asleep, and leave her there, ust a I ttle while, to sare Aunt harlo te and Norah. I never thought what I was doing-

hones ly, I ne er tho qut-but hurried off down the path to the woods with the com ng behin t carrying Tony.

"den," and sat down

for Tony.

June said we couldnt go then, for we

setts.

Of course it wasn't true, for father is the only uncle June ever had; but Sue begging his way and stealing rides After Sue went on, June said why

coaldn't we go and get some pictures; so we did go, and we had such fun! By the time we got home, we had for- and begging to be sent home. gotten all about Tony. When we were almost at the gate, Bridget rushed out to meet us.

"Arrah, thin! yez haven't the child wid yez, at all at all!" She expected we had Tony with us. By this time, mother and Norah and the hired man had come out.

Norah was crying and wringing her hands. Mother was just as white as a ghost, and all she said, was:

Where is the baby. Rye?" Her voice sounded just like one crazy. speak a word. It all rushed over me. - Christian Union.

the aw ul thing I had done to hide our

dear little baby. But June laughed.

"I guess Tony is not far off in the woods, Aunt Charlotte. I saw her going down that way a while ago."

Mother never looked at June, but said to me in that dreadful tone:

"Go and get her, Rye!"
I ran, you can believe. I never hurried so in my life. Jane fellowed. I believe she was

afraid to stay there with mother. Well-I can hardly tell it, even now-when we reached the "den" the baby was gone. I never had such a feeling in my life as when I came upon the place where we had left Tony, and found she wasn't there. I sat down on the moss and looked at June.

around and said: "Rye, I believe they'll hang me, for, I've killed your little sister.' I didn't dare go back to tell mother Tony was gone. I think I had a wild

d.dn't laugh then. She just turned

notion of going and jumping into the But before I could move the hired man appeared. He saw that we were frightened and that Tony was gone. He just grabbed June by the arm and shook her as hard as he could.

Then he said: "Now tell where that baby is, you wicked little wretch!" So June told, as well as she could, all

erry-his name was Jerry-just started for the house like a race-horse. I don't know what he told, nor what could get along without our school, and they said, for June and I stole up the the girls and everyth ng. Mother said back stairs and hid in the attic. I never that was rather sellish, but I didn't care passed such an afternoon. I could hear passed such an afternoon. I could hear them running all through the house at first: then everything got still, only I could hear some one crying bitterly somewhere.

Once, a carriage drove up, and I saw lather get out.

About dark, I saw the doctor (our old doctor from R——). come up the walk. I wondered in a dazed sort of way, who was sick. I did not speak nor June did not speak all that afternoon. By and by, it grew dark. There

We could bear voices and steps. I opened the door and crept out on the stairs. The house was all lighted up. In a minute I heard Norah saying: "it's here sae is, ma'am, safe and ound. an't yer see her, ma'am—yer

seemed to be mo e noise down stairs.

own little Tony?" I can't tell you how I felt. I know I rushed down stairs and into mother's room. Nobody noticed me, for mother was lying in bed and I thought she was dead. She never opened her eyes, nor stirred. There were two doctors there, and father and Aunt Helen. Nobody spoke to me; even Norah pushe I me

away. I felt like a murderer. I thought I wa one. I went up to our room and told June that Tony was found, but that we had killed mother. And June never spoke. I cried all that night. I couldn't sleed.

I just cried and cried. The queerest thing was June, though. Not a word did she say. She just sat there and stared at nothing. I couldn't help feeling afraid when I looked at

Well, after a long time-it seemed a year-it w s morning, and I went down stairs again. Mother was better, but

Tony was lying in mother's bed. I won't ever tell what I said to mother, nor what she said to me. I shan't forget it, though. Ait r a while, mother told me to bring

Jone in. So I did. June wa ked along like one asleep. he never seem d to see mother at all. But the minute she saw Tony she began to cry. Oh, you never heard any one cry so! It was awful. She just hugged Tony up in her arms, and it seemed as if she'd kill herself crying. I was trightened. Mother didn't say a

word. Father came in and put his hand on June's head, and said:

"June- why, June-I-I" And then father a tually cried, too. Finally, they took us away, for mother was very weak. Father told us we were forgiven; but I can tell you we never played any more tricks on any

It seems that a farmer from the other side of the woods found Tony, and not knowing who she was, carried her to his house. It was almost dark be ore father and Jerry found her. We never talk about it, for it makes us feel dread-

June was a different girl after that. She was so good, mother really cried when her folks came home, and June went back to Boston .- Golden Daus.

A Penitent Boy.

You would have felt sorry for him carriage-afgha in my ha d, and June If you had seen him as he wandered into the police headquarters last week. They couldn't see the path from the He was dirty, tired, hungry, and mishouse. We went through the thick erable, and it was all his own fault. He woods to a little place we called our had run away from home; he lived in San Francisco, which you know is on Finally, Tony went to sleep. So we the Pacific coast: and this thirteen-yearput her down on the afghan and ran back toward the ho se. We meant to go right back to t e garden so we could see what do you think? Fight Indians! the fun when Norah came out to look. And he had not seen one in all his travels. He had no money when he But just as we got into the path we saw left home, but he stole a ride on a train Sue Lane coming. Sue asked us to to Omaha, which he reached very come up to her house and see a new sun- hungry and very tired; from, there he shade her aunt had sent her from New be ged his way to Chicago, walked York. train hands allowed him to ride free. were in a great hurry to go down and He begged a ride in the cars from get some tin-types taken to send to her Chicago to Cincinnati, where he hoped uncle, who was Governor of Massachu- to and an older brother, but he did not find him. After working about the city for a few days, he again began telleved it, and it just took her down, I tell you. the reached New York. He wandered about the city all day, without anything to eat, and late at night came to the police station completely worn out. se, Emil was one of those smart little boys who thought he knew a great deal better than his father and mother what it was best for him to do; he thought himself a very much abused boy because he was not allowed to follow every inclination. But this journey had taught him a lesson, and when he received word that he was to be sent back he was a happy and thankful boy, and says that when he reaches home he will show his father and mother how sorry he is for the anxiety and trouble I was scared. I can tell you. I couldn't he has caused them these last months.

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Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

THE LITTLE ROUNDABOUT. In the grim old parret, hanging 'Mong the shadows drooping low, Is the httle ragged roundabout I wore long years ago.
Back the years come sweeping o'er me As a gentle dream-ike shock, While I fond recall the memories That cluster round the frock.

Well righ harried by turmolling
In the busy world I rest—
Yet the frock so foud recalling
R: creates the days of blest,
Sainted memory of childhood
When lite's triumph was in store;
Canst thou ope to me the portals
Of a half-forgotten lore?

In the jacket is a fish-line
And a bended pin or two:
Next a handful of split buckshot
And a cork are brought to view;
Here's an old jack knile that's blunted,
And a bit of crayon white,
Then a tangled mass of cat-gut
Greets my fondly searching sight.

Melange of a boyhood's pleasure

Ere this like grew gray and sear,
Souvenirs of vanished sweetness

Of an unforgotten year.

Fare thee well, thou banished treasure,
Now forever laid away.

Dust-bedecked and tattered garment

Of a boyhool's happy day.

—tt. s. K. l.er, in Texas Siftings.

A RIGHTEOUS RETRIBUTION.

My house, like that of the American patriot immortalized in "Martin Chuz-zlewit," is now "beyond the setting sun''--that is to say, in the uttermost regions of western Manchester-but there was a time when it was situated at the opposite extremity of Cottonopolis, from which I fled, for reasons to be herea ter stated, with the feeling that I could not put too great a dist nee be-tween myself and it. My former habitation was a semi-detached villa (of which I was also the proud proprietor) made the wax from which I derived office hours, still, indeed, by the pen, but in a very different fashion. soul was devoted to Literature, and all the time that I could spare from Messrs. Bale and Cotton, cotton cornerers, was given to composition. Except for the interval consumed in getting home, I might indeed have been said to have stepped from my high stool on to the back of Pegasus, which took me flights which-lasted from seven o'clock to ten.

Let me hasten to say that this expression is metaphorical. As a man who is still connected (at all events on one side) with business; I should be sorry to have it supposed that I ever wrote poetry. No; it was only prose, though prose (if I may be permitted to say so) of a high order. I wrote stories for the magazines, and leading articles for a local newspaper or two-what, in short, may be fairly called imaginative literature. I had a young wife and a growing family, and the addition I thus made to my official income was very -welcome, yet not more so than the work itself. With my quill pen in my hand -- I could never use a steel one, such as sufficed me in the city, for these hights -my knees in their snug haven under my writing-table, and a good stock of ideas in my head to draw upon, I feit

my writing-table, and a good stock of ideas in my head to draw upon, I feit as happy as a king. It is a modest pleasure, known to few and evied probably by none, but, believe me, there is none more satisfying or supreme.

When our little children had been put to bed, my wife used to come down and sit with me, occupying herself with needle-work; it was understood that (like a ghost) she was not to speak unless she was spoken to, lest she should interrupt the flow of composition. I could trust her for that, implicitly.

There are some good women, who can please the say that my return to business must for the present be uncertain. I intended to stop at home de die in diem (until seven o'clock), so as to miss no chance of any one calling to bid for it, till that house was disposed of.

The very next morning a card was sent in to me with Mr. Joseph Plumlin on it. He was a podgy, red faced man of by no means aristocratic appearance; but I welcomed him as if he had been one of the royal family. His manner was curt in the extreme; but I thought he looked an honest man, and thought he looked an honest man, and the lock of contempts and upon. I terjections of contempts and upon. There is a modest in the letter of bus, with many interpolations and interpolations and interpolations and interpolations are terjections of contempts the repetions of contempts and ways. We have her large transmit to bus, with many interpolations and interpolations as termination of the plant in the leaf in dien letter the leaves bus, with many interpolations and interpolations of the plant in the leaf in dien lette There are some good women, who can never keep silence when they work for the city side of my character assured two consecutive minutes, but must be me, at the first glance, that he was the always making some muttered observat on about their stitches. Clementina was not one of that sort, which was fortunate for both of us.

There might have been two opinions (that is, my opinion and that of other people) as to whether my work may have been of a meritorious or valuable kind, but, such as it was, it required perfect silence. If there was the least noise, a coal flying out from the fire, a door banging in the attics, all was over with me. If a nightingale had begun to sing in the back garden, I should have been paralyzed. Our two maidservants always went about during those

hours of composition in list slippers.

For a month after my purchase of Eden Lodge, Paradise Row, the house in no way belied its name; but in the fifth week the serpent raised its head among the flowers, and hissed out: "Sir, you are mistaken about the name of your residence. This is Purgatory Villa."

It was about 7:15 p. m., and i had, as usual, sat down alone to my beloved occupation, when from the party wall at which my desk was placed, there is-

My faithful wife, who had felt the shock in the nursery, rushed downstairs, and was by my side in an instant. As she entered the room the hideous cannonade was resumed, and with such effect that the hearth-brush fell down (stunned) in the corner of the fire-place, and the top of my ink-bottle shut of itself with a click. "Merciful heavens!" I cried. "What

"I feared it would annoy you," be gan Clementina, in trembling tones. "Annoy me! It has destroyed me!

exclaimed. "Not another line shall l be able to write to night. What is it?"
"My dear Charles, I am sorry to say it is the daughter of our neighbor, Mrs. Brown, who has just come home from school, and is practicing the The Bat-tle of Prague.' Jemima, whom we took with Eden Lodge, you know, says she does it all through the holidays. The foolish girl never said a word about it, or, I am sure, you would never have performed it. bought the house.'

"But do you mean to say this is to go on always, always?" I exclaimed, desparingly. "Hark at it!"

display without the fire works. No human being could stand it; no one but a fiend could have maieted it.
"It goes on, Jemima says," replied

my wife, despondingly, "for six weeks, from seven to ten: only, on Sundays, she plays sacred music."

I am not a passionate person, but I am impatient; and if at that moment I could have got at that girl next door, I believe, notwithstanding her sex, her age and her piety, that I should have strangled her. The question was not one to be put aside or debated about for an instant, and I sat down at once and something more than speaking terms with him, and believed him to be, on the whole, a good-natured fellow; but I had a suspicion that he had a termagant for a wife. Mrs. Brown laced too tightly not to have a temper: but still she must have a woman's heart beating somewhere; and surely, in a Christian country-but I anticipate, if that can be called anticipation which is the very reverse of what one has ventured to ex-

My letter ran as follows:

"Dear Mr. Brown: In thus addressing myself to you, I know I am relying upon our relations as friendly relighbors, and by no means urging a legal right. In the eye of the law, an Englishman's nouse is his eastle, and he can, if he pleases, hre royal salutes from its battlements night and day. Unfortunately, I am so constituted that noise utterly destroys my power to do literary work, in which cas you are aware! I am of necessity engaged in on seven to ten every evening. Your dear little daughter's plano playing is quite wonderful for her age (this was very true; no full-grown demon, I should have thought, far less an imp of her years, could have created such discord, but if you would kindly contrive that she should pursue it during the daytime, instead of between the hours aforesaid, you would lay me under an eternal obligation.

"Awaiting your kind consent, for which I thank you beforehand,
"I am yours truly.
"Charles Jones,"
I was in such a state of anxiety and My letter ran as follows:

I was in such a state of anxiety and excitement-the hideous cannonade continuing all this time, without one inin Paradise Row. My occupation lay stant's cessation—that I wrote upon in the town; but it had in truth but the envelope, "Bearer waits," and small charms for me. It was there I bade my messenger bring back the answer. It came quickly enough, but put the ma or portion of my income; but an end to my suspense only to substi-my honey—and I was a very busy bee tute for it an agony of despair. It was, He's a queer one. What do you think at that time - was made at home after as I guessed in a moment from the handwriting, all sloping like the ears of a donkey in a state of obstinacy, the female Brown who addressed me, as

follows:

"Dear Sir: My husband is from home; but your applicat on is one which I have no hesitation in answering in his name in the negative. You are, as you very properly remark, urging no legal claim whatever, and you must forgive me for adding that your request is preposterous, It is not convenient for my daughter to pursue her musical studies except between seven and ten, to which hours, as heretofore, she will confine them.

"Yours truly,
"Anigail Brown."

I ate as it was I clapped on my hat. follows:

Late as it was, I clapped on my hat, repaired to the house-agent of whom I had purchased Eden Lodge, and procured from him an advertisementboard, which I stuck up on a pole in front of the house that very night. "This villa residence to be sold, with immediate possession. No reasonable

offer will be refu ed." After that I walked about the streets till ten o'clock an i returned home a little comforted. My wife assured me that the noise had ceased precisely at that hour; but the echoes of it seemed to be still ringing through the house. I selt that I was on the brink of a nervous fever, and wrote to my em-

me, at the first glance, that he was the

sort of person who means business.
"I see this house is to sell," he said. "I am a builder, and know when a house is worth buying. If we can come to terms, I mean to buy Eden Lodge.

Now what do you want for it?' I mentioned the sum I had fixed upon as a reasonable one; but, in truth, I would gladly have taken half the money rather than not have got the

place off my hands. "Too much!" he said, shaking his solid head. "Too much by a hundred pounds.

If I had been a Frenchman, I should have got up and kissed him on both cheeks: being an Englishman (with half my time devoted to the main chance), I concealed my joy, and shook my head almost as resolutely as he had done. "The house is cheap," I said, "at the sum I have put upon it."

"No doubt it is. I know that as well as you; indeed, a deal better," he answered coolly. "But a man don't put with immediate possession' on his notice-board unless he has reasons for explosions, such as are caused by rock- I will split the difference between us, ets. For the moment I really thought they were rockets, and that the sticks had penetrated my brain, which, indeed, was scattered in all directions.

I will split the difference between us, and give you your money, less fifty pounds sterling. I'll draw you a cheek for it, if you like, this very moment. And he actually produced from his breast pocket a large and greasy checkbook, and threw it open, like a front

door.
"My dear sir," I answered, with effusion, "there is no need to be so precipitate; a letter from your lawyer tomorrow will be quite sufficient; but, on the terms you mention, the house is

yours. "By 'immediate possession' I understand that I can come in at once," pursued Mr. Plumlin. "Say in a week?"
I nodded assent. I could hardly prevent myself from saying: "Come this evening," which would have been fatal, indeed. If he had heard that plano the bargain would surely have been off at once. I felt that, since he was coming to live in the house himself, I was about to take his money under false pretenses; for the poor fellow was looking forward to "a home!" Still, the city side of my character reminded me that my first duty was to myself; and I

Having made inquiries about Mr. Plumlin which convinced me of his solvency, I went out that very day to look for a new house, and fortunately

It was like a magnificent pyrotechnic isplay without the fire works. No uman being could stand it; no one but tiend could have naticted it.

"It goes on, Jemima says," replied by wite, despondingly, "for six weeks, hideous by that dread ul child's piano. I should have thought nothing could have been worse than her tunes, but the serpent of Paradice Row had more terrible things in store. On alternate nights she played her scales.

Six months afterward, on getting into an omnibus on my way home from the town, I found myself next neighbor wrote to Brown (as well as that internal melody would permit me) a letter of once, though, in any case, I think I courteous remonstrance. I was on should have spoken to him. One always feels a little constraint with a stranger to whom he has sold a house or a horse. We know its little imperfections, which the other gentleman does not till he has bought it: and though there had been nothing particularly wrong about Eden Lodge, I felt that as a residence (even independent of its musical neighbor), it was not faultless. I took the bull by the horns, however, and at once ob-served: "I hope you like your house, Mr. Plumlin?"

"Yes," he replied, quite naturally (thereby lifting quite a load from my perhaps too tender conscience). "I am not one in any case to ery over spilt milk, or to complain of a completed bargain; besides, being a beilder, you see, why, of course, I did not expect perfect on. There's a bitle damp in the front attic [there was], but I flatter myself I know how to treat it; I've just given it a coat of Paris cement, and

that'll soon be all right."
I said to myself "I'll back the damp," but did not pursue the subject. The whole topic of Eden Lodge was a delicate one; still I could not conquer my curios ty to know how he had exoressed that musical fiend next door; that he had done it somehow, I took for granted, or he would never have looked so

cheerful. "And how do you like your neigh-

bors, Mr. Plumlin: "Oh! pretty well; not, indeed, that I know much of them." Then, as if moved by an afterthought, he added: he's been doing, or rather his people; for I believe his wife was at the bottom

of it. "Now," thought I to myself, "it's religious cult in certain matters of daily coming. Plumlin has had the benefit of that plane." I replied, however, with aside all the supernatural elements of I could not possibly guess what Brown had been doing.
"Well, the lact is, I've a large fami-

"Well, the fact is, I've a large family, most of them gals; so, of course, they're all for music; they practice on the pianner—one or other of them—mos'ly all day long, as is only natural. Why shouldn't they?"

"Why. indeed?" I echced. An unholy joy began to fill me. I began to think that all the poets and moralists have taught us about the ratribution.

have taught us about the retribution that awaits the wicked even in this world might not be without foundation. "Just so," he continued, contemptu-

ously, "and yet this man or his wife for it looks like a woman's hand-had the impudence to write to me one morning. I've got it somewhere," he observed parenthetically, bringing about forty letters out of his breast pocket, and selecting one after an animated search. "Yes; here it is."

He read the letter aloud in the omni. ployers to say that my return to busi-bus, with many interpolations and in-

as that?" inquired Mr. Piumlin, laugh-ing wildly. "As if I had anything to do with his wife's constitution. Well, to cut a long stery short, the lady ob-jected to 'noise'; not very complimentary, said Mr. P., to call our girls' plano playing noise; but that's by the way It's her coolness that fetches me. Did

you ever see such a letter?"
"Never," I said, "or hardly ever." was obliged to put that in because I recognized, as tar as it had gone, it Mrs. Brown's plaintive appeal the very epistle I had addressed to her. She had copied it out verbatim, without the least respect for the laws of copyright, but not, I hope, without the bitter reflection that she herself had once turnes

a deaf ear to its touching eloquence.
"And what did you reply to her?"? inquired, with irrepressible comple

"Reply to her?" echoed Mr. Plumlin "Why, what would you, or any othe fellow who was not a born idiot, have replied to her? I wrote to her husband, of course, since the letter purported to come from him, though I knew it did not, and that gave me a better opportunity of speaking my mind. I told him that not only nad he no legal claimwhich, indeed, he had the sense to acsued forth a bang as if a cannon had gone off, followed by three or four shrill ways for settling matters off the reel. was preposterous. A very good word to use, was my reflection, and also one that would be familiar to her.]

"If you don't like our music,' I added," continued Mr. Plumlin, getting himself together for his exit from the 'bus. "then go somewhere else. Buy s house at the other end of the town'that's what I told him. Good morning. sir."-James Payne

-The State of California has made some admirable points in its school code. All schools must be taught in the English language. Industrial drawing, book-keeping, physiology and music are compulsory studies. No pupil under eight years of age must be kept in school more that four hours a day .- San Francisco Call.

-There has been a remarkable increase in the number of small farms at the South since the war. In South Carolina there are now five small farmers where there was one twenty years ago, and the number is steadily growing. Chicago Times.

-Cyrus W. Field exhibits with pride a piece of the cable of 1858, which was the first cable laid across the Atlantic. but which failed after 392 messages had been transmitted through it.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Rev. S. H. Young recently received ten Indians into the Presbyterian Church at Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

—The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of New York has decided to continue Bishop Potter's salary of \$9,000, despite his disability to perform ecclesiastical duties.—N. Y. Sun.

-Dr. John Hall has his church doors closed and fastened now when he begins his service, so that he and his congrega-tion shall not be disturbed by late-comers. - Brooklyn Union.

-- The introduction of the optional system in Yale College has been death to Greek and Latin. Students take in their political science, history and mathematics.—Exchange.

-The two daughters of John Bell. the candidate for President of Bell and Everett fame, are teaching school at Chestnut Hill, where they keep a young ladies' academy. -- Philadelphia Press.

-The city of Boston maintains one normal, ten Latin and high schools, tifty-one grammar schools and 404 primary schools. In addition to those the following special schools are maintained: One for deaf mutes, two for licensed miners, an evening high school, thirteen elementary schools and five evening drawing-schools. -Boston Jour-

-The "amen corner" has its humorous as well as its solemn features, as in the following instance reported of Dr. Fulton, of Brooklyn. The preacher exclaimed: "Place me upon the polar ice-berg, where no verdure greets the eye, and where naught but the white bear's growl can be heard!" when a deep bass voice replied, "A-men!" -- Brooklyn Eagle

-If North Carolina newspapers are truthful the churches of that State are the only genuinely fire-proof buildings known. It is declared that in recent large forest fires the flames parted to go around the churches. In one case it is said the fire not only burned up straw, wood, lumber, etc., around the church, but underneath it without in uring the church itself.—Chicago Herald,

-The Japan Mail says that, as a rule, the educated classes of Japan are, with out any religion. "Their attitude toward theological questions is one of complete apathy, and while they are content to observe the ceremonies of u, a blush I strove in vain to conceal, that that cult as things unworthy of serious consideration."

Defective Vision.

An article in the London Times by Dr. Brundenell Carter on the influence of civilization upon the eyesight dis-cusses the causes of defective vision among the adults and children of the present day. Dr Carter says that few things are more remarkable than the imperfection of common knowledge about all matters which relate to the use and functions of the eye. One consequence of want of knowledge about vision is that the evolution of the eye has been left to be the sport of accident. In running, in jumping, in rowing, in every game which requires skill, strength and endurance, the young urban Englishman excels: but his sight has been suffered to decline in acuteness by sheer neglect; and the conditions of his life have also produced two kinds of deformity of the eyeball—the shortsighted eye and the flat or hypermetropic eye, each of which constitutes a ser ous deterioration in the organs of the nature and causes of hypermetropia, myopia and astigmatism, Dr. Carter mentioned that Dr. Cohn, of Breslau, in the years 1864 and 1865 examined the eyes 10,060 scholars and found 1,630 of them with eyes of defective shape. Of these 1,0,2 were myopic, 139 were flat-eyed, 23 were the sub ects of astigmatism, and 396 were suffering from the results of previous disease. Dr. Cohn further found the faulty shape of the eyeballs, especially in the di rection of myopia, increased steadily, both in numerical prevalence and in degree, as school life was prolonged; being least frequent and least pronounced in the elementary schools more frequent and pronounced in the intermediate, most frequent and most pronounced in the finishing schools. His researches have since been re-peated and extended by many other observers, and his results have been fully confirmed in other parts of Germany, in Russia, and in America; while the American observations have shown not only that flat eyes have a tendency, from the strain thrown upon them by their defect, to pass into the opposite condition of short sight, but also that this change occurs with the greatest certainity with under ed or unhealthy children, and in schools where sanitary conditions are neglected. Dr. Carter concludes by asking whether there is any reason why perfection of sight should not be made a point of physical excellence in all athletic contests. If such a change were introduced a first effect would be to make people understand what they ought to be able to see. Important good results would not be immediate, nor could they be fully attained except in more than one generation; but it can not be doubted that they would ultimately follow. - St. James' Gazette.

Newspapers Affoat.

On board the Hecla, one of the ships belonging to Captain Edward Parry's expedition in search of the northwest passage, a paper was printed called the

oth Georgia Gazette and Winter micle. The first number was dated le 1st November, 1819, and its twentyfirst and last the 20th March, 1820 The Great Britain steamer, which started for Australia on the 21st of August, 1852, may claim to have inaugurated the practice of publishing a newspaper on board ship, as a paper entitled the *Great Britain Times* was published every week during the voyage and distributed among the passengers. At the present time these scaborn broadsheets are a scource of considerable amusement and go a long way to relieve the monotony of the passage, as the passengers not only read but supply the articles. Burlesque telegrams, jokes made by the passengers, and all the news, whether social, nautical or personal, of the voyage, are published in their columns.—Ciamber Journa!.

Religious Department.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S ATOM. When ask we: "What is it? and whence did

when ask we: "What is it? and whence did it come?"
No answer is given: cur science is dumb. Yet, bold in their dogma, nor bolder than blind.
Some crown it creator of matter and mind; These sages assure us the Atom's the cause And ruler suprem of all natural laws.
The thinker may think that he thinks, but its plain. The thinker may think that he thinks, but in plain
'Tis merely the Atom exciting his brain,
Transmitting ideas through tissue and nerve As if it were working some purpose to serve Yet, fac ng us always, this marvel we've got:
The thinker is conscious, the Atom is not.
The puppet examines itself and admires:
The wire puller knows not the track of the pupper of the

wires.
This parodox funny unquestioned must go;
For science as erts it, and "science must And therefore for sake we the Ruler whose eye The secretest action or purpose can spy, And worship the Atom, who cares not a jot What virtues we practice or wickedness plot. We may trump the decalor ne under our heel,

We may mur er, or libe! or co set, or steal, Yet sleep with a conscience as calm and com-As though the most virtuous work we had closed.
"Twould be foily to feel any sorrow or shame,
Since our dear little Atom bears ever the 'Tis the Atom that steals; 'tis the Atom that slays; Tis the Atom that slanders, and dupes, and 'Tis the Atom, in short, that must answer for

While we, driven belpless, do nothing at all.
Oh, wonderful doctrine! How soothing and Oh, wonderful doctrine! How soothing and sweet
To the would-be assassin, seducer or cheat.
Who conscience and scruples far hinging away,
Determines the Atom alone to obey;
But what about him who, though poor and distressed,
'Mid troubles and trials is striving his best, in steadfast reliance on aid from above,
Himself to forget and his neighbors to love?
To him our phi osophers surely migrat leave.
The one single comfort he here can receive;
Through his darkness and gloom pierces one sunny ray:

sunny ray; Is it human, the heart that would take this away? —Spectator.

nature is right in itself. As a part of

the outfit supplied to man by the Creator it must, at least, be potentially beneficial. In some of its aspects it

Fact bransition, diagram

generally are so unscrupulous, that it is no wonder it should come to be regarded as the spawn of sin. But, whatever form it may take, it is an innate power of man. It belongs to his constitution as much as love or hope, and in itself is no more immoral than they. Ambi-tion is a seed of God's own planting; if rightly cultivated, it is a germ o splendid possibilities. Only through deviations and excesses does it become liable to reproof. By their very constitution men are disposed to make the best of themselves, and, as means to this end, it is a duty to develop and improve their faculties. In the inner and petter self they are conscious of a wholesome craving after higher things. This begets a spirit of emulation, and impels to enterprises which constantly advance human interests. Emulation is not envy, nor is it jealousy; it does not seek to rob or injure others. An apostle strove to "provoke to emulation." The same apostle three times mentions ambition, enjoining it on others, and e e upli ying it in himself. In our English version his word is rendered in one place "study," in another "strive," in another "labor." but in all three St. Laul uses the very word ambition. His first epistle was written to the church at Thessalonica. In it he bids the Thessalonians "study," that is be ambitious "to be quiet." He does not commend listles-ness, or unfeeling the visual sense. Having explained ind fference, or willful isolation from commends steady, calm regularity, the pursuit of duty without noisy pretense or vain-glorious dislay. This ambition of tranquility is economy of life. Where it becomes a habit it consolidates strength. Unquiet bustle dissipates energy, converts it into excitement. and breaks the vigor of purpose; but practice of peace as a matter of personal honor adds luster to worth, and wins for capacity an open door of opportunity. The next mention which the apostle

makes of ambition is to the Corinthi-

ans. "We labor," or as he literally said: "We are ambitious, whether pres-

ent or absent to be accepted of him.

Ambition is the love of honor. . The highest honor man can receive is the approbation of God: it is the joy and crown of life. To make that honor the object of ambition is to transfigure life, to sublimate it, to bring it into bliss, the very fruition of b ing. An ambition to please God dwarfs no capacity, mars no worth, annihilates no gift. elevates, inspires and harmonizes every natural endowment. It gives to every human excellence the virtue of divine irradiati n, and mak s intellectual capacities, social talents and political inapostle ment ons ambition-indeed it is on no other occasion named in Script-'Yea, so have I strived,' literally "am ambitious to preach the Gospel, not where Christ was named." Here it is ambition of distinctiveness, to which he testifies. He made it a point of honor to be a pioneer in missionary work; not with a selfish love of eclal, but because his devotion to the Lord took this special line of service. Every man has his vo aton, and vocation is distinctive. It individualizes duty. God the world; and no one ever became an experience of the world; and no one ever became an distin tive. It individualizes duty. God graciously permits men to choose their work. He fits them for special service, and guides them to it. The work will be best done which is thus undertaken. It appeals more directly to the sense of responsibility, it draws out personal exertion with a more sweetly powerful ferce. Every one has his work, that which is given him to do, and Scripture ness in doing it. These three then are St. Paul's triology of ambition. The principles they exhibit are elements of universal utility. Peace will grow deeper, inspirations will range higher, character will gain nobility, the will of God will be better done, when this ambition is allowed its place in the human breast .-- Irish Christian Advocate.

Bright Eart Eart

A Living Sermon

"Her life was itself a sermon.

The funeral was over and the little company turning away from the "God's acre," when this remark was made and echoed by one and another who had turned with wet eyes from a new-made grave, where a worn and weary body had been laid to rest after an earthly

pilgrimage of over eighty years.

And who, do you ask, was this woman, the spirit of whose life was like a sermon? Was she one of high abilities and broad opportunities, whose years had been passed amid sweet and gracious influences? Not at all. Her talents were only ordinary and her advantages the scanty ones that early pioneer life affords; her opportunities only those which come to one confine her whole life in narrow ways with

many privations and hardships.

A farmer's wi e in moderate circumstances and feeble health; the mother of large family; her hands were knotted, her form bent with toil, and her pale cares and sorrows carve. Little time was hers for the nice refinements of life, or what the world calls its culture. Busy in her secluded home, it is doubtful if she heard or heeded the demand for higher education or broader fields for women, or even so much as aspired to enter in and possess the wide realms of literature and art. A common place woman, living a monotonous, humdrum, work a-day life, but yet, as her neighbors -among whom she had lived al-most its eighty years—said at its close, one that had been indeed a sermon.

And if a sermon, why? Because it had been a life filled, permeated with the love of God, and hence with love to man. The trial of Christian graces, faith, hope and charty, had indeed been hers. Charity in its wide apostolic sense, that "suffereth long and is kind, seeketh not her own, thinketh no Every original pro ensity of human evil, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." The poor and oppressed found hers an ever open door. The beneficial. In some of its aspects it might seem as if ambition could have no place in the motives of a noble mind. It is so frequently selfish, its methods her a tender nurse; never were her own cares so pressing that she would not put them aside to watch with the suffering or smooth the pillow of the dying. Many were the calls upon her, and always ready her response, even when it was to enter rooms of con-tagion from which friends fled in terror. The sorrowing and bereaved found in her a sympathizing friend. Again and again had the angel with the amaranthine wreath.

Pausing, descended, and with voice divine.
Whispered a word that had a sound like Death. Through biter tears had she learned the heart of a mourner; none were readier or tenderer than she to perform the last sad offices for the dead or

speak words of comfort to the living. In the church her place was selden vacant. The little bare, unpainted structure, where she and her husband had sat Sabba h after Sabbath for over forty years, where her children had sat beside he; and from which they had scattered, children no longer, was to her indeed a Bethel! And though she lived to see the white-haired deacon. the companion of so many years, laid in his grave, and the little company of believers who had broken bread together separated and dwindled by the changes of life and death, and the church itself abandoned and destroyed. still her heart ever turned to memory of it with a fondness that time could never tade. And through it all. the activities of human toil. He rather through trial and pain and grief, she walked cheerful, serene and patient Old age came, health failed and the darkness of vanished eyesight closed around her, but still, as ever, she felt beneath her the comfort of the everlasting Arms, and rested her human weakness on the Divine strength.

And at last the end came and they

closed the sightless eyes that, though of Heaven, and folded the still hands whose work was done; and as they gathered around the casket that held the thin, white face, touched with a deeper than earthly peace, it was no wonder that, as they chought of the pure and helpful life that had gone out from among them, they should say:
"Her life has been a sermon."—Ela
Thomas, in Christian Intelligencer.

"The Great Remedy."

Whatever I may think of the pursuits of industry and science and of the triumphs and glories of art, I do not mention any of these things as the great specific for alleviating the sorrows of human life and encountering the evils which deface the world. If I am asked what is the remedy for the deeper sorrows of the human heartstincts, much safer and more fruitful what a man should chiefly look to in powers. When the amb tion of divine his progress through life, as the power approval is the ruling motive in any that is to sustain him under trals, and mind, it is as if God himself had become inspired in it. Such an ambition tirst budded in Paradise, it will bloom very different: to something which in a in Heaven. The third and last time the apostle ment one ambition—indeed it is Old Story," told of in an old old Old Story," told of in an old, old book, and taught with an old, old ure- is in the letter to the Romans: teaching, which is the greatest and best gilt ever given to mankind .-- Wm. E. Gladstone.

Gems of Thought. the acts

Truth is the shortest and nearest

adept in it, except at the expense of a hardened and wounded heart. - Countess of Blessington.

-It is the true rule of our lives toward God—to do our duties, and leave the result to Him. It is only as we live in this attitude toward our Father who is in Heaven that we are

-Christianity is the great molding power of public opinion. It not only erects a standard of morals, but it eduestes the public conscience to such a degree that it controls and directs the conduct of men. There are but few men who are daring enough to openly defy the moral sentiment of a community. Setting aside the terrors of the law, there is a power in a well-es-Error man's fife lies within the present the past is spent, and the future of the past is spent in the future of the past is spent. W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

DEOMCRATIC TICKET.

GROVER CLEVELAND, Of New York. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Of Indiana.

For Presidential Electors, AT LARGE. THOS. MOONLIGHT, of Leavenworth GEO. S. KING, of Labette county. DISTRICT.

1st Dist., W. W. Sargent, Holden J. B. Chapman, Ft. Scott Jas. Ketner, Junct'n City. 5th H. A. Yonge, Beloit. J. B. Fugate, Newton.

For Governor, GEO. W. GLICK, of Atchison co. For Lieut .- Governor, C. K. HOLLIDAY, of Shawnee. For Secretary of State, EUGENE HAGAN, of Shawnee. For State Treasurer, W. E. HUTTMAN, of Barton. For Auditor of State, HUGH V. GAVIGAN, of Cherokee

G. P. SMITH, of Allen. For Supt. of Public Instruction, M. J. KEYS, of Otcawa. For Chief Justice, W. P. CAMPBELL, of Sedgwick. For Associate Justice, T. A. HUBD, of Leavenworth. For Congressman, 4th District,

S. N. Wood, of Topeka.

For Attorney General,

For State Senator, 24th District, BARNEY LANTRY, For Representative, Dist. No. 71, J. R. BLACKSHERE. For County Attorney. T. H. GRISHAM. For Clerk of the District Court, O II. DRINKWATER. For Probate Judge, JOHN B. SHIPMAN. For County School Superintendent, I. C. WARREN. For County Commissioner, 1st Dist.,

Barney Lantry is an honest man. Honest men of this Sena- Republicans, when you are swap question, as that is his ticket, and torial district, have you any fears ping Crane you are swapping John showed how many more saloons State Senate?

GEORGE W. HAYS.

When Blaine was running his franchise Union soldiers -Chase in power. coal mines in Ponnsylvania, he discharged every Hibernian in them, and imported 600 Bohemians under "contract." He was for "free trade" in laborers, and the robbing "protection" of mo-

The Atchison Patriot says that it has the word of the late Secretary of the Republican National Committee (Col. John A. Martin) that it is only a question of a short time when a prohibition plank will be inserted in the Republican National Platform.

As far as the late elections are concerned, it is about a "stand-off," the Republicans having retained retained West Virginia, and, relatively, the two great political parcontest the same as if those electhough the Democrats have more reason to rejoice over those elections than have the Republicans, as the Republican majority in Ohio reported.

Never skip the advertisements men are, and every one who has trading of any kind to do, will find that it pays to trade with those who advertise. Business men who do not advertise are not up to the spirit of the age, and their stock lingers on their hands. Those who advertise turn their stock quickly, make a fair profit and always have a new supply to select from. This is a fact, as can be demonstrated by every successful business house in this country.

The following are the respective prob bition planks of Kansas Republican State platform

of 1882 and 1884: Platterm of 1882. Resolved That w. declare ourselves unqualifieldy in favor of the pronibition of the manufacture and sale of in storiesting liquors as a beverage and pledge courselves to such addisfranchising the Union soldier distinct the Union soldier of the manufacture and sale of in storiesting liquors as a beverage cratic party was not in favor of disfranchising the Union soldier our fight. The supreme court had to the was a violator of law minister. And the court turther that the court fight is recorded; and that the Demo cratic party was not in favor of law minister. And the court turther not right that the court fight. The supreme court had to the minister of law minister. And the court turther not right that the court fight. But there are other matters to be looked that it was strange to them that Judge fiedly in favor of the pronibition

the Chase County Convent. That prohibition, has, by a vote of and in which we find the follow the people, without distinction of ing plank: party been adopted as the organic law of the State.

Resolved, That we fayor faithful and honest enforcement of the constitutional amendment that the full effects of prohibition may be the people may be respected and that the majesty of the law may be right of suffrage, and that we, as a light of suffrage, and that we have a light of suffrage and that we have a light of suffage and that we have a light of suffrage and that we have a light of suffrage and that we have a light of suffage and that w

For the purpose of calming the venerable and antiquated political editor of the Council Grove Republican, we will accept his version of Mr. Lantry's business and compare it with that of its ideal candidate. The Republican says Lantry is a large stockholder, director and president of a bank in Strong City. Granted for sake of B.F. Devore, Independ'ce. the argument. Mr. Lantry is also T. P. Fulton, El Dorado. a farmer, a quarryman, a stock raiser, a stock feeder and breeder of fine -tock, who constantly employs no less than from one hundred to two hundred laborers, and pays them, too, and never yet have any of them struck for higher wages. This is the rocord of our candidate, while that of Mr. Crane is nothing but a 2 per cent month banker, and don't expend a dollar outside of his family grocery bill and what little swag he bestows upon worthless newspap r editors to hoo doo honest voter- by villifying such gentlemen as Mr Lantry - Council Grove Guard, constitution to a vote of the elec-

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

The Democratic managers have bandoned all hope of electing Glick, and are now attempting to secure a majority of the Legislature, ostensibly to secure the re- are generally feeling good. submission of the prohibitory amendment, but in fact to secure the election of a Democrat to the acre. United States Senate, and if suc-To do this, Glick and his friends that about 150 nead have died. will trade off the whole Democratic ticket. The thing looks ridicu- as the election approaches. T. H lous on its face, but they have Grisham, Barney Lantry, J. W. already roped in one or two R pub. Stone and J. R. Blackshere openlicans in this vicinity, one of whom ed the campaign here last Satur wants to trade Senator Crane for day evening. Mr. Grisham spoke votes for Blaine and Logan. It is quite at length and said he had difficult to tell whether the fellow become tired of being voted by the mately entitled to. Remember, He dwelt on the resubmission that he will betray you in the J. Ingalla. A vote for Crane is a there are under prohibition than vote for Ingalls, a vote against there were under high license. for a Democrat who voted to dis- on the rottenness of the party now

The foregoing is a sample of the way the ensanguined nether gar ment is now being waved in order to defeat the will of the people of and sang Marching through Georthis State; and it is about as near to the truth as the Bob Tail concern at the post office can come to telling the truth. In the first place, abandoned all hope of electing the constitution of Kansas reads: Glick; but, on the contrary, the nearer the election approaches the more they are encouraged at the prospects of re-electing him Now, for the sake of argument, if a Republican does swap John J. Ingalls for Gick, what has he lost by the operation, since John J. Ohio, and the Democrate baving Ingalis ran twice for Lieut. Gov- said John A. Logan as sted in ernor of Kansas, on a Union raising a rebel regiment in Illinois Democrat and Republican ticket, ties now go into the November in 1862 and in 1864, during the war, having bolted the Republican tions had never taken place, convention of 1862? and, by the way, Mr. Ingalis and John A. Martin, the Republican candidate for Governor, also a bolter of the Republican convention of 1862. is not near as large as was at first both supported Geo. W. Glick, our present Governor, for the Legisla ture in 1862. If, as the Republi cans try to believe, all Democrats when reading a newspaper. They cans try to believe, all Democrats abow just what the live business during the war were rebels, then were not John J. Ingalls and John A. Martin also rebels, with the rest of them? and why should any resubmission Republican try to save Ingalls or John A. Martin either, when only by voting for re-submiswhen only by voting for 18-submission candidates they can secure that which most interests them as citizens of this State? Now, that Glick did not vote to disfranchise Union soldiers any one can see for himself by turning to page 312 of the House Journal of 1864, where the vote on "House joint resolution No. 1, to change sections 1 and 3 of article 5 of the constitution, to allow soldiers to vote."

Resolved, That we believe, in justice to our brave soldiers from this State, who are periling their lives in defense of the constitutution, the Union and our homes, that the constitution of the State stitution for that purpose.

After the record of John J. Ingalls and John A. Martin, both of whom worked and voted with the Democratic party during the war, why should any re submission Re publican try to save either of them by going back on a question that he holds as paramount in our state politics? If the resubmission Republicans of this county are truly in earnest on this question, they should vote for Glick, Holli day, Lantry and Blackshere, and nor be boodwinked by this plea of saving Ingalls. Right here we will say that a vote against any one of these four men is a vote in tavor of prohibition, as every one of their opponents are running on prohibition platforms. Re-sub missionists, prove true to yourselves by voting for those who will soonest accomplish the desire of your heart-the re-submission of the prohibitory amendment to the tors of this State.

ELMDALE ITEMS.

ELMDALE, KAS., Oct. 20, 1884. To the Editor of the Courant: The weather is fine and people Some have threshed wheat that is turning out forty bushels per

The cattle disease is somewhat oeseful, Giick will be the Democrat. on the decrease. It is reported

Politics seems to be warming up is a fool or a knave. Biaine and party lash, and there were 25,000 Logan will carry Kansas by 60,000 others in the State that had bemajority. They don't want any come tired of being whipped into more votes than they are legiti- line by the bloody shirt brigade.

Crane is a vote against Ingalls and Mr. Lantry spoke quite briefly

Dr. Stone gave a little history of the pole raisings in the county, how the Republicans had tagged the Democrats over the county and raised a pole where ever they did,

With all respect to the colored people of Chase county, I would like to ask you it you are no! tired of being deceived by the Repub-"That every white male citizen over 21 years of age shall have the right to vote, or the right of suffrage?"

Mr. Blackshere made a few re-

In order that you may know how warm politics get here some times : One old gentleman(?) got so badly off that he said, that any one who was a d- liar and wicked r than

It is the truth that burts. NEPTUNE.

FOR SALE.

Yearling and two-year-old heifers. Inquire of J. M. Bielman, on Rock

CHEAP MONEY.

MORE INADVERTENCIES.

It will soon be time for the voters of Chase county to decide who they want for County Attorney. Judge Young claims that he has convicted eleven men for violating the liquor law. That statement is incorrect He has never convicted but two, viz, Nye and

Judge Young has never commenced a said the Judge Young has never commenced a

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL, DEALER IN

WALTER A. WOOD NEW

HARDWARE! Enclosed-Gear Mower.

party, are heartily in favor of the Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon proposed amendment to our coal and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS!

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS. HOES, RAKES & HANDLES

Carries an excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and 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 now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

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

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

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

Weight, 558 Pounds.-From 40 to 100 Width of Troad, 3 feet 7 1-2 In.-Height of Driving Wheels 3i In-

Wheel at each end of Finger-Bar. - Most other Mowers have but one, and ne at either end of bar. Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers have the Gearing exposed.

Draft from the Frame direct, Whif-fetrees under the Pole.—Most other Movers have the Whiff-etrees on top of the Pole, and push the Bar instead of pulling it.

Bearings made of Best Composi-tion Motal, easily replaced.—All other Movers use either Babbit metal or simply cast iron, generally the latter. Weight of Machine largely on the COMPLETE TINSHOP. Left-Hand Drive-Wheel.—Some manufacturers construct their machines so that the weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Purchasers should avoid such machines.

Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.-

Machino Perfectly Balanced on the Axlo. - Finger-Bar easily raised and folded - Kasy to ride-No weight on horses' necks. It is the lightest-draft Mower in the world.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A Seauty in Design and Finish.-KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

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Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

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

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

KUHL'S COAL YARD.

ANTHRACITE CANON CITY COAL. COAL.

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.

ing a total of twenty-five years of hard Isbor for the benefit of the State of Kan-sas Now, in those twenty-five years there are about 7.825 working days, and say that their work is worth one dollar per may (and that is low wages) and you will see at once that Grishim snows Judge Young under about \$7.825 And Grish-im is entitled to credit for 11, for it is the County Attorney's duty to prosecute all perimunia and not make a speciality of proriminals and not make a specialty of pro-

Grisham convicted one man for murder and sent him to the pen for ten year. He appealed and got a new trial because the court failed to instruct the jury on the question of reasonable doubt, and when the case came back for trial Grisham had went out of office and Judge Young let 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.

Nov23-tf.

Went out of office and Judge Young let the pri-oner be acquitted. So what the pri-oner be acquitted. So what the state in that case was all undone and lost through Judge Young's inadvertencies. And the costs in that case were heavy and properly belong to Judge Young's administration for he failed to convict and let the costs be laxed to Chase c unty, about \$1-08.0. So the Ju go when he goes into the costs in Chase county will get badly left; and further, the people must understand that the Judge is counting the fines that ne is going to get, not what he has got and that is very uncertain, for no one knows netter than the Judge that there are many inadvertencies lable to happen be ore he convicts a man of anything. He has never made a cent yet out of a man that has made a bard fight. It is always cheaper for a whisky man to plead guily to one count and pay a fine of one handred dollars than it is to pay the money to law-yers to fight the case, and have all the werry and trouble of a trial Further has that it was not the intention of the liw to put money in the school fund, the o'd e was to stop the sale of whisky, and Judge Young knows there are thirteen places selling whisky within a relong until election and the Judge wants to wait until that is over.

distinguished on as shall secure can be seen by any one, on page after as well as whisky cases.

But there are other matters to be looked after as well as whisky cases.

But there are other matters to be looked after as well as whisky cases.

The last year of Grisham's term of files be convicted six men and sent them that Judge of the wines stand right bet re him. The court of not like to charge him with 12-norance, and tet it looked to them as though Judge Young wanted to leave the

matter in such shape as to let the whisky non escape You may take a forty-four revolver and go into a man's field when he is at work and shoot at him and Judge Young won't

prosecute a case of that kind. It has been done within one mile o' Cottonwood Falls. The man who did the shooting was a good friend of Judge Young and the Judge did not like the other fellow very well. At least the fellow could never get him to prosecute the case. Such things are not right. All criminals should be prosecuted. We think that it the Judge will look his record over he will find it all full of holes, and he will find that he has made more holish mistakes and cost the people more

money and done less in the way of convic-tions than any of his predeces-ors.

And one other thing. The judge is And one other thire. The judge is charged with having charged the county illegal fees. The county attorney is not entitled to any fees for a prosecution unless he convicts and then he has to make it out of the defendant. If the Judge will go to the County Clerk's office and look at the Order Real. No. 2 120 he will. the Order Book No 2 132 he will see that sllowed him his fees in the Oberst case and the Judge knows he is not entitled to snything in that case and if he will look at bi- fee tills in other cases he will see that he has indersed his fees as correct, when he knows that he is not entitled to any-thin from the county. That is deceiving the Board and robbing the people, but perhaps it was an inadvertency.

NOTIGE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

JAKE.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22D, 1884,

between the hours of 10 0'clock a m. and 3 o'clock, p m. the following describ d school land, to wit:

Sec. Tp. Rgc. Val

No 34 of sw 34 of 16. 18. 6, \$3 50

Nw 34 of sw 34 of 18. 18. 6c 3 00

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

W. P. MARTIN, Oct 235t Trea-urer of Chese c unty, Kansas

ATTORNEYS AT LAW THOS. H. CRISHAM,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank building.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-

MADDEN BROS., Attorneys - at - Law.

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in state and Federal Courts. All business placed in our hands will receive careful and prompt attention. augio-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 eral Courts therein.

CHAS. H. CARSWELL ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS

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

JOSEPH G. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, Postomes box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

V SANDERS. J A SMITH. SANDERS & SMITH.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office in Independent building. apr5-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY 7 and 8 Per Cnt!

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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.

Address 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 Kansus, on the following organs and planos:
Wilcox & White, Steinway,
Beed & 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. COTTON WOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

DO YOU KNOW

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO with Red Tin Tag; ROSE LEAF Fine Cut Chewing; NAYY CLIPPINGS, and Black, Frown and Yellow SNUFFS are the best and cheapest, quality considered. oct3-lyr

a week at home. \$5 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital outliness at which pf either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute cortainty, write for particulars to Hallett & Co., Portland Maine.

Election Proclamation.

State of Kansas, Chase county, 88. To all whome these presents may come, greeting:

Know ye, that I, J W Griffis, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, do, by this proclamation, glye public notice, that the Tuesda, succeeding the first monday, in November, A D 1884 there will be held a general election and the officers at that time to be chozen are as follows, no wit:

ows, 40-wit:
9 Presidental Electors, membesr of Congress, 4th. district. State Senator, 2-th District

Governor. Lientenant Governor. Chief Justice of Supreme Court. Associate Justice of Supreme Court Secretary of State State Auditor.

State Auditor.
State Treasurer.
Attorney General.
State Sup't of Public Instruction.
Representative, 71st Distict.
Probate Judge.
Clerk of District Court.
County Attorney.
County Sup't of Public Instruction.
Also the votes of electors in the 1st Commissioner District will be received for one member of the Board of County Commissioners. And the votes of electors of said offices will be received at the polls of each election district in said county.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at my office, in Cottonwood Fulls, in

h nd. at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, in said county and state, this 6th day of October J w Griffls, Sheriff. Chass county, Kansas.

ACCIONDE 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 intelligent people want it. Any one can be-THIS PAPER may be found on all at Geo. P. tetigent people want it. Any one can bevertising Bureau (to Spruce St.), where advertising Bureau (to Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	8 in.	5 in.	% col.	1 00
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$ 2.00	\$8.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.0
2 weeks	1.50			4.00	6.50	13.0
8 weeks	1.75	2.50		4.50	8.00	15.0
4 weeks	2 00				9 00	17.0
2 months .	3.00			7 50	14.00	25.0
8 months.	4 00			11.00	20.00	32 6
8 months	6 50	0 00	19 00	18.00	82.50	55.0
1 year	10.00	18.00	24 00	35.00	55.00	85.0
Local not sertion; an 'nsertion; i ems unde	d 5 cer	10 cent	ine for	reach	the fir subse	et in

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Ice, yesterday morning.

Fires were pleasant Tuesday. There was a very hard rain, last Monday afternoon.

Mr. John Walruff, of Lawrence' was in town Tuesday.

Mr. E. A. Bruner has opened feed store on Main street.

Mr. John W. Gateley, of Hy mer, has moved to Emporia.

Mr. G. C. Millar intends to mak Hutchinson his future home.

Squire F. B. Hunt is having an addition put to his residence.

Mr. J. M. French, of Cedar Point, has removed to Wichita.

Mr. Clint L. Wait, of Emporia, was in town, this week, on a fish ing trip.

Born, on Monday, Oct. 13, on South Fork, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. ic rally at Council Grove, on Oc-Cosper, a son.

Mr. John Kelley, of Sharps Creek, intends to move to California, this winter.

Mr. Smith Hinckley, of St. Col. James A. George, of Wash-Louis, Mo., is visiting relatives and friends here.

Mr. W. P. Martin, the County desire to attend, and are without Treasurer, has our thanks for a large keg of cider.

been sick for some time past, is not Cottonwood, and Elmdale as can improving in health.

Mr. J. K. Crawford is putting and regalia. Will leave Strong at up a residence on his block, south. 7:30 a. m., Oct. 25, and go overeast of the court house.

Mr. Wm. Foreman had a field of wheat, this year, that yielded 411 bushels to the acre, machine meas-

agent for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, called at this office last for safe keeping on that day, to their opponents—and the entire enough to give his name, I will do a limited practice; and will be Monday.

Wanted, corn, cabbage and posee us and we will tell you how they intended to remain over Suntatoes, on subscription. Come and much we want.

young folks at Capt. W. A. Parker's, east of Strong City, last Thursday evening.

Committee will meet at the court says and if we all do term of the District Court. house, at I o'clock, sharp, on Saturday alternoon, Oct. 25, 1884.

Mr. Jack Toothman, of Farmington, West Va., who was visit ing in this county, started back lap, of Topeka, all re submission Republicans, addressed a large as-

Mr. John Williams, of Chicago, who owns the old Crutchfield farm Holliday, Barney Lantry and J. on Buck Creek, was here on a short R. Blackshere. Mesers. Lantry, visit to his sister, Mrs. John Duck. Blackshere and T. H. Grisham, ett, and left for his home, last Tuesday.

J. M. Warren and I. C. Warren occasion. are two different men. I. C. will be elected to the office of County Superintendent of Schools. J. M. is not a candidate for the office. -Strong City Independent.

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.

the county.

counts all right. They ordered Chase county, and I might add, the plat of the L. A. Loomis road upon every honest voter of the to be put on record, and that the county. County Clerk purchase two car loads of coal of Mr. J. P. Kuhl.

Giese through the window and took from his breeches pocket his pocket-book containing about \$65 come and take a look over my in money. Mr, Giese had laid his farm, learn of my farming interwent to bed. The pocket-book is buckskin with brass front. Nothing else was disturbed in the house. There is no clue as yet as to who committed the bargiary.

Many re-submission Republicans issue of the COURANT before the election they would like to give Capt. W. G. Patten another opportunity to answer the following question: "Will you, Capt. W. G. Patten, if elected to the Legislature, work and vote therein for the re-submission of the prohibitory amendment to our State constitution to a vote of the electors of elected to the State Senate, then I this State at the first general election that it is possible for it to be in which the railroads of the counvoted upon?"

There will be a grand Democratthan to any other class. tober 25. The following noted speakers will be present and address the people: Gov. Geo. W. Glick, Hons. J. G. Waters, C. W. Blair, A. A. Harris, S. N. Wood, ington, D. C., and Adjutant General Thomas Moonlight. All who truth. conveyance will be provided for. As many members of the Cleveland Mrs. Richard Cuthbert, who has and Hendricks clubs of Strong,

> Last Friday atternoon, Mr. Wm. remain there until the family with 'Squire Hunt, and the case was

are requested to attend, with torch

Last Thursday night Col. C. K. date for Lieutenant-Governor, and Capt. J. G. Waters and Col. Dunlap, of Topeka, all re submission Republicans, addressed a large as semblage of voters, at the court. Mr. R. K. Winters, of Lincoln, Marion county, has returned from his visit to New York, and spent a few days in this city, on his way home.

Mr. Basil H. Dougal, of Davis county, Mo., nephew of T. L. Upton, got here Sunday, on his way home from his visit to his sister's in the west part of the State.

Iap, of Topeka, all re submission Republicans, addressed a large as semblage of voters, at the court. Republicans, addressed a large as semblage of voters, at the court. There will be public speaking at the following dates and places:

Homestead, O.t. 24, at 7 p. m.

Cedar Point, Oct. 25, at 7 p. m.

Toledo, Oct. 27, at 7 p. m.

Cannan S. H., Oct, 29, at 7 p. m.

Cottonwood Falls, Nov. 1st, at 7 p. m.

Strong City, Nov. 3, at 7 p. m.

Middle Creek, Balch's School House.

Oct. 31; at 7 p. m. At which meeting Mr.

Adam Getbehuet will address his German friends in their native tongue,

Barney Lantry, J. R. Blackshere. Thos, H. Grisham, John Madden, O. H. Drinkwater, I. C. Warren, Hon. J. L. Dorsey, of Wellington, Dr. J. W. Stone, Adam Gotbehuet and others will address these meetings on the political topics of the vor of the re-submission of the prohibitory amendment to be sure All parties interested in good govern-to vote for Geo. W. Glick, C. K. ment are cordially invited to attend these chairman of the meeting, made short speeches. The Strong City Band played martial music on the

RE-OPENING.

The M. E. Church in this city Kas., Nov. 1, 1884, at 1 o'clock has been thoroughly repaired and will be re-opened next Sunday morning. Preaching, other appropriate services and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

FROM OUR NEXT SENATOR. To the Editor of the Cougant:

Noticing in the Marion County Record clippings from the Chase County Leader, Peabody Gazette. Strong City, Kas. | and Council Grove Republican con-

Messrs. Ferry & Watson have cerning myself which are false, started a branch store at Clements, deem it my duty to reply. The and placed it in charge of Mr. H. Leader says "before Shipman was B. Jackson, who will always take nominated Lantry was to be pleasure in waiting on any one brought out on the "Democratic who may wish to make purchases ticket." The truth is, I was never there. Give him a call, and be approached on the subject until convinced that you can buy goods three weeks after the holding of as cheap there as anywhere else in the Republican district convention at Council Grove, and further The Board of County Commis I did not agree to accept the nomisioners were in session on Monday, nation until led to see the fraud Tuesday and Wednesday of last that had been practiced upon Mr. week settling with the County Shipman-a most worthy gentle-Treasurer. They tound his ac man-upon the Republicans of

The Council Grove Republican says "Lantry's interests are mutual with the interests of railroads; Last Sunday night some one that Lantry is owned by them." entered the residence of Mr. Wm. will pay the expenses and for the time consumed, by a committee of three, to be composed of Morris and Marion county gentlemen, to breeches on the floor when he cate, and leave it to that commit ten to decide whether I am not to be identified with the farmers and producers of this senstorial district or not. The records of the county and my landed property within the borders of the county will bear me out in this statement. I would respectfully ask that the say that as there is but one more editors of the Peabody Gazette and Marion Record, and Mr. R. M. Crane constitute that committee Come on, gentlemen; you will always find my latch string on the outside, and when you are satisfied that I have farming interests sufficient to class me among farm. ers-that my interests are identical with theirs-and that I would care fully guard their interests and those of other laboring men if will show you other local interests try have no interest, but are of more benefit to those who labor

> The committee of investigation from Morris county might be composed of the editor of the Council Grove Republican, H. E. Richter, and D. C. Webb, or any three men my opponent, Mr. Grane, or his friends, might see fit to name. All I ask in the race is a fair deal, and for those who oppose me on political grounds to tell nothing but the

> It is my misfortune that I am not as well known in Morris and Marion counties as I am in Chase. Leaving my candidacy entirely in the hands of my friends, I am, Very Respectfully, B. LANTRY.

Strong City, Oct. 15, 1884. STICK TOGETHER.

crats and Independent voters of tee shows all the costs paid by the Kellogg was arrested on a charge Chase county will stand by their county in ALL criminal cases in ticket on the 4th of next month the District Court since Judge of rape, on the previous Saturday they will carry the county for Bar- Young has been County Attorney, night, on the person of Adelia ney Lantry and Blackshere by a majority that will astonish them
"Jake's" questions in your last

City.

The county Attorney, and hence answered nearly all of majority that will astonish themgirl, who had been left at his house selves as well as carry dismay to issue; yet if Jake has manhood ticket will be elected. Boys, the answer every question in a found, at all unemployed times, at day is close at hand. Up and at straigt forward way, and in lanwhom she was living should return them! See to it that your neigh- guage which even "Jake" can unfrom a visit in the country, where bor is posted and alive to the im derstand. I do not care to have a they intended to remain over Sunportance of the eccasion. Let no
day, his wite being away from home little personal matters or prejudinor a coward who sneaks behind a price for produce. at the time, attending the enter. ces influence you to vote against fictitious name. Now. "Jake," if There was a pleasant party of tainment which was going on in your ticket. Vote it straight. Your you are a man, stand up; if a Music Hall. He was taken before opponents will work like beavers myth, forever hold your tongue. The Republican party whip is continued until une o'clock, Mon- your principal adversary, but the day morning, when he waived an snapper is off and it doesent reach The Republican County Central examination and was put under as far as it used. It is getting our duty it will be only a stub of a thing by election day, and conspicuous only for its ridiculousness. Holliday, the re-submission candi- Your opportunity has come. Improve it. O. H. D.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

meetings on the political topics of the

By order of the Committee.
W. P. MARTIN,
M. A. CAMPBELL,
J. D. MINNICK,
J. W. STONE,

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OUR STOCK IS NEW.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

OHNSON & THOMAS

East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JAKE, STAND UP. Editor Courant:- While Mr. 1 Editor Courant:-If the Demo- ne's letter to the Central Commit- M. A. Campbell's. THOS. O. KELLEY.

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

First-class organs at E. Cooley's for \$50 cash.

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

The celebrated Walker boot, at S. Doolittle & Son's. of dry goods at Breese's.

Coffins at Ferry & Watson's. A complete stock of fresh groceries at Ferry & Watson's. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

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

A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Glidden fence He supplies four stores in Strong wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. Dr. Smith, dentist, at the Central Hotel, Oct. 28. Don't forget

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

Canned goods at lower figures than you can buy the cans, at Ferry & Watson's. Dr. Smith, dentist, cannot be in the Falls until Oct. 28. Will be A car load of Studebaker's wag-

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's. A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hil-

Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to

Go to Breese's for your fresh staple and fancy groceries, and where

Wanted, to trade a new \$45 sewing machine for a fresh milk cow and calf, or for one "coming in." Apply at this office. oct3 tf All kinds of stoves at Johnson & Thomas's, and they will be sold

Go and get one or more. Pay us what you owe us and save trouble. We need money to

as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper.

keep up with the times. FERRY & WATSON. Go to Breese's for your fresh sta-

ple 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. You can get meals or lunch at

You can get anything in the line any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m. until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams'. 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.

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. City with bread, and also the town of Matfield Green.

Doolittle & Son have the best and cheapest of boots and shoes to be found in this market; also, a full 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 dollars is to buy your goods of Doolittle & Son.

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

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

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

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office; a half mile orth of Toledo. jy11-ff.

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

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

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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, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D.

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We are authorized to announce Thomas H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OSACE MILLS,

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

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Flour and Chop

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ap27-lyr

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.

Western Land & Cattle Co. DIAMOND RANCH,

THE

CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS.

CATTLE BRANDS -99 on left hip; 101 on left HORSE AND MULE BRANDS .- 9 on left shoul-

CALF MARK .- Uunderbit, right and left ear.

Any person or persons finding strays with above marks or brands, and caring for same, will be reimbursed for labor and expense in-curred, provided I am promptly notified. H. R. HILTON, Superintendent, Strong City, Kansas.

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MEAT MARKET,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

Always Has'on Hand

A Supply of FRERH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGMA SAUSAGE, ETC.

HIGHEST CASE PRICE PAID EOR

SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

A Distinguished Clergyman with a Conscience.

In a Recent Speech at Boston He Had Only Words of Commendation for Governor Cleveland and Condemnation for Biaine.

Among the distinguished speakers at a recent Independent gathering in Boston was Rev. James Freeman Clarke, a distinguished divine of that city, who spoke substantially as follows:

We have met as Republicans and as Independent Republicans. There had been a time when it would not have been necessary to qualify that substantivenwith that adjective; but now it is necessary to say that we belong to that part of the Republican party which went to the National Convention in 18.6, in 1880 and in this very year, 1884, and opposed the nomination of James G. Blaine as one unfit to be made, and we can not understand why a man who was unfit to be nominated can be fit to be elected. The Massachusetts Republican State Convention in 1875 adopted an article which was reported by Henry L. Dawes:

"It is the retore declared by the Republicans of Massachusetts that they will support no

We have not a Republican and as finder that we also also the control of the contr

men who sneer at Civil-Service Reform as one or Mr. Biaine's chief wire-pallers has lately done, as "nambypamby politics, cant and babylsm." The real lea ers of the party now are such as we scarcely care to name. The only policy which Mr. Blaine seems earnestly to have adopted is that of keeping the tariff as high as possible, so as to satisfy at once the manufacturers of New England and New York, the iron masters of Pennsylvania and the wool-growers of Ohio. The only policy of which he is the exponent is to continue to compel the people to pay in taxes \$100,000,000 more than is needed for the expenses of the Nation, and then to distribute it among the States. It seems to me that nothing could be more dangerous than four years of an Administration like this. One pretty sure result would be the destruction of the Repub ican party. Four years of Baine's Administration would bury it in a dishonored grave. Those who are so carried away by party spirit and the induence of a name that they think the party which supports Mr Blaine is the same with that which elected Abraham Lincoln, because ooth are called Republican, show that they are cheated by words, and mistake appearance for reality. Such loyalty to party is dis oyalty to the country, and to those who act thus we may apply the poet's words and say:

Their honor rooted in diskonor stands, And faith unfaithful makes them falsely

Their honor rooted in diskonor stands, And faith unfaithful makes them falsely

WHAT A PRESIDENT IS MOST NEEDED FOR.

And faith unfaithful makes them fallely true."

WHAT A PRESIDENT IS MOST NEEDED FOR.

Mr. Chairman, where a citizen of a vas: Nation like this is to perform the serious duty of voting for its Chief Magistrate, he should first ask "What is a President most needed for at the present time? What are the most miniment dangers which he must avert by the power of his Magistracy—the principal evils of the hour which he must subdue by the influence of his authority? And who is the man the best fitted for this work?" To me, Mr. Chairman, the chief evils which endanger our Mation and public life to-day seem those so forcibly described by our Massachusetts Senator, Mr. Hoar, many years ago. They have not diminished since that time. We have since then seen the robbaries of the public Treasury by whisky rings and star-route rings, which the Government has found itself unable to punish. Stranges that Mr. Hoar, who brings this terrible indictment against the National honor, shou da accuse Presi lent Fliot of teaching our youth to be ashamed of their own instory. Both President Eliot and renator Hoar do the State service when they plainly point out these public crimes and public dangers. Each is teaching the young men how to help to make better history.

"My own public life," said Mr. Hoar, in May, 1876, "has been a very brief and insignificant one, extending little beyond the duration of a single term of Senatorial office; but in that brief period I have seen five Judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption or maladministration. I have heard the taunt from triendilest lips that when the United States presented herself in 2. Sast to take part with the civilized world in generous competition of the arts of life, the only product of her institutions in which she surpassed all others beyond question was her corruption. I have seen in the State in the House, now a distinguished member of this court, rise in his place and demand the expurs on of four of his associates for m e things have passed into history. The

Hallam, or the Tacitus, or the Sismonds, or he did not such me to think of him as better the Alacaulay who writes the annals of our than he was, but he thought he had a right to

best sources of information, I have received testimony of the strongest character that Mr. (leveland is a born ruler of men, of the greatest independence and honesty of character, a man who tedleves in reform to the bottom of his soul, and has the independence to carry it out, and a man on whom the responsibilities of once have rested with a serious and solemn weight. The men are very few who could have received such testimonials to their efficiency, and conscientiousness, and independence in public duties as I heard given to Mr. Cleveland from the most influential and trustworthy citizens of Buffalo. trustworthy citizens of Buffalo.
Thir I—A committee of sixteen Buffalo genthemen were appointed to search this matter
to the bottom, and this is the substance of

to the bottom, and this is the substance of their report:
We have, therefore, through a committee appointed from our number for that purpose, carefully and deliberately made such an investigation, and we have taken every available means to ascertain the precise facts in each case. Two general charge of drungenness and gross immorality which are made against Governor Cleveland are absolutely false. His reputation for morality has been good. There is no foun lation for any statement to the contrary. He was sought out and nominated for the Mayoratty against his will and was supported for that position by the larger portion of the educated, intelligent and moral citizens of Bunalo, without regard to pouttee, and on purely personal grounds. We moral citizens of Buullo, without regard to poutics, and on purely personal grounds. We are able to speak from personal grounds. We are able to speak from personal knowledge, as his acquaintances of long standing, and to say that his general private life has been that of a quiet, orderly, self-respecting and always highly respected citizen. Since he assumed his present office, his visits to Buffato nave been few and of short duration. It is susceptible of absolute proof, and has been proved to us, that upon no one of these visits has anything occurred to justify the statements which have been made by his detractors. The charge that he had recently taken our tin a duraken and licentious debanch in Buffalo, on the occasion of such a visit, is entirely false.

Fourth—One of the signers of this paper, Josiah G. Munro, is a gentleman whom I know well. I wove to him personally and re-

Pourth—One of the signers of this paper Josiah G. Muuro, is a gentleman whom know well. I wrote to him personally, and received the following answer, which I wilk react to you:

know well. I wrote to him personally, and received the following answer, which I will read to you:

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 6, 1884.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Magnolia, Mass.—My Dear Sir I beg to acknowledge your valued letter of the 5th. During the tenyears I have lived in bushlo, Mr. Cleveland has been my own trusted legal adviser as well as that of the Boston Corporation, whose interests I represent. I have never seen anything in Mr. Cleveland which would lead me to think he was a licentious man, or one who would associate with discounteor, abandoned characters. His associates whom I know are men of high standing in the community—most of them of the highest standing. He would be welcomed into my household, and I do not think anything has, kept him out of Buffalo society but his own modesty and retring habits. It is impossible to answer a general accusation except in a general way. Wherever our committee could find a specific charge they followed it. I agree in thinking that this failure to substantiate specific charges is good proof that the general charge is faise. The whole tone of Mr. Cleveland's daily life and conversation, as I have seen it in private life, is so filth, his faithfulness in the discharge of duty is so marked, and the controlling principle of his pub ic life is so grand and yet so simple, that it would be impossible for me to I cleve he was either a probligate or iron.

stime of Meen and the results

the Je is your tion 28. Will had Fresh ponds on the na at the

Hallam, or the Tacitus, or the Sisments, or the Macaulay who writes the annuls of our time will record them with his inexorable pen. And now, when a high Cabinet officer, the constitutional adviser of the Executive, flees from oilice before charges of corruption, shall the historian add that the Senate treated the demand of the people for its judgment of condemnation as a farce, and laid down its high functions before the sophistic ries and jeers of the criminal lawyer? Shall he speculate about the petty political calculations as to the effect on one party or the other which induced his judges to consive at the escape of the great public criminal? Or, on the other hand, shall he close the chapter by narrating how these things were detected, reformed and punished by constitutional processes which the wisdom of our fa hers devised for us, and the virtue and purity of the people found their vindication in the justice of the Senate?

This is the great evil which threatens the witue of the community. It is the mad desire for great fortunes which causes the desire for great points, or the party of the people found their vindication in the justice of the senate?

This is the great evil which threatens the with the officer, which we have the people found their vindication in the justice of the Senate?

The store of the senate?

The store of the community. It is the mad defined to the community of the people found their vindication in the justice of the great evil which threatens the vindication in the justice of

Grover Cleveland at Buffalo.

On the 2d Mr. Cleveland visited But falo and received a right ro al wel-come. He was introduced by Mr. Henry Martin, President of the Manufacturers' & Traders' Bank, in a happily framed speech, in the course of which he remarked that in the campaign no reputable man had been able to point to one solitary official act of his Administration and pronounce it subject to criticism; that not one reputable men had been heard to say that in any one single official act he framed speech, in the course of which one instant forgotten that his office was a sacred and solemn trust to be administered for the best interests of the whole people. In response to this greeting Governor Cleveland spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: I can hardly tell the people of Rudalo how I repoke to might and fellow-citizens. I have resided among you, and in this city, where all any success in private life has been achieved, for nearly thirty yours. To might I come to you, after the 16 ngest absence that has occurred in all that time, and yet within the few weeks that have passed since I saw you last an event has happened of supreme importance to me, and that phaces me within the Nation's gaze. The honor it has brought to me I ask my fellow-citizens to share, while I acknowledge with grateful heart all that they find the phaces. But two short years ago you stood steadily by my side in every effort of man, as, the chief executive of our city, to advance its interests and welfare. Whatever I was able to accomplish of value in this comminity was argely due to your strong and intelligent sopport. Nor can 4 ever forget the Republican party it is not "dishonorable" in their Presidential candidate to offer his "power" in an in-fluential office for doing an act of "favoritism" to jobbers and speculators with whom he has jobbing tran-actions of a doubtful character; and not dishonorable to say he had nothing to do with the sale of bonds to the President of the Union Pacific Road, when, in his own handwriting he had offered to negotiate with the President, and the letters of his pariner showed that he did sell \$100,000 of the bonds to that President.

That is to say, the jobbery of a public office, gross fa schoods, and an attempt to me, and the letters of his pariner showed that he did sell \$100,000 of the bonds to that President.

That is to say, the jobbery of a public office, gross fa schoods, and an attempt to me, and the letters of his pariner showed that he did sell \$100,000 of the bonds to that President. nity was arreely due to your strong and intelligent support. Nor can I ever forget he generous indorsement you gave my candidacy for the high office which I now hold in the State, and I assure you that in its administration I have received

in the State, and I assure you that it is some a general accusation except in a general was specific charges is good they forowed it to its sound and absolited proof that the general charge is faise. The whole tone of Mr. Cleveland's daily like and conversation, as I have seen the in private like is so flith, his faithfulness in the disentage of duty is so marked, and the controlling principle of fits public life is so graid and yet so simple, that it would be impossible to me to the meaning the same with an eminer whole the season with an eminer who weeks been at the season with an eminer who welcow and that though he was a feedblein had within a few weeks been at the season with an eminer and welcows of the season with an eminer that welcows of the season with an eminer than the season with a eminer tha

Nothing "Dishonorable,"

Mr. Blaine wrote to his "wicked partners," Fisher and Coll "wicked partners." Fisher and Caldwell, that certain legislation extending the National bank system would take place the coming session to the amount of \$50,00,000 to \$75,00,000. As it afterwards proved he even knew the wanderers in a distant land. When wanderers in a distant land. When those, who had still clung with faith—amount. It will be "a matter of those, who had still clung with faith—weak faith though it was—to his failing fortunes, could no longer follow this dangerous man, and when the anchor to w ndward in your behalf if you so desire." In his next letter he shows that he was as "good as his shows that he was as "good as his word." It was a matter of "favoritsm," and he used his "power" to "east an enchor to the windward," securing a bank of \$500,00, but failing to persuade Belknap to let his frends use, the United States arsenal at Little Pock for a bank building.

Yet a reckless Blaine organ says there is not "a solitary line or word moves either the private or the public in these letters showing anything acts of such a man. By Blaine's own wrong or dishonorable on Mr. Blaine's lips is he condemned. For the man part."
"My whole connection with the road

has been as open as the day. If there had been anothing to conceal about it Richmond (Va.) State. I should not have touched it," said Mr. Blaine, in the House of Representatives, defending himself from the charge. "Nobody shall ever know from me l disposed of a single dollar in Maine,

wrote Blaine to Fisher.

And a reckless Blaine organ says there is not a line or word in these letters dishonorable to Mr. Blaine.

"I never had any transaction of any kind with Thomas A. Scott concerning bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Road or the bonds of any other railroad guine with Thomas A. Scott,' Blaine to Fisher. "Taking into account the one hundred thousand dollar their character and his own. bonds you sold to Tom Scott * * a wide contrast," wrote Fisher to Blaine.

Yet a reckless Blaine organ says that

"In common with hundreds of other people in New England and other parts of the country, I bought some of these ever parted with a bond to any person ever parted with a bond to any person except at the regular price fixed for their sale," said Mr. Blaine in the House of Representatives.

"You obtained subscriptions from your friends in Maine for the building of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad.

Out of their subscriptions you obtained a large amount both of bonds and money free of cost to you. I have your own figures and know the amount," wrote Fisher to Blaine.

Yet a reckless Blaine organ says there

whole amount of bonds due me I have received but \$50,000 land bonds," wrote Blaine to Fisher. Mulligan testified that Blaine afterwards received all but \$30,000 of the amount which is claimed under the contract. Yet, according to the letters just published, he

had made the interests of party or of a le to Mr. Blaine in all these letters. This view is cehoed by all the Blaine self superior to the public good, or for one instant forgotten that his office was a sacred and solemn trust to be admin-

dishonorable to a Republican candidate. -Letroit Free Press.

Bla'ne's "In egrity and Honor."

had held entire and had destroyed reap eared in the form of care ully-preserved copies to confront him in his this dangerous man, and when the man himself saw the desperate course that lay before him, his only resort in all his troubles, his bold and unscrupulous "dash," came into play, and, know-ing that all men would read the Mulligan letters, he had the effrontery to beg all men to read them. But his "dash" is at last dashed to the ground. For Blaine, in his desperation, has declared that "there is noth-Yet a reckless Blaine organ says that ing in those letters inconsistent with one solitary line or word—showing anything wrong or dishonorable on honor write to a correspondent of his Mr. Blaine's part.''

"I do not feel that I shall prove a dead-head in the enterprise if I once embark in it.'' wrote Blaine to Fisher.

"I do not feel that I shall prove a corporation whose stock he wishes to embark in it.'' wrote Blaine to Fisher. "Owing to your political position, you were able to work off all your bonds at a very high price," wrote Fisher to Blaine. "How debased must be the notion of integrity and honor that who has so far forgotten the simplest

Alike Clear Through.

Mr. Blaine has pretty well lost the reputation for audacity with which he went into the campaign. There was not very much of it left before the publication of the last lot of his letters. Now there is nothing. In those letters he shows everywhere a whining and cringing spirit. His friends say he had fallen into the hands of sharpers, and doubtless they are instructed by him to Road or the bonds of any other rainroad or any business in any way connected with railroads, directly or ind rectly, immediately or remote," said Mr. Blaine in the House of Representatives, Blaine in the House of Representatives, what he thinks of them. He calls them what he thinks of them. wrote to account, and his correspondence is

their character and his own.

There is nothing of this in Blaine's relative positions fivancially in the letters. He is accused of misrepresent-Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad bear ation and takes it meekly. He is told that he is trying to get more than be-longs to him, and never resents it. He is asked how his friends, with whom he there is not a line or word in these let-ters dishonorable to Mr. Blaine.

pretends to have dealt generously, would feel if they knew the facts, and he makes no sign of indignation. Everywhere in this pitiful correspondence his pen is restrained by greed or guiltbonds—not a very large amount—paying for them at precisely the same rate others paid. I never heard and do not believe that the Little Rock Company guage, temper, demeanor are those of a little work all that we know all that we know a little work all the work all th sneak. If this were all that we knew of Mr. Blaine's real character it would be for those who have been taught w believe him a dashing, impetuous, proud and confident man a serious disappointment—"very bitter, I assure you," as he himself says. But the significant fact is that this revelation of his real character is of perfect consistency with his public course, in which real courage has played a very small part. This was shown in hi brief and inglorious career as Secretary

wrote Tsher to Blaine organ says there is nothing till the flood came and swept them all away.

Yet a reckless Blaine organ says there is nothing in these letters dishonorable to this serious speech with a light ancetor. The day one on ght when a part aliy inebriated man storped him and pointing to the sky, said. Wherever concealment is desirable avoidance is advisable, "said fire lds. "that's not a rocket, "why does not that rocket come down?" "Rocket!" said fire ds. "that's not a rocket, that's a star." 'Oal't bez your pardoll, said the other, "I am a stranger in these parts." Those who think the Independent is desirable avoidance is advisable, "said fire dwing the first of the sport of the sports." Those who think the Independent is desirable avoidance is advisable, "said fire of the sport of the humiliating to the American people. Other Secretaries of State, like Madison and Marcy and Seward, had known how, at times when the country was in sore straits-or, at best, was relatively weak-to maintain its rights and secure recognition from Powers of far greater strength and prestige. It was reserved for Mr. Blaine, at a moment when the country, though in profound peace with all the world, had reached the height of its material expansion and prosperity, to subject it to the most mortifying and contemptuous treatment from Governments whom he had deemed feeble enough to be bullied. In the case of Chili and Peru ing from a position of unwarrantable menace. In the case of Mexico it was Mr. Blaine's amazing stupidity and blindness combined which first made our Government distinctiv threaten a friendly Republic and then tamely submit to see the threat absolutely ignored. Let any candid American contrast the attitude the United States took toward the Emperor of France regarding Mexico in the crisis of our civil war and that taken toward Mexico itself by Mr. coln and Seward can put its confidence in the pusilianimous, invertebrate charlatan who changed the grateful re-gard of Mexican statesmen for the United States into scornful resentment.

No, a thousand times, no, Mr Blaine is not a representative American. From the moment when Washington sent Jay to England to avoid war by all honorable means to the per-d when the firm and wise attitude of Lincoln and Seward held at bay the eager hostility that threatened intervention in our civil war American foreign policy has been one of unswerving self-respect, loving peace, seeking justice, and fearing nothing. It is no more embodied in the ideas and character of Ar. Blaine, as a public men, than is the sensitive and proud integrity of the American m. n. c.1 business embodied in the greedy, tricky, shifty and dishonest adventurer and speculator who wrote the letters to Mr. Fisher. - N. Y. Times (Ind.)

—When the dispute arose between Mr. Mulligan and Mr. Blaine as to the custody of those letters, if Mr. Mulligan had only been thoughful enough to have given them to Frank Moulton in tres, the Plumed Knight might at least have escaped the degradation of going down on his threes.—Problem PULITICAL POINTS.

-Mrs. Belva Lockwood's face reminds a correspondent of Maria An-toinette's on the night before her execution. But it will not be half so sad as Mr. Blaine's face on the morning after election. - Brooklyn Eagle.

Fisher letters worth about \$10,000. Leastwise he offered Mr. Mulligan, the custodian, that amount before they were published. He evidently wanted to do his own thindinating."

to do his own "vindicating."

— The New York Tribune has brought around to it again. It now thinks "North Carolina sure for Blaine." But even that would not offset California, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Indiana, Connecticut and New York.

Don Cameron was very susceptible tothe influence of the Blaine magnetic currents and we do not believe it now. The Maine charmer must have employed some other spels.—Erooklyn.

-There is nothing in Blaine's offer to buy those letters of Mulligan for \$10,000 and send Fisher and Mulligan to Europe on a pleasure trip "inconsistent with the highest honor and integrity." That is to say, from a Blaine standpoint.

-- In the "enterprise" of being carried around free in a Pullman palace car, Mr. Blame is emphatically a "deadhead." These railroads have always felt as Caldwell did, that "Mr. Blaine is an important man for us to have feel all right toward us."

-Perhaps Blaine wanted to use his letters to Fisher as Republican cam-paign documents. That's the reason he offered Mulligan, through Fisher, \$10,-000 for them. He wanted to get ahead of the Democrats-anticipated them, as it were, in the work of vindication.

-Blaine said there was nothing in the Mulligan letters "inconsistent w th the most scrupulous integrity and honor." The New York Tribune calls them a "compost heap." Therefore, by the inexorable laws of logic, there is nothing in a compost heap inconsistent with the strictest integrity and honor.

--One of the most remarkable disappearances of the time is Blaine's "aggressive campaign." Almost before it materialized it vanished from the public gaze like the mist of the morning, and it has been missed ever since. It ought to be advertised with an offer of a suitable reward-whatever that would be—for its restoration. Nothing else will bring it back, and it is not quite certain that advertising will. Every one of the Blaine campaigners, from the candidate down, is so earnestly en-gaged on the defensive that they would hardly know what to do with an ag-gressive campaign if they had one. We ought, perhaps, to except the Rev. Ball, who is said to be preparing a re-vised edition of what he regards as aggressive campaign, in anticipation whereof the reputable press of the country is holding its nose and ordering disinfectants.

It Stands C mlessed.

It is not necessary for the Democrats to state and elucidate a single charge against James G. Blaine to demonstrate not only his shameless, constant and systematic corruption, but also the universality of popular belief in that corruption. The newspapers that now vie with each other to be considered the leading Blaine organs have in their moments of sobriety and candor in the past furnished those who now oppose their candidate with all the ammunition that they could possibly desire. This is true with a very few exceptions. Even the New York Tribu e and Boston Journal have at one time or another in their existence indicated doubts of Mr. Blaine's probity. But the leading papers of New York State and the West —the Troy Times, Albany Journal, Buffalo Expness, Buffalo Commercial, Utica Herald, Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Chicago Tribune and many others have recorded judgments against Mr. Blaine, upon which the Democratic party ought to be willing to rest its case at any time. The present painful attempt of these papers to make Mr. Blaine's past reputable in view of what their unbiased werdicts have been is not calculated to convince their readers it was Mi. Blaine's weak head and weaker spirit that brought upon the Government the necess ty of withdraw from the Buffalo Commercial of May 6. now reads:

How reads:

Edmunds only added ferce to the fact that: if Blaine manages by hook or crook the cannot get it any other way) to get the Ch caronomination, his party will be put upon the defensive with a annidate of whose record they are ashamed, whose future makes the business men afraid of him who would be consistently opposed by every truly independent, newspaper in the country; and whose election, should that be trought about by some mysterious aveney, would be regarded as the triumph of demagorism.

That is what the alootion would size

That is what the election would signify, but to the triumph of demagogism we must also add the triumph of cor-Blaine, and ask himself whether the we must also add the triumph of corparty which followed and trusted Lindeclared some more frozen truth as follows:

Outside of a ring of politicians who havefound in Islaine a bold factional leader, ready
for a raid where 'spoils' were to be found,
there was no regret expressed, nor was thereany feit, when h s name was stricked from the
list of Cabinet o licers. The man was at that,
time tested and found wanting. We do not
turn over the defiled pages of his record as a
member of the National Legislature. The
business men know how much there was in,
his career then to mark him as a man impulsize, dangerous and unreliable.

"These be strong words, my mastests." but none too strong for the appli-

eas," but none too strong for the appli-cation that was made of them. How can a newspaper face its own honest at-terances of less than five months ago and expect to carry east weight of influence with stupelying arguments, la-boriously and specimently prepared to meet a partisan emergency? When Judge Tourgee in his attempted defense of Blaine at Duakirk, N. Y., was confronted by the estimate of his character and record to which he had signed his name a few rouths before, he retired in confusion from the contest. He snowed that he ha , enough sense of the alsity of his polition, to blush for the inconsistency and insincerity into which, for party leasons, he had rashiy permitted hims alf to be betrayed. Were it not tor partisan urgency Mr. Blaine would

"e a sing a honest defender in the

-If you have a field too rocky to cultivated, set out an apple orchard, and in a few years you will have a

handsome income from it. -To make sausage keep its shape in flat cakes, after making them the size you wish, dip them into flour; this will effectually prevent their falling apart.

-Delicious padding sauce is made of mixed fruits, chopped fine and cocked until soft. Thin properly with water, sweeten, and lastly add a well-beaten egg. Serve cold of hot. - Circinnati

-Lovely tidies are made of white muslin; they are hemmed, and in the center is worked in silk a suitable picture in outline stitch. If the silk is used which is intended for this kind of emproidery, it will not fade, or "run" when washed, and the tidies are thus rendered serviceable. - N. Y. Post.

-In a number of localities, both East and West, the plan of holding peigliborhood or township fairs or larmers' festivals has been practiced with pleasant results. There is no gate or entry fee. An address is given, followed by a picnic dinner. Some of these unpretentious neighborhood fairs have been conductive to more profit and pleasure than the "regulars."-Cieveland Leader.

-Examine the newly-thrashed wheat after it has been put in the bins for a few weeks, and it damp or heating it should be run through a fanning-mil to cool the air in it, or it should be spread upon a barn-floor and shoveled over occasionally. A good way to examine wheat in bins is to have a stick like a fork-pandle constantly stuck its length down into the grain; by pulling it up and feeling with the bare hand any heat can at once be detected. - Prairie Farmer.

-- In the economies of tree-life water is something akin to the circulation of the blood of animals; it is through and by means of water that nutrition and growth takes place. It is estimated that three tons of water a day are used by the largest trees, and thrown into the atmosphere in the form of vaper, and it is this vapor that causes the cooler and damper atmosphere of forests, which exercises so many important conserving influences in the manifeld economies of vegetable and animal life. -Exchange.

Live Fence Posts.

If wire fences are to come into wniversal use there appears to be no good reason why all of our outlands sheald proper distance apart to serve as posts; miles.

Around fields that are to be plowed pire. and cultivated, there would be an obdection on account of the roots; but around pastures there not only seems to be no objection, but a positive advientage secured by the shade which the

trees would afford.

In setting trees for this purpose care should be taken to set durable trees. and also trees adapted to the soil and the climate. Some localities require one kind, and other localities quite a different kind. Within fitteen or twexty miles of the ocean the red ceder would be one of the best for this purse; it will grow on any soil from a stiff clay to a dry sand or gravel. It is true it will not make quite as rapid growth as some other trees, but it bears transplanting as well as most deciduous trees, and will soon begin to grow; by the third, and often the second year after set, it will grow as fast as if left to grow where the seedling first started.

The locust would be a still better tree if it were not for the borer that gets into the trunk, often in such numbers as think the bestathing that I can do is to to kill the tree. This is a very rapid growing tree, and yet would not grow large enough to encumber the land. Where the borer does not work this would be an excellent tree for live fence

The chestnut would make an excel-

grows very large.

The black walnut is a quick growing

The white ash in some localities would be a good tree, but occasionally. Charlie took the wint. - Chic 190 Trib no. would in time get too large. The red maple is easy to transpicat,

grows well, and would make a very The walnut would also make a goof. tree on dry land, but it is very difficult

to transplant it, and the time required to get it large enough for a post would accord; the second was, that they be an objection. be an objection. He who attempts to surround his

make hisself so tamiliar with the habits that they should run at ter women, of the different wees that he may not which, if they would not do, the women are the different wees that he may not which, if they would not do, the women are the different weeks that he may not which it is they would not do. make a mistake by setting the woung trees on the different soils which surround his farm .- Massachusetts Prough-

Wasteful Feeding.

We find, as we look about, that many farmers are very careless as to the feeding of their cattle and horses, and that much is lost in consequence. Too much hay is often sed to borses, and they waste a good part of it. Horses and cattle are fed arregularly, and so the food does not do as much good as if fed regularly. Corn and other coarse fodder is thrown down for cattle, oftea to be trodden under foot rather than caten. It is as escential to the wellbeing and prosperity of the animal to be fed well and regularly, as it is for the human race. Those who keep animals should seek to make the most of them, and in order to do this they should receive proper care and attention. Those who have never tried the experiment would be surprised to see what a saving can be made by proper feeding and care. We believe enough can be saved by proper care, over loose, slovenly and careless ways, to make in itself a fair profit on the business. If there are any who have, heretofore, been among the careless in these matters, we hope they will try a better way. and see the good results that will follow. -- Congregationalist

9

FACTS AND FIGURES.

in the last year. -The increase in the population of Paris since 1876 has been 251,122. The

total population is now 2,239,928. In 1876 the total was 1,988,806. -The annual consumption of imported and domestic cigars is sixty to every man, woman and child in the

United States .- Chicago Herald. -New York sells annually about 100,000,000 pounds of butter, of which the Commissioner of Agriculture claims

over one-half is bogus. - N. Y. Sun. -One of the largest sheets of plateclass ever imported has been placed in position in Pittsburgh. The plate measures 186 inches by 104 inches, and is without a single flaw. - Pittsburgh

Post. -There are 2,000,000 acres of coffee fields in Brazil, upon which are 800,000,-000 trees. Each tree averages one pound of coffee every year, and 1,00),-000 hands are employed in the in-

dustry. -Forty-five years age the Britannia was considered a remarkable ship. She was 207 feet long, and her tonnage was 1,155. The new Cunard vessel, just launched at Glasgow, is 520 teet long, and her tonnage is nearly 8,000.

-Americans are liberal patrons of French art. In seven years Americans have paid \$9,130,000 for French paintings. The purchases have steadily increased from \$701,000 in 1877 to \$1,-750,000 in 1883.—N. Y. Graphic.

- Of the 120,000 miles of road in the United States, 6,000 are in the New England States, 18,000 in the Middle States, 19,000 in the Southern group, 70,000 in the Western group, and 7,000 in the Pacific group.—Caicago Hera'd.

-It is estimated that the population of the United States has increased twelve per cent. since the census of 1850, and the number of voters in the country is now estimated at 14,00%,-000, of whom 1,500,000 are colored.

Chicago Tribune. -Taking tifteen years as the minimum, there were, in 1882, 16,500,000 persons in England and Wales of marrageable age. Of these, 8,750,000 were unmarried and 1,500,000 widows or widowers. The number of married women under twenty years of age was mearly six times, that of married men under that age .- Brooklyn Union.

-In an address delivered by Sir Richard Tempie before the British Association at Montreal, it was stated that the population of the British + m-pire consists of 39,000,000 Anglo-Sax-ons, 188,000,000 Hindus and 88,000,000 Mohammedans, etc. - a total of 315,-000,000. The area of the empire and not be surrounded with a line of trees a its dependencies is 10,000,000 s uare The number of trained soldiers this would save the expense of posts is 8.0,000, of whom about 700,000 are and at the same time secure a perma- of the dominant ra e. In addition, there are 560,000 policemen in the em-

WIT AND WISDOM.

-It is easy enough to correct everybody but yourself .- Whitehall Times. -- Girls, don't paint. Men know that

a pale apple is just as sweet as a red one. - Philade'phia Bulletin.

-It is estimated that the average production of maple sugar in the United States is 40,000,000 pounds. .- It is commendable in a man to at-

tempt to reach old age, but highly improper for him tottry to overreach it. "Nervous Girl" wants to know how to cure "a tickling sensation about will try to get her for you. I think that and lots of color, and plenty of possibilthe face." Get him to share oil his we can make the match within two mustache.—Burlington Free Press.

we can make the match within two lities in the way of sketching. There was a lively fish-market at a bustling

-Maud S. has beaten her own trotting, and the cow Bomba, before she died, beat her own vield of milk. The next rara avis will be a hen which shall beat her own eggs .- Lowell Courier.

-Cannibal King (to m ssionary)-"I cat you." Missiona y (in earnest protest)—"I do not agree with you, sir."
Cannibal king—"Well, I mustn't eat
anything that doesn't agree with me." -N. Y. Sun.

-She (after they had been married The chestnut would make an excellent tree for posts if it did not grow so large; it grows very rapidly and runs up straight, but when standing single it grows very large.

The black walnut is a quick growing. The black walnut is a quick growing such a thing "Because, Charlie, if tree and it grows in good form der a I was down there with all those pretty gig's I know you'd find time to run in and see me two or three times a day.

-A wise Quakeress used to say, in her cermons, that there were three follies of men which always ama ed her. The first was, their climbing trees to shake fruit down, when, if they only waster a lit le, it would fa'l of its own when, if they but waited, they would

-- Undying Love-Shali we meet arain, hove, Inche distant When, Jove, When the Now is Then, Jove, And the Fresent Pass? Shali the mys ie Yonder, On which I ponder, I sadiy w onder, Wigh thee be cas?

Ah, the joyless flee ing
Of our primal mee ing.
And the fa eful greeting.
Of the How and Why!
Ah the Taingness flying
From he Herness, sighing
jerom at ve undving.
That fan would die!

Boston Transcript.

-A man who opened a small fruit store on Gratiot avenue the other morning locked the doers on Saturday night and posted a notice read ng: "Dis blace doza" do some business next vheek." An acquaintance was asking him what the trouble was and he replied: 'Vhell, I shtart in mit a capital of ten dollar. Dot vhas all assets und no liabilities, In tree days I make feetly cents profit; but my shtock goes down hill cafet two dollars. In der next tree days I trust oudt oafer two dollar, und my stock goes down hill feefty aunts. By Saturday night I whas most all liability across the pit of his stomach and put a and shus; asset enough to pay de r rent. I thought it whas petter to glose oudt

Shop-Honrs.

-Arizona has 1,000,000,000 feet of pine lumber is a forest near its center. A single concern has cut 36,000,000 feet Agency." The senior book-keeper walked in hang his hat on a peg, opened his ledger and began method ically to balance the "marriages" and "engagements." The office-boy was dusting off the marriage licenses and the marriage certificates. He dusted the photographs of the customers with especial (are, and placed them in the front window.

The first customer who entered the shop was a coachman. He leaned his elbow on the counter and said, calmly: "I wish to advertise for an heiress

"Biltionaire or millionaire," asked the clerk, in a matter-of-fact way. "Billionaire."

"Any objection to sisters-in-law?" "I have a decided ob ection."
"Would a maiden aunt be an insuperable on ection?

'She would." "Mother-in-law or not?"

"No mother-in law." "Father-in-law with a wen on his nose, limps in one foot-satisfactory?" "By no means. Father-in-law must be manly and dignified. I shall have to invite him to my house, you know."
"Are you particular about his educa-

"He must be a college graduate."
"You insist upon it?" "I do.

"Have you any objections to the lower middle class?"
"I shall be magnanimens. I have objections, but I shall waive them. In fact, you can't marry a fortune and marry out of it here in New York."

'You are somewhat exa ting; but we shall not have the slightest didculty in securing for you a bill onaire bride." "Do not obtain the lady right away. Put her off, f you can, for I should

prefer to wait a week." As the coachman was flying up the street, seated on his box, a rich young man walked into the "Matrimonial Agency," and said:

"I wish to obtain a wife. Have you any heiresses to-day?" 'We have," answered the clerk, smiling: "but they are very hard to suit, and nearly all of them are spoken

impossi le tor me to obtain an heiress.' "Frankly, I think it would. Any one se to-day?"

The rich young man hesitated. "We have, 'continued the clerk, "a good steck of ladies' maids on hand. We can furnish you an e cellent article of governess. How would a news-

The rich young man was silent. "How would you like a ...oman's rights woman? We have just received one of Belva Lockwood's speakers."
"I would not eare for one," said the

rich woung man solemnly. "We have several book agents." The rich young man shook his head,

and a ter some hesitation said 'You may give me a maid-of-all work

"White or black?" "Ah—white, I suppose."
"Any particular objection to a grass-

"I suppose I have not." "Cross-eyed?" The rich young man bowed his head

"Ear-trumpet?"

· Yes. "Nine maiden sisters, step-mother, to the fact that it was market-day. sixteen cousins?"

young man, who was very pale.

A Few Suggestions to a Son at School:

week reached as yesterday, and I inclose thirteen dollars, which is all I have by me at the present time. I may sel the other shotene t week and make away in paper sacks and in their wide up the balance of what you wanted. I breeches pockets without any sack. It will probably nave to wear the old buf-

mother and me like am Hill to put up the money. Mind you, I don't complain. I knew edication come h gh, the success nl market people strayed in but I didn't know the clothes cost so to moisten their parched shrimps, the like sixty..

anywhere and spell the hardest word. 1 azine. want you to be able to go among the Komans or the Medes and Persians and talk to any of them in their own native tongue.

I never had any advantages when I was a boy, but your mot er and I decided that we would sock you full of eargo that it burst the vessel asunder, knowledge, if your liver held out, regardless of expense. We callate to do it, only we want you to go as slow on swallow tail coats as possible till we can sell our bay.

Now, regarding that boat-paddling suit and that base-ball suit and that bathing suit and that roller-rinktum su t and that lawn-tennis suit, mind, I don't care about the expense, because you say a young man can't real y edu-cate himself there ghly without them, but I wish you would send home what you get through with this fall, and I'll wear them through the winter under my other clothes. We have a good deal severer w nters here than we used to, or else I'm failing in bodily health. Last winter I tried to go through without under-clothes, the way I did when I was a boy, but a Manitoba wave came down our way and picked me out of a

er and with its eyes shet.
In your last letter you alluded to getting injured in a little "hazing scriffle with a pelican from the rural districts." I don't want any harm to come to you, my son, but if I went from the raral districts, and another young gosing from the gural districts undertook to haze me, I would meet him when the sun goes down, and I would swat h m across the back of the neck with a fence-board, and then I would meander blue forget-me-not under his eye.
Your father ain't mu h on Grecian

how long it took you to recover. Any-body that goes at it right can have a good deal of fun with your father, but those who have sought to monkey with him, just to break up the monotony of life, have most always succeeded in finding what they sought. I ain't much of a pensman, so you will have to excuse this letter.

haze him with impunity. Perhaps you

remember once when you tried to haze your father a little, just to kill time, and

all quite well, except old Fan, who has a galded shoulder, and hope this will find you enjoying the same great blessng. Your FATHER.

-Bill Nye, in San Francisco Ingleside. ing.

Does It Pay?

Taking it for granted that all tired housekeepers have been able to "get off" for a week at least some time during the popular season for change, and they have got rested from the work of preparation, and conquered since their return the extra washing, settled the household in all disarrangements consequent upon neglect even of one day's contine; this question, does it pay, comes into mind.

Did you en oy your vacation? we ask of a mother, who, with her husband and aughter, had just returned from a ten days's ay beside old ocean. "Yes," oh, yes; but it was very warm at the beach, and the house was full, so our I had occasion to use St. Jacobs Oil for it, accommodations were not the best, and, oh, dear! such a washing as I have before me, and the house is so dus y. I do believe home is the best place, and I am quite resolved never to go away again."

But there is this: One can not go into the stillness of nature without absorbing much that is beneficial; without drifting out from the anxieties, borrowed or real, which are a part of housekeeping; then when one goes where people gather for the express purpose of enjoyment, mind must be uickened, new ideas gathered, so that the drive and strain of every-day life is

mit gated. It takes quite three weeks' time for the average housekeeper to get a week off, and when the house is in order, and her mind takes in the situation, that that peaches and plums must be canned, tickles must be made, indeed, she wonders how she was ever so 100 ish as to be persuaded to take even on week for herself. Still we believe sur regrets are wrong; for when the exti fall work is over, and there comes of portunity for thinking, the deep-sound ing sea with its dreamy resifulness, the quiet of country life, the sparkle and genial companionship of new-man friends, all combine to cheer, encourage

and help.

Again we say it pays, and the on point to be insisted upon is to go, an not be overcome by obstacles. -- Ma chester Union.

Utrecht.

I can't say much for the way Utrecht
"leads up" to her attractions, from the
Amsterdam side, at least, for a more
uninteresting strip of country I never
beheld. However it is soon over—
that's one comfort. I can't say of it as
a friend said of his claret that his
luncheon gues's were rather shy of:
"Do have some more; it isn't very good,
but there's lots of it." Utrecht is gay
and bright enough, but that impression
may have been partly owing to he

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ST. LO I can't say much for the way Utree may have been partly owing to he monotonous prelude to it, and partly

"I have no objection." said the rich running through the town, with a kind of two-story "Very good," said the clerk: "We seemed full of 'go" and movement, or a rich young man like you. If you corner of it, and there most have been we e a coachman, we could get you an heiress in half an hour."—L. H. Tupper, in Fuck.

a miraculous catch of prawns and shrimps the day before, somewhere near Utrecht. I never saw such an over ow of them. The very air was re-dolent and pink with them. They can't be very indi estible to Dutch folk, MY DEAR SON: Your letter of last either, or many would have died that falo ever on a to mee ings again this winter, but that don't matter so long as you are get ing an education.

I hape you will get your education as cheap as you can, for it cramps your mother and me like am Hill to put me a week when night comes on. Our inn was in the thick of the racket, and as din increased in speed and pitch .-I want you to be so that you can go George H. Boughton, in Harper's Mag-

Surprised.

The story of the water which got into the hold or the ship loaded with rice, reminds the editor of the Kinderhook Rough Notes of the Captain of a North River sloop, who, having hired a new cook at Albany, set him to cooking rice, which he said he had done one hundred

* Telling him that he would find fif-teen pounds in the lo ker, and cant oning him about cooking too much, the Captain went about his business of load ng his vessel with pig-iron.
In half an hour the cook rushed out,

exclaiming: "Say. Captain, don't take on any more pig-iron; we will have a load of biled ri e before night."

The Captain rushed into the cabin, where he found all the pots, kettles, pans and tubs full to over owing with rice, which was also seething over the top of the kettle and falling upon the stove and noor. "What you been doin'?" yelled the

skipper, as he glanced around. "How much rice did you put into the pot?" "Put the whole of it Cap," said the lad; "and I've been doin nothin but bailin out rice for the last twenty minutes. Where does all the stuff come

-A Philadelphia peddler who has carried the name of "Honest John" for fifteen years has just owned up to a dozen robberies and other crimes. P.Madelphia Press.

dan to haf some assignee come in und eat cop all der apples dot whas left for Sunda?."—Detroit Free Press.

mythology and how to get the square during the year the number of conversional institutions to sions was 4,758.

Me Remained.

The other day the driver of a Woodward avenue car saw a boy slip softly up on the rear platform, and he presently called to him to vacate. The boy replied by making up faces. "I tell you to git!"

The boy elevated his nose. The driver seized his whip, out the

boy winked at him. Whip in hand the driver dropped of the car to make good his threat, but as he grabbed for the rear railing he missed it and sprawled into the street, while the horse jogged along at such a gait as made it necessary to run two blocks to overtake the ear. The boy meanwhile indulged in chuckles, grins, eackles, guffaws and gyrations, out as the driver got within ten feet of the car he walked in, deposited his fare in the box, and came out to coolly observe:

"I'm a passenger now, and you larrup me if you want the company sued for \$10,000 damages !"

The driver didn't .- Detroit Free Press.

A Government Sheriff. Mr. Edward L. Green, Sheriff, Auckland, lew Zealand, writes: "I received an injury to my shoulder in June, 1882, and from that date until July, 1883, I could not use my arm. I applied to medical men and used all sorts of liniment, without any benefit. I have great pleasure in stating and I had not used it more than ten minutes before I felt the beneficial effect, and I can work with my saw or spade as well as ever 1 did, and recommend it to any one suffering pain."

"Speaking of spots on the sun," said afrs. Partington, "my son's face is fairly covered with freckles!"

A Pint of the Finest Ink for families or schools can be made from a 10c. package of Diamond Dyes. Try them. All druggists keep them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burling on, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

MEM. for the Legal Quidnunc: Is it lawful for a blind man to sue on a bill payable at sight .-- Life.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is not only pleasant to take, but it is sure to cara.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Oct	ober	18,	1884.
CATTLE-Shipping Steers	\$5 75	0	6 45
Native Heifers	3 15	0	3 50
Native Cows	2 50	0	3 35
Butchers' Steers.	2 85	0	3 60
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 60	0	5 00
Light	00 0	60	4 40
WHEAT-No. 1	76	(0)	78
No. 2	130	400	58
No. 3	47	(A)	
CORN-No. 2	39	0	
OATS-No. 2	231	160A	
RYE-No. 2		800	
FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1 60		1 65
HAY-Car lots, bright	8 00		8 50
BUTTER-Choice creamery	28		30
CHEESE-Kansas, new		1/200	
EGGS-Choice	16		17
PORK-Hams	13	0	
Shoulders		400	
Sides	10		
T I TIT	8		81/2
WOOL-Missouri, unwashed	15		
POTATOES-Per bushel	40	6	45
	40	do	40
ST. LOUIS.			

| Medium new lear | CHICAGO | CHICAGO | SHEEP—Fair to choice | 3 00 @ 4 25 | FLOUR—Common to choice | 4 75 @ 5 50 | WHEAT—No. 2 red | 771%@ 78 | No. 3 | 66 @ 661 | 774 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775 | 775

No. 3
No. 2 Spring
CORN—No. 2
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RYE
PORK—New Mess. NEW YORK. | NEW YORK. | CATTLE—Exports | 6 00 @ 7 00 | HOGS—Good to choice | 5 50 @ 5 80 | COTTON—Middling | 9 % 0 10 | FLOUR—Good to choice | 3 60 @ 5 75 | WHEAT—No. 2 red | 85/4@ 87 | CORN—No. 2 | CORN—No. 2

Is infallible when the scalp is annoyed with dandruff. Hill's Hair Dye, black or

"HERE are two frogs that never croak," said a railway man, pointing to switches on the track.

THE best salve used in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Piles, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbiains, Corns and Pimples. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits.

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IN 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs and Bronchitis has been unparalleled. Sold only in boxes.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

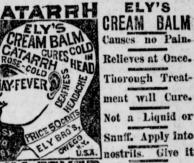


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Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does alt it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It will enre entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all cravings of the stomach. The stimulants, and the water set of the Stomach. Heaven the set of the Stomach. Heaven the set of the Stomach. Heaven the set of the Stomach of the stomach. The stomach of the CATARRH. ELY'S



CATARCOLD Causes no Taine Causes no Taine Causes no Taine Relieves at Once.

HAY FEVER DE RELIEVES AT Once.

Thorough Treatment will Cure. Not a Liquid or Not a Liquid or Snuff. Apply into nostrils. Give it HAY-FEVER a Trial. 60 cents by sail registered. Sample bottle by mall lucents. ELY BROTHERS, Dungists, Owego, N.Y.

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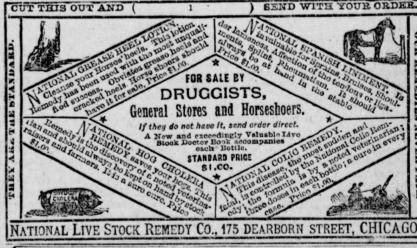
320. For above amount will forward to any address, accurely packed, one of our English Double Barret. Breech-Loading Short Guns, including the Barret, one box of brass shells and complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 hore, as desired. Or, it preferred, will send (O. D. on receipt of \$2.00 as guarantee at good faith. Every gun warrented. Historied Datalogue Free. Address E. E. MENG IS & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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make hens lay like Sheridan's
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WHEN WEITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisamons in this paper.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OUTTOWWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

THE CROAKER.

"Laugh at those who grumble, And be merry as you can."
"We must travel through life, but why make
a dead march of it?"

a dead march of it?"
Oh, the melancholy croaker,
With his croak, croak, croak,
He can always tell a funeral,
But never tell a joke;
He, in his ready coffin,
Can drive a nail, no doubt;
But with a smiling visage
He can never draw one out.

Oh, the poor, unhappy croaker, Like a revolving vane, He antedates the weather, Is sure it's going to rain; He knows the crops are ruined, His memory he jogs To prove that now the country Is going to the dogs.

The dreary, weary croaker
Will have to die some day;
Perhaps he'll go to Heaven
And walk the golden way;
But when the shining pavements
His gloomy eyes behold,
He'll shake his head and mutter,
"1-d-o-n't be-lieve—they're—gold."
—Detroit Free Press.

MISS PEASLEE'S NEIGHBOR.

"An old bachelor! It's just too bad," cried Miss Jane Peaslee, excitedly. never could abide old bachelors, and here one of em's gone and moved in right next door! He's got a great hor-

rid dog, too. I'll warrant he'll be the plague of our lives."
"Mebbe not, Jane," mildly expostulated Mrs. Webb. "Old backelors ain't apt to be meddlesome, gener'ly. ning over here, tormenting the cat and digging holes in the flower-beds next summer fur a cool place to lie in; or a chasing the hens, an' stealing the eggs, when they've made nests in the weeds. He'll be a reg'lar nuisance, I know. But I won't put up with it, an' I shill teil him so plump, the very first, chance

I git."
"The dog, Jane?"
"The dog! Of course not. I meant the crusty, crabbid old bachelor, him-

"O Jane! You don't think he would steal the eggs and make holes in the flower-beds, do you?"

"Fiddlesticks! Ain't you got no sense at all, Melancey? A body might as well talk to a clothes-prop as you! I said the dog would steal the eggs, an' I shouldn't put up with it, an' I should tell the old bachelor so, too. Now do you understand? An' so I will! I'll take the broomstick to him, to. See if I don't," she concluded, emphatically.

Melancey looked horrified at the last declaration, but she wisely held her peace, devoutly hoping, however, that Jane would think better of it before attacking the strange bachelor with a

Miss Jane and her sister owned the little cottage in which they lived, which was about all they did own, and managed to eke out a living by doing plain sewing, dress making or anything of

the kind they could get to do.
"If you would only get married,
Jane," her sister had once suggested, 'we might-'

"I won't," snapped Jane, with characteristic acidity. "I don't like men-I hate 'em!"

But Melancey was not easily silenced.

"Do shet up, Melancey, an' never mind what you used to think," cried yet whether you'd have me or not." her sister, jumping up with a very red

'There's the gate open and Sam Pickles' ole bell-cow a tramplin 'round in the truck-patch, of course,' snatching up a sun-bonnet, she darted out to put a summary stop to the old bell-cow's depredations among her gar-

den-truck. Meanwhile the old bachelor next door was taking a survey of the situation from his own point of view.

"Two women folks, and one of them an old maid. I'll bet a pocket knife. The other looks like she might be a widow, from allus dressing in black. Thunder! What did I ever move in here for? Paid six months' rent, too! Confound it all, a man ain't safe anywhere hardly these days. Of course they'll both be a setting their caps to ketch me
—but I won't be caught! I'll keep out of their way as much as possible, and even if I meet one of 'em, face to face, I'll look another way. I see they keep a parcel of old hens, too. If any of 'em come a scratching about here I'll set the dog on 'em, sure. I ain't a going means of predicting rain. This theoretic to be pestered by old maids or their hens either. I've hired a man-servant a purpose to keep out o' their clutches, an' I years past on the appearance of the ain't a-going to be took in by the smartest woman that ever lived." And with a look of determination on his of fine weather in the present year blue rather finely cut mouth, the old bachelor changed his top-boots for a pair of cloth slippers, and unfolded the last edition of the evening paper, still damp

and warm from the press.

He was by no means the crusty, crabbed old bachelor, Miss Jane had declared him to be, but a rather fine looking man, with pleasant, dark eyes and only a few threads of silver shining in his abundant brown hair!

Moreover, his canine follower was not a "great, horrid" dog, but a very curly and frolicsome Newfoundland puppy— always in mischief of course, but no ways vicious or blood thirsty. CHAPTER II.

"There's that dog a worryin' the chickens agin," screamed Miss Jane one morning, and snatching up the broom,

she hurridly gave chase.

Finding himself pursued, the puppy at once released the Leghorn rooster's tail, which he had been playfully shaking to the great disgust of its owner, and with a bark of delight, seized the and with a bark of delight, seized the ances that cut like a knife; "I saw you edge of Miss Jane's homespun petticoat coming out of it." And then it flashed which showed beneath the rim of her across Perkins that he had incidentally dress, and shook it energetically.

The outraged Miss Peasles in the meantime beat right and left with her broom, missing the culprit at each lick, however, until thoroughly exhausted, she dropped her weapon on the ground, whereupon Curly immediately seized it and scampered off with all his might.

the tidy border of blackberry lilies and Iris versicolor, 'round and 'round he whirled, dexterously avoiding the avenging foe, until at last he espied Bonaparte, the big grey cat, leisurely taking his morning walk. Whereupon he at once dropped the broom and gave

chase to the cat. Bonaparte fled up a tree in great terror, and Miss Peaslee, seizing the demoralized broom, made a sudden sortie on the dog. Curly, however, discovering this rear attack in the nick of time, scuttled swiftly across the yard, and through the fence to his master's domain, where he immediately unearthed a half-gnawed bone from its hiding place, and proceeded to solace himself therewith, while the enemy, panting, breathless and crimson with rage, was feign to evacuate a battle-ground which had been the scene of her disastrous defeat.

"You had a real nice play with him. didn't you?" said Melancey, complacently, looking up from the button-hole she was working, as her sister made her appearance.

Play! The vicious beast chawed the broom to pieces, an' tore my skirts half off o' me, if you call that play,' sniffed Miss Jane, wrathfully.

"Jane! Jane! What on airth is this that dog's ben a shakin' an' wallopin round in the dust?" cried Melancey a few days later. "It looks some like a door-mat, an' he's tore it all to flinders." Jane dropped the new wrapper she was making for Mrs. Deacon Tyler, and flew out to the back porch whence came

the sound of her sister's voice. The dog was growling and shaking

some dark object fearfully. After a desperate struggle the sisters succeeded in rescuing all that remained "Him! I meant the dog," snapped of—a coat. A man's coat, of fine, heavy Miss Jane. "Of course he'll be a rundark cloth, hopelessly mutilated by the teeth and claws of the frolicsome puppy. "Dear me, it's plum ruined," Melancey. "It must belong to the ole bachelor, an' the dog has stole it. And she surveyed it regretfully, holding it up by the tails. For Melancey was of an economical turn of mind, and would have sympathized with her worst enemy over such a loss.

> "But-what's that?" "That," was something that had dropped out of the pockets. Jane seized it quickly. It was a let-

"Why, Melancey," she cried breath-ssly, "it—it's directed to me!"

"What on airth," gasped Melancey, staring. "Open it, Jane." And Jane opened it and read:

"My DEAR MISS PEASLEE—
"I never popped the question in my life before, so I don't know the proper way. But if you are willin' to be my wife, jest say so, an' I'll be the happiest man in Honey Locust Holler. "CALVIN CUBBERLEIGH."

pale and then red. "I ain't agoin' to faint," declared Jane, stoutly. "But look, Melancey, this letter is dated five years ago, when iron and steel can be manufactured we lived over to the Hollow. What on

airth does it mean?" "Give it to me," said Melancey, promptly. "I'll soon find out what it means. I'll take the coat home, too, seein' the dog hes left it in our hands;' and Mrs. Melancey donned her sun bonnet and proceeded to beard the lion in

his den. In less than fifteen minutes thereafter, the old bachelor, hatless and coatless,

'Jane, Jane," he cried, with breathless eagerness, "I've come for my an-Ezekiel, to be sure," she answered with a regretful sniffle. "But some of 'em's kinder middlin' good. Now I used to think you an' Calvin—" less eagerness, "I've come for my answer! It's five years since I writ that letter, an' thought I'd posted it, when there it was hid in the lining of that coat all the time. But you haven't said coat all the time. But you haven't said

> Somehow or other Miss Jane forgot her dislike of men-folks in general, and old bachelors in particular, and said

she would. "We ought to be thankful to that dog, said Melancey, with tears in her eyes when she heard how it was all settled, and indeed Master Curly had no reason to complain of his treatment thereafter. And the man servant was discharged when his month was up-Helen Whitney Clark, in St. Louis Magazine.

of the Stars.

From the fact, determined by W. Spring that the color of pure water in great bulk is blue, M. Ch. Montigny explains the predominance of this color in the scintiliation of the stars just before and during wet weather. The luminous rays, he argues, traversing the air charged with large quantities of pure water are necessarily tinged with the blue color of this medium. The excess of blue becomes an almost certain conclusion corresponds with the results stellar rays in connection with the state of the weather. During the few months has been much less conspicuous than in the corresponding months of previous years since 1876, when wet weather prevailed. It also appears that green, which had always coincided with clear skies during the fine years before 1876, has recently again become predominant. Hence he thinks it probable that we summers may be anticipated, at least for some time to come. The above is from Nature, and the same number contains an abstract of a paper by Prof. C. Michie Smith, on green-colored suns, in which he concludes that this phenomenon is due to the presence of unusual quantities of watery vapor in

the atmosphere. - Scientific American. -"I tell you what," airily exclaimed Perkins, as he sat down to the supper-table, "I was in a tight place this after-noon." "Yes, I know you were, interrupted his wife, in clear, cold utterstepped into a saloon with a friend for the purpose of examining a doubtful political statement with the aid of a magnifying glass, and his contemplated anecdote slipped from his grasp like money at a summer resort, while the supper was finished amid a silence so profound that he could plainly hear a Over the neat, gravelly walk, over napkin ring .- Chicago Tribune.

Control by Kindness.

Two men were in adjacent fields to bring home their horses from pasture. One, with peck measure in hand, spent an hour in cornering one norse and taking him to the barn, when he went back to chase the other. His neighbor went to the gate, whistled loudly, and his horses came scampering toward him and in a friendly way began nosing around him. A lump of sugar rewarded their search, and taking them by the forelocks the owner led them home with ease. The little bit of sugar was the secret in the one case; a cuft and a club were that in the other. There are men who waste a large portion of their time in chasing horses, cows—and even the chickens when the housewife needs one and in trying to overcome by mistaken and injurious discipline the difficulties in controlling their animals which are produced by their own mismanagement. Docility is worth at least ten dollars

a year for every head of stock kept on an ordinary farm in the saving of time and labor in the use of it. An animal is made docile by kind training when it is young. Colts should be trained from the first to love their owner; calves need patience and kindness when they act stupidly, as is their way, but their stupidity is soon got over, and they will follow their owner and come when called by fame, if treated kindly. A flock of poultry is trained in this way by hand-feeding the chicks, and when one needs to handle his fowls it is easy to pick them up out of the crowd as it presses around the keeper eager to pick a grain of corn out of his hand. If you go to a New England fair and see the trained calves and steers and ask the boy who leads them how they learned their lessons, he will tell you it was all done by kindness, and not by the whip; but if one has a vicious horse or a kicking cow you may be sure the whip had all to do with it .- A Stockman, in N. Y. Tribune.

Natural Gas as Fuel.

Shortly after petroleum was discovered, it was found that some of the driven wells gave out a gas which, when ignited, illuminated the country around, and gave out an intense heat. For many years this means of illumination and heat was regarded as a nuisance, as it was oil the explorers were after, not gas. This natural gas has now been discovered throughout a very wide region, extending from the south shore of Lakes Ontario and Erie down into Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio. It may in time be found farther south and west. The surprising thing about this gas is that no one seems, until recently, to have utilized it. Now it is found that it will last from seven to "Jane, Jane, don't faint," cried Me- ten years-that the gas can be controlled lancey, alarmed as her sister grew first so as to be a far cheaper means of illumination than coal gas; while the further discovery has been made during the past year that with this gas as a fuel, cheaper than anywhere else on earth. In the city of Pittsburg numerous wells have been opened, and the heat got from them made use of to dispense with coal altogether. A wonderful revolution in the iron industry is predicted, because of the cheapness of the new fuel. The cost of driving and tubing a gas well is a mere trifle compared with the expense of mining and carrying coal and coke to where it is rushed frantically through the gate, never stopping till he found himself in the presence of Miss Peaslee:

needed, and then there is a very great saving in labor, for, as every one knows, coal is costly to handle. A short time needed, and then there is a very great coal is costly to handle. A short time since it seemed as if Alabama was destined to take the iron industry away from Pennsylvania; but by means of this natural gas fuel, Western Pennsylvania at least will be enabled to maintain its supremacy, not only for produeing the cheapest iron in this country. but it may be enabled to undersell England's iron, tariff or no tariff.— Demorest's Monthly.

Eaten By a Weed.

Commander Alfred Carpenter, writing from Suakin, Red Sea, contributes this instance of a carnivorous plant preying ipon vertebrata, observed by him in 1881, when he was surveying at the Paracel Islands, in the South China Sea: "The tide was low on the reef on which I was strolling and admiring the lovely Predicting the Weather from the Color forms of coral existence. As I neared a pool cut off by the tide from the sea I noticed among other submarine verdure a very ordinary-looking flesh-colored weed about one foot high and of similar girth. My appearance clarmed numbers of tiny tish, which darted to the cover of overhanging ledges, but I noticed about half a dozen apparently seeking cover in the weed. Bending down closer I saw that they were lying helpless about the fronds, with very little life left in them. Putting my hand down to pick up one of the half-dead fish I found my fingers sucked by the weed, the fronds of which closed tightly on them. The fish were not caught by the head especially, but held anywhere round the body. The death seemed to be slow and lingering; and where the fish had been held its skin was macerated. These captives may have been caught some time, and were in different stages of exhaustion. I regret being unable to name the plant or the young fish. They were from an inch to an inch and a half long. The plant had a dirty and rather slimy look about it."— Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Macaroni Eaters Warned.

I feel it to be a duty I owe to the people of this country to caution them against the use of macaroni and other pastes made in Italy, Naples more especially. Every traveler who has rid-den through the long, dusty road from Naples to Pompeii, must have seen the large number of factories of macaroni on each side of the road, and the unfinished macaroni hanging in the open air, amid clouds of dust, flies, and stench of ail kinds, the locality being evidently one of the very poorest and dirtiest in this most beautiful city, and no doubt it is the stronghold of the dreadful scourge now devouring the poor inhabitants; then, without any stretch of imagination, one has only to think of this important article of food, which is so much used, being manipulated by plague-stricken workmen, who no doubt sieken and die amid the macaroni which is being prepared, un-der such horrible conditions, to send broadcast over the world and spread the postilence .- Cor. London Times.

Historic Maremma.

Incredible as the assertion may ap ocar, there are still districts in Italy where strangers are a rarity, where the innkeepers only speak their own beautiful language, where Mr. Cook has not yet led swarms of personally-conducted tourists. Pre-eminent among these rare exceptions is the Tuscan Maremma, the long strip of coast which stretches from Pisa toward Rome, wedged between the western slopes of the Apennines and the Mediterranean. Tens of thousands of travelers annually rush through it, unconscious that they are passing within a few miles of the historic city of Volterra; that Elba. Bonaparte's first island prison, is but ninety minutes' steam from the mainland; and that the railroad is carrying them within a stone's throw of the 'sea girt Populonia,' once the emporium of Etruscan commerce. Dread of malaria has for centuries contributed to the neglect of this part of the peninsula. Since the days of Dante "desfecemi Maremma" has expressed the popular estima-tion of its climate. But the prejudice is exaggerated; though fever undoubtedly exists, it is not prevalent during the spring, and the efforts of the Italian Government in draining and reclaiming its waste and marshy lands are slowly but steadily dispelling the miasma. It is difficult to imagine anything

more quaint than a three or four hours'

drive across the Maremma: You sit in

an extraordinary vehicle, half dog-cart, half jaunting-car, with no bottom but a broken network of dirty strings, and shafts of a portentous length, to which is securely lashed the most narrowchested, weediest horse imaginable. The driver, with his flowing beard, fur cap and raiment of many colors, discusses the Egyptian question in Italian so pure and graceful that his Anglophobist views are of necessity forgiven. The roads are broad and well kept, planted on either side with poplars or Australian gum-trees; and peasants in classically shaped carts, drawn by milk-white oxen, greet the stranger with pleasant friendliness. Some of these country folks seem strong and healthy; others are lean, vellow, ricketty; the former are the fortunate individuals who can afford to sleep in the hills, and thus escape the malaria at night; the latter are compelled by poverty to occupy the dreary, fortress-like farm houses, the only sign of human habitation in the fertile but fever-laden plain. In an hour or two we pass into a belt of country still unreclaimed, though skirted by the railway line to Rome. There are swamps in all directions, great thickets where wild boars and deer still abound, and in the distance a melancholy sea-beach-a dreary, solitary waste of sand. Above, it rises a headland, exquisitely wooded; on its summit stands a castle with a few squalid cottages clustering round its walls. That castle and some hundreds of yards of cyclopean masonry alone mark the site of the ancient city of Populonia, under the Etruscans a thriving seaport, with quays and wharves and crowds of shipping. The town must have been of great extent, for wherever Count Desider, the proprietor of the castle and the surrounding country, has excavated within two or three miles of his keep, tombs, masonry and coins in profusion have been found buried far below the roots of the trees which now cover this part of the Maremma.

Napoleonic relies have been remove

the mainland; and neither convicts nor

iron ore, the staples of the island, are in-

teresting to the general traveler. When

the metal trade is brisk, Elba thrives,

for its hills are without exaggeration one

mass of iron; but in seasons of depression it lives almost entirely on the gigantic penal establishments maintained here by the Italian Government. As we were standing near the entrance to one of the prisons a felon who had temporarily escaped was ignominiously brought in, tied up in a cart. As he was hustled back into jail, the sentry, an Italian man, gravely welcomed him with the quotation: "Lasciate ogni speranza voi che qui entrate' -- surely a delicious piece of local coloring unattainable any where but in Italy. No glimpse of the Maremma would be complete without a visit to Volterra. Never was epithet better deserved than that of "lordly," applied to it by Macaulay. Built the summit of a steep, flat-topped hill, Volterra towers' majestically, over the country for many miles around. Along the crest of the plateau may here and there be traced the ancient line of fortifications by fragments of massive stonework, half hidden in the ripening corn. The principal entrance to the town is through an Etruscan gateway, also built of vast masses of rough-hewi stone: black with age, it is computed that thirty centuries have passed since first the grim heads of the tutelary deities, which even now adorn it, looked forth upon the glorious panorama of mountain, plain, and distant sea stretching far beneath them. Numberless tombs have been discovered within the circuit of the ancient walls, and their contents removed to the handsome local museum. Two, however, have been left undisturbed in the condition in which they were discovered. These tombs are caverns of the size of small modern rooms: one contains a single chamber, the other a series of three or four. Around the walls and on the ground stand rows of cinerary urns and sarcophagi, the repositories of the dust of many generations. To trace the gradual development of art, to mark the exquisite beauty and pathos of the bas-reliefs on the sarcophagi, is alone worth a pilgrimage to Volterra.

The town itself is a study of the decaying mediaval Italian city, with splendid palaces and heavily-barred windows; a town hall the counterpart of the Palazzo della Signoria at Florence; a population of pleasant-mannered loafers who bask like lizards on the sonny side of the grass-grown, silent streets; churches at the apparent rate of one to every adult member of the population; an exquisite blue sky: a lazy, delicious breeze; a hum as of droning insects-in one word, an atmos phere of beauty and dolce far niente .-Pall Mall Gazette.

-The Kansas wheat crop is worth thirty dollars to every man, woman and child in the State. - Chicago Herald.

Quaker and Queen.

The Friends call no man master; they honor all men, and their courtesy is free from servility. Queen Charlotte, the wife of George III., once paid a visit to a rich Quaker widow, who, on receiving notice that the Queen intended to visit her, simply said she would be welcomed. How she was received is described in the following narrative:

The royal carriage arrived at the lodge of the park, punctual to the appointed hour. No preparations appeared to have been made, no hostess nor domestics stood ready to greet the guests. The porter's bell was rung; he tepped forth deliberately, with his broad-brimmed beaver on, and unbendingly accosted the lord-in-waiting with, "What's thy will, friend?"

This was almost unanswerable. "Surely," said the nobleman, "your lady is aware that her Majestyto your mistress and say the Queen is here."

"No, truly," answered the man, "it needeth not; I have no mistress nor ady, but friend Rachel Mills expecteth thine. Walk in. The Queen and Princess were handed

out and walked up the evenue. At the door of the house stood the plainly attired Rachel, who, without even a courtesy, but with a cheerful nod, said: "How's thee do, friend? I am glad

to see thee and thy daughter; I wish thee well! Rest and refresh thee and thy people before I show thee my grounds.

What could be said to such a person Some condescensions were attempted; implying that her Majesty came not only to view the park, but to testify her esteem for the society to which Mistress

Mills belonged. Cool and unawed she answered: "Yea, thou art right there; the Friends are well thought of by most folk, but they need not the praise of the world. the rest, many strangers gratify their curiosity by going over this place, and it is my custom to conduct them myself; therefore I shall do the like to thee, Friend Charlotte; moreover, I think well of thee as a dutiful wife and mother. Thou hast had thy trials, and so had thy good partner. I wish thy grandchild well through hers"—she alluded to the Princess Charlotte.

It was so very evident that the Friend meant kindly, nay, respectfully, that offence could not be taken. She escorted her guest through her estate.

The Princess Elizabeth noticed in her hen-house a breed of poultry hitherto unknown to her, and expressed a wish to possess some of those rare fowls, imagining that Mrs. Mills would regard her wish as a law; but the Quakeress merely remarked, with characteristic evasion:

"They are rare, as thou sayest; but if any are to be purchased in this land or in other countries, I know few women Recent Experiments in Crop-Feeding. likelier than thyself to procure them with ease.'

Her royal Highness more plainly expressed her desire to purchase some of those she now beheld. "I do not buy and sell," answered

"Perhaps you will give me a pair?" persevered the Princess, with a concil-

iating smile. "Nav, verily," replied Rachel. "1 have refused many friends; and that which I denied to mine own kinswoman, Martha Ash, it becometh me not to grant to any. We have long had it to say that these birds belonged only to In Elba there is little to see, for all our own house, and I can make no ex--Home Journal eption in thy favor.

A Bull-Headed Swordfish.

One day last week the schooner Jennie was anchored off Cox's ledge, cod-fishing. The usual method in summer is to anchor the schooner and put off in small boats so as to avoid getting the lines entangled, and also to bring the bait to the notice of a large number of fish. The small boats are anchored by means of grapnels. While fishing thus, one of the men noticed a large swordfish swimming along with his mouth open, near the surface of the water. The fish moved slowly along, apparently feeding, just ahead of the boat. The grapnel rope was directly in his path, and whether by accident or design, he caught it in his mouth. Instead of retreating, as one would expect him to do, he kept forging ahead, the rope of to the pea crop, only a little course remaining in his mouth. men, at first, fearful of being capsized, tried to clear the rope, but when they found that he did not struggle, they began to pull in on the rope, which slipped through his mouth until the grapnel points caught against the side of his head. By swimming backward he could easily have freed himself, but so long as he tried to swim ahead he was held by the boat, which was being towed slowly along. Seeing what had happened the other boats came up. Another grapnel rope was fastened to the end of the first and the end carried to the schooner. The fish was slowly pulled to the vessel; one fisherman lanced him through the gills with an oar blade, while another stuck a boat hook into his body, and a third slipped a noose around his flukes. He weighed when dressed nearly four hundred pounds.—Providence Journal.

-W. H. H. Ransom, a prosperous merchant of Ransomville, Eric County, N. Y., has been accustomed to take his money from the store to his bouse in a shot-bag. A year ago he went home with \$1,600 in his shot-bag. When he reached his house he noticed agate open near the barn. He placed his bag of money on his front steps and went and closed the gate. When he returned the bag was gone, and he never discovered any trace of it. The other night he put five hundred dollars in a shot-bag and closed his store. He met an acquaintance at the door, and the two sat down on the steps to talk, Mr. Ransom placing the bag by his side. Five min-utes later it was not there. There is no theory as to how the money could have been taken, and no suspicion as to who could have taken it. - Buffalo Express.

-In Missouri there is a lake which is unique. It possesses a beach largely composed of lead sand. This has been produced by the gradual breaking down of a bank containing veins of galena. The water is said to be poisonous, and no fishes are ever found near the beach. - Chicago Inter-Ocean.

FARM AND FILESIDE.

-Grape Pickles: Fill a jar with afternate layers of grapes and sugar, and cover with cold vinegar.—The House-

-Graham flour is sometimes used with good effect to thicken the juice of stewed tomatoes instead of using bread or cracker crumbs.

-When frying cakes, instead of laying the hot cakes on a plate, lay them on a colander; set that on a plate, so that any fat which drips from them will drop through the holes in the colander, and not be soaked up into the cakes to render them untit for use .-Boston Globe.

-Give the pasture fields and meadows a fair chance, treat them to an occasional top-dressing, spare them from overtaxing, and they will pay, as they go, better dividends in beef, mutton and pork, with less expense and greater regularity, than will any of the grain fruit crops, and will leave the soil richer year by year. - Troy Times.

-The Germantown Telegraph says: "Fresh, clean lard rubbed on any kind of warts on horses or cattle will remove them on three or four applications. I have removed such warts time after time, and have never been able to find the wart for the fourth application."

-Tomato Soup: To one pint of canned tomatoes or four large raw ones cut up fine, add one quart of boiling water and let them boil till done; then add nearly a teaspoonful of soda; when it foams up add one pint of sweet milk, pepper and butter or one cup of sweet cream instead of butter, a few crackers rolled fine, and serve. - Boston Budget.

-Natural vegetable acids do not harm milk, but the artificial acid of fermenting food introduces an element into the consumption that is not possible for nature to neutralize, and hence affects the milk. The amount of ferment may be small and do little injury, but if carried beyond a certain point will have a deleterious effect, which experiment time and again has demonstrated .- Albany Journal.

-A row of fine trees along the roadside forms an attraction to any farm. says the Tribune and Farmer, but it is not always desirable in every view: If the trees are close to the side of the field their roots will often exhaust the soil for a rod or more inside the fence. and this, to farmers who pride themselves on having crops even over the whole field, makes the trees almost as much of a nuisance as they would be if not beautiful. It is the water that these take up that makes the crops poor under them, so that even beavy manuring does not entirely remove the difficulty.

Paul Wagner has compared the feeding capacities of peas and barley, by growing these plants in zine vessels and under various conditions. The cans were filled with thoroughly mixed, sifted soil, and the contents differed only in the manure supplied. There were eight vessels in the series. The manures added to each can is shown in

the subjoined table:								
100		Crop						
No	. Manuring. I	.as.	Barle					
1	Nothing	100	100					
2 3	Nitrogen	101	113					
3	Potash	100	107					
4	Phosphoric Acid	126	113					
5	Phosphorie Acid and Nitrogen	132	146					
6	Nitrogen and Potash	102	121					
7	Potash and Phosphoric Acid	147	125					
8	Potash, Pho'e Acid and Nitrogen	151	181					

Each series was duplicated, and the above is the average result. - The crop with no manure was taken as one hundred. Nitrogen, as nitrate of soda, was added in each case at the rate of thirtytive pounds per acre; potash as chloride, seventy pounds, and phosphoric acid as superphosphate, eighty-seven and one-half pounds per acre. By comparing the cans having nitrogen with the others, it is evident that nitragen had very little effect upon the peas, while with the barley the results are remarkably beneficial, ranging from thirteen per cent. when the nitrogen only was added to fifty-five per cent. when applied in combination with potash and phosphoric acid. Manuring with potash and phosphoric acid brought a gain of forty-seven per cent. to the pea crop, only a little less than when the nitrogen was added (No. 8.) The soil nitrogen was sufficient for the growth of the peas, while it did not supply the needs of the barley plants. Stated in another way, the facts are still more striking: The potash and phosphoric acid brought twenty-six per cent more dry matter, and this gain contained .05 grain of nitrogen. The addition of .2 grain of nitrogen in the soda salt gave an increase of eighty-one per cent. of dry matter and .18 grain of nitrogen. It is seen that nearly all the n'trogen was recovered in the crop.

These experiments show that peas are much better able than barley to similate the nitrogen of the soil. The pea crop in the experiments contained between three and four times as much nitrogen as the barley plants, but this does not indicate that peas should have more nitrogenous manure than barley. Peas can obtain their supply of nitrogen from ordinary soil, and respond freely to applications of potash and phosphoric acid. Barley, on the other hand, though needing comparatively little mitrogen, obtains it with difficulty, and is greatly benefited by nitrogenous manures These experiments do not agree with the idea that crops should be manured with those elements of plant food abundantly found in them by analyses.

Peas are closely related to clover, both belonging to the legumes, and barley is a first cousin to wheat. The facts here presented accord with those determined by experience, experiment. and analyses regarding clover an A wheat. Clover does not respond quick ly to nitrogenous manures, though containing a comparatively high per cent of nitrogen in its composition. Wheat, requiring only a little nitrogen, is not able to obtain that little easily, and is much benefitted by the applications of soluble compounds of nitrogen. It is easy for clover to get its large amount of nitrogen, while it is difficult for the wheat to obtain its small per cent of the same element. The conclusion here obtained is opposed to the use of the so-called special manures made for any particular crop. - American Agriculture