VOLUME XII.

### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1886.

NUMBER 17

### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 18th Mr. Cullom, from the special committee to investigate the subject, submitted a bill to regulate inter-State commerce. Mr. Enstis addressed the Senate upon the silver question. The Judicial Salary bill was then placed before the Senate and after some debate passed. It gives all United States District Court Judges \$5,000 a year and prohibits them from appointing their relatives to office in their courts. After executive session, adjourned... In the douse, under the call of States, 500 bills were introduced, among them a bill by Mr. Hanback, of Kansas, abolishing the Fort Wallace Military Reservation in Kansas and opening it up for settlement; by Mr. Glover, of Missouri, to provide the carrying on the work of improvement of the fivers and harbors by contract, by Mr. Bland, of Missouri, to amend the statutes in relation to the election of directors of National banks. A bill for the admission of Montana was introduced by Delegate Toole. Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bil authorizing the use of certain unexpended balances, for the relief of the Northern Chevenne Indians in Montana. This was referred to the Committee of the Whole and the House adjourned. from the special committee to investigate

In the Senate on the 19th Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution extending the custom house investigation ordered for the port of New York, to such other ports as the committee might deem best. This was agreed to. Mr. Ingalia offered a resolution, which was agreed to, castler the Secretary of the Treasnry for certain information as to the purchase of silver builton. Judge Moody, of Dakota, was admitted to the floor of the Senate. Senator Teller then addressed the Senate on the silver question favoring bi-metallism. Adjourned.

In the House Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsen, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter and it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Watson, of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back the bill to increase the pensions of widows from \$8 to \$12 per month. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate resolution accepting the statue of James A. Gardeld presented by the State of Ohio. Several members made culcyistic speeches, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 20th, soon after the from the Committee on Finance, reported a

In the Senate on the 20th, soon after the routine business of the morning, Senator Morrill took the floor in opposition to silver Morrill took the floor in opposition to silver coinage, contending that the public faith was pledged to the payment of bunds in gold. The debate on this question continued until executive seasion, when the Senate adjourned. In the House Mr. Matson of Indiana, on behalf of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, called up the bill increasing the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of solders from \$8 to \$12 per month. A discussion followed on the bill until the morning hour expired, at which time the House went into committee of the whole, when the House drifted into a debate on the silver question. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 21st Senator Van

In the Senate on the 21st Senator Van Wyck introduced a bill to prevent the demonetization of American coin by certain ersons in the United States. Senator Sher electoral voic. Adjourned to Monday...In the House a number of executive communication were received. The House then resumed consideration of the bill to increase the pensions of soldiers' widows, and two or three members spoke strongly in its favor, after which Mr. Reagan, of Texas, opposed the measure as too sweeping in every particular, Along debate followed on the bill. during which an amendment was adopted making it a misdemeanor for any person to

making it a misdemeanor for any person to receive any money for the prosecution of any claim arising under the act. Without reaching a final vote the House adjourned. THE Senate was not in session on the 22d. . In the House, Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, re-

from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Boutelle resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the alleged erasures of certaining the secretary and the dismissal of Union solders at the Norfolk Navy Yard, with an amendment extending the inquiry to dismissals made at the navy yard and light house district at Norfolk during the terms of the immediate predecessors of the present Secretary of the Navy. This was the occasion of a long and spicy debate. The resolution as amended was adopted. At the evening sess on sixteen pension and two disability bills pussed and the House adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE House Committee on Labor at Wash

ington listened to the arguments of a delegation from the Government printing office in favor of the bill to restore the rate of wages paid prior to March, 1877, when the rate was reduced from 60 to 50 cents per 1,000 ems and from 50 to 40 cents an hour. The delegation admitted that the present rate was up to the scale of the Typographical Union. THE President has approved the act

legalizing the election of the Territorial Legislative Assembly of Wyoming and the act providing for the performance of the duties of President in case of removal, death, or inability both of the President and Vice President. THE House Committee on Judiciary re

cently devoted some time to hearing arguments by representatives of commercial bodies upon bankruptcy legislation. The tenor of the arguments was in favor of the enactment of a general bankrupt law.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has re ceived a long communication from Mr. George V. Brower, General Appriser at the port of New York, denying the charges preferred against him by S. D. Phelps, of New York. The charges were neglect of duty, incompetency and disregard of law.

THE copyright bill introduced by Senator Chase in Congress amends the present copyright laws by striking out certain references to citizens of the United States, thereby placing foreign and American authors upon an equal footing with respect to the provision of the laws.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN appeared recently before the special Sanate Committee which is considering the proposal to consolidate certain scientific bureaus of the Government, and expressed the opinion that the Weather Bureau should be taken from the control of the War Department and placed under civil law and duties

THE House Committee on Indian Affairs favors taking action looking to the obtain ing from the Red Lake Chippewa Indians the relinquishment of their title to the res-

COMMISSIONER COLMAN has called the annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Sugar Growers' Association for St. Louis, February 4 and 5, and of the Dairymen's Association for the week following.

SECRETARY LAMAR has decided that all appropriations made by the Arizona Legislature in excess of the sum granted by Con-

THE child of Edward Applegate, of Spots-ward, N. J., who had been bitten by a mad dog, went into convulsions and died of hydrophobia in its most horrible form, and two men were required to hold the child

UNEMPLOYED and striking Hungarian coke burners were creating much alarm at Mount Pleasant and other places in Pennsylvania by threatening riots.

THE striking Hungarians at Mount Pleasant in Pennsylvania had a conflict with the police on the 20th. One Hungarian was thought to be killed. Several other fights occurred and some non-strikers were said to be killed and injured. The situation was serious and troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

The sensational report that a light had been seen in the Nantlooke mine where the

miners were imprisoned and thought to be killed was declared to be unfounded. It was believed they were all dead.

THE spinners of New Bedford, Mass. demand a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

D. Hirsch & Co., New York eiger manufacturers, have withdrawn from the bosses' ssociation and will make terms with the etrikers.

Two unknown boys, aged about twelve and fourteen years, were struck by s freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Braddock, Pa., the other night. One was instantly killed and the other seri-

THE Edgar Thompson steel works at Pittsburgh, which resumed recently, have again closed down, the helpers and fillers refusing to accept the terms offered. Affairs are more complicated than ever and it is impossible to say what the outcome will be.

BROWN BROS. & Co., of New York, shipped \$500,000 of gold bars to Europe or

DR. CHARTIER, a French chemist of St. Louis, claims that he has extorted a confession from Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Preller in the Southern Hotel.

Judge Morris has rendered a decision in the suit at Baltimore of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, of St. Louis, against Clark & Co., agents for William J Lemp, of St. Louis, regarding the use of a certain trade mark, and an injunction was granted restraining Clark & Co., from using the disputed design.

Andre Andrews, a Chicago pawnbroks was taken to Joliet recently to serve out-his term of eight years for receiving stolen goods.

Peoria, Decatur & Springfield Railroad ran into fifteen head of fine horses near Decatur, Ill. The train can wreck the engineer turned on the steam and plowed through the drove safely. Twelve were killed outright and one

THE other night a heavy train on the

crippled badly. The loss was estimated at \$2,500. THE Obio Miners' Association has author ized a strike on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Cambridge and Bellaire, O. Arbitration was favored as a means of set

tling disputes. A very severe storm extended along the Pacific slope, from Washington Territory to Southern California, on the 21st. A two-story building was blown down in San Francisco, and telegraph lines were every-

where prostrated. THE other morning a terrific boiler ex plosion occurred at the distillery of Fairbanks & Duenwig, at Peoria, Ill. Frank McNellis, George Otterman and two others

were killed and several wounded.

FREIGHTERS who arrived at Aspen. Col. on the 21st state that twenty-seven snow slides have occurred in the neighborhood of Maroon Pass during the past three days. A party of men and eighteen mules were thought to have perished.

THREE of the dynamite conspirators arested in San Francisco some time since. have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

A SERIOUS state of affairs occurred in the Ohio Senate on the 22d. The Democrats withdrew on the ruling of the Chair that the Hamilton County Senators could not The result was that two Senates vote. were formed, each declaring the other revolutionary.

THE Cuban cigarmakers employed by Oltenburg & Co., and by Jacoby & Co., of New York, went out on strike on the 22d. The strike was very general, involving thousands of men.

THE SOUTH.

DR. THOMAS W. KEENE, member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Danville, fell dead on the floor of the House the other day from heart disease. He had justtaken his seat after addressing the House. He was sixty-five years of age.

At Newburg, W. Va., on the 21st, a fire damp explosion occurred in the Oriel coal mine. Thirty-seven men and boys, it was thought, had been killed. Fruitless efforts were made to enter the mine after the disaster.

A DISPATCH of the 21st from San Antonio, Tex., says: Intelligence reached here last evening from Hidalgo County that a band consisting of eight robbers crossed over from Mexico a few days ago and raided the Palmos ranch. Carlos Schunaor, the proprietor, and a clerk were both shot down. Schunaor was fatally wounded. His clerk lies in a very critical condition. The robbers got \$2,800 and a number of

A DISPATCH from Jefferson, Tex., says: Deputy Marshals Owens and Haggerty have brought before Commissioner Singleton Henry Christian, Seene Christian and William Christian, charged with making moonshine whisky in Cass County, and each was committed to the county jail of

Marion County in default of bail. A PARDON was recently granted to Rev. B. F. Jenkins, who was serving a life sentence for the murder of Rev. J. Lane Borden, in Mansfield, La., three years ago. Jenkins, a student, charged that Borden, President of the College, was intimate with one of the lady students and shot him for it. Jenkins is now dying of consumption and for that reason was pardoned by the Governor.

An American colored acrobat named Malcolm was recently giving an exhibition on a wire stretched across the River Rhine. The wire broke and he fell upon the deck of a ship below, breaking his limbs and several of his ribs, and was otherwise fatally injured.

THE French flag has been hoisted over Sumbia, one of the Sunda Islands, which has hitherto been under Dutch protection. THE British Minister at Lima has received instructions to recognize the existing

Two exciting speeches were delivered in the Hungarian Parliament recently one charging an official with squandering one-third of the revenues of the realm the other stirring up the old German-slav

It is stated that a prominent business house has received notice from London that the Mexican National Construction Company has borrowed money from Matthewson & Co., of London, to continue the construc-tion of that road and that work will be resumed inside of three months.

WM. SHEHAN, convicted of the murder of his mother, sister and brother in 1874, was hanged at Cork, Ireland, on the 20th.

THE tunnel between Liverpool and Birkenhead, under the Mersey, was formally opened on the 20th by the Prince of Wales.

Large crowds were present, both at Birkenhead, and Liverpool.

head and Liverpool.

SENOR RUIS GOMEZ has refused the office Fire in a Tompkinsville, S. I., warehouse

destroyed \$60,000 worth of property Anothen volcanic eruption has

ANOTHER Volcanic cruption has accurred at Colima; Mexico.

The Queen's speech, at the opening of Parliament on the 2ist, took a very decided position against the home-rule demands of the Irish party. Repressive mean ros dealing with alleged lawlessness in Heland were also indicated. CHINESE at Victoria, B. C., were reported in terrible destitution. Soup kitckess were projected for their benefit.

At the annual meeting of the Interna-tional Monetary Standard Association in London on the 22d, Henry Greniel, Gov-ernor of the Bank of England, expressed confidence that the United States Co would not after the provisions of the Bland bill. The meeting resolved to form a gold

and ilver league on a popular basis.

The mercury took another severe fall in the Northwest on the 22d. There was little wind, but the weather everywhere was interesting and the severe severe severe and the severe sever

HOME-RULE for Ireland was considered hopeless in the present British Parliament. Neither Liberals nor Conserva ives would

A DISPATCH from the City of Mexico says: Owing to the falling off in the Government receipts from all sources, due to depression in trade and to the continued depreciation of silver, the operation of the June decree for the consolidation of the debt as far as regards the payment of the interest, will

MOUKHTAR PASHA, Turkish Commissioner Egypt, has proposed that a Turko-Egyptian army be organized for the defense of Egypt in place of the English army now in the country, as the latter army is too costly a burden for Egypt in view of her limited resources.

THE LATEST

FULTON, Mo., January 23 .- W. C. Perkins, Deputy United States Marshal, arrived here this morning from Jefferson City with a warrant for R. P. Gillespie, who is charged with breaking into the post-office at Millersburg this (Callaway) County, on the 24th of July last. Perkins, in company with Sheriff Berry, found his man at Mil lersburg yesterday and will take him to Jefferson City to-morrow to stand his preliminary examination. Gillespie is now under a \$2,000 bond to appear at the next meeting of the Callaway County Circuit Court to answer the charges of burglary and larceny. He is the young man who broke into the store house of D. A. Robnett, of Millersburg, last July, and got caught in a bear trap. Young Gillespie's career for the past year has been quite eventful, and no doubt will long be remembered by him. He was caught soon after his last raid on Robnett's store, and in default of bail was placed in jail, where he remained about three months. He was released on bonds about a month before the Circuit Court met. During that time there was a religious revival at Millersburg, and Gillespie became much interested and united with the church. His conduct seemed much changed and made uch an impression on his friends that some of them drew up a petition asking the county officers to let up on the prosecution. The petition was signed by a number of per-sons, but it never reached the officials. Just before the last term of the court the main witness for the State disappeared one night and has as yet not been located by the County Attorney. Gillespie now goes to Jefferson City to take another chapter in his criminal record. BUFFALO, N. Y., January 23 .- An ad-

ourned investigation of a remarkable case is being held in the police court to-day. A few days ago James G. Cripps was arrested on the charge of deserting his wife, Addie. After being taken into custody he sprang a surprise on the parties interested by lodging a complaint against Addie for bigamy, alleging that she was married to one William Graham in Johnsonburg, Pa., in 1868, and that she was married to at the Continenta Hotel at Buffalo in Jan uary, 1872. Thereupon a warrant was issued for Addie, who again turned the tables by charging that Cripps, at the time of his marriage to her, had a wife living at Wilkinsburg, a small town near Pittsburgh. This conglomeration of complaints so puz-zled the justice that at a preliminary investigation on Tuesday he made the matter the special order for court to-day.

JEFFERSON, TEX., January 23 .- Deputy Marshals Owens and Haggerty brought before Commissioner Singleton to-day Henry Christian, Seene Christian and William Christian, charged with making moonshine whisky in Cass County, and each was committed to the County Jail of Marion County in default of bail.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas Legislature

THE Legislature met in special session at Topeka on the 19th. In the Senate Joel Moody, of Linn, was elected Assistant Secre-Moody, of Linn, was elected Assistant Secretary, vice Shaffer, deceased. Miss Morris, of Leavenworth, was elected Enrolling Clerk. Senator Codding was sworn in to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Hick. The Governor's message was read, and the Senate adjourned... In the House J. E. Martin, of Dickinson, was elected Docket Clerk, Mr. Bell was sworn in to succeed Mr. Coggeshall, of Dickinson. Miss Swofford, of Topeka, was elected Enrolling Clerk. The message was then read. After referring the mater of admitting members from new counties to a special committee, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 20th, Mr. Kelley, of

In the Senate, on the 20th, Mr. Kelley, of McPherson, introduced a concurrent resolu-tion asking that the Senators and Repretion asking that the Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence toward securing the establishment of not less than two military posts on the Southwestern border for protection against Indian depredations. Forty-four bills were introduced... In the House ninety-nine bills were introduced. A resolution favoring the pensioning of all soldiers was passed. The resolution providing for the improvement of Fort Riley was adopted. The most important bill introduced was by Mr. Benning, of Atchison, relating to telephones. It provides that the maximum charge for one instrument shall not exceed three dollars per month, and where more than one is used by the same party the charge shall not exceed two dollars and fifty cents per month. Adjourned.

When the Senate met on the 21st a petition for woman suffrage was presented. The

tion for woman suffrage was presented. The Senate concurrent resolution, asking for military posts on the southwestern line of the State, was adopted. After other routine business and the introduction of a number of bills the Senate adjourned... In the House, among the bills introduced was one to make May 30 a legal holiday. A large number of new bills were introduced by various members. Mr. Clogston made a report admitting to seats on the floor of the House, Francis C. Price, of Clark County, George W. Vickers, of Comanche County, and William H. Copeland, of Themas County. After some discussion the report was adopted. A resolution offered by Mr. Vance, of Shawnee, protesting against the confirmation of Neison F. Acres, as United States Collector, was referred. The House concurrent resolution, relating to giving the right of way to railroads through Indian Territory, was adopted. After adopting a resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish five dollars worth of stamps to members of the Legislature, the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 22d a number of local bills were reported favorably from Senate concurrent resolution, asking for

local bills were reported favorably from committees. A number of new bills were introduced and a number read the second time and referred to appropriate committees. After executive session, adjourned... In the House many new bills were introduced, among them a bill so amending the law as to compet the Governor to issue the death warrant in cases of prisoners under death penalty and flxing the day for carrying the sentence into effect; also a bill providing that a certain percentage of the earnings of State convicts be set aside for the benefit of the families of the men so serving in the Penitentiary. The Committee on County Seats and County Lines reported favorably upon the bill for recreating the County of Klowa. The bill making the tenure of office of court stenographers two years passed. Mr. Mokall introduced a bill to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of dairy products and it was advanced to a second reading. Adjourned. troduced and a number read the second time

Miscellaneous. It is reported from Graham County that a family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Allen and five small children, came from Ohio last spring and located about twenty miles north of Mill Brook, built a small shanty and began improving their land. Some time since, Mr. Allen went to Mill Brook for coal and did not start back until the uext day, when the terrible storm had set in. When about half way he became bewildered on the plains, could find no shelter and wandered around for two days and

one night. He finally reached home, upon entering which he was horror stricken to find the frozen and lifeless form of his wife, her five children and a lad of a neighboring settlement, who had sought refuge there. Mrs. Allen had burned everything moveable about the house in hopes of keeping alive until her husband returned with the

In a late decision the Supreme Court held that where a druggist has a permit to sell intoxicating liquors, all his clerks and agents may sell the same for him in his drug store, without violating the law; but such sales must be made in the drug store where the business is carried on and the permit to sell is posted, and the druggist can not sell, under his permit, intoxicating liquors at any other or different place than the drug store where the permit is posted; and if any clerk or agent of the druggist sells or barters intoxicating liquors at another and different place from the drug store of the druggist, the permit of the druggist is no protection to such clerk or agent, so unlawfully engaged in the sale or barter of intoxicating liquors.

LAST winter, by joint resolution, the Legislature authorized the Attorney General to withdraw the quo warranto proceedings instituted against the Union Pacific Railway Company, providing the Union Pacific fulfilled certain promises. The special session now proposes to have the promises complied with or proceedings again com-

THE new Gorden Hotel at Topeka was the scene of a \$1,500 robbery the other night. The victims were Jack Lesser, who lost a gold wath and chain valued at \$150 and \$350 in money, and Harry Gilman, who lost a gold watch worth \$400 and \$300 in cash. The vests of both parties containing the valuables were taken from beneath their heads.

ONE of the recent cold days a gentleman while returning to his home in Shawnee County picked up a little girl who was plodding through the snow in an almost frozen condition. On being questioned she said her home was in Topeka. The gentleman took her to his home, and on examination it was found she had been subjected to the most inhuman treatment. Investigation showed that the mother's name was Adams and that her cruelties drove the child from home.

THE State Historical Society reports for the past year: Additions to the library, bound volumes, 1,088; unbound volumes and pamphlets, 2,033; bound newspapers and periodicals, 678; single newspapers and newspaper cuttings containing historical matter, 276; maps and atlases, 18; manuscripts, 53; pictures, 387; scrip currency, 4: miscellaneous contributions, The total of the library at the present time, exclusive of manuscripts and miscellane ous papers, is 24,121 volumes.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Ready for Business-The Various Commit-

tees as They Stand Over. TOPEKA, KAN., January 19 .- The extra session will convene this morning at eleven o'clock with few Representatives absent. The members are not inclined to talk business but it is very generally the opinion that the session will be a busy one and that it will last through the prescribed limits and possibly two or three days longer.

The apportionment bill will probably consume about half of the session. The Senate Committee on Apportionment met yes-terday afternoon and considered the matter informally in conjunction with the chairman and several members of the House Committee. It is the opinion of Chairman Kelly, of the Senate Committee, that the basis of representation will be one Repre-sentative for each 10,000 inhabitants and major fraction thereof and one Senator to each 30,000, or as near that figure as

possible.
The committees of the Senate are: Judiciary-Blue, chairman; Green, Red-en, Bawden, Ritter, White, Hick, Harkness, Pickler.
Ways and Means-Buchan, chairman;
Crane, Smith, Kelly of Sedgwick, Harwi,

Crane. Smith. Kelly of Sedgwick, Harwi, Jenuings, Young.
Elections—Kelly of McPherson, chairman; Miller, Whitford, Ritter, Shean.
Federal Relations—Humphrey, chairman; Congdon, Green, Kellogg, Edmunds.
Railroads—Case, chairman; Kelly of Crawford, Barker, Lloyd, Kohler, Kelly of McPherson, Buchan, Hewins, Miller.
Assessment and Taxation—Redden, chairman; Granger, Allen, Humphrey, Rush.
State Library—Kellogg, chairman; Buchan, Hick, Blue, Donneil.
Public Buildings—Sheldon, Whitford, Harwi, Smith, Pickler.

wi, Smith, Pickler. Charitable Institutions—Shean, chairman; Donneil, Sheldon, Kelley of Crawford, Was-

Charitable Institutions—Shean, chairman; Donnell, Sheldon, Kelley of Crawford, Wasson Educational Institutions—Crane, chairman; Blue, Allen, Barker, White.
Public Lands—Green, chairman; Lingenfeiter, Kelly of Sedgwick, Rush, Young.
Cities of the First Class—Harwi, chairman; Lowe, Bawden, Green, Kellogg, Sheldon, Barker.
Cities of the Second Class—Harkness, chairman; Wasson, Jennings, Whitford, Kimball, Lingenfeiter, Redden.
Cities of the Third Class—Hick, chairman; Pickler, Rush, Young, Allen.
Legislative Apportionment—Kelly, of Sedgwick, chairman; Kelly of McPherson, Harkness, Redden, Miller, Donnell, Kelley of Crawford, Crane, Bawden.
Judicial Apportionment—White, chairman; Hick, Ritter, Pickler, Case, Green, Whitford, Marshall, Rush.
Congress.onal Apportionment—Lloyd, chairman; Smith, Young, Buchan, Wasson, Miller, Sheldon.
Mileage and Per Diem—Allen, chairman; Case, Kellogg, Hewins, Congdon.
Engrossed Bills—Pickler, chairman; Jennings, Case, Lingenfelter, Redden.
The House committees as they stand over from last winter are:
Judiciars—J. E. Clogston, F. E. Gillett, D.

The House committees as they stand over from last winter are:
Judiciary—J. B. Clogston, F. E. Gillett, D. Kelso, I. J. Buck, Frank J. Kelley, W. H. McBride, W. H. Slavens, R. Hatfield, D. Overmyer.
Ways and Means—L. E. Finch, Charles E. Faulkner, V. R. Ellis, F. E. Cloyes, C. M. Turner, Ed Carroll, E. P. Greer, D. Overmeyer, W. C. Edwards, D. B. Moore, J. N. Roberts.
Municipal Indebtedness—George T. Anthony, J. S. Gillespie, A. J. White, J. M. Morgan, P. J. Loufbourrow, W. F. Ashby, J. J. Cox.

Assessment and Taxation—J. Ware Butter-field, W. C. Sweezy, J. F. Couiter, J. A. John-son, C. S. Cummings, W. R. Campbell, C. J. Brutin. Cities of the First Class-Charles W. Ben-

Anthony, D. Overmeyer, Ed Carroll, T. Anthony, D. Overmeyer, Ed Carroll, R. Hatfield.
State Affairs—A. W. Smith, J. P. Spiers, W. A. Lower, William Kreger, C. H. Lewis, F. J. Mattock, H. S. Miller.
Banks and Banking—G. D. Thompson, R. H. Brewster, J. B. Cook, J. E. Corwin, C. M. Turner, R. J. Hukle, V. R. Ellis.
Federal Relations—J. C. Davenport, C. N. Coggeshell, F. E. Cloyes, Samuel Carter, J. A. Burdick, J. H. Bonebrake, Wiley Bolinger.
Private Corporations—V. R. Ellis, C. W. Benning, T. W. Rash, T. S. Rhodes, R. H. Roseberry, B. R. Swartz, A. H. Thompson.
Railroads—Webb McNail, F. E. Gillett, J. M. Simpson, G. E. Bates, R. F. Br, ant, Phil Kelley, F. J. Matlock, Alfred Blaker, A. P. Collins, T. F. Rhodes, L. E. Finch, A. J. Vickers, W. R. Campbell, W. H. Barnes, J. A. Johnson, R. P. Blaine, R. F. Bond.
Municipal Corporations—J. J. Buck, E. S.

Munic pal Corporations—J. J. Buck, E. S. W. Drought, J. F. Coulter, D. A. Hunter, John S. Gillespie, B. F. Wallace, D. McTag-Gert.
Internal Improvements—Daniel McTaggert, J. M. Morgan, G. W. Patton, F. E. Raymond, S. J. Stewart, S. S. Stine, Van B. Wiggens.
Cheritable Institutions—J. H. Bonebrake,
Phil Kelley, R. F. Br aut. B. S. Stine, H.
Wentworth, A. B. Caidwell, Samuel Carter.
Educational Institutions—A. T. Collins,
George T. Anthony, W. H. Woodligh, C. J.
Butin, J. W. Martin, W. A. Lower, A. S.
Thompson.

Butin, J. W. Martin, W. A. Lower, A. S. Thompson.
Public Schools—F. J. Kelley, B. R. Mosher, Peter Dickson, E. G. Dewey, William H. Deckard, I. N. Cooper, C. J. Butin.
Public Buildings and Grounds—T. L. Hogue, R. J. Hukle, F. J. Hoiman, J. P. Johnson, Joseph Justus, Charles E. Faulkner, Thomas Beattle.

R. J. Hukle, F. J. Holman, J. P. Johnson, Joseph Justus, Charles E. Faulkner, Thomas Beattle.

Elections—C. M. Turner, R. J. Hardesty, C. S. Cummings, J. W. Martin, J. M. Randali, E. C. Scammon, Van B. Wiggins.

Milita—J. B. Cook, W. A. Lower, Stephen Ogden, F. S. Raymond, Samuel Carter, C. N. Cogshall, J. M. Simpson.

Education—W. H. Barnes, A. E. Currier, J. C. Davenport, W. G. Patton, E. G. Dewey, G. M. Kreger, E. C. Weilep.

Roads and Highways—J. M. Simpson, R. P. Biaire, D. A. Hunter, R. H. Boseberry, G. W. McCammon, W. F. Ashby. Peter D xon.

Printing—Ed P. Greer, P. F. Loufbourrow, B. J. Smith, T. A. McNeal, W. H. Slavens, E. R. Swartz, A. W. Smith.

Fées and Salaries—S. C. Cooke, B. F. Wallace, B. P. Blaine, W. Blam Glasgow, R. H. Brewster, J. A. Burdek, J. N. Cooper.

County Lines and County Seats—J. R. Burton, A. W. Mann, T. A. Lawrence, T. A. McNeal, R. F. Bryant, J. D. Maurer, H. R. Talbot, G. E. Bestes, Levy Wilhelm.

Agricultural and Horticultural—Wiley Bolingar, R. E. Lawrence, E. J. Holman, R. P. Blaine, J. D. Maurer, Samuel J. Stewart, W. H. Dickard.

Manufactures—R. F. Bond, W. A. Reeves, H. R. Talbot, J. J. Veatch, A. J. White, G. Y. Johnson, J. F. Ceulter.

Penitontiary—G. E. Bestes, Alfred Blaker, Daniel McTargart, L. P. King, C. J. Burton, F. Hopkins, J. J. Veatch.

In the House Clement Bell takes the place of C. N. Coggeshall, of Dickinson County, resigned, and T. S. Codding succeeds Sena-

of C. N. Coggeshall, of Dickinson County, resigned, and T. S. Codding succeeds Senator Hicks, resigned, of Jackson. Several newly organized counties will send repre-

A Possible Strike.

CHICAGO, January 18.—The probability that a general strike for eight hours labor will take place on May 1 is having the effect of greatly increasing the cost of building in Chicago, and similar results are looked for in other trades, not only in this eity but throughout the country. As an example, the lowest bids for the new Hendricks public school aggregate \$58,000, while buildings of a like character have been put up for \$43,000 to \$46,000 during the last year. Investigations regarding the reasons for this increase have developed the fact that contractors generally have come to the conclusion that the labor unions will strike for eight hours for a day's work, and will ask the wagen now paid for ten hours.

ANOTHER MINE DISASTER.

Explosion in a West Virginia Coal Mine-Thirty-seven Victims Reported-A Cave-in

in Pennsylvania. WHEELING, W. VA., January 22 .- At 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon an explosion of fire damp occurred in the shaft of the Newbury Oriel Coal Company, Newbury, W. Va., which shook the buildings in the immediate vicinity and caused consternation and alarm among the relatives and friends of the miners employed there. Immediately following the sound of the explosion a flame of fire arese far above the mouth of the shaft and timber and debris of all kinds were strewn around. Great excitement ensued and crowds of people hurried to the spot. The shaft in which the explosion occurred was sunk about two years ago, and had reached a depth of 350 feet. From the base of the

aff the main heading ran out about half mile from where the narrow rooms iverged from either side. The theory adanced as to the cause of the explosion is I it fire damp had accumulated in one of these rooms and was

ACCIDENTALLY IGNITED by a miner's lamp, but nothing positive has yet been learned. The force of the explosion blocked the air so close that no one certain the fate of the imprisoned men un-til an air passage could be established. This work is being pushed vigorously but up to midnight no bodies had been recovered. Thirty-seven men are imprisoned and the prevailing opinion is that all are dead, although a few express the hope that-some of them may escape the effects of the explosion and be able to reach a place free from the fatal black damp which always follows an explosion of this kind. The following is believed to be a correct. The and full list of the men in the mine: Daniel Miller, cager, married; J. B. Miller, paniel Miller, cager, married; J. B. Miller, aged fifteen, driver; Mike Clark, miner, unmarried; Mike Kenney, miner, unmarried; William Saymire and Frank Saymire, twin brothers, miners, unmarried; John Conway, miner, unmarried; Will Landsbury, miner, married; Andrew Wein, miner, married; Lah Simmons, miner miner, married; Lah Simmons, miner, married; miner, married; miner, miner, married; miner, miner, miner, miner, married; miner, John Simmons, miner, married, and his son; aged twelve, doorkeeper; John Lambert, miner, married; Clint Scabright, miner, married; Clint Scabright, miner, married; Charles Finley, driver, married: Richard Bartley and son and son-in-law, John Bryers, and three stepsons named Guy, Peter and Hanley, married; two Weavers, brothers, miners, unwarried. Weavers, brothers, miners, unmarried; Newt Moore, miner, married; Frank Moore, miner, unmarried; J. Spencer, driver, un-married; Andrew Scott, miner, married; Jack Edwards, miner, married; Abner Og-den, miner, married; Albert Williams, laborer, married; George Riggens, miner, anmarried; A. D. Fortney, miner, married; John Carroll, miner; James McGowan, miner, unmarried; John Cornby, miner, unmarried; Morgan Miller, miner.

The scenes at the shaft are heartrending. Esthers, mothers, witers and children lines.

Fathers, mothers, wives and children linger in groups with pallid faces anxiously waiting some tidings from their loved ones which will either bring them hope or end their suspense. Every effort is being to rescue the unfortunate ones but thought there is no prospect of reaching them. Several attempts were made to de-scend before a successful entrance could be made. Finally Riley Metz, accompanied by two other miners, entered the shaft and reached the heading in which the explosion took place, but they were prevented from going further by the debris, which choked up the little drift, and they were unable to discover anything but the shattered timbers of the mine, which were strewn in every direction. Several subsequent attempts were fruitless owing to the presence of black damp, which precluded the possibility of working in the mine.

MAHONEY CITY, PA., January 22.—At the Ellangowar colliery yesterday a cave in occurred in a gangway above the colliery. It is of rock, and the coal fell, burying Jacob Branshire and Nicholas Cannute, miners, both of whom were killed. Two laborers were partially buried under the debris, but were extricated, only slightly injured.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Opening of the Parliament at Westminster by the Oneen in Person.

LONDON, January 21 .- The new Parliament is at last in session, and the hands upon the face of "Big Ben" in Westminster Hall have begun to record the minutes and hours of what may prove to be one of the most important legislatures which the country has seen for many a generation, With pomp and ceremony, and the braying of trumpets, the clinkling of the accourtements of booted and spurred out-riders, the flashing of precious stones and the picturesque combination of crimson and ermine, she, whom, by the grace of God, has the fortune or misfortune to be at present Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, has graciously condescended to open in person a Parliament, which, if report speaks truly, will be called upon to add another and still blacker chap-ter to the already bulky volume which records the history of England's mis-governance of the Emerald Isle. It is many years since Queen Victoria opened a parliament in person. The last occasion was upon the induction into power of the Disraeli administration, and with the demise of that brilliant but erratic "Jingo," it was believed, and as-serted that Her Majesty, whose personal antipathles to the grand old man are sel-dom disguised would ne'er again consent to again appear before her faithful subjects in the role of Parlament opener. Certain it is that all the sessions during the administration of Gladstone were opened by proxy. But times have changed. The unexpected which always happens has come to pass. Signs of a cyclone are in the political horizon. A section of the Em-pire, which for years has demanded inde-pendence, has at last reinforced its demand through the ballot box, and a solid phalanx of Irish patriots holds the balance of power between the representatives of the great political parties. The situation is critical, the exigencies of the hour are many and great; hence it is that the Queen, emerging from her enforced retirement, seeks to arouse the enthusiasm and patriotism or her subjects by once more presenting beinelf in public in the role of "tou er" for a Tory administration.

## Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. OCTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAB

### A WOMAN'S HAND.

Twas a modest house in a humble street,
Where poverty made its home,
Where few of the belies and beaux we meet
Were ever inclined to roam;
That out of the dingy darkness glowed
Like a gem in an iron band,
Because of one little room that showed
The touch of a woman's hand.

The glass in the window chone bright and clear,
And the curtains of woven lace And the curtains of woven lace
Gave an aristocratic atmosphere
To the very plebeian place;
And 'twas easy to see that the most was made
Of the little woalth at command
By those outward tokens, that well betrayed
The touch of a woman's hand.

And many a house seems full of gloom,
A dark and desolate place,
Because there's lacking from every room
This mark of feminine grace;
For there isn't a dwelling, high or low,
In the length and breadth of the land,
That doesn't its sweet attractions owe
To the touch of a woman's hand.

But ah, not only to decorate
And adorn the pilgrim's tent,
Is woman endowed with a power so great,
So strangely beneficent:
For even the little blossoms that grow
And beautify all the land,
Bloom sweetly for her, and appear to know
The touch of a woman's hand.

And when in sickness and sore distress,
O'erwearied in heart and brain,
How we long for the hand that was wont to And soothe every ache and pain!
The tough that was tender, and soft, an

The warm, campassionate palm, That gave new strength to the weakene And furnished the healing balm!

And, oh, it is true that the tender touch,
So ready its good to impart,
With a speech of its own expressing much,
Comes straight from a tender heart.
And all humanity, high or low,
In the length and breadth of the land,
Can be lifted up, or debased, we know,
By the touch of a woman's hand.

—Josephine Pollard, in N. Y. Ledger.

### VACCINATING MADMEN.

Dealing With Four Hundred of Them and One Sane Man.

"The Blackwell's Island small-pox scare," said a New York physician of prominence, "reminds me of a scare of the same character that invaded many of our public institutions, Blackwell's 1875. I was doing duty on Ward's Island then. One day early in the afternoon o ders were received to vaccinate the inmates of the insane asylum. Blackwell's Island takes care of the female lunatics, while the male unfortunates are housed in very comfortable quarters on Ward's Island. It so happened that all but two members of the medical staff were in the city when the order arrived. The two looked at each other. We mutually wondered whether we could finish the job before dark. There were over four hundred patients to be operated upon, and all of them were crazy. Now, when you think of it, there is nothing small in the task of vaccinating four hundred persons possessed with an average amount of com-mon sense. The ordinary sane person does not enjoy vaccination, though I have seen persons who had so many marks upon their arms and legs that I could account for them in no other way than that the owner of the scars liked to

be in a constant state of inflammation. "You can easily imagine, then that the job of vaccinating over four hundred more or less violent lunatics did not strike us as an easy one. But we didn't waste much time in speculation. The patients were divided according to the character of their complaints. The most violent were in Ward 1. The keepers were instructed to prepare the lunatics as well as they could for the approaching ordeal. This consisted simply in rolling up the jacket and shirt sleeves on the left arm, so that no time would be lost after we had entered a ward. This was done in every case, and perhaps saved a few minutes of time in the whole afternoon. Why not more? Simply because just as soon as a keeper had turned his back after rolling up a patient's sleeves the patient ed them down again. The lunatics had never seen it done before. It was a novelty to which the most of them didn't object, and it amused them to undo the work. We took our station at the end of a ward nearest the door. A keeper carried the points and stood ready to render any assistance that might be needed. The lunatics in the mild wards were ranged in double column and approached us in Indian file. Each column was marshaled by two keepers, one at the head and the other at the foot. I took the head of one column while my confrere looked after the other. It was quick work when the lunatics didn't A razor-like scalpel quickly scooped away the cuticle and made an opening for the vaccine. After a little practice we became so expert that the lunatics seemed fascinated by the quick movements of the flashing knives, the sudden reddening of the skin, the little spurts of blood and the regular style of work about the affair. Each of them was ordered not to turn down his sleeve until the blood had dried. Some obeyed the order religiously, and marched about the ward until lock-up time, with their eyes riveted on the laceration. It had a curious fascination for some, and they would have made trouble had any attempt been made to cover it up. Others, the moment they left our presence and were beyond the reach of the keepers' eyes, pulled their sleeves down in the most unconcerned manner and seemed to forget all about the operation the moment it was finished. Others, again, would twist their hands until they reached the newly-made wound with their lips, and then they would lick it, some with demonstrations of delight, as if they liked the taste, and others, in a matter-of-fact fashion, as if a liber whad been taken with their per-

been sane, as in this case a good many vocate.

ate as far as they could.

of them would have asked unnecessary questions before they would have sub-mitted, and not a few would have backed out at the last moment. With some of the violent lunatics we had a warm time. One old gentleman, who several years before had proclaimed himself Emperor of Russia, flatly refused to be vaccinated, and threatened to have a thousand blows of the knout administered to each of us. One keeper held His Majesty's legs, while two others clung to his arms while I put the requisite quantity of virus into his arm.
There was another who had been a physician in good practice, who gave us a good deal of bother. He was opposed to the system and denounced it as a relie of barbarism. Then there was the man who thought he was a pincushion. He yelled like a Comanche Indian when ever he was touched. A touch always drove the pins into his heart, he said. The man who believed himself to be a cow afforded some amusement for two visitors who entered the ward while we were at work. He amused himself by pinching his bleeding arm. He said he wanted to provide virus for the vaccination of the world. The men who are constantly pursued by relatives who are seeking their lives for a variety of reasons make hot work for the keepers. It was generally found necessary to hold these patients down by main force, and to vaccinate them while they are lying extended on their stomachs. We began work before two o'clock in the afternoon, and were through with it by six o'clock. In spite

of the difficulties under which we labor-

ed fifty per cent of the vaccinations

"I had almost forgotten to say there

was one man we did not vaccinate. Just as we were approaching the end of

our task I heard a scuffle in one of the

cells. It lasted so long that I became curious to know what it all meant. Just as I approached the door of the cell a short, rather heavily built, fine looking man was propelled from the inside by a keeper. The latter said the man refused to leave his cell on the ground that he did not wish to be vaccinated. A wish of this sort, when expressed by a lunatic, did not generally meet with much consideration. I looked at the man. He seemed to be making an immense effort to control himself. He said to me quietly, though in a voice that trembled: Doctor, I am here by mistake. I am not insane, and I hope you will not vac-cinate me.' He was so much in earnest and made the request sound so much like a prayer that I hesitated. There was something familiar about his face Island among them, in the winter of that set me to wondering if I had ever met him under different circumstances. I finally told the keeper I would not vaccinate the man until the following day. Two hours afterward, while I was smoking a pipe with the apothecary, in his den on the ground floor, this particular keeper sent word that he wished to see me. He said: 'Doctor, that man who didn't want to be vaccinated knows you. After you left the ward this evening he asked if your name wasn't such a one, and when I said it was, he said he knew you years ago, when you were a small boy. I asked for the name of It was given to me, and it the man. proved a thorough surprise. He was one of a firm of well-known stock brokers in the city. I knew his people well, but had not seen him since I was, as he described me, a small boy. I lost no time in seeking an interview with him. I do not think I ever saw one human being so glad to see another as he was to see me. He told me his story, not such an uncommon one as you may think. He prefaced it by stating that my presence had probably saved him from certain becoming a raving madman. He had been in the asylum three days when I saw him, and another such three days, he declared, would have dethroned his reason. On the night previous to his arrival at Ward's Island he had left his hotel with a number of friends who wished to 'do the town.' They 'did' the town in the usual manner, or perhaps they did it a little more thoroughly than usual, for my friend became separated from his party about three o'clock in the morning, at which hour he was most ingloriously drunk. He was found aimlessly wandering about by a police-man, who evinced a desire to lock him up. To this he objected. The policeman, who was probably not so drunk as my friend, clubbed the latter into a state of insensibility and then ran him in. In the morning, when the ordinary natty stock broker appeared at the bar of the Tombs Police Court, he was in a woeful plight. The whisky and other stuff he had drank and the beating he had received had made him insensible to his condition or his surroundings. The policeman made a charge of 'drunk and disorderly' against him, and in addition said he believed the prisoner was insane and dangerous. The stock broker called the policeman a liar. Upon this convincing evidence of his insanity he was sent to the lunatic asylum on Ward's Island. He spent three nights in the asylum, surrounded by madmen and guarded by keepers, who listened to what he had to say, but paid no fur-ther attention to him. He owed his delivery to a peculiar combination of circumstances-there was the unexpected order to vaccinate the lunatics; the absence of most of the medical staff, which compelled two of us to do the work and gave the man an opportunity of seeing me he would otherwise not have had, and the scuffle in his cell, which attracted our mutual attention to each other. Well, to make a long story short, I had the man removed from his cell to my room that night, and not many days afterward he was doing his usual work in the street."—Chicago Her-

### The Famous Franklin Bequest.

The will of Benjamin Franklin bequeathed, in 1791, £1,000 to accumulate for the "town" of Boston one hundred years, at the end of which time £100,000 of the sum was to be expended in some years. The sum has not reached the estimated amount, but \$350,000 will be available in 1891, and this amount will sons which they could not prevent, but be devoted to the payment of the loan which they were determined to obliter-Park. In honor of the testator the name "With three-quarters of the patients we made very fast time, much faster than we would have made had they "Park. In nonor of the testator the hande thereof will be changed to Franklin Park. The plan for the great park is nearly completed.—N. W. Christian Ad.

### FAT MEN.

How Corpulence is Regarded in the East and in the West.

To the student of ethnology few things are more interesting than the different views held by the Eastern and Western worlds on the subject of corpulence. In China corpulence is considered to be one of the most important qualifications for the holding of any public office. It is regarded as a physical virtue, which imparts dignity to the appearance, weight to the judgment and solidity to the mind. In China the thin man is always moody and disappointed, he sees him-self easily outstripped in the race of life by his stouter contemporaries, and, enraged at the unjust distribution of nature's gifts, he retires usually into obscurity and shuns the gaze of his fellow-citizens, Banting, except as a punishment for great criminals, is unknown in China. The most popular gods in the Chinese Pantheon are those re-markable for their obesity. With us in Europe how different it is! Daniel Lambert, whom the Chinese would have sent to a province as a Mandarin, we sent to a museum as a monstrosity. Byron's tendency to grow fat was one of the secrets of his melancholy, and the declining years of the first gentleman in Europe were rendered miserable by the stoutness which even stays could not conceal. It is true that Shakespeare intended Hamlet to be fat, feeling probably that it would be characteristic of such a lethargic nature; but modern audiences are not ready to accept fat Hamlets; they prefer thin Hamlets, and even lean Hamlets, and seem to be of opinion that there is an artistic discord between romance and rotundity. And, indeed, it can not be doubted that this opinion is very wide-spread. The only instance to the contrary that we know of is in the case of a lady who, on being shown the Apollo Belvidere, remarked that she preferred "stouter statutes;" but this lady was from Chicago, and the idea of making bulk the test of beauty is one purely American, and is not yet accepted in European aesthetics .- Pall Mall Gazette.

### A NEW MICROBE.

A Remedy That May Prove More Danger

ous Than the Disease. The microbe is man's worst enemy. It is the root of cholera, and now Dr. Carmona, of Mexico, has discovered that a microbe causes yellow fever. By ral enemies, are dying away, ima constant study of the dreaded disease, the doctor has succeeded in finding the microbe. He found the creature tenacious of life, capable of reproducing tensified beyond bearing by the close itself rapidly, and able to survive chopping up to any conceivable extent. Dr. Carmona has no doubt that he has got hold of the right animalcule. It is always present in yellow fever, and never

found under any other circumstances. Following the example of Koch and Pasteur, he has tried inoculation with the microbe as a means of assuring neous injections, he says, result in a very mild form of the fever, which hardly causes the patient any incomivenence, while it assures immunity from the disease in its dangerous forms.

Generally from the disease. Subcutation and the provided against the possibility of their being swept away by barbarous invasions. immunity from the disease. Subcuta-Of several hundred persons thus treated Dr. Carmona says that not one has contracted yellow fever, though living in communities where the diseasse was

epidemic, We hope that this is all true. preventative would save thousands lives lost of in years when yellow fever is epidemic in the Southern States. But after the description given of the microbe by Dr. Carmona a man must have great faith and courage to permit it to be introduced into his system. It is tenacious of life, capable of abundant reproduction, and will survive cutting up. How is any man to know that, once introduced beneath his skin, the reproduction may not begin and continue till he is full of young microbes? Under the circumstances a man would rather not have one of them under his cuticle .- N. Y. Star.

### BRITTLE HOOFS.

How to Relieve Horses Suffering from This Malady. Horses are frequently troubled with water in the bone. This is caused in various ways-fever of the feet, or the common founder; inflammation of the interior of the foot; exposure to fermenting manure or filthy stables, by which the horn is saturated with moisture containing ammonia, leaving the feet covered with mud; or even continued hot or dry weather, or an unhealthy condition of the system, will produce this trouble in the feet. The horn becomes dry and granulated, and separates very easily, crumbling or splintering away until there is scarcely crust enough left to fasten a shoe upon. The remedy is, of course, to remove the cause and restore the moisture. Frequent washing of the feet with cold water, with attention to the health, and to give the horse clean bedding and an earth floor to stand upon, or else a deep bed of saw-dust, will prevent it, or cure it in many Glycerine and water in equal parts is an excellent dressing for the hoofs. An occasional soft feed, as bran mashed with a little linseeed, is also useful, because it keeps the horse in good health and cool. Tar is sometimes used as a hoof dressing with advantage, but it needs caution in its application. - Boston Transcript.

### Historical Chains.

Signor Baldi, a Genoese gentlemen. is in possession of the chains with which, by order of Bobadilla, the Minister of Ferdinand of Spain, Christopher Columbus, was bound when deprived of the Governorship of the country he had discovered. Signor Baldi, who undertook a journey to America to obtain these chains twenty years ago, and has kept possession of them secret ever since, has decided to reveal the fact because of the approaching four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. — Genoa (Italy) Ciltadino.

### HUMAN PROGRESS.

The Wonderful Gifts of Science During the Last Half Century.

The first railway for locomotives, which was constructed between Stockton and Darlington, was opened in September, 1825, so that I have the doubtful advantage of about four months' seniority over the ancestra! representative of the vast reticulated tetching and carrying organism which now extends its meshes over the civilized world. I confess it fills me with astonishment to think that the time when no man could travel faster than horses could transport him, when our wrapped up in philanthropic movemeans of locomotion were no better ments, and is constantly engaged in than those of Achilles or of Ramses doing something for the amelioration Maimun, lies within my memory. The of his fellow men, but he is so easily electric telegraph, as a thing for practical use, is far my junior. So are arms of precision, unless the old rifle be regarded as such. Again, the application of hygiene, and to the medical and surgical treatment of men and animals, of our knowledge of the phenomena of parasitism, and the very discovery of the true order of these phenomena, is a long way within the compass of my personal knowledge. It is unnecessary for me to enumerate more than these four of the many rich gifts made by science to mankind during the last sixty years. Arresting the survey here, I would ask if there is any corresponding period in previous his-tory which can take credit for so many momentous applications of scientific knowledge to the wants of mankind? Depreciators of the value of natural knowledge are wont to speak somewhat scornfully of these and such like bene-factions as mere additions to material welfare. I must own to the weakness of believing that material welfare is highly desirable in itself, and I have yet to meet with the man who prefers material ill-fare. But even if this should be, as some may say, painful evidence of the materialistic tendencies incidental to scientific pursuits, it is surely possible, without much ingenuity or any prejudice in favor of one or other view of the mutual relations of material and spiritual phenomena, to show that each of these four applications of science has exerted a prodigious influence on the moral, social and political relations of mankind, and that such influence can only increase as time goes on. If the senseless antipathies, born of isolation, which formerly converted neighbors, whether they belonged to adjacent families or adjacent nations, into natuproved means of communication deserve the chief credit of the change; if war becomes less frequent it will be chiefly because its horrors are being in-

interdependence and community of interest thus established between nations, no less than by the improvement of the means of destruction by scientific invention. Arms of precision have taken the mastery of the world out of the hands of brute force and given it to those of industry and intelligence. If railways and electric telegraphs have rendered it unnecessary that modern Health means not merely wealth, not merely bodily welfare, but intellectual and moral soundness; and I doubt if. since the time of the father of medicine, any discovery has contributed so much to the promotion of health and the cure of disease as that of the part played by fungoid parasites in the animal economy, and that of the means of checking them, even though, as yet,

### -Prof. Huxley, in Nature. WOMEN AS INVENTORS. What Joseph Hatton Writes from England

on This Subject.

unfortunately it be only in a few cases.

A list of American women patentees has called the attention of social reformers to this interesting subject, and while the number on this side of the Atlantic of women who have taken out patents for new inventions is very small indeed, when compared with those of from the rural districts came by, and the United States, the number of patents granted to women from July, 1884, to the end of March in the current year of 1885, shows a great increase on previous years, and is not brittle hoofs, caused by deficiency of without special interest at the present moment. It is, however, noticeable that while American women soar right into the masculine atmosphere mechanical and scientific research and invention, Englishwomen are mostly content with what is generally regarded by men as their own particular sphere. While an American woman invents the Burton horse-shoe machine, an Englishwoman takes out a patent for an improved pea-soup; while Mrs. Mary E. Waltren perfects a system for deadening the sound of elevated rail-roads, her English sister, a governess, patents a registering label and means of attachment to boots and shoes hotels and other establishments; while Mrs. A. H. Manning invents a new mowing and reaping machine on your side of the water, the English widow of a bookseller registers improvements for the manufacture of bread; Mrs. Mather, in the United States, improves the deep sea telescope, and Mrs. Jones, of England, makes a compound sardine paste, and so on Not that I would infer there is no evidence of higher mechanical genius than is represented in these English patents, for, among others, women have taken out papers for improvements in pianoforte key-boards, in the manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages from fruits. and improvements in connection with circular frame knitters. The comparison I have given above is, nevertheless a just one, although it may fairly be said for Englishwomen that just as they are only now entering upon a course of social and political freedom, they are only beginning to take up the role of inventors.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

> -The British Museum has now a department entirely devoted to newspapers, which is a great convenience. The number of readers by special ticket has now increased so largely that although only adults are admitted. more room will soon have to be provided or the admission limited.

### DOM PEDRO.

How the Brazilian Emperor is Victimized

by Designing Humbugs. The prevailing opinion among the business men in Brazil is that the Emperor, Dom Pedro II., is a lovable old humbug. Everybody regards the Emperor with a feeling of reverence, and his character and motives are universally respected, but he leaves the cares of State entirely to the direction of the Ministers and his half-brother, the Baron de Campanema, who has more influence with the throne than the Emperor himself. The old man is imposed upon and his ideas are so impracticable that not only are his efforts wasted, but a large amount of money with which a great deal of good might be accomplished is expended upon chemical projects that result in no good to any one except the gratification that the Emporer enjoys in performing what he considers to be a duty. He is credulous, ingenious and trustful, and no matter what the reputation is of the men who come to him with schemes, he never fails to be caught by anything that promises the improvement or wel-fare of his people. He devotes almost his entire time to entertaining impostors and developing schemes that are suggested to him by the peo-ple who used the old man's philanthropic disposition to accomplish their own ends. The other day he gave fifteen thousand dollars in order to develop a patent for the steering apparatus for a balloon, and he has contributed to support more humbugs, cranks and swinders than any man in South America. He has a sublime faith in the honesty of his fellowmen that no amount of ex-perience can shake. It is said that the children in the streets know about as much of the public affairs of Brazil as the Emperor. - N. Y. Sun.

### ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

An Anecdote Illustrating the Difference

Between the Two Professions. Architects are fond of telling an amusing story which tends to illustrate and members of their own profession. It appears that Mr. Alexander, an eminy, and who, after asking him his name, proceeded:

"You are a builder, I believe?"
"No, sir," was the reply, "I am not a builder; I am an architect."

"They are much the same, I sup-"I beg your pardon, sir; I can not admit that; I consider them to be to-

tally different. "Oh, indeed! perhaps you will state wherein this great difference exists."
"An architect, sir," replied Mr. Alexander, "conceives the design, prepares the plan, draws out the specifications—in short, supplies the mind; the builder is the bricklayer or the carpenter. The

builder, in fact, is the machine; the architect, the power that puts the machine together and sets it going.' Oh, very well, Mr. Architect," said the lawyer; "and now, after your ingenious distinction without a difference, perhaps you can inform the court who was the architect of the Tower of Babel?"-to which question Mr. Alex-

ander made the prompt and telling re-"There was no architect, sir, and hence the confusion."—Geo. J. Manson,

### in St. Nicholas.

SHE WAS BONY. A Thin Maiden Changes John Henry's

Dudish Propensities. John Henry, the masher, stood on the corner with one of his kind, waiting for a girl to come along, whom he might crush. At last, a thin young woman her being bony but he went after her, and catching up, he said:

"Good afternoon, Miss." "Good afternoon," she replied sizing him up as if she was going to put a price on him.

"Ahem. Miss. ahem. I-ah-." he hesitated.
"Well," she continued, cooly, "why

don't you bark?"
"Bark! Bark! I don't quite understand," he said, inquiringly.
"Oh, you don't? Well I might have known better than to have given you credit for so much intelligence, but in

our country a puppy that has had any advantages of training, always barks when it finds a bone." Since that date John Henry is changed man .- Merchant Traveler.

### The Hot Water Cure.

"My dear," remarked Mrs. De Wigg: at the breakfast table this morning, "Dio Lewis says that hot water will cure all diseases."

"He does, does he?" said Mr. De "Yes, and persons who use the treatment ought never to be sick at all.' "Well, I don't believe it."

"Why? "You know how sick I am all the time. "But you have never tried the hot-

water cure. "What! never tried it!" ejaculated De Wiggs, as he sidled towards the door. "Why I've been in hot water

ever since I married you." He got outside just in time to miss a teacup fired at him as a parting salute. the pulpit; and much of the complaint -Pittsburgh Chronicle.

-A London paper speaks of an American lady who is driving in a carriage and six horses through the provincial towns, attracting people by means of her brass band to accept her advice and medicine as from the worldrenowned American doctor. - Chicago

### THE DAIRY.

-Keep a record of the milk from each cow and if you make butter, test the quality of her milk, that an esti-mate may be made of her yearly prod-uct, and discard all that fall below two hundred pounds. It is possible.-Hoard's Dairyman.

-A good, well-fed cow, says the Dairyman, will put ten dollars worth of manure on the four acres of land it takes to keep her for a year, on most farms. Putting that amount of fertilizer on the soil of a fairly good farm soon makes it produce so that one cow can not eat the product of four acres, and the result is more mouths to feed, more milk, and larger crops.

-The only salt fit for butter is that which water entirely dissolves. If coarse and flinty, it will cut the grain of butter, and there not being moisture enough to dissolve all of the crystals, they must remain. Salt should dis-solve into the butter, not be worked into it; should be stirred in, not rolled in, or squeezed in, and then given time for it to dissolve before the final working .- N. Y. Tribune.

-It is stated that French farmers have succeeded in preserving ensilage for green soiling in the open air. It consists of stacking exclusively green fodder on a bed of rough stones, on a dry place, and covering the mass with the weight of a ton or a ton and a half to the yard. In silos, it will be remembered, the outer crust, of varying thickness, is unfit for food. In this open air system the crust is mountain ker .-

-The butterine men to be benefactors of the poor man in furnishing him a wholesome, nutritious and cheap substitute for butter. As a matter of fact they furnish a cheaply made imitation which is fraudulently sold to him as genuine, and at the price of genuine dairy, or creamery butter, and which in its composition may and often does, contain ingredients wholly unfit to be taken into the human stomach.—Rural New Yorker.

### FRAUD BUTTER.

Are the Various Imitations of, and Substitutes for. Butter Healthy?

In answer to the foregoing question we have so say that we do not believe the difference between house-builders that raw pork or beef oil is a healthy human food. Milk and butter from the cow is a natural food, so designed by nent English architect, was in a certain the economy of nature; raw animal oil lawsuit under cross-examination by a is not. The neutral oil of the hor. distinguished barrister who wished to used in butterine, is not lard, as many detract from the weight of his testimo- suppose. It is rendered by being warmed up to from 112 degrees to 120 degrees, just a little above blood heat, in order to obtain a flavorless oil called "neutral." But people must not believe that they are eating pure hog oil in butterine. The greed of manufacturers and the struggle of competition is driving the butterine maker to all sorts of shifts, devices and substitutes, and evidence is rapidly accumulating that the carcasses of hogs that have died with cholera in various places in the West are being ren-dered into neutral oil for the butterine makers of Chicago. All kinds of filthy fats can be deodorized by the use of acids, and mixed with thirty per cent. of good butter, made into a good article of butterine. The Senate Com-mittee on Public Health, of the New York Legislature in 1884, thoroughly investigated the healthfulness of imitation butter, and they reported that it was deleterious to public health. The very fact that the manufacturer depends on deception and fraud to induce the consumer in the end to buy it, shuts him out from all right to be lieved in anything he says concerning it. He starts in on fraud at the outset. and we may fairly expect that he will keep it up in any form necessary to a continuance of his profit. If he can make more money by deodorizing the fat of cholera hogs than he can by using the clean leaf fat of the hog, what is to hinder? He depends on a lie to sell butterine by calling it butter. Will he then scruple to call filthy, diseased fat pure butter? Not much. Imitation butter "can be made of any animal or vegetable. oil, no matter in what condition or from whence obtained," says Mr. Salmon, of New York, "and I leave it to you to decide whether you would consider it a wholesome or safe article of food to give to your children."-Hoard's Dairyman.

### THE DAIRYMAN.

Causes of Success and Failures in the Datry Business.

I know dairymen who would be successful in turning out a prime article of butter or cheese, no matter where they might be situated. They would make good butter with the old-fashioned buttery, tin pans and dash churn, or good cheese with the old-fashioned cheese-tub and mode of beating, with a corner in a rail fence for press and any convenient place that happened to present itself for a curing room. So there are others who are doomed to fail under any and all circumstances.
They lack judgement, promptness,
thoroughness—in short, they lack
"gumption." They are never in the right place, nor around at the right time, nor do anything in exactly the right way. Somehow, they expect things to run themselves, and are somewhat disappointed if they don't do it.

I have inspected many a dairy where the most appropriate sign that could have been posted up would have been: "Wanted—A Dairyman;" and it would have been money in the pocket of the owner if he could have secured the services of a good dairyman at a liberal salary. The differences in the net proceeds would have more than paid the salary, leaving a handsome additional sum for the owner. Men are often as much out of place on the farm as in the shop, the market, the lawver's office or about poor returns of farming has its origin in this fact. It is no uncommon thing to see as much wasted on a mismanaged farm as would make a paying profit on a well managed one. Extravagance is not enterprise; nor is stinginess onomy, while neither leads to thrift .-T. D. Curtis, in Hoard's Dairyman.

-An American apple show at the Crystal Palace is a London novelty.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

### A PROTEST.

They pass me by unnoticed, these well-bree women and men;
I find no recognition, at the hands of the Upper Ten;
They return my hat uplifted and my cordial "How d'ye do?"

With a stony stare—
A "Well! I declare!"
Or a "Who the dickens are you?"

And yet I meet them nightly at german, dinner and rout,

The men of the clubs, the matrons and "buds" this season "out."

At wedding and fete and luncheon, I'm always there to see.

I know them all—
The great and small;

And all of them know me.

There's Jones, of the Knickerbocker—I've helped him often of late; At Mrs. van der Velvet's I've polished many To Miss Dudette, at Newport, I was all smiles

and respect;—
And yet when we meet,
In the park or the street,
They give me the cut direct!

Then what is this vaunted breeding of the boasted Upper Ten— This courtesy of women—this chivalry of Do they think that I have no feeling? Do

they all ignore me so?

Because I'm a waiter
From the eminet caterang firm of Gobble & Co.?

—Arthur Lovell, in Century.

### FLORA MACDONALD.

How She Risked Her Life for Two Royal Houses.

When I was a young girl, and quite wild over the "Waverley Novels," you can fancy my delight at my dear little grandmother's looking up, with her bright brown eyes, and saying:

"I knew her-your beautiful Flora!" "You knew her, grandma?"

"I have sat on her knee, and she once kissed me," said grandma.

"Then it was true about her"-"In a measure," said grandma, taking up her knitting again. "The idea of her was true. You might say she sat for the portrait. Her real name, you know, was Flora MacDonald."

"Oh, was she like the story?" "That I can't quite say. I was so young, I can hardly remember how she looked," said grandma. "I kept only the sensation that she was something beautiful and grand. I heard them talking about her, and I trembled wheu she touched me.'

"Was she tall and dark and pale, with drooping curls and proud glances.

And did she sing about Highland heroes, and adore Prince Charlie?"

"A gentleman who was entertained by her in Scotland says she was a little woman, mild and well bred. The legend of her in North Carolina, where she went to live, is that she was dignified and handsome. As for the rest of your questions, I rather think that at that time she talked of sea-sickness and the weather during her voyage; and if she adored anybody I suppose she adored her husband."

"Her husband? Why, Flora went into a convent!"

"In the story. In real life she married an officer and went to live in North Carolina, as I told you before. But she stopped in Nova Scotia, either going or coming, for it was there she visited my uncle, good old Judge Des Champs, and there I sat upon her knee.

"And what was the truth about her. grandma?" I asked in woeful disappointment. "Wasn't any of the story true? Tell us, can't you? Tell us, please now, just how it was."
"Well," said grandma, "you have read about Charles Edward, the Pre-

tender?" "Oh yes, of course. He is the Prince

in the story. "The Prince in the story, and the Prince in history. For all that is known of him then, I have no doubt that at that time he was as lovely a gentleman as the Prince in the story. His mother was a Sobieski, you know, an heroic race, long descended from heroes in old Poland; and he was one of the Stuarts, who had a way of taking all men's

"Gallant and gentle and noble, self-forgetting, dauntless, beautiful, in those early days a superb fellow, people felt that they could die for him—and die they did. Just think what a career he had in his youth! In Venice he was received with royal honors. When France was going to invade England, at a time when England was half-unprotected, he was sent for to take command of the

'He embarked with Marshal Saxe, the greatest soldier of his day; and the throne of his grandfather was just within his reach, when a furious tempest rose and raged a week and sank the vessels full of troops to the bottom, and threw him back upon the coast. French would not try again; and it was all his friend could do to prevent the Prince from setting sail for Scotland in a fishing-boat.

"When, after a while, he did arrive, with his seven friends, in Scotland, the clans flocked about him, and he had at first some splendid successes.

"But at last," said grandma, after a little pause, "there came an end to all his efforts in the disaster at Culloden, where the field was lost through the sullen pride of the MacDonald" "Why, how could that be?"

"The MacDonalds, you know, were an immense clan; and it happened that they had been placed on the left of the army, but they had claimed it as their right, ever since the service they had done at the Battle of Bannockburn, that they should charge on the right, and so they refused to charge at all, and lost

the Prince the day.
"The poor Chevalier! What must
his wrath and despair have been, when he saw so great a cause ruined by so petty a whim! But at that, he and his adherents fled for their lives. For they had been defeated, and defeat made them guilty of high treason, and their lives were the forfeit if they should be

"A hundred and fifty thousand dollars was the price set upon the head of

Chase County Courant the Prince by the British Government. Five months he wandered in the wild passes of the Highlands, hiding in caverns, under crags, among the gorse and heather, slipping in a skiff from island to island, starving, perishing with cold, in rags, hunted everywhere, and every pass guarded by the Duke of Cumber-

and's troops!

"It was only the love of the people, of the common people, which saved him. How they used to sing songs about him! And a generation later how I was to sing them myself!" said used to sing them myself!" said

grandma. "That kiss of Flora MacDonald" made me a staunch Jacobite. 'Charlie is my Darling, the Young Chevalier', and 'What's a' the steer, Kimmer?' and Come o'er the Stream, Charlie', and 'Wha'll be King but Charlie', and 'Flora MacDonald's Lament' and all the rest."

And then grandma began singing, in

her little quavering voice:

"'Dark night cam' on, the tempest howled
Loud o'er the hills and valleys,
And where was that your Prince lay down
Whose hame should be a palace?
He row'd him in a Highland plaid,
Which covered him but sparely
And slept beneath a bush o'broom—
Oh, wae's me for Prince Charlie!

"It stirs my old blood now," said grandma. "Well, it happened when Flora was on a visit in the neighborhood of one of his hiding-places. It was proposed, all other ways having failed, that the Prince should put on the clothes of some woman, and be passed off as her waiting maid—he had already played the part of servant to Malcom McLeod.

"It was a daring undertaking, with all the scrutiny the British watch-dogs never dropped a minute. The officer from whom Flora had to obtain a passport was Flora's father-in-law. He had no idea what he was doing when he gave her a safe conveyance for her-self, her young escort, Neil MacDonald, Betty Burke, a stout Irishwoman, and

"Betty Burke was the Prince. And it must have been a great trial to a modest and timid young girl to carry out such an imposition. But she was rewarded by the love of a

whole people. They sailed for the Isle of Skye one bright June day.
"When they landed, they went to the house of the Laird Sleite, which was full of hostile soldiers eager in the search for the royal prize, and Flora told her secret to the kind lady of the house, who straightway helped her along on her way home to Kingsburg.
"And she at last saw the Prince safely
through, and his last words to her were:

Farewell, gentle, faithful maiden; may we meet again in the Palace Royal!' "Young Neil MacDonald followed him to France, and his son became by and by one of Napoleon's Marshals. But great was the anger of the British Government," said grandma, as if she quite enjoyed that anger, "when it was found that Charles Edward had es-

"They knew the thing could only have been managed by a woman; sus-picion fell on Flora; and she was arrested, together with Malcolm McLeod and others, carried on board of a manof-war and changed from one vessel to another, until she had been nearly a year on shipboard, before being taken to London and thrown into prison to stand a trial for high treason.

"How cruel for the brave, sweet girl! But her youth, her beauty, her courage, began to create what you might call a reaction in her favor, especially as she had not previously been on the Prince's side, either in respect to his claims to the throne or his religion.

"The King himse the Second-asked her how she dared save the enemy of his crown and kingdom, and she replied: 'I only did what I would do for your Majesty in the same condition—I relieved distress.' "And it all ended by their sending

her home with Malcolm McLeod. It was about four years afterwards that she married Allan MacDonald-it seems when you hear her story, as if half Scotland was MacDonalds.

"In 1775, being in some trouble for money, and hearing how well his country-people who had emigrated were getting along there, Allan MacDonald followed them to North Carolina, and there he settled with his wife at Fayetteville, where the ruins of their house may yet be seen, I believe, unless recently removed.

"The vast difference between the chills and mists of the Scotch Highlands, and the balmy air in which she found herself. I should think must have been very striking to Flora; she must have enjoyed the wonderful fruits and flowers, at what seemed to her untimely seasons; and, in the coldest months. the great wood-fires furnished by the pitchy forests that still seem inexhaustible, I am told.

"They only lived a little while in Fay-etteville, before they moved to Cameron Hill, twenty miles distant. They had no sooner established themselves there than the Revolution began. It must have seemed to Flora as if a state of rebellion and warfare were the natural state of man, or as if she were fatal

never to escape it.
"The chief of the MacDonald clan among the North Carolina emigrants had been given, whether through policy or not, a commission as General in the British King's army. The Stuart business being over and done with, there probably appeared to him no reason why he should not take it. He summoned all loyal Highlanders to meet under his standard and march with him to join General Clinton.

"They did so, fifteen hundred strong, but were met by the rebels against King George—and in no State was the feeling that led to our independence more ardent than in North Carolinaand Caswell and Moore routed them in a desperate fight, and among those taken prisoners was Flora's husband.

"When Captain MacDonald was at last released, his land was confiscated his property gone, his hopes shattered, and he took his wife and shipped for Scotland. It was on the way home in this British ship, that they encountered a French frigate; and of course there was a sea-fight.

"But Flora MacDonald did not go below then, and spend her time between screaming and praying, as some women might have done. She stayed on deck through the whole action, binding up wounds, encouraging and helping, and presently she had her arm broken for

"'I have hazarded my life,' she said, for the House of Stuart and for the House of Hanover; and I do not see that I am a great gainer by either of

them. "But she was satisfied in having the French frigate beaten, and she reached Scotland at length in safety. must have been a woman of iron nerves, I think. She had five sons, all of whom were soldiers. And when she died at last, her shroud was made of the sheets in which the Prince Charles

Edward had slept at Kingsburg."
"And is that all?" I asked, as grandma stopped and put on her glasses. "Isn't that enough?" she returned. thought perhaps the truth might serve your purpose as well as the romance, if it is not so charming. But, you see, if we have our story of our lady Arabella Johnson here, they have quite as good a one of their Flora MacDonald down in the old North State, which, perhaps you may not know, claims to be the first of thirteen on whose shores the English landed, and the first in which the old Colonists threw off the British yoke."-Harriet Prescott Spofford. in Youth's Companion.

### MR. PEACE. The Man who Aimed to Make Burglary

The prince of all modern burglars was undoubtedly the late Mr. Peace. His proceedings, after his conviction, were scrutinized with the most eager attention by the majority of the inhabitants of the British Islands. They delighted to have bulletins of his health after his daring leap from the railway carriage, to hear of his theological disquisitions, which were slightly enfeebled by cries for a drink, and to be told how he partook of coffee and eggs and bacon on the morning of his execution. Like other great men he has been forgotten; but it may be worth while to record some of the particulars of that extraordinary career. He certainly raised burglary to one of the fine arts. Peace was endowed with an ability, a force of character, an intensity of purpose, which in any profession would have made him eminent and useful. He had a wonderful taste for music and was called the youthful Taglioni. He was fond of natural history. He had a great taste for mechanical construction, and once in his lifetime he actually called on Mr. Plimsoll to get his support for a method of raising sunken ships. But all his highest aspirations were directed toward the noble art of burglary. He began with what is called "portico" business. He learned how to swarm up the porticos of houses and hotels, and he had to do this in spite of the great physical disadvantage of being lame. By industry and ingenuity he succeeded in overcoming this defect. He met with more serious discouragement through re-peated convictions. He was, indeed, repeatedly convicted, and earned sentences of four years, of six years and of ten years' penal servitude. Nevertheless, he seems to have thought that the business was so lucrative that he would persevere in it, despite all risks and misfortunes. His gains were very large, his work being planned and conducted in a very bold and systematic manner. He always had a crucible at hand, with which he could melt gold, and display it in an ingot form, and without diffi-culty dispose of it. He must have had considerable acquaintance with the receivers of stolen goods, but though strongly pressed on the subject by the prison many occasions he seems to have taken

### EUGENIE'S BIRTHPLACE. The Unattractive House in Which the Ex-

more than £300 worth of property in a

night. Once he lighted upon a safe

which looked very much as if it contained valuables. He went up stairs,

entered the owner's sleeping room, found a key in his pocket which looked

like the key of the safe, and which, in

fact, proved to be so. That night his

booty was at least £250.-All the Year

Empress First Saw Light. There is, however, a house less interesting and far less romantic, which I took the pains to visit. It is the one in which Eugenie, Countess de Montijo and late Empress of the French, was born. It stands in a narrow street in the old quarter of the Spanish town and quarters and proper care, will keep the is singularly plain and unattractive. It animal in condition to utilize every is a whitewashed front of three low stories, which is destitute of ornament except an ugly iron balcony and simple green blinds at every window. The roof covered with the old-fashioned Spanish tiles like those on the adobe houses in California. These, projecting over the eaves, present a rough apology for heat, and so be entirely lost as a pro-a cornice. How long the Empress that moter of growth. was to be lived in this simple dwelling is not now in my memory, if it ever was there, but I believe she left Granada in her childhood or girlhood or something of that sort. In the wall of the secondstory is inserted a tablet on which is cut, not in the noblest manner of the graver's art, the following inscription

In this house was born the illustrious Senera Dona Eugenia de Guzmanano Portocarrero, reigning Empress of the French. The municipality of Granada has placed this stone here in honor and remembrance of their noble compatriote. Year 1867.

This is a rather notable commentary on the mutability of human greatness. The Empress was at this moment in the height of her fame and influence. Three vears later she was an exile, shortly afterwards a widow and now for some years childless. The tablet promises to survive even her memory. The Empress appears not to have forgotten her birthplace. She has been here once of later years, but not since the death of the Prince, and her name appears on the visitors' book at the Alhambra in a delicate hand simply as "Condessa de Perrefonds, 5 Mayo, 1877." She is as as rich in titles as in this world's goods.

—Granada (Spain) Cor. Philadelphia Times.

At the Journalists' Club in Philadelphia recently, there was an exhibition of the progress made in printing since 1685. In 1685 the intelligent compositor had not begun to get in his work, the printing profession was then in a very crude state

### FEED THE COLTS.

Poor Horses the Result of the Criminal

The record made by our trotting norses, is satisfactory to nearly every breeder, and the great desire seems to possess a colt out of some of the popular families. The getting of the animal is but half the battle. We may laugh we will at the so-called vague theories and fancies of horse and cattle breeders, but the knowledge they have gained, in the years of experience, must be used by every breeder, if the best possible growth and development be secured. We may cry down the forcing system and argue that nature should be studied more closely, but the fact, a stubborn one, awaits us, that is only by bringing all conditions of food, shelter and care into the best use that that growth is secured, which gives the world the great performers. The time has passed when colts grown in the barn-yard and fed on straw or meadow hay fill the bill, and give even moderate returns to the breeder. There are still too many who breed with the hope of winning a prize, neglecting the very steps by which such could be secured. Again and again have we urged the

importance of giving the colts more attention, and better feed, during the long winter days. But a drive through the country satisfies us that there is still need for further discussion. Forget if you will the trotting horse. Leave him to the specialists, and there still remains the opportunity to raise draft or driving horses which will command the highest price and render the undertaking profitable to the grower. In one of these classes it is intended every colt shall enter, and yet a very large proportion of them mature into horses unfit for either, and this, not wholly because of poor breeding, but rather because of neglect and want of proper care and food. can not realize something from nothing. We must feed liberally if liberal growth is desired. We must keep warm if sleek coats and good condition is expected, and only by following these closely can

the animal be grown successfully. There is much in the combination of blood, especially in trotting stock, but the one lesson to be urged in winter is food and shelter. We have the colts; they represent so many dollars for service, loss of labor of mare and pasturing. Now they come to winter quar-We may have made a mistake in breeding. The blood of sire and dam does not mingle to produce what we desired, and yet the one fact stares us in the face, or should, that the colt in the yard can only be made to pay for food and shelter by giving and providing the best. In no other way is profit possible, and herein it is almost certain. We do not want scrubs, yet the farmer of moderate means hesitates about paying out so much for grain and giving up the warmest corner of the barn.

We trust too much to what is termed luck. In the hope that the colts will come out better than we, in our reason, can expect, we give them cheap fodder and a cold corner, and when, years after, we find on our hands an inferior sized animal stunted in every way, it will be but natural to charge it to luck. No matter how high may be the average of our stock it is not what it should be, and surely not what it would be if every man owning a colt was determined to make the best that was possible of it. We find ourselves in grooves and ruts; what we have we use, hoping that something better will somehow come, different from or opposed to those of chaplain after his last conviction he re-fused to give any information. On mares, made so by neglect in early life, lican party a widespread belief that if and in this way by the use of inferior the North. There was in the Repub-

We have not attempted to base our claim upon pride, but knowing the struggle going on for profit in farming, we urge the pecuniary side of the ques-tion. Knowing that many admit all that is here claimed, so far as breeding trotters is concerned, we would urge the importance of the same care and attention upon all stock. Speed is transmitted through carefully made mattings, but these do not ensure the trotter. They but give the foundation upon which the structure is to be built. That structure is bone, sinew, muscle flesh, and all of these come from the food, the hay, oats, carrots, potatoes, shorts, bone, meal and pure water, and from the warm quarters and regular graining. The right mingling of these will secure the best posounce of food. Surely, when rightly understood, no farmer can for a moment claim that it is as well for the colts that they run in open sheds and eat with the eep from the rack, for it is obvious that a large per cent. of the food must be consumed in sustaining the animal

All selfish considerations, rightly understood, demand that the laws of growth and development be closely adhered to, and warm quarters and good food be given the colts. - Maine Farmer.

### HOME-RAISED PORK. Why every Farmer Should Fatten Pigs for

Home Consumption. There is an old prejudice on the part

of some against keeping pigs, under the plea that it does not pay to do so. The claim is not true, but admitting its correctness in some respects, there are several reasons to be presented in their favor. When the pork is raised at home you know what it is. The quality of the food given, freedom from disease, and care of the meat from the moment the hog is slaughtered until it is cured, depends upon the owner, and when this is given by the consumer he is able to provide himself with a better article than he can purchase. So far as relates to the actual expense that may be incurred, the outlay is only tempo rary, for a small sum is stored away in carcass, which is returned at the end of the year. Leaving out the mat-ter of profit altogether, therefore, the pigs enable their owners to save a great amount of material that would be lost without their assistance, and, if only the expense is returned, with some it is doubtful if they would be any richer at the end of the year without the pigs than with them, but in the latter case they will at least have a quantity of pork on hand.—Colman's Rural World.

### IT STILL LIVES.

Notwithstanding the Gloomy Prognostica-

tions of the Republicans the Democracy Has Not Ruined the Country. There is hardly any good Republican, who voted for Blaine in 1884, who may not do something for his own political education by giving a portion of whatever time he sets apart for meditation at the beginning of the new year to the consideration of the fears about his country from which the experience of 1885 has delivered him. There were intelligent men-we know many of them ourselves personallywho thought one year ago that the election of a Democrat to the Presidency would produce some terrible financial disaster so great as to threaten social order. We can recall one wealthy and still active and prominent Republican who predicted with much solemnity in November, 1884, that in one year from that date workingmen would, in the bitterness of their sufferng, be knocking down and robbing the well-to-do in the streets of this city, without interference from the police. know of another who in a fit of mingled rage and despair offered to sell his se curities at fifty cents on the dollar.

All through the country districts, particularly in New England, there ested on the souls of Republican men, and particularly on the souls of Republican women, the shadow of a great fear, with which the Republican orators and journalists had for many years filled the air. The old gentleman who predicted the great robberies and the gentleman who offered to sell his property at half price, had in their mind' eye a general closing of the factories brought about by some mysterious move of a Democratic Administration, the exact nature of which they had probably never thought out for them-selves. The bulk of the party was in fact in that most melancholy of all sitnations in which the citizens of a free democratic country can find himselfsituation in which he sees at every election all that he holds dear put in mminent peril, in which the question is not which of two parties will best administer the Government, but whether the Government itself will last more than three months.

The result was that Republicans went to the polls and mounted the stump in the alarmed, if not desperate and reckless frame of mind, of men who feel that they are on the eve of a battle which will dispose of both life and fortune. A long succession of political contests conducted under such conditions would of course in the end have proved fatal to constitutional government. Men ong tormented by such fears finally oecome ready for any refuge from them -even despotism itself. The deliverance of the country from this hideous nightmare during the past year is, we do not hesitate to say, a blessing only second in importance to the suppression of the rebellion, and hardly less necessary to the safety, honor and welfare of the Nation. For it all Americans of all parties, ought at the opening of the new year to be profoundly thankful. It means at last real peace and real security.

Only one degree less valuable is the deliverance from the Southern bugbear, which also the past year has wit-nessed. Nothing but actual experiment would have sufficed to destroy the old tradition of the slavery period we are keeping down the average and sending out inferior stock at no profit to any one. they got into power, or if a President were elected by means of their vote, they would in some manner, take immense sums of money out of the Treasury—one estimate of the amount was \$3,000,000,000—and divide it among themselves, partly as compensation for the emancipated slaves and partly as compensation for other damage sustained during the war. How they would get hold of this money, how they would persuade people to lend it to the United States, if it were not to be se cured by taxation, and how they would manage to have the taxation borne by the North exclusively and not by the South, was never explained, and probably few people ever asked themselves. The phrase, "the Confederacy again in the saddle," was in fact considered a sufficient answer to all cynical de

mands for minute particulars. Moreover although it was the pride and boast of the Republican party that the war had destroyed slavery, and although it was a cardinal article in the Republican creed that it was slavery which made the South hostile to the Union, nevertheless until last year the fact that slavery was really dead was never thoroughly brought home to the minds of the voters. Very much like the man who still feels pains in the leg he has lost by amputation, the party still felt the pangs of the old South in their bones, and nothing but a Democratic triumph would ever have relieved them. In the imagination of multi-tudes, the Yanceys, the Rhetts, the Brookses, and all the other fire-eaters were still brandishing their plantation whips, and preaching the degradation of labor, and threatening dissolution for the sake of the peculiar institution. Cleveland's election may be said to have banished all these phantoms from the Northern brain. - N. Y. Post.

### Society's Beauty Sleep.

President Cleveland deserves the thanks of all sensible mothers in the United States. As a married man the President, it is acknowledged, would be a model. In setting the fashion of early hours at the White House the Executive has declared war against pallid complexions, sunken eyes and prematurely shattered nervous systems. Turning night into day is a modern idea. Even in the wild times of the Restoration, when Nell Gwynne was the reigning star, people attended Drury Lane Theater by daylight. A hun red years ago society went home in pattens not later than eleven or at latest twelve o'clock. Under the present unnatural system beauty sleep is impossible, and the shadow of prema-ture old age stands grinning behind the erchestra. The President is a man of healthy, old-fashioned, rational ideas, The President is a man of and the man or woman who desires to get the best of him must rise ahead of the lark.—N. Y. Journal.

### THE SOLDIER ELEMENT.

President Cleveland's Correspondence with a Member of the Grand Army of the Re-

Elsewhere appears an interesting correspondence between the President and General Ross, an officer of the Grand Army and the publisher of the Maryland Veteran, a journal which zealously looks after the rights and needs of the old soldiers. General Ross believed that injustice had been done in the dropping of a mem-ber of the Grand Army in the course of retrenchment and lessening the force in the Baltimore Custom - ouse. He, accordingly, very properly addressed the President on the matter. We wonder that Mr. Cleveland's predecessors were not similarly admonished by the heads of the Grand Army, for we notice in General Ross' second letter a complaint that "the statutes made and provided in our interests have been so ong disregarded that our soldiers' homes are filled with competent, efficient and honorable men, who have been driven there because their physical disabilities are of a character that ical disabilities are of a character that prevents them from battling with the world in business competition with those who were well housed and fed during four years of what was to us exposure and privations."

This could scarcely be the case if Mr. Cleveland's Republican predecessors had been careful to do what the laws required and what their parts are

required and what their party so continuously promised to do for the vete-rans of the Union. These will read with pleasure General Ross' statement that Mr. Cleveland has given "patient hearing to every petition sent him, and prompt action in many deserving

"I have adopted the theory," Mr. Cleveland writes, "that the spirit of the law requires that the same preference should be applied to the retention of soldiers when a reduction is necessary as to their appointment." And he adds: "It is well that associations should exist such as you represent, organized for the purpose of protecting and enforcing the right thus guaran-teed by law. The statute is based upon justice and a proper and generous appreciation of the services of those who risked their lives for the safety of their country in her time of need. The let-

ter and spirit of its provisions should be fairly and in good faith observed." But the soldiers will not complain when the President adds that fitness for duties must also be considered; for the law made for their protection and in their interest by a Republican Congress declares this in explicit words. It reads: "Persons honorably dis-charged from the Military or Naval Service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

Hence the President adds: "I do not suppose you claim that this preference should be carried so far as to retain those who are unworthy or inefficient. The law which you quote was not expected in its operation to impair the public service, but to secure the recognition in public employment, by a preference in selections, of such of the discharged soldiers and sailors mentioned in the statute as could and would furnish faithful and efficient work." That, it seems to us, every honorable veteran will agree to .- N. Y. Herald.

### Never Before.

Never before in history, it may be safely said, did the conquered even in a civil war administer upon the rewards paid for the services of the conquerors. This unique spectacle is afforded by the presence of Secretary Lamar at the nead of the Department of the Interior, and consequntly the arbitrator of Union pensions. Never before in history did the conquered speak with enthusiasm of these rewards paid to the men who conquered him; or declare that might well be greater, and that they were the most sacred obligations of the Nation. Never before in history was so frank and generous a sentiment distorted and mutilated by political op-ponents who never shed anything more terrible than ink in such a conquest.

This has been done by some of the Republican organs, one of which says of this defense of the pension system by an ex-Confederate, that "it glows with all the ardor of an enthusiast who would like to see it extended to the fellows who fought on the other side". There is not a line or a word or a hint in Secretary Lamar's report, suggesting that he wishes pensions extended to "the fellows who fought on the other side". He knows too well-if the Philadelphia Press, the author of these words, does not-that even if he did wish it the Constitution absolutely forbids it .- Detroit Free Press.

### Don't Understand Him.

The "practical politicians" who con gregate at Washington find President Cleveland more and more of an enigma every day, and confess themselves utterly unable after the observation and experience of nine months, to make out what manner of a man he is. One of them, a Republican Senator, trained in the school of the spoilsman-says that the President is "either a very big man or a very little one" not quite sure which, but the former opinion is evidently gaining ground among Congressmen, however careful they may be about giving it expression. Certainly Mr. Cleveland has thus far proved entirely too "big" a man for any Senatorial syndicate or junta of members to manage, and the success with which he has resisted the tremendous pressure brought to bear to swerve him from the line of policy announced in his inaugural address can not have failed to inspire the politicians, as it has the country at large, with a pro-found respect for his ability, his courage and his force of character. — Chicago Times.

-The King of Siam is eager to connect his capital with the Chinese frontier by rail, and has promised to build a road if the Indian Government will build a road through Burmah to meet the Siamese system at the frontier.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Live Stock Record and Price Current of Kansas City, Mo., of Jan. laughter. Mr. T. H. Grisham's reply to 14, 1886, gives an "Annual Review" of the trade and commerce of that was very good. Miss Edith Narraway city for the past year, which is filled sang "Home Sweet Home" in a dewith most valuable statistics for the lightful manner. Mr. D. A. Ellsworth live stock interssts of the west.

EDITOR OF COURANT:-Please let it costs to get a patent through the Tralee." Mr. Preston B. Gillett did

If the invention is quite simple,-a pare the papers.

Commissioner Sparks is steadfastly "Tam O'Shanter" very well. claimed and a large number of civil against perpetrators of frauds against the land office. There is of course, a great show of indignation on the part of the land thieves, but Mr. Sparks seems to understand the situation thereography and continues the read read was cheen study by the comb and guests; after which the floor was cleared, and dancing was entered into and kept up until about 4 o'clock in the morning we will publish a full account of the and criminal suits have been begun thoroughly and continues the good work regardless of the expostulations, appeals and threats of the sharks and their attorneys who have been for so long enjoying the fruits of the frauds in the land office. It is evident that the most shameless frauds have been practiced all over the west in regard to pre-emptions of public lands and it is gratifying to think that there is one public official brave enough to earnestly undertake the work of righting these wrongs and bringing their perpetrators to justice. -Kansas City Star.

The Kansas Farmer, published at Topeka, now in its twenty-second year a 16 page agricultural pape, is unquestionably the best paper of its class in the country for farmers of this State. Every issue contains more or less matter specially prepared for it by farmers, stock-raisers, dairymen, poultry and bee-keepers, horticulturists, and others engaged in the practical work of agriculture. The crop, stock and weather reports are specially valuable. It publishes the Stray List for the entire State, and a copy is regularly mailed to every County Clerk's office for filing. The editor was trained to farm life and work from his childhood, and he knows what farmers need. And there is always a page or more of the paper devoted to matter for family reading. A copy of the Farmer can be seen at this office any time. The regular subscription price of the Kansas Farmer is \$1.50 a year; but we have a special contract with the publishers by which we are enabled to offer it in connection with the Courant, both papers one year for \$2.50.

There was a very enthusiastic railroad meeting held at Emporia, last Saturday, at which Mr. Jones, President of the C., E. and S.-W. R. R. told the people of the great advantages his road would give them in the way of a competing line to the different markets of the east and northeast, as well as of the large amount of taxable property it would bring into the county. He then went on to say that the company had no employes to electioneer nor work for the proposition. It was submitted to the people of the county as a business proposition upon its merits, and he set forth in clear and comprehensive language that it would be to the advantage of the people to assist the enterprise. That the active steps being taken by the Santa Fe, and the opposition they made to the Chicago Emporia & Southwestern clearly demonstrated that the two lines had nothing in concert. The Santa Fe (so he had been informed) had promised farmers to errect depots on their farms, and if this was carried out a depot would have to be erected on every other forty acres. That the Santa Fe had offered to give bonds in certain amounts to the townships in Butler county, to be forfeited if the road was not built, and that the Santa Fe company could afford to ferfeit \$25,000 to every township in the county could they control the territory and thus prevent competition.

BURNS FESTIVAL. The Burns Club of Chase county

Mit Chase County Courant, as Mr. Young and Mr. Ferlet know so well how to do. Mr. Ed. McAlpine did well in singing "Scotland Yet." Official Paper'of Chase County. Mr. Noble L. Prentis's response to "Robert Burns" was excellent and was well received. The character song. "Willie brew'd a peck o' maut," by Alex. McKenzie, John Gibbs and Jas. Twaddle, brought the house down with "Here's a health to al! we lo'e dear," showed himself to be at home with the "Irish Poet." Mr. Wm. Brodie did himself proud in singing "Rose of well in his response to"English Poets." Mr. Geo. W. Weed sang "Flowers of car wheel, for example, -the whole ex- the Forest" well. Mr. R. D. Rees's repense to take out a patent is \$60, of ply to "Scotch Bards" was good. Mr. which \$35 are the Government fees, Jos. Rees's singing of "Men of Haarand \$25 the solicitors charges; if the lech" was well received. Mr. J. W. invention is more complex, -- a valve McWilliams made himself at home or gear, for example,-the patent will with the "American Poets." Mrs. Cocost at least \$75; more, if very compli- lin Campbell's singing was excellent. cated, as more work is required to pre- as was that of Mr. F. P. Cochran who

registing in the work of recovering the public lands from the grasp of the sharks and thieves who have been gob-bling them up. Thus far during Jan-uary about 40,000 acres have been re-laughable affair. "Auld lang synce"

A good barn, enquire at the office of COCHRAN & HARPER.

### Quarterly Report of the County Treasurer, Ending Jannary 25th, 1885.

State taxes, ..... \$ 675 83 School land sales, prin.overpd,\$17.53 County taxes, cash, \$\$9,893.76 TOWNSHIP FUNDS Bazaar township, delqt road tax... Cotton wood township tax... delqt road.... Diamond Creek tp tax, .... delqt road Falls township tax,... delqt road .

Toledo twp R. R. interest fund .

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genera 39, sinking general overpaid \$34 01 42. general overpaid \$26 94 overpaid \$1 54 43, sinking 43, interest overpaid \$1 79 46 general 46 interest 46, sinking 47, general 47, interest 47, sinking 48, general 48, interest 48, slaking overpaid \$35 23 overpaid \$2 64

### ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the 15th day of January, 186, at a special session of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, State of Kansas, the said Board of County Commissioners duly and legally ordered a special election to be held in Bazaar township, Chase county, Kansas, at the usual voting places, for the purpose of sub-nitting to the qualified voters of said Bazaar township a certain proposition as to whether of not the said Board of County Commissioners should, for and o. behalf of the said Bazaar township, the said Board of County Commissioners should, for and o. behalf of the said Bazaar township, subscribe to the capital stock of the Chicago, Emporia and South-Western Railroad Compony, upon the terms and conditions in the order stated.

Now, Therefore, I, the undersigned, as Sheriff of Chase county, State of Kansas, to the follows:

"Shall the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, State of Kansas, for and on behalf of the said Bazaar township, Chase county, Kansas to the amount of Thirty-Four Thousand and Five Hundred and Forty-Way Company, or its assigns, the bonds of said Razaar township, Chase county, Kansas, to the amount of Thirty-four Thousand and Five Hundred Bollars?—No.

J. W. GRIFFIS, Sheriff Chase county, State of Kansas, to the amount of Thirty-four Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars per share and in payment therefor deliver to the said Railway Company, or its assigns, the bonds of said Razaar township. Chase county, Kansas, to the amount of Thirty-four Thousand and Five Hundred Bollars?—No.

Now, THEREFORE, I, the undersigned, as Sheriff of Chase county, State of Kansas, de hereby proclaim and give notice that a special election will be held in Bazaar town ship, Chase county, State of Kan-as, on th

### 23D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1886.

at the usual voting places in said Bazaa township, between the hours of eight o'clock, A. M., and six o'clock, P. M., or said day, and that there will be sub nitte to the voters of said Bazaar township, at said special el ction to be voted on by them the following proposition in accordance with the order of said Board of County Commissioners, to wit:

with the "American Poets." Mrs. Colin Campbell's singing was excellent. as was that of Mr. F. P. Cochran who also made a neat little reply to "The Lassies." Mr. Jas. Robertson read Tam O'Shanter" very well. "A Dance o' Witches," by Mr. Alex. Mekenzie and others was well done. "A School Boy," by Mr. McKenzie was a laughable affair. "Auld lang syne" was then sung by the Club and guests; after which the floor was cleared, and dancing was entered into and kept up until about 4 o'clock in the morning We will publish a full account of the exercises, next week, and parties wanting extra copies of the paper would do well to leave their orders immediately.

STOCK HOCS FOR SALE.

150 head at my farm at Cedar Point; thrifty and healthy.

O. H. DRINKWATER.

FOR RENT

A good barn, enquire at the office of the said sall way Company, or it assist the said sall be cancelled so that the same to shall be cancelled so that the same shall be cancelled so that the same to shall be cancelled so that the same shall be made on the following company or it assigns; the interest of such bonds; that the same the shall be exaceted, at least twelve months previous to the time of exercising the same, to shall be exaceted, at least twelve months previous to the time of exercising the same, to shall be exaceted, at least twelve months previous to the time of exercising the same, to shall be exaceted, at least twelve months previous to the time of exercising the same, to shall be exaceted, at least twelve months previous to the time of exercising the same, to shall be exaceted, at least twelve months previous to the time of exercising the same, to shall be exaceted, at least twelve months previous to the time of exercising the same, to shall be exaceted, at least twelve months previous to the time of exercising the same to shall be exaceted, at least twelve months previous to the time of exercising the same to shall be exaceted, at least twelve months previous to the time of exercising the same to shall be exaceted, at least twelve months previ

of the bonds so in escrow in payment for such stock.

Upon the certificate of the President or General Manager of said Railway Company and afficient of its Chief Engineer, that said said Fails township, two hundred shares of its said Railway Company and afficient of the said points above named, from Empora, Lyon county, Kansas to points herein stated, and upon the delivery of an order upon the fiscal agency of the Said Board of County Commissioners, the proper number of shares of the capital stock and elever to the said Board of County Commissioners, the proper number of shares of the capital stock so deposited in escrow the said Board of County Commissioners shall deliver to the said Railway Company, or its assigns, an order on the said national agency to deliver to the said Railway Company, or its assigns, an order on the said national agency to the said Railway Company, or its assigns, such portion of the said said bonds so deposited in escrow for the payment of such subscription as the said Railway Company, or its assigns, such portion of the said Railway Company in the deliver to the said Railway Company in the deliver to the said Railway Company in the deliver to the said Railway Company or its assigns, an order on the said Railway Company in the deliver to the said Railway Company in the

on shall beas follows, to-wit:

J. W. GRIFFIS, Sheriff of Chase county, State of Kansas. Sheriff's Oillee, Cottonwood, Falls, Chase bounty, Kansas, January 18th, 1886,

### ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, On the 8th day of January, 188 at a regular session of the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, State of Kansas, the said Board of County Commis sioners duly and legally ordered a specia election to be held in Falls township, Chase county, Kansas, at the usual voting places for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of said Falls town-hip a certain proposition as to whether or not ite said Board of County Commissioners for and on behalf of the said Falls town ship, sups ribe to the capital stock of the thicago, Emporia and South-Western Rellroal Company, up in the terms and cond tions in the order s nied.

Now, THEREFORE, I, the undersigned, as Sheriff of Chase cour y, State of K in as, do hereby proclaim and give notice that : special election will be helt in Falls town ship. Chas county, State of Kans s. on th

### 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1886,

at the usual voting places in said Falls township, between the hours of eigh o'clock, A. M , and six o'clock, P. M , o said day, and that there will be submitte to the voters of said Falls township, at said special election, tobe voted on by then the following proposition in accordance with the order of said Board of Count Commissioners, to-wit:

ATER.

AT

terms indeconditions he ein state i, and at the bear time it shall be the duty of the said Board of Bazatar town hip. Classe county, Kunsas, to signar town they Classe county, Kunsas, to signar to the issued to the said state of such subscription, and that the reupon the such subscription, and that the reupon the such subscription, and that the reupon the construction and conditions upon which such subscription, to be held by an end so executed, which are to be issued in payment of such subscription, to be held by an end so executed, which are to be issued in payment of such subscription, to be held by an end so executed, which are to be issued in an elegable to the said supplied to the said such control and conditions upon which such subscription, to be held by an end of so executed, which are to be issued in payment of such subscription, to be held by an end of so executed, which are to be issued in payment of such subscription, to be held by an end of such subscription, to be held by an end of such subscription, to be held by an end of such subscription, to be held by an end of such subscription, to be held by an end of such subscription, to be held by an end of such subscription, to be held by an end of such subscription and conditions upon which such subscription and conditions upon which such subscription and equipment in which said equal one timed of the designation of such routed fort, the said faultway forms in which said equal one timed of the subscription and which such and equipment in which said equal one timed of the subscription and the said conditions have the right to deliver to the said subscription and the said conditions the such subscription and the said subscription is and conditions and the said subscription is an extendition of such ratios. That upon the construction and equipment of such ratiosal subscription is an extendition of such ratiosal subscription in subscription is an extendition of such ratiosal subscription in subscription is subscription in subscription in subscription in s

right to the delivery of any breamed and und liver d portion of s del boads.

That the form of the ballots to he used at su helection for and against such proposi-tion shall be as follows, thewit:

"Shall the Pourd of County Commission "Shull the Board of County Commissioners cosset Chase county, star of Kansas, for and on behalf of Fair, towering whate souncy, Kamsas, sub-gride (trace of Startew Street), Kamsas, sub-gride (trace of Startew), Kamsas, sub-gride (trace of Startew), Kamsas, sub-gride (trace of Startew), Kamsas, sub-gride (trace), Employed (trace), Empl

Thousand Del ars?—) ES

"Shall the Boar tof County Commissioners of Chase county, St. at of sarsas, for and on behalf of Falis township. Chase county, Kansas, subscribe to the capital stock of the Chicago Emporita at South-Western Railway Company for four Hundred have therefored, of One Hundred Delburs per share, and in payment therefor deliver to stock Railway Company, or its assay as the bonds of said Falistownship, to the amount of Forty Thousand Dollars?—NO.

J. W. GRIFFIS Shorts

of Chase county, State of Kansas,

Sheriff's Office, Cotonwood Fede, Chase

Sheriff's Office, Cotonwood Fdes, Cate county Kunsas, January 9to, 1886.

M. A. CAMPBELL

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FORKS SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES

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

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

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

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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.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS-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.

CAN IMPROVE THEIR COMPLEXION by ness and roughness of the skin. Also a ne discovery for the parmane t removal of SUPERFLUOUS HAIR without injury to the skin For full instructions address FORRES & CO., 56 Broadway, New York

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1886

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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l week	\$1	00	\$ 1	50	82	.00	13	00	\$ 5	50	\$10 00
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BAST. PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T.YR'T.YR'T. P.m. am. pm. pm. pm. pm. am. C-dar Pt. 10 0 1 10 08 8 52 3 05 6 48 11 + 0 Clements: 10 14 10 20 9 11 3 34 7 66 11 22 Elments: 1-31 0 36 9 39 4 31 7 3 1 12 0 1 Strong... 30 45 10 54 10 16 5 03 8 00 2 50 Sufford... 11 04 11 10 10 38 5 42 8 32 3 45 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T.

Safford... 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 23 Strong... 4 38 4 63 1 26 6 53 1 2 0 7 56 Elimidale... 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 5 5 8 35 Clements 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 Cedac Pt. 5 23 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 65 10 66 The "Thunder Balt" passes Strong City, going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going wast, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopoing at no other station in the county; and only stop ing there to take Water. train carries the day mail. This

### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cloudy, this morning.

12° below zero, last Thursday night. Mrs. J. S. Doolittle is sick, with

Dr. C.E. Hait was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cuthbert are both quite sick.

Big reduction on gloves and mittens at E. F. Holmes's. Capt. W. G. Patton, spent, last Sun-

day and Monday, at home. From 10 to 15 per cent, discount on

overcoats, at E. F. Holmes'. Capt. Henry Brandley is now making

his headquarters in Topeka. Miss Laura Johnson is attending

the High School in this city. Dr. W. P. Pugh arrived home from Texas, last Monday morning.

Mr. Jacob Daub and family returned from Erie, Pa., last Friday morn-

Mr. Birth, of Topeka, was visiting

daughter. The poles have been put up to con-

Our popular County Treasurer, Mr. W. P. Martin, was down to Emporia. last Saturday.

friends at Garnet.

Mr. Chas. E. Houston has sold his farm on Middle creek, to Mr. J. L. Jacobs, for \$5,000.

Mr. Alberts occupied the position of pianist, for the Hyers combination, last Saturday evening.

Winters not half gone and gloves and mittens at 10 to 20 per cent. discount, at E. F. Holmes's.

Overcoats reduced from 10 to 15 per cent. from our already low prices.

E. F. HOLMES. Go to E. F. Holmes's to buy your overcoats, gloves and mittens, and get

the benefit of the big reduction. Born, on Wednesday morning, January 27, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. John E. Harper, of this city, a daughter.

Mr. John Cassaday, has been appointed Justice of the Peace for Cottonwood waship, vice 'Squire Henry Weaver,

Mr. J. C. Davis informs us that he has received notice that a pension has been granted him. It amounts to about \$3,000.

Mr. P. B. McCabe having killed a beef a short time since, Mrs. McCabe has our thanks for a nice large roast from the same.

Married, in this city, Jan.20,1886,by Judge C. C. Whitson, C. W. Rhodes, of Pan Handle Texas, and Miss Yetta EyKues, of St. Louis.

Col. S. N. Wood, of Topeka, as also his son, Mr. David Wood, of Montrose, Pink. Col., was in attendance at the Burns festival, Monday night.

Dr. Kate Bushnell lectured on Lina, last Sunday, in the M. E. Church; she gave a recitation and song in the Chinese language.

cinnati Enquirer, Kansan City Jonr | carried out, as near as practicable. nal, Missouri Republican and Emporia | 1st, How to teach partial payments. Republican and News, took in the Burns festival in this city, last Monday night.

Miss Cella Wilbur, who visited Miss Nina Bush, last week, went last Saturday to Strong City, to visit her aunt Mrs. J. C.Lyeth, from whence she will return to her home in Misouri.-Pea-

H. R. Hilton, Superintendent of Diamond Ranche, offers for sale 20 teams of four-year-old mules, broken to work. Write to him at Strong City, Kansas, for particulars, or see him at the Ranche on Diamond creek. jan28-21.

Sheriff Griffis requests us to say to parties delinquent on personal property tax that the warrants have been placed in his hands for collection, and if they will only call at his office and settle the same, in many cases said parties will make good wages, as he takes this means of collecting said tax so as to avoid adding more costs.

The Sacred Concert given by the Hyers Company, last Sunday evening, was very well attended. The programme consisted of Duets, Quarttes Choruses and jubilee pieces. The song 'When my Rover comes again," was finely rendered. Mrs. Hyers gave as a recitation "Curfew shall not ring to-night." This troupe should be pat-and making arrangements for the anronized by all who have the privilege to be near them at any of their enter-

tainments. Hyers Colored Comedy Company performed "Out of Bondage" last Satjurday evening, at Music Hall. They brought out the true phase of Couthern life before the war, showing that slaves were happy when a kind mas- And lumber for less money than any ter was theirs. The singing was good place in this county. and showed fine culture, and consisted

of Quartetts, Duets, Choruses and Solos. The band is a well drilled one, as they showed by their maneuvers on the street. The band is led by Allen Bates, and J. A. Campbell as drum ber, good house, first class range, price \$2,300; terms to suit purchaser.

JAS. P. McGrath, Agent.

J. J. Massev, County Clerk, last week, injected his opinions and surweek, injected his opinions and surmises into the proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners, as published in the Independent, and attested the report by signing it officially. The attention of the Board was whose hands they are for collection.

last Friday, and an examination of the orders of the Board developed the fact that the Clerk had falsified the record, and the Commissioners so decided. Massey shows more gall than good sense. Lust week's Leader.

Does not the Leader man himself show more gall than good sense by making the foregoing charge against at Mr. B. Lantry's, of Strong City, last by a trick of his own, covering the the man for whom he voted, and then, whole thing in mystery, so that his Mrs. G. E. Finley is lyiny quite sick, readers can not tell wherein Mr. Masher father in law's, south-east, of sey erred, if he erred at all. Now, we sey erred, if he erred at all. Now, we know positively that the Board of County Commissioners made no such decision at the meet.ng referred to by the Leader, and we defy its editor to prove that it did: and if he does not prove that it did it and if he does not prove that it did it and if he does not prove that it did it and if he does not prove that it did it and if he does not prove that it did it and if he does not prove that it did it and if he does not prove that are proved that are the proved that are the proved th Mrs. Chas. Hoffman, of Strong City, County Commissioners made no such has returned home from her visit to decision at the meet.ng referred to by Born, January 18, 1886, to Mr. and prove that it did: and if he does not Mrs. C. C. Dart, at Dallas, Texas, a produce such proof, we hold that he himself is self convicted of falsifying the records of the meeting of the neet this town and Strong City by Board, referred to, whether he did it Ferry & Watson in this paper, insert officially or otherwise.

### BAL MASQUE.

The Masquerade Ball at the Music Hall, last Friday evening, was well at-Miss Flora Gandy arrived home,last tended. Quite a number were mask-Thursday evening, from a visit to ed and all enjoyed themselves who attend, whether masked or not. Quite a you may want.
number attended who were disappoint.

John Brown, Rev. W. B. Fisher has commenced a series of revival meetings, at Prairie Hill school-house.

A series of revival meetings, at Prairie dered by Mr. Ollinger, not arriving for the hell Normalia for th dered by Mr. Ollinger, not arriving the evening of the ball. Near midnight the jolly maskers were formed in a circle and told to unmask. After unmasking the party adjourned to the dining hall of the Central Hotel and lines and Strong City. This is business. sat down to one of M. M. Young's well known and well praised suppers. The music was furnished by Messrs. Grogan, Griffis and Campbell and Mr. L. W. Becker did the prompting in his usual jolly style. Below we give a list of those who masked and the Cottonwood Falls, must come and pay.

character they represented:
Mrs. L. W. Heck—Topsy.
Mrs. M. M. Young—Cleopatria.
Pete Romigh—Fat Boy.
Miss Lizzie Reeves—Month of May. Miss Nancy Holsinger-Mask. Tom Hinote—Cleveland.
Willie Hinote—Clown.
Walter Holsinger—Father Hubbard.
Miss Libbie Cartter—Mother Hub-

Miss Mamie Nye-School Girl. Ed. Rettiger-Nicholas Nicholby. Miss Minnie Loomis-School Girl. Mrs. J. L. Cochran—Spanish Lady. Miss Gertic Rect—Flower Girl. Frank Barr-English Dragoon. Will Rockwood-Dude Clothier. Harry Hunt-Lone Wolf.

Miss Rena Kinne—Scotch Girl.
Miss Jessie Wagoner—Popcorn Girl.
L. W. Hillert—Holmes' Dude.
Mrs.N.A.Dobbins—Queen Elizabeth.
Miss Nettie Race—Daughter of

Century.

J. F. Ollinger—Calico.

Ray Hinckley—Wild Bill.

Miss Katie Mann—Miss Ophelia.

Miss Emma Reat—A Mountain

C. H. Carswell - Lost Boy.

TEACHES' ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Chase County Teachers' Association will be held at Cedar Point, on Saturday. February 6th, 1886, at 1:30 p.m., sharp. Mr.J.F.Harnit, representing the Cin- The following programme will be

> Discussion on same subject opened by B. F. Wasson.

2d, Select reading - Miss Lucy

Drinkwater.

3d. Music by the Cedar Point choir.

4th, Method of conducting General exercises in school. Paper-I. C.

Discussion on same subject opened by R. D. Reese. 5th, How can we tuduce teachers' to join the reading circle? Paper-J.A.

Discussion on same subject opened by A. C. Vail. 6th, Recess. 7th, Music, by the Cedar Point choir.

8th, The best method of teaching the multiplication table. Paper-Miss Jennie Cochran. Discussion opened by Miss Cleo C

9th, Recitation - Miss Mary Reed. 10th, Best method of teaching Grammar-S. T. Ballard.

Discussion opened by Mis Emma Harrison.
11th, State and National Teachers Associations and the benefit derived from attending them.

Discussion opened by J. C. Davis.

12th, Miscellaneous business. 13th, Query Box. 14th, Adjourned. J.C.Davis, Seey

EMMET CLUB. There will be a meeting of the Em-

met Club at the Opera House in Strong City, on Saturday, Jan. 30, at and making arrangements for the aninversary of Robert Enumet on or near
March 4th, 1886. Now is the time
Ireland asks her sons to be true.
MATT Mell-SALD, President.

THE CASH WILL BUY A No. I two-horse farm wagon \$57.56 A No. 1 buggy with leather top \$120. A No. 1 corn sheller \$8.00.

North western barbed wire bets. ADARE HILDEBRAND & Co.

Strong City. An improved farm of 120 acres, miles of Cottonwood Falls, 70 acres of bottom land, plenty of water and tim

At a bargain, if taken soon, an improved farmof 120 acres, 4 miles from

HOW THEY COMPARE.

The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's feeder was 295. The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's independent was, 331. Total No inches in both of said papers ..

### BUSINESS BREVITIES.

The Strong City Independent is request.d to copy the locals of Messrs.

Blankets and clothing, on ninety days' time, from date, at Ferry & Wat-son's, Cottonwood Falls, Clements and Strong City.

M. A. Campbell can furnish you

Ferry & Watson are going to close Apply on the premisies to R. E. Ma-

Go to Howard's mill if you want

We need money to pay our debts. I'ERRY & WATSON.

signed are requested to call and ettlie at once.

JOHNSON & THOMAS. A fresh milk cow for sale. Apply this office. jan28-2t\* at this office.

For rent, a room suitable for office. Enquire at J.V. Moore's broom factory. A. L. Maynard, wholsale and retail dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, green-house plants flowering shrubs, green-house plants, etc., has located in Strong City, with his family. He says he can sell stock cheaper than any other traveling deal-

er, and desires you to get his prices. Fifty collars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party who stole the scantlings from J. W. Ferry's homestead, on or about Dec. 4th, 1885. dec10

Miss Eva Kilgore – Girl in Pink.
Miss Alma Holtz – Night.
Miss Fannie Cahoone – Day.
Mrs. W. H. Cartter – Peasant Girl.
N. A. Dobbins – Eaglish Hunter, 17

Cantury

Mrs. W. H. Cartter – Peasant Girl.
N. A. Dobbins – Eaglish Hunter, 17

Miss Emma Kilgore - Fairrie Queen, clothing. Give them a call.



ESTABLISHED IN 1867.

ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankels,

OF ALL KINDS.

Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties: ALSO A LARGE ASSORPMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - KANSAS

# BAUERLE'S

lank, hungry - look ling friend, you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restauran'

and grow

CONFECTIONARY

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

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

BOARDING HORSES MADL A PECTALTY

Steaks, @ 5 to 11cts Boiling, @ 4 to 5ets, Choice corned Beef, @ 7ets, per pound.

GEORGE W. HOTCHKISS. Brondway, opposite Doolittle & Son's.

I MEAN BUSINESS; AND DON'T YOU FORGET FT. oct29 Mesers. M. M. Young and S. J. Before buying a heating stove any erics in both of said papers. del control of running meters of reading ast week's Country was ... 600 lack, and orders left at Central Hetel the west side of Broadway, and see

or at Mr. Evan's Livery Stable will what nice ones he has.

requested to call and settle. Go to Adare. Hildebrand & Co.'s.

Strong City, and see their new line of harness, bridles, halters and whips. We are now furnishing the Leaven-worth Weekly Times and the COURANT for \$200 per annum. See notice.

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong Strong City. We are now furnishing the Leaventwice, and charge the same to that for \$200 per annum. See notice. City, have special facilities for deliv-

ering goods to Safford, Elmdale, Clements and Cedar Grove. Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh with any kind of a cooking stove that ments as tollows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cents; roasts at 6 to 8 cents; for

A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campboll's. net5-tf

A car load of Moline, wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's, A car load of Studebaker's wag ons and buggles just received a

M. A. Campbell's. We are now offering our full line of Persons indebted to the under-actual cost. Now is your chance. Call and see them at Adare, Hildebrand &

Co. Strong City. As every cultivated family now-a-days must have some practical art magazine, we have made arrangments with The Art Amateur, the leading publication of its class, whereby we can furnish that periodical, together

alone is \$4.00. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held in the school house in Cotton wood Falls, on Saturday, Jan. 30, 1886, beginning at 8:30 o'clock, a m. J. C. DAVIS,

County Supt. for anything they want in the hunt or chase. They keep a full stock, nov26

Winter will soon be upon us, and now is the time to begin to prepare to

City are sapplying nearly every plasterer in the county with his lime, sand nair, lath, nails, in fact, ALL they supplies. nov26: Sixty thousand pounds of genuin

Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done with peatures and dispatch to call apon her, at her residence, in Cot t inwood Falls, Kansas.

Don't torget that you can ge anything in the way of general merchandiso, at J S. Doolittle &

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and auggy barness, and everything in the harness supply line. These goods are all of the best make and quality, and guaranteed to give satisfaction as to

price, style and finish. Be sure and see them before buying. nov26tf
Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building. his drug store.

Adare Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have just received a full assortment of heavy California saddles. Don't fail to see them before buying elsewhere. M. A. Campbell has just received a large supply of heating and cooking

stoves; so if you want anythining in that line you should give him a call. We expect on a new lot of those celebrated California saddles in a fer days. Call early at Adare, Hildebrand & Cos., Strong City, and get one.

Parties subscribing for the Counant who pay up all arrearages and one year in advance, can get the Courant and the United States Democrat, Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy's paper, published at Washington, D. C., a twodollar paper, both for \$2.50 per year If you desire getting fresh and spice Washington news now and during the sitting of Congress, you should, by all Sporting men will do well to call on Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City, means, take this live, independent Demography of Congress, you should, by all Prompt sales and cash remittance Address G. W. Foster & Co. ocratic paper.

Go to J. S. Doohttle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. The celebrated "Tiffin" corn sheller of the celebrated "Tiffin" corn sheller of the celebrated "Tiffin" corn sheller of the celebrated the ce keep warm when it has come; therefore, you should go to M.A. Campbell's and & Co's, Strong City. They are guar-

MISCELLANEOUS) GEORGE W. WEED.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Maukesha Glenn. QUEEN OF WATERS.

Guaranteed Medicinally Superior—containing more matural mineral salts. It is pure. Is the only diurectic water known in the world which acts directly upon the secretions of the Liver, Kidney, Urinary and Gonerative Organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous class of diseases that afflict the human family. EJ Thousands of testimonials mafled free.

As a test we will send you a sample case of ten quart bottles, as bottled for family and club use, on receipt of \$1.50 and this advertisement. or a half barrel for \$3. Address T. H. BRYANT, BOX B, WAUKESHA, WIS.

Johnston & Rettiger,

DEALERS IN



DRUGS,

Toilet Articles.

Medicines. Perfames.

> Stationary. Paints.

Cils. ALMO, IN

PURE WINES & LIQUORS, Medical, Mechanical

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES! Soda Water.

STRONG CITY, - - KENSAS.

BROOM - HOLDER!

Private Line Telephones For use between office and residence of factory. So d outright. No renting Takes puge of Bell Telephone on all times under two affes in length. No historical control of the factorical section of the f

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! J. B. BYRNES Has the Giant Well Prill, pine-inch bore, the brrees in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Ferms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address,

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS JOHN B. SHIPMAN

COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. If you want money. MARTIN HEINTZ.

Carpenter & Builder,



For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Flour, Hops, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Pelts, Herbs, etc. etc. Ship your goods to us and will we sell them at the highest cash price. Prompt sales and cash remittances. 25 Fulton St. N. Y.

see for yourself how rapidly it will shell corn.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices.

They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

The description of filling to fill be and seem of the filling and stove that will be an ornament to your room as well as a comfort to your body.

Go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City. They are guaranteed the best in the market.

A responsible man wants to rent a farm. Enquire of Jas. P. McGrath, iall-tf.

Strong City, for the best and latest improved farm and garden implements.

A responsible man wants to rent a farm. Enquire of Jas. P. McGrath, iall-tf.

For most anything you want, go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City.

For most anything you want, go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City.

For most anything you want, go to Portland, Maine.

Feb 12 1y

### RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. BEAUTIFUL YEARS OF HEAVEN.

I am growing older, older,
With each succeeding day,
And the bloom of my young manhood
Will soon have passed away:
But there is a thought most precious
That for me to treasure is given,
I am only so much nearer
The beautiful years of Heaven!
Beautiful in their seeming,
And beautiful ail in all.
That over the Silent Border
Seem ever to call and call;
So beautiful in their presence
I shall know it was all for the best
That left the world behind me,
And entered the Land of Rest.

I am growing older, older,
With each succeeding day,
Yet never I reck the hours
That are speeding so fast away;
For I know that fairer reasons
Are waiting for me across
The dark and silent border
In the land where wee is lost!
I know that yonder Eden
Will pay again and again
The cost of the dying hour,
With all its struggle and pain;
That the joy in store for even
A soul like me is worth
Far more than the pleasure of living
Long years on the beautiful earth.

Soflet young manhood leave me,
And old age steal apace;
For all this none shall notice
A shadow upon my face;
For if the years now passing
Have had their joys for me.
And those now coming are laden
With sorrows and cares, may be
This thought so sweet and precious
For me to treasure is given—
I am only so much neaver

I am only so much nearer
The beautiful years of Heaven!
The years of Elernity's ages—
Yet where life grows never old—
The sum of whose biest glories
Can never one-half be told!

Can never one-half be told!

O beautiful years of Heaven!
Why should I doubt when He,
The loving Christ, and holy,
Has told so oft of ye?
And why should I dread the fading
Of my manhood and the hour
That makes me only nearer
My life's all-perfect flower?
That flower of kingly splendor
With me to ever abide,
That shall crown me with its presence I
When I step ou the other side;
That flower so fair, yet only
A part of the beauty given
To me in the life eternal—
The beautiful years of Heaven?
—Newell Lovejoy, in Youth's Companion.

International Sunday-School Lessons.

FIRST QUARTER-1885.

### THE ONE TALENT.

Every One Should Strive to Make the Most of His God-Given Powers and Op-

There is great diversity among men, and a similar difference in the weight of their responsibility. Yet this difference is not so great as many have indolently and selfishly desired to believe. The difference is largely of our own making, and lies more in the improvement and use than in the original gift. Ten talents have been the result of the wise and faithful improvement of one oftener than, perhaps, we are disposed to allow; and the possession of small abilities or opportunities, far from being an argument for neglect and indolence and despair, is a cogent reason for active and earnest endeavor. There is no such thing in this world as unchangeableness. Everything in nature and in man is either improving or deving; and neglect, idleness and sel fishness will as surely weaken, degrade and belittle as care, industry and selfdenial will strengthen, elevate and expand. One may dwindle steadily in true manhood, influence and usefulness and grow less and less like God; or he may increase in nobility of character, in power over others, in usefulness in the world and in likeness to his Heavenly Father. This is true, how-ever low may be the starting point, however poor the original endowments, however narrow the circumstances, however infrequent the opportunities.

How often have we seen a vine, planted by a chance seed in a most unfavorable position, struggle and wind its way through dark crevices and heaps of rubbish, persistently pushing towards the light and air; and years after we hav paused to admire the rich mass of foliage which draped some otherwise unsightly rock, or swung in graceful pendants from a once leafless and barren tree. We have watched in the spring-time the patient grass, each little blade a faithful worker, determined to do its utmost, pierce the brown mold and thrust aside the winter's dust; and as day succeeded day, and week joined week, the velvet lawn has greeted the eye with its welcome color and cushioned the earth for our easy tread. We have marked the honeycomb grow, cell following cell as the result of the steady use of powers which God has given to the industrious bee, and watched the delicate weaving of the nest of the oriole. And in the nobler creation, in the realm of mind, how wonderful have application, patient industry, the wise consistent improvement of intrusted talents and opportunities have wrought! The two men to whom science and business owe perhaps a greater debt than to any other Americans were, one, the fifteenth child of a candle maker in Boston, and the other the son of a poor New England minister. One tamed the lightning, and the other harnessed it and made it do his errands around the world. Is there no instruction here which may be fitly conveyed into the high sphere of Christian morals? Are we not taught by such examples that all have talents, and far numerous than they suppose! That to each person belongs power which he is bound to discover and employ in modest reliance upon the Creator, but in faithful exercise of the gift for the good of men and the glory of God?

There is difference in mental endowment, and in circumstances, but who can hear one of the greatest and humblest of mankind, Sir Isaac Newton, who was thought a dunce at school, declare, as the secret of those wonderful discoveries which have revolutionized science and vastly enlarged the boundaries of human knowledge, "that God had given him the power of patient thought," and not be quickened

in the sense of his own responsibility for powers and gifts which have been permitted to lie dormant and unem-ployed?

There are differences in physical structure, the result of birth, but how greatly have these inequalities been overcome by air and exercise and proper food; and so may the differences of mental and moral character be reduced, if only the same care and thought and will are brought to bear upon the development of mind and heart. We can call to mind examples of those who were once our inferiors in advantages and even natural ability, who have distanced us in the race of life, who have overcome obstacles which we never had to meet who climbed through difficulties which never beset our path, whose minds are stored with valuable knowledge while ours are occupied only with trifles and vanities, who are filling posts of use-fulness and emolument which we almost enviously confess our inability to fill, and candor compels us to admit that the real cause of this superiority is not to be found in native vigor, nor genius, nor fortunate circumstances, but in the faithful use of every means which God has given them for advancement. There is encouragement in such ex-

amples for every one to strive to make the most of himself, not from the low motive of worldly ambition, but in order to be what God has given him power to become. If we raise our aims in proportion as we advance, and make each step forward also a step upward, as every circle of the eagle bears him near to the sun on which his undazzled eve is fixed, then will our efforts sweep us ever upward toward our Heavenly Father, the inspirer of our course, the model of our imitation, the rewarder of our endeavors, the final rest and delight of our transformed soul.—N. Y. Observer.

### BE FIRM IN THE FAITH. The World's High Ideal of Christianity Illustrated.

The world's idea of Christianity is a high one. None are keener to detect or severer to criticise the failings and missteps of Christians than are worldlings who know not God. They are often merciless critics, making no allowance whatever for the imperfections and limitations of fallen human nature.

The world has a right to expect much of a professed disciple of Christ. The folly of lowering the Christian standard, and of catering to the demands and prejudices of the world—as well as the disgust which every honest mind must feel at such recreancy-is well illustrated in the following anecdote:

A young man who was a professed Christian was seeking to win the heart and hand of a young lady of wealth and fashion. His suit did not prosper; and one day she said to him: "You know that you are a church member, and I am a gay girl, very fond of what you call the pleasures of the world." This led him to suspect that his religion was the obstacle to his success in winning her consent to marry him. He accordingly applied to the officers of his church, which must have been very loose in its joints, for a release from his membership.

They granted it. "Now," said he to

her, when he met her again, "the bar-rier is removed. I have withdrawn from my church and I do not make

any profession to be a Christian." The honest-hearted girl turned on him with disgust and horror, and said to him: "M—, you know that I have led a frivolous life and feel too weak to resist temptations. I determined that I never would marry any man who was not strong enough to stand firm him-self and to hold me up also. I said what I did just to try you; and if you have not principle enough to stick to your faith you have not principle enough to be my husband. Let me never see you again."

Surely the verdict of every sensible person must be: "Served him right." The best way for every Christian, under all circumstances, is to hold fast the profession of his faith without wavering, and to let his light shine in the world.—Christian.

### WISE SAYINGS.

-God hears the heart, though without words; but He never hears words

-Equal is the pleasure to rejoice in abundance, or to possess a little with

good will .- Euripides. -He that is afraid of solemn things has probably solemn reason to be afraid of them. - Spurgeon.

—God's people are travelers. Sometimes they are in dark lanes and deep valleys; sometimes on the hills of joy, where all is light and cheerful. - Chris

-The Sabbath is a permanent pro vision for rest, worship, good works, charitable ministries, higher education and exaltation of the character and destiny of all mankind. - W. W. Everts. -Human happiness and human im-

rovement are more closely linked than we are accustomed to consider them. The Christian who thinks his orthodoxy of faith relieves him from the responsibility of "practical ethics" makes blunder, the stupidity of which we fear will not be excused on the ground of

sincerity. - Golden Rule. -What is principle? Yonder is a grand old ocean steamer, and when the wind blows she spreads her sails and works her steam and on she goes, and when the wind lulls the engineer turns his throttle wider open and she goes at the rate of fifteen miles an hour whether the wind blows or not. And that is the difference between principle

and feeling .- Sam Jones. -When aged men or women in church or state spend their time in exalting the past at the expense of the present, they soon become soured by the incredulity or impatience with which their objurgations are received On the other hand, if they look indul-gently on the faults and follies of the age, they have no influence to check them. The true course is to bear testi mony against evils firmly and kindly not comparing them with the past, but with the immutable principles of right meanwhile sympathizing with everything unmistakably good, and keeping a sweet spirit.—N. Y. Observer.

### VARIOUS MANIAS.

A Noted Justice's Positive Cure for Certain "Natural Propensities."

A great number of madnesses have been invented in modern times-homicidal mania, spicidal mania, klepto mania, dipsomania, and, for aught I know, others. These are called monomanias, the man being sane, except having a strong passion for drink, and so on. I am not sure a man may not have two of them. I suppose that would be bimania. In Todd's Johnson's Dicthe meaning "madness," and a quotation is "the most violent and acute said to him: species of delirium, acting from a perturbation of the reason and judgment."
"Monomania" is not found in that dictionary. Now certainly none of the monomanias I have mentioned answer this description. Kleptomania is consistent with the greatest calmness and cunning. So are the others. When the them nicely a homicidal maniac indeed proceeds to action, doubtless he is violent; but he twelve o'clock. can take his steps with no appearance of propensities manias, and those af-flicted with them maniacal, is a mistake. Such persons are not wrong in their minds, but in their passions, appetitites or propensities. The man with homicidal propensities has a strong de-sire to kill, wholly irrational; that is to say, an ordinary person can not under-stand the want, either as a pleasure to be had or a pain to be got rid of. To mankind in general such a propensity is unnatural; but a perfectly sane man may be cursed with ar unnatural pro-The thing is plainer when we pensity. come to dipsomania and kleptomania. The former is an excessive desire for drink, not, I imagine, for the pleasure to be got from, as from the want of the craving for it; a pain to be got rid of. Men unhappily have been afflicted with this whose mental capacity was of the highest quality. Kleptomania is a strong desire to steal. I say strong, because I dare say many people would steal but for the possible consequences: who, having regard to them, do not. The kleptomaniac is not restrained by them, the desire with him being too strong. A learned counsel was addressing a jury for his client charged with stealing and said she was a kleptomaniac. "Of course, your lordship knows what that is," "Oh, yes," said the Judge, Mr. Justice Byles, "and I am sent down here to cure it."—Lord Bramwell, in Nineteenth Century.

### NEGRO LABORERS.

Observations Made by a Northern Man on

The married negro farm laborer is much better fellow than his single brother. The latter is more of a nuisance than a help. When you hire him he will cheerfully attach his valuable autograph-middle name X-to any ironclad contract you may draw up, and as cheerfully break said contract the next day if it suits him so to do. He is surly, insolent, and disobedient. He demands a hollday every Saturday. Nearly every night, when he should be wrapped in sleep dreaming of unlimited 'possum and roast 'taters, he is prowl'possum and roast ing over the country on amorous of he appears the next morning half asleep and fulfills his daily task in a slipshod manner. Should he be plowing in the field and a strange negro be seen passing along the road, he will arrange it so that they meet at the fence and an hour or more will be given up to intellectual conversation. Doubtful points in political economy and theology are settled, and after a brilliant interchange of ideas Sambo will resume his reluctant work. Never cross him if you can avoid it. He will submit to no dictation. You must always be polite even obsequious to him. He is a strict stickler for etiquette, and will leave you in a moment if you infringe on his self-esteem. Insult him and he has a covert revenge. He is too shrewd to resent openly. To get even with you he will put pounded glass or poison in the feed-box, and the soul of some valuable horse or mule will wing its way to the land of somewhere, regardless of your weeping and wailing. Or some dark weeping and wailing. Or some dark night he will put fire in your sunburnt fields. At times he may pen your pet cow in a corner, and upon the poor dumb beast vent his ill-nature through the persuasive influence of a broken fence-rail. I can imagine nothing crueler than the ordinary negro. All this is probably the result of the teach-

ing of years of slavery.

Where a large number work together they get along better. They love to work side by side and keep up a constant noisy chatter. Best of all it is where families are employed. There is then some attachment to the soil they cultivate. The female portion do the washing for the planter, and by a liberal use of potash-to save labor-a renewal of linen is made necessary about four times a year.—Live Oak (Fla.) Cor. N.

### INFINITE TRUTH.

The Danger of Confining One's Views the Limits of One's Own Horizon.

It is an excellent thing for any person to realize the fact that the world is not all contained within the limits of his own horizon. Some horizons shut in nothing but mountain and valley; some, nothing but miles of plain; some, nothing but leagues of sea. An amus-ing instance of the kind of mistake that is made by people who are ignorant or forgetful of this simple fact is given in the recent experience of a lady traveler in Asia. One of the Malay Rajas confided to her his willingness to learn English. "But," he said, "there is this objection to English, that it is only spoken by about a dozen people in the world, even counting the Governor of Singa-pore and his followers; while wherever you go—to the north, south, east or west, or beyond the wind—you find Malay spoken." That Malay was right so far as his own horizon was concerned; but what infinite horizons lay beyond aim! And what infinite horizons of truth lie beyond many a prim Anglo-Saxon who mistakes his own little horizon of personal knowledge for the boundaries of God's everlasting universe!-S. S. Times.

### DARK GOBBLERS.

Extraordinary Birds Whose Meat Drove a Number of Arkansas Dignitaries to De-

Judge Fitherton, a well known jurist and a gentleman of the old Arkansas school, treated with scorn the idea that the best turkeys come from the North. He holds the opinion that the Arkansas turkey is the best in the world; in fact, he goes further and declares that no one but the old-time negro understands cooking the great bird. Several days ago, the Judge, meeting old Harkney,

"Harkney, I am going to give a dinner at my house next Wednesday and I want your assistance."

"Yer kin git it. Jedge. Whut yer want me ter do?" "I want you to get me a couple of turkeys, the best you can find, cook them nicely and bring them to my house just before dinner time, say about

"I'll do dat, fur I knows whar ter git delirium or want of calmness. It has alde bes' in de country."
ways seemed to me that to call these "All right. What will you charge

me? "Wall, sah, I thinks dat gittin' 'em, an' cookin' 'em an' fetchin' 'em ter yer house oughter be wuf fi' dollars." "That's pretty steep, but go ahead and be sure to come on time."

"I'll do it." Harkney, having no money, was puz-zled to decide upon a plan of action. He knew that turkeys were in demand and that their roosts were closely watched. At length he concluded to take his old army gun, go out into the woods and kill a couple of wild turkeys. He went, but could find none. He needed five dollars and he hated to relinquish the enterprise. The next day he took his gun and went out again, but his ill luck of the day before was repeated. His spirits were very low as he walked to-

ward home. "Dar's no chance fur er hones' man heah." he mused. "Great mine ter kill er couple o' dem buzzards. Yander sets two on de groun'. I'se might'ly tempthe continued as he rested his gun on the fence. "Da's right up clost ter-gedder. Lemme see how I coul' teck

He glanced along the gun-barrel.
The gun fired. The buzzards fell over and fluttered. Harkney climbed up on the fence and looked all round. one was in sight. He approached the dead buzzards. He had to hold his nose. He took them to a bayou and dressed them as well as he could. Then putting them into a sack he took them nome. That night he worked on them. He scalded them, rubbed them with lime and ashes then proceeded to bake them. He took down a quart bottle of cheap perfume-something a negro always has on hand-and from time to time basted the buzzards with the liquid. When the buzzards were cooked, they were certainly dark, but there was no scent of their original odor hanging about them. Just before set-ting out for the Judge's residence, he gave the gobblers another cologne bath. He took them around to the Judge's

"Dark gobblers—wild ones, honey. Go tell de Jedge dat I'se heah."

grow big. Da's called de dark gobblers, an' aldough dar meat is dark, it's de an' aldough dar meat is dark, it's de sweetes' meat in de worl'. I just happened ter git dese. Da's de fust I habseen in dis country fur twen'y yeahs. Jes' smell o' 'em Jedge.''

"Ah, hah,'' said the Judge when he had sniffed the cologne, "they do smell sweet. Well, here's your money."

"Thank yer, sah. Say, Jedge, ez I had so much trouble gittin' dem dark gobblers doan yer think yer oughter gin me jes' er bout er dollar mo'? It wuz hard work er gittin' 'em, an' er restunt

eight dollars in de least."
"Well, here's another dollar." "Thankee, sah." When the company had sat down to dinner—when the Rev. Dr. Boggleworth had asked a blessing—the Judge said:

man down town said da oughter be wuf

"I have the pleasure of introducing you all to a kind of meat you doubtless never saw before. Those birds are dark gobblers, a species of wild turkey now extremely rare. Dr. Boggleworth, will you please carve one?" The dector took the carving-knife, drew one of the dark gobblers toward him, and began to cut into the flesh. A

stifling stench arose. The doctor put down his knife, turned away from the table, and gasped. The Judge, whose nose had begun to wrinkle, attempted to say something but could not. The odor grew more pronounced, and, with one impulse, the company arose from the

"They are buzzards," the minister gasped. "Let us go out and stand in the lot."

The Judge was disposed to take a shot-gun and kill Harkney, but he knew that a man occupying his position could not well afford such a measure. Several days elapsed before he met the old negro. Harkney attempted to dodge the Judge, but, when finally cornered, he took off his hat and said:

"Mawnin', Judge, mawnin', sah."
"I am thinking," replied the Judge,
striving to be calm, "if it would not be better, law or no law, to take a gun

"W'y Jedge, w'ats de matter wid yer?" "You infamous scoundrel, to bring me buzzards."

"Who fotch yer buzzards?"

yer was pleased wid de birds. Arter dis I'll be mo' particular an' won't deal wid ebery pusson dat comes crlaung. Almos' impossible to please er white pusson."-Arkansaw Traveler.

-A correspondent avouches that a certain adventuress of this city, when lecay attacked the pearls in her mouth, recently had four diamonds imbedded in the gold fillings of the cavities. This is one way of acquiring repute as a sparkling conversationalist. — N. Y. later she was resting in her little couch.

Grashic.

### RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-A Boston schoolma'am pasted paper over the mouth of a little girl who so far forgot the rules as to sing during school hours.

-In the Presbyterian Churches in Prince Edwards Island it is the custom to contribute every one a penny, no more, no less. Expenses are more than paid.

-The colored people of Georgia pay taxes on six million dollars' worth of school property, the sum thus derived being nearly sufficient to maintion the colored schools of the State. - Chicago Current.

-In speaking of the Bible, John Milton said: "There are no songs to be compared with the songs of Zion; no orations equal to those of the prophets, and no politics like those the Scriptures teach." -Ex-Senator Charles Maclay, of San

Francisco, Cal., has added \$50,000 to his previous gift of \$150,000 to establish a theological college at San Fernando, in connection with the Methodist University at Los Angeles.

-On a recent Sunday Mr. Watkins, a missionary in South Africa, baptized fifty-four adults, all converted from heathenism during the year, and also thirty-one children. At the same time he married seven couples. -At Cornell University the salary at-

tached to the professorships of civil engineering and of physic have been advanced to \$3,200. Phose of eleven other professorships were increased from \$2,750 to \$3,000. One was raised from \$1,800 to \$2,500, and four were raised from \$2,000 to \$2,200.—Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.

-A correspondent of the Living Church, who claims to have kept a careful record presents the following as the conversions of ministers to the Episcopal faith the past year: Methodists, 5; Roman Catholic, 3; Presbyterian, 3; Reformed Episcopal, 2; Adventists, 2; Salvation Army, 2; German Reformed, 1; Universalist, 1; Jewish Rabbi, 1; terer.
Evangelist 1; Secularist, 1; Unknown,
1. Total 28. The period is from Advent to Advent.

-These college sports should be kept within proper and safe limits. There is President Bartlett, of Williams College, in the dry dock with a broken arm, caused by falling on the ice, and Professor Sumner, of Yale, in the ditto with a ditto, caused by falling off a bicycle. It is high time the students held a meeting to consider how far it is safe to allow the Faculty to go in their reckless love of manly sports.—Elmira

-The Christian Church at Shoa-hing, China, has a pleasant and practical way of taking up collections for the support of the preacher. A long bamboo tube which is fastened to the wall is inscribed "God loveth a cheerful giver." Each church member is expected to drop into this tube every Sunday morning whatever he can afford. The members are mostly poor people, and their gifts are small, but they are trained in the habit of giving something each week. Thus the preacher's support is regular, even if not princely.—N. Y. Examiner.

### WIT AND WISDOM.

-Weak characters never show any decision except when they commit some act of stupidity.

makes cowards of us all," you know .--N. Y. Independent.

-One is just as liable to "slip up" on too much modesty as he is to stub his toe over too much cheek .- Whitehall

-Yankee to Englishman bragging of the Thames: Why, look here, mister, thair ain't enough water in the whole of the Thames to make a gargle for the mouth of the Mississippi.

-Big newsboy: Give me them pennies, or I'll pound you again. Little newsboy: Pound away then. Me and Dr. Franklin agrees. "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves."—Prairie Farmer.

-To live righteously one must live soberly, for a man who is intemperate in his words, or acts, or habits of life, is of necessity wronging his fellow-men. N. Y. Observer.

-Hasn't yet occurred. "Will you walk into my parlor?"
Asked the barber of the dade,
Who, clad in corkscrew trousers
And an Anglo-maniac mood,
Said: "Why weally I would like to,
I would upon my word;
But the beard I longing wait for
Somehow hasn't yet occurred."

—Suspension of judgment at certain times should be sedulously cultivated. When we remember how frequently complex conditions are involved, and to accord to each its appropriate value, we may well pause and reflect before committing ourselves to judgments which may prove to be wrong .- Albany Jour-

-At one of the schools the master, in a general exercise, wrote the word "dozen" on the blackboard, and asked the pupils to each write a sentence containing the word. He was somewhat taken aback to find on one of the papers the following unique sentence: "I dozen know my lesson."—N. Y. Tribune.

-"Here is a doctor who claims that a man can live for two or three weeks at a time upon water alone." "I can testify to its truth. Several different times in my life I have lived from two to three weeks on water." "Good heavensl why?" "Had to; I crossed the ocean."—Binghamton Republican.

-"Tom," said an Irishman to his office boy, "was the lump of ice put in the water cooler to-day?" "No, sir," replied the youth, "it was left over from "You did."
"Huh, dat's mighty cuis. Wall,
Jedge, I got to go on down heah an"
meet er man. For de Lawd, I thought throw it out! and put in some fresh ice, an' niver agin try to palm off a stale article on me."—Toledo Blade.

-"Mother," said a little Rockland girl, looking up from her book, "what does transatlantic mean?" "Oh, across the Atlantic, of course. Don't bother me, you made me forget my count. "Does trans always mean across?" "I suppose it does. If you don't stop bothering me with your questions you'll go to bed." "Then does transparent later she was resting in her little couch.

Rockland (N. Y.) Courier.

### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-- Fresh milk boiled with loaf sugar will soothe a cough when other things fail .- Detroit Tribune.

-Be thou dilligent to know the state of thy flocks, and look well to thine herds .- Solomon.

-The New York Tribune says that mention is made of three cows poisoned by rotting potatoes. One died; the others were saved with difficulty.

—Apple Pudding: 1 cupful sweet milk; 1 egg; 1 teaspoonful of baking powder; flour enough to make a stiff batter. Pour over quartered apples and steam them two hours.—Toledo Blade.

-Labor, concentration and adaptation to an art or profession are what give success. It is no less true in agriculture than in other professions .- San Francisco Chronicle.

-Imagine the sight of this earth stripped of every vestige of plant life, you who say "who cares for looks," when urged to set out some flowers or trees. -N. E. Farmer.

-A new device in pin cushions is to bead a pattern in crystal beads. An outline flower or a bunch of leaves with the veins are among the prettiest pat-

-Feeding sheep on the ground in winter is properly condemed by the Stockman as not only a wasteful but a cruel practice, And yet it is a very

common practice. -Bread Cake: One pint of dough; one cupful of butter; two cupfuls of sugar; one-half cupful of sour cream; three eggs; one teaspoonful of saleratus; cinnamon or nutmeg to suit the taste. Let rise before putting in the pan and one hour afterward. - Ex-

-Gingerbread Pudding: One cup of molasses, one cup of sour or sweet milk, three and one-half cups of flour, tablespoonful of butter, two teaspoonfuls of soda. If sweet milk is used, one heaping teaspoonful of soda is enough. One cup of raisins makes it better. - The Ca-

-There is no better investment for farmers than in draft horses. They are always in demand at remunerative prices. They are as much a staple in the markets as wheat, pork or coffee, and can as quickly be turned into cash .-Stockman.

-Baked custards: One quart of milk, four eggs, five tablespoonfuls of sugar beaten with eggs, nutmeg and two ta-blespoonfuls flavoring extract. Scald the milk, pour upon the other ingredients, stir together well, flavor and pour into stone-china cups. Set these in a pan of hot water, grate nut-meg upon each and bake until firm. Eat cold from

the cups .- The Household. -The Rural World says: "The man who is the means of bringing first-class stock to a neighborhood confers upon it a permanent blessing, providing always, however, he handles it in the right way, and makes of the business a success. He who introduces a new system of business and is unable to demonstrate by his management that it is worthy of imitation does a lasting injury thereto, the measure of which is proportioned to the pretensions made for the improve-

ment. -The feed for a horse should be ground quite fine if it is to be given with cut fodder. Otherwise it had better not be ground, or it is likely to be swallowed too quickly and mass in the stomach -As a rule, lawyers are a brave and cause indigestion. A good mixed class of men. "It's conscience that feed for a horse is three bushels of corn one bushel of oats and one bushel of rye ground together as finely as possible Finely ground feed is more easily digested than coarse meal, and three quarts of it is equally as good as four of the coarser meal. In feeding cut feed to horses it is advisable to give salt (half an ounce) with each meal.—N. Y. Times.

### ABOUT CREAM.

An Article of Food and a Very Efficacious Medicine.

Few seem to appreciate the value of cream as an article of human diet, most people preferring to use milk fat, in the form of butter. Though good and properly made butter may fairly be conceded to be the best and most wholesome solid fat in use, it is quite inferior to cream in respect to both economy and health. The superiority of cream over butter. or any other solid fat, consists first, in its being not exactly in a liquid form, but in a condition allowing of great mobility between its particles permitting the gastric juice to mix with it in the most perfect manner, and with whatever else the stomach contains, thereby facilitat-ing digestion. Its behavior is quite different in this respect from that of butter and other pure fats. As soon as they become melted they grease over the other contents of the stomach, obstructing, in a measure, the contact of gastric juice, and hindering, rather than hastening, the progress of their

digestion.

Cream is also superior to butter and other fats from its being intimately incorporated with albuminous or fleshforming matter in a condition favorable for easy and perfect digestion, so that while it serves the purpose of all unctu-ous matter in developing animal heat and force, it carries along with it nutriment in a most readily available form, a very important consideration in the case of invalids. It is a fact in the functions of the human stomach that neither fats alone nor albuminoids alone are digested by it as well as when the two are mingled together in certain proportions. It does not seem to cope with any kind of grease alone, and pure albuminoids it digests with great difficulty. The flesh of lean animals, which is defective in fat, never digests as well as that of animals in better condition, in whose muscles fat is mingled. The palate instinctively recognizes the diference between fat and no fat in the flesh of animals when used for food, always preferring that marbled with fat. A more perfect combination of fat and flesh-forming food could hardly be imagined than exists in cream, each fat globule of which it is composed being enclosed with an envelope of albumin-ous matter, and besides this, being suspended in a serum of a similar character, making the incorporation of fat and nutrient matter as intimate as it is pos-

sible to make it. - The Household.

### YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THIRTEEN AT LAST.

This is my birthday to-day, you know; The days are so long, and time goes so slow, When one is waiting as I have been A whole long year to bring thirteen.

But here I am in my teens at last; I feel quite old as I think of the past, As I look way down past the years and see The little girl that once was me!

But thirteen is quite old, I'm sure, What some people might call "mature"; Why, all my skirts have been let down, And I'm to have, with my next new gown, A jacket-waist just like mamma's, Trimmed with buttons and braided bars. And I've got some splendid grown up glove With long slim wrists that fit like loves.

Yes, thirteen is quite old--and so— I suppose I must let my dollies go. There's Maud and Alice, and that sweet dear With the flaxen curls I had last year.

It seems a shame to put them away, But one must give up childish play When one is almost a woman grown; And yet—and yet—my heart's like a stone,

And I feel like having a real good cry.
When I think of bidding my dolls good-bye.
Oh dear, oh dear, I've always been told
Life grew so hard as one grew old!

Well, nothing I'm sure can be harder than To give my children a farewell kiss.
Yes! they are my children, and Jack may laugh,
And all the rest may tease and chaft,

I can't, I can't, and I won't turn away My Maud and Alice and flaxen May! I'd rather go back and be once more The romping girl I was before;

I'd rather have all the tucks put back In my lengthened gowns, and the childist sacque
In place of the waist just like mamma's
With the pretty buttons and braided bars:

I'd rather—yes, even my grown-up gloves, With the long slim wrists that fit like loves, I'd rather give up than turn away From my dear old dolls at this late day. For love is better than all the rest, And one must be true to have the best; So Jack may tease, and the others chaff, I'll take my way in spite of their laugh.

But oh! it isn't so nice I see,
To grow up big, as I thought 'twould be,
And it's very true, what I've been told,
That life grows hard as one grows old.

—Nora Perry, in Wide Awake.

### AN EFFECTUAL LESSON.

How Harold Was Cured of the Habit of

"Harold, Harold, Harold!" cried Mrs. Owen, at the top of her clear, strong voice, her anxiety increasing as no answer came back. "Mercy on me! what can have become of that boy? As sure as anything, he has gone down to the wharf again-and after all that I have said to him, too. I do wish something would make a lasting impression upon him." And with a feeling of uneasiness she could not shake off, the troubled mother went back to her housework, sighing over her boy's dis-

Now Harold Owen was not really a bad boy. He loved his mother dearly, and always felt sorry when he had grieved her; but he was such a thoughtss little chap. Eight years old last October; stout, cheery and brave; full to overflowing of animal spirits; eager to do everything he say the older boys doing, and always wanting to be with them; quite as heedless and forgetful was affectionate and obliging, sturdy little Hal was just the kind of a boy to make a mother whose only child he was no less anxions than proud about him. And in these lovely sum-mer days, when nobody wanted to be indoors between daylight and dark, except to eat their meals, Mrs. Owen had her hands full in trying to keep track of her son, who would stray off in spite of her orders to did not just mean to flatly disobey his mother. For days together he would do exactly what she told him, and make her very happy. But every now and then some of the boys in the neighborhood—Jack Hardie, perhaps, or Frank Lawson-would come along, and get to talking with Hal over the garden fence; and, as sure as they did, it ended in the little fellow's forgetting all about his mother's commands, and going off to the wharves, where sometimes he stayed so long as to give his mother quite a fright.

That was exactly what had happened this glorious July morning, when Mrs. Owen, missing her boy's shouts from the front garden, ran out to the door, her bare arms all white with flour, for she had been making a cake, and called "Harold, Harold, Harold!" so loud that you might have heard her half way down to the wharves. If, indeed, she could have been heard all the way down, perhaps her call might have brought Harold back; and, in that case, he should not have got his lasting impression, and I would have had no story to tell. But just at this time our little man was altogether too much taken up with what Jack Hardie was telling him to hear anything less noisy than a steam-engine.

"I'll bet my boots, Hal, you never saw such a funny little chap in your life. He is about as big as our baby, but nothing like so fat, and he has long hair all over him-over his face tooand he jumps around, and talks away at the fellows, and sits up on his hind legs to eat nuts and crackers. Oh! I tell you, he's lots of fun!"

This was part of Jack's account of a very interesting monkey belonging to the black cook of a large ship then at the wharf; and it was the promise of showing him this monkey-what eightyear-old boy could resist such a temptation?-that had lured Hal away from home. Down to the wharf they ran as fast as their legs could carry them, and there they found half a dozen other youngsters much about their own age, all evidently bent on the same errand. The stately Roseneath lay right across the end of the wharf, and was being fed with long, yellow. sweet-smelling deals that would make houses in England some day. The boys stood for awhile watching the huge planks sliding through the bow-ports into the Jark, mysterious hold, and then there was a rush for the stern, where they expected to find the rope-ladder by which they would climb on board. But, much to their disappointment, no ladder could they see, and no way of climbing up except a chick rope that dangled over the side, reaching quite down to the wharf-the truth of the matter being that the sailors, getting rather tired of the boys' frequent invasions, had taken away the ladder

ing on board. The tide was high, and the great black hull of the ship towered above the wharf like the side of a house. The boys looked pretty blank at first; but then you know it takes a good deal to stop an enterprising boy when his heart is set upon anything; and presently, after a little talk to-gether, Jack Hardie said he would see if he couldn't shin up the rope. So he clasped the rope tight in his brown fists, twined his strong legs around it, and up he went-not very fast, to be sure, but gaining a bit at every wriggle—until, at last, he reached the bulwarks, and the boys gave him a cheer as he called out: "Come on, fellows; it's not so hard; you can all do it.' Frank Lawson tried next, and he got up all right. Then Charley Wright followed. And now Master Harold thought he would try his luck. So, too, did Jim Norton; and when Harold got the rope first it made Jim so cross that, like the rough, heedless chap he was, he gave Hal an angry push just as the little man had let go from the wharf and was clinging to the rope.

Of course, Jim did not really mean any harm, but he came pretty near do-ing dreadful harm all the same; for his push was such a hard one that it loosened unlucky little Hal's hold upon the rope, and, with a cry of fright, down he dropped between the vessel and the wharf, falling with a great splash into the dark green water.

Poor little Hal! you may well wish you had not disobeyed your mother's orders, for now there is small chance of your ever being able to disobey them again. The tide had begun to run out, and although Harold struggled up to the surface twice, so that his terrified playmates caught a glimpse of his pale, frightened face for a moment, the cruel current dragged him down again, and the horrid salt water rushed into his mouth, as he opened it to cry for help. His father had given him some lessons in swimming that summer, and he tried to put them in practice now, striking out bravely with his plump fists and sturdy legs, but of course such swimming as that could not help him, and he sank deeper and deeper. Then at last he gave up trying to save himself. He lost all sense of suffering, and as he drifted passively away with the current, a strange thing happened to him—something that he will never forget though he lives a hundred years —and it was this; all his past life ap-peared before his mind in a series of pictures, in fact, just like the panorama of the American rebellion he had enjoyed the winter before. All his do-ings good and bad, but more particu-larly the bad ones, seemed to come up clearly before him, and as he saw what a naughty, thoughtless boy he had been, he felt sorry enough never to diswasn't it too late now?

What! up in the sunshine once more, with his companions crowding round him, laughing and crying. and patting him on the back, and acting so comically, while all the time the water is dripping down off his clothes, and making a puddle at his feet, and he does feel so uncomfortable underneath his blouse. And who is the big strong man standing near, just as wet as himself, and looking at him with his handsome bronzed face full of pride and pleasure? And isn't that father coming down the wharf as hard as he can run, with face

so white that he looks like a ghost? Bewildered little Hal couldn't at first understand what it all meant; and when his father, catching him up in stay near home. You see, Harold his arms, pressed him passionately to Various Novelties Affected by Pretty New crying, and hid his wet face on his father's shoulder. In this fashion he went back home, the boys following in a triumphal procession.

An hour afterwards, when Master Harold had got rid of the uncomforta-

ble feeling under his blouse, and put on a warm, dry suit of clothes, Jack Hardie told him how, when he fell plump into the water, the boys had all shouted out for help; and how the Mate of the Roseneath had sprung out of his cabin at the first cry, and, directed by Jack, without waiting even to take off his coat, had dived right down into the deep, dark water; how he had come up once without finding Hal, down a second time in search of him; how he had hunted around in the water until at last, seeing something black below him, he had stretched down his leg, and his toe catching Hal under the chin, the gallant Mate drew him up into his arms, and then made for the daylight; and how, when Harold first came out of the water he seemed to be dead, but in a few minutes came to life again, and sat up, blinking his eyes like a young baby. All this, and more too, did Jack Hardie, proud of having such an audience—for besides Mr. and Mrs. Owen, a dozen or more of the neighbors had run in to hear all about it—relate with great gusto. And as Harold realized how very near he had come to losing his life, and looked into his darling mother's face streaming with tears of joy and grati-tude, which, but for the brave sailor, would have been tears of bitter sorrow, he gathered up his little features into a most determined expression, and said:

"Mother, I'll never disobey you

Thus did his mother get her wish, and Master Harold his lasting impression, which many a time saved him from falling again into disobedience. -J. M. Oxley, in S. S. Times.

### To Prevent Scalp Disease.

A change in the color of the hair, baldness and scalp diseases are best prevented by keeping the head cool, the feet warm, by avoiding warm caps, unventilated hats, by allowing free air to the head as much as possible-save when exposed, often washing the scalp in warm water, with a little soda added. Wearing any kind of head-dress in the house, in shops, etc., sleeping on feather beds and pillows, anything which unduly heats the head, will prove unfavorable to the growth and health of the hair .- Golden Rule.

-Kossuth being no longer able to earn his living teaching languages in Italy, has now found a home in the and put the rope in its place, think-ing thus to put a stop to their com-in the Valley of Sixt, in Savoy. house of his sons, who are shepherds

### FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

-Nurses in the sick room should not sit or stand too near the patient, and above all things they should avoid talking when leaning over a sick person.-Good Health.

-The missing trees in the orchard should be replaced by thrifty young trees of some choice variety. It pays to keep all the space within the boundaries of the orehard fully occupied .-Cincinnati Times.

-Hot water gingerbread: One cup molasses, one teaspoon soda, one table-spoon ginger; one of butter melted, one-half cup boiling water, two cups flour. Mix in order given and beat well. Beat in a deep cake pan.—Boston Globe.

-Bread and jam pudding: Line the bottom and sides of a basin with slices of bread; mix a pot of jam with a little not water, put a layer of jam in the basin, then a layer of bread, then more jam; continue this until the basin is full; put a plate on the top. Turn out the next day and serve with custard round it .- N. Y. Herald.

-A Georgia farmer thinks a mistake made in not raising more goats. He says that they cost absolutely nothing to raise, are not as troublesome as may be supposed, are much more profitable than sheep and when fat the goat-meat rivals mutton. He states that he has spring lamb the year round, as goats usually bear young twice a year.

-Mince griddle cakes: Chop all the bits of meat you may have, of what-ever kind, cooked of course, season with salt and pepper, make a griddle batter as for pan-cakes, lay a spoonful of the chopped meat and part of a spoonful of batter over the meat; when cooked on one side turn, and when done serve as hot as possible.-Boston Budget.

-Tea cakes: Half a pound of butter, half a pound of sifted sugar, three entire eggs and three yolks, one table-spoonful of orange flower water and If a pound of sifted flour. Rub the butter to a cream with the sugar; add the eggs and the orange flower water, afterward the flour. Bake little cakes of the paste on a well-buttered pan .-The Household.

-Frequently the most important first work in drainage is to open or straighten the natural water channel. Open ditches, with rare exceptions, should have very sloping banks, with earth taken some distance from the edge. Road ditching and grading is often badly done. The road ditches must often be outlets for farmers' drains .- Western Rural.

-Colts should not be permitted to stand on a plank, cement, paved or any hard floor the first year, as these are obey his dear, fond mother again. But liable to seriously affect the feet and wasn't it too late now? legs. Unless the yard where the colts run in has a fine, dry, gravelly soil, it should be well littered so as to keep and sitting on the solid yellow deals, their feet dry. Mud or soft, wettish ground is apt to make tender hoofs, no matter how well-bred the colt may be .- Troy Times.

-After a stove has been blackened it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping a teakettle, coffeepot and teapot bright and clean than the old way of washing them in suds. Rubbing with paper is also the best way of polishing knives, tinware, and spoons; they shine like tinware and spoons; they shine like new silver.—Boston Globe.

### FICKLE FASHION.

Yorkers.

Striped goods are being largely used, and are in narrow stripes, dotted with a bright color on a stone foundation, Large plaids are worn with a black velvet Figaro jacket. Carved wood beads, with woolen braids, is the only

trimming used on these woolen goods. Fur mantles or large figured velvets, and plush trimmed with fur, are ornamented with jet passementeries on the shoulders, sleeves, sides and back of mantle. It seems as if the cloaks were overloaded with trimming. Plush in stripes, or plush and woolen combined, is the newest material for mantles,

redingotes and paletots. Long boas and dainty little muffs of sealskin, furs of every kind, plush and velvet of bright shades are just out. The muff is ornamented with coquettish bows of ribbon, and in the center of the bow a jet ornament. Tasteful little boas, when made of velvet and plush, need not be made after the cut of a fur one, but allows the bearer to make of have made after her own taste.

The Charlotte Corday suit and the Charlotte Corday silk bonnet are the most becoming for misses. The suit consists of two plain skirts, made full and of equal length; the underskirt is trimmed with narrow frilling or tucks; the upper skirt is open on one side and trimmed with lace; the bodice is plain and laced up the front.

The milkmaid suit is now arranged for a house suit. It is made of blue and red serge, short full skirt of red and blue stripes; blue tunic, lined and reversed with red, forming milkmaid in front and sash at the back; light blue bodice, laced in front over red silk fichu; red band around the waist. Note this-for a costume suit there can be nothing newer or more graceful.

The "Montespan" suit for older ladies, copied from the dresses of Mme. de Montespan's time, is made of shot silk, edged round with bows of lace, one side a ladder or layer of lace flowers, the other a scarf drapery of lace; bodice pointed high to the throat; lace collar draped around the neck; over this a necklace of antique gold or a Grecian design.

We have seen many dolman shaped mantles with box pleats at the back of nappe cloth, trimmed with black fur. The change in these mantles from last winter is all in the sleeve .- N. Y. Herald.

-A bartender in New York was induced, a few days ago, to enter the ice-box of the establishment to get a kge of fresh beer for a couple of young men. When he got in they closed the door on him, and while he, very cool. if not collected, watched their movements from a small window in the icechest, they coolly collected what cast there was in the till and departed .- N.

### A ROYAL HUNT.

The Exploits of a Noble Hunting Party in a Hungarian Forest

Our Hungarian correspondent sends thrilling account of the hunt given in Hungary by Count Festetics in honor of the Prince of Wales.

The forenoon was devoted to deer hunting. During the preceding night a fine stag had been caught in a trap for the purposes of the hunt. At sunrise the stag was brought and chained to a post. Then the Prince advanced to within a few paces of the animal and began to fire at it with a shot-gun, but did no damage beyond wounding some of the servants and shooting the hunting-cap off the head of an aged Baron. The stag dodged the fire of the Prince so well that it was decided to change the programme. An infantry regiment then moved forward, bound the feet of the stag and threw it on the ground. Its horns were soon sawed off, as a precautionary measure, and a dose of chloroform administered to keep it perfeetly still in a recumbent posture. The Prince then advanced and despatched the animal in fine style with a club.

The afternoon was devoted to an exciting wild boar hunt. A wild hog had been caught two weeks before and starved into a manageable condition. As a preliminary step, the hog was chained to a fence, its feet being fastened together with trace-chains and its cars nailed to the fence with ten-penny nails. The Prince then opened fire with a Gatling gun at short range. As the firing progressed, it was discovered that the top of the fence had been carried away, the horse-rack lemolished and the hen-house per-forated with holes until it looked like a martin-box; while the pig was not touched. The Prince paused to rest. and was advised to try a dynamite bomb, and he at once acted on the suggestion. When the bomb was thrown and exploded, it carried away the rest of the fence and blew a hole in the ground beyond big enough to serve as an ice house; but the hog was still untouched, though evidently alarmed. The Prince grew impatient, and, declaring that he would try a plan of his own, regardless of foreign dictation, he got an ear of corn, smeared it with strychnine and placed it on the ground by the hog. The animal, after being released, devoured the corn greedily and expired in a few minutes, amidst the tumultuous cheers of the distinguished sportsmen.—Life.

### Didn't Want a Chromo.

Guest (in cheap restaurant)-Very much obliged, but I'm not an entomol-

Proprietor (very much puzzled)-An

ento-what? Guest-Entomologist. I have no

loubt this is a very rare bug which I ound in the pie, and this fly floating in the coffee is, perhaps, the only specimen in America-

Many host itals and curative institutions use only Red Star Cough Cure, for throat and lung troubles. It cures. Price, twentyfive cents. St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism

Propie we must put up with-Hotel-

IF a cough disturbs your sleep take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

Good for boils-The tea-kettle.-Boston

A DESIRABLE thing in gloves-A warm Maing,-Boston Courier.

Tur clothes ci navigation—A coat of ice —Philadelphia Call.

What is that which is so brittle that if you name it you are sure to break it? Silence.—N. Y. Ledger.

THE only improvement made on the knife is the fork.—California Maverick.

A PHILOSOPHER says that the best way to avoid getting into debt is to die young.—Boston Budget.

ALTHOUGH another year has passed it won't count in the ages of some women.—
Philadelphia Herald.

This is the sort of weather when we should think Ulster County, N. Y., would feel comfortable.—Burlington Free Press.

"YES," said Fogg, in the street-car, "'d get up and give my seat to one of those ladies if seats weren't so plaguey scarce."— Boston Transcript.

TEACHER to class—Where is the alimentary canal located? Boy on back sea—tI forget whether it is in Indianapolis or in

Never speak unkindly of any one. There may be a time when you may want to borrow a dollar from your bitterest enemy.—
Philadelphia Call.

A STREET-CAR brings the haughtiest mandown to a common level. Particularly if it starts suddenly before the haughty one has bad time to pick out his seat.—Fall

The more hat a man can buy for two dollars the less bonnet a woman can buy for twenty, and yet some folks say this world was slung together in perfect harmony.—
St. Paul Herald.

ELACK—They tell me your wife is quite a whistler. White—She is; whistles most of the time. Black—And you allow it? Don't it annoy you? White—It don't annoy me, and, as for allowing it, I encourage her in it. Black—Why? White—Because a woman can't whistle and talk at the same time—Chicago Tribune. Chicago Tribune.

RED STAR

### THE KIND PASSENGER.

Why He Offered & Quarter for a Good,

A lady on a Rock Island train the other day had a small dog with her, which seemed to be out of sorts about something, and disturbed the passengers not a little by its whining. At length a man who sat in the next seat forward faced about and said:

"Is the little fellow sick?" "Oh, no," said his mistress; "but I

think he wants a drink of water." "Then I will get him some," said the gent, good-naturedly, as he took a cup from his satchel and started to go to the cooler.

"Hold on!" exclaimed the lady, with alarm, as she handed him a cup of her own. "Take this, please. I am very particular what cup my dog drinks out

After watering the pup the stranger went into the smoker and offered the brakeman a quarter to kick him.—Chicago Ledger.

### CONSUMPTION.

Important to the Public as well as the Medical Profession. Hall's Journal of Health, referring to Consumption, makes the following important

statement:

"Consumption usually begins with a slight, dry cough in the morning, then on going to bed, getting more and more frequent, with more and more phlegm, increasing debility, thinness of flesh, shortness of breath, and quickness of pulse," and it may be added that in desperate cases, and, in fact, in all cases of Consumption, or troubles of the throat and lungs, immediate relief may be obtained and a permanent cure effected by the use of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, a medicine known for more than thirty-five years as an unfailing remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary and pectoral diseases. That the worstcases of Consumption have been cured by the use of Hall's Balsam has been attested to by thousands who have used it, or have been cognizant of its wonderful remedial efficacy. For sale by all druggists.

Is it proper to speak of wats as a stable article of horsehold diet?—Goodall's Sun.

Young Men. Read This.

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

Hymen's torch has occasioned much torcher in the world.—Boston Bulletin.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

"Mamma, why is papa bald?" "I am his fourth wife, darling."

Physicians indorse Hall's Hair Renewer. its use is always attended with good results.

WHEN trains are telescoped the poor pas-

For throat and lung troubles, the most reliable remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

THE sigh of the seamstress-A-hem. -St.

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prospect of operain English. The chief soprano suf-fered recently from a bad cough and found relief in DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. Her doctor feared consumption, but pre-scribed HALL'S BALSAM and she was able to appear at rehearsal without loss of a day.

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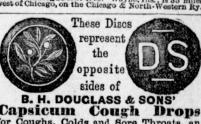
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### THE MESSAGE.

Special Message of Governor Martin to the Kansas Legislature.

To the Senate and House of Representa-

To the Senate and House of Representatives:
Section 25 of article II. of the Constitution
of Kansas requires the Legislature to "provide for taking an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State at least once in ten
years," and specifies that "the first enumeration shall be taken in 1855." Section 2 of
article X. of the Constitution declares that
"it shall be the duty of the first Legislature
to make an apportionment, based upon the
census ordered by the last legislative assembly of the Territory;" and "that a new apportionment shall be made in 1868, and every
five years thereafter, based on the census of
Ge preceding year.

The enumeration of the inhabitants of the

State, as required by the Constitution, has been made, under the direction of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and the result of this enumeration are communicated in the report of that officer, herewith transmitted. Upon this census the apportionment which the Constitution requires the Legislature to make during the year 1896 must be based.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The net making appropriations for the current expenses of the State Reform School for the fiscal years ending June 39, 1886, and June 39, 1887, was not presented to me for approval until after the adjournment of the legislative sess not 1885, and consequently did not become a law. The amounts appropriated by this not for the current fiscal year were: For salaries and wages of officers and employes, \$7,819; and for care and maintenance, \$12,189, making a total of \$20,500.

A very curious responsibility was devolved upon the State officers by the failure of this appropriation bill, viz.: The alternative of closing the Reform School or of negotiating loans, on their personal responsibility, for paying the current expenses of the institution. The Executive Council, after full consideration, decided to adopt the last mentioned alternative. "Arrangements were, therefore, made with a bank in this city for furnishing the money necessary to keep the Reform School in operation, and a note covering the amount of the expenses was executed each month, the State officers becoming individually responsible for the payment of these notes, which bear interest at the rate of nine per cent, per annum. The Board of Trusiees of the State Charitable Institutions was notified that the expenditures for the reform school should 5 texceed the amount voted by the Legislature with an accurate statement of the notes now outstanding, and the amount of money necessary for their payment. I would respectfully request an appropriation for the Reform School during the remainder of the current fiscal year and for the Schotlard of this indebtodness and call your attenti

[The Governor makes reference to the confused coundition of courts in several newly organized counties.]

NEW COUNTIES ORGANIZED.

All the requirements of the law providing for the organization of new counties having been compiled with, I issued on the 27th of February last, an executive proclamation organizing the county of Comanche. Similar proclamation was made on the 5th of May, organizing Clark County; on the 8th of October, organizing Thomas County; and on the 4th of November, organizing Meade County. The population of these counties, as reported by the census takers, was: Comanche, 2579; Clark, 2,042; Thomas, 1,916, and Meade, 3,507—making a total of 19,144. It is reasonably certain that these four counties have at the present time an aggregate population of not less than 18 000.

Le On December 29 last, a memorial in compliance with the provisions of law having been presented, I appointed a census taker for Hamilton County. His return has not yet been made. Petit ons for and remonstrances against the organization of Cheyenne County have also been received.

An appropriation for the payment of the counts takers appointed for the counties of Clark, Thomas, Meade and Hamilton should be made.

[Under the head of 'Extradition' refer-

come County have also been received.

An appropriation for the payment of the payment of the Clark, Thomas, deede and Hamilton should by made.

Clark, Thomas, deede and Hamilton should be made to the control of the control

labor trouble, and the investigation I have since given the subject, convinces me that provision should be made by law for the settlement of such difficulties by arbitration. In this case, on the one hand, the chief officers of the company denied responsibility for the reduction of wages of which the employes complained, and expressed their willingness to hear, discuss and adjust, at any time, any real grievances of their employes. On the other hand, I found the employes of the company irritated almost as much by the belief that there was no authority to which they could safely appeal for a redress of grievances, as they were by their sense of wrong. They therefore adopted the only course to secure redress that seemed open to them, viz.: a "strike." They recognized fully the losses this involved, to themselves, to the company, and to the public, but they pleaded, in extenuation of their action, that by no other means could they obtain a fair hearing and a just settlement of their complaints.

These men were intelligent, industrious, skillful mechanics, and thoughtful, sober, law-respecting citizens. They discussed their grievances and action candidly and clearly, and I was impressed with the fairness of their statement and the justice of their conclusions. They deplored a "strike," and the fact that a strike seemed to be the only method of redress open to them intensified their sense of the wrongs they complained of.

their sense of the wrongs they complained of.

I carnestly recommend the passage of a law providing regulations to govern the arbitration of disputes between employer and employed. Pennsylvania has enacted such a law, and it has fully demonstrated its usefulness in effecting an amicable adjustment of labor troubles and in preventing "strikes." In England and France arbitration has been attended with many happy results in adjusting serious complications. And it is, in my opinion, vitally important to the peace and order of civil society, as well as to the happiness and prosperity alike of employers and employed, that American workingmen shall be enabled to submit their grievances, real or fancied, to the decision of an intelligent and impartial tribunal, which will carefully investigate the facts and pronounce judgment.

and impartial tribunal, which will carefully investigate the facts and pronounce judgment.

This is especially true of disputes arising between railroad and other great corporations and their armies of employes. And it seems to me that the State which interposes its undoubted authority to regulate freights and fares, to locate depots, switches and side tracks, and to compel corporations to provide adequate safeguards for the protection of animals, has ample power to provide for the arbitration of differences between corporations and their employes, where such differences may not only disturb the peace of the State and interrupt its commerce, but affect the well being and happiness of thousands of its citizens.

[The 30th of May is recommended to be declared a legal holiday. The outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia and hog cholera is reviewed and the attention of the Legislature called to the subject.]

\*\*ATHE STATE MILITIA\*\*

Application has been made for the enrollment of companies of colored citizens as a portion of the militia shall be composed of able bodied white male citzens." This limitation is not in accordance with the spirit and genius of our institutions and should be stricken from our organic law. During the war of the rebellion colored men demonstrated their patriotism, courage and endurance on dozens of desperate battle fields. They possess and exercise all other privileges of citizenship. By their votes they assist in making our laws, and it should not be their right alone, but their duly to bear arms in any omergency calling for military force to vindicate the supremacy of law and the integrity of popular government. At present the colored citizens of this State are really a privileged ciass, endowed with the sovereignty of voters, but exempt from the responsibility resting on all other able bodied voters to sustain at any peril the constituted authority and laws of the land.

GENERAL LEGISLATION DESIRED.

These are subjects demanding immediate legislative action, for the consideration of

County, as Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the accepted this appointment in April last, and has been since that time discharging the duties devolved upon him by haw. His draw for the payment of his salary and allowances should be made at the present season.

Fifteen State's have established bureaus of abor, charged with the duty of collecting cital, industrial, social, education that the commercial, industrial, social, education that the commercial industrial, social, education that in Kansas the work of the "Bureau of Labor and Industrial, can not fail to be of value to the office of the Control of the Commercial Control of the Control of Cont

the subject of legislative action at your last session.

PRICE RAID AND OTHER CLAIMS.

The Price Raid Commission and the Commission "relating to the invasion of guerilias and marauders" will submit for your consideration such reports as they are able to present. I reiterate the opinion expressed in my former message to your honorable body, that the State is morally bound to make good the amount of \$21,872.28, which, as trustee for certain Price raid clahmants, it received from the United States in 1872, and which the then State Treasurer paid to persons whose claims were rejected by the United States Commission.

were at the same time sent to the General commanding this military division. requesting him to station an adequate cavairy force at some point on the southern line of Kansas. On July I, receiving a dispatch calling for some and ammunition, and stating that the settlers in Southwestern Kansas were greatly alarmed, I again called the attention of the General commanding this military division to the reports received. In response General Augur, under date of July 2, advised me that an ample force had been, or soon would be, concentrated in the Territory. In reply I urged that so long as the Cheyennes were well supplied with arms and ammunition they would continue to be a standing menace to the peace and safety of the people of Southwestern Kansas, and suggested that they be disarmed.

ern Kansas, and suggested that they be disarmed.

Alarming reports continued to be received, and on the evening of July 7 the Sheriff of Kingman County telegraphed me that people were pouring into the town of Kingman from the western part of that county and from Pratt County seeking safety from the Indians, and that reliable parties from Pratt County had brought reports from the south to the effect that Indians had invaded the State, were burning overything in their pathway and had killed several people. Similar reports were at the same time received from railroad officials at Wichita and Kingman.

I immediately forwarded these dispatches to General Angur, urging him to send every available soldier at once to the scene of the reported outbreak. All arms and ammunition in the State Armory were sent that night to exposed points. General Angur promptly responded to my request, and two battalions of United States troops, one from Fort Leavenworth and one from Fort Riley, were started next moraing for the Southwest. They took post near Klowa, in Barber County, and at the crossing of the Cimmaron, further west, where they remained several months.

The reports of an Indian invasion proved to be without foundation. This feet was as

months.

The reports of an Indian invasion proved to be without foundation. This fact was ascertained on the 8th, and made public. But the wide-spread alarm and panic created by the sensational stories of an Indian raid. caused thousands of peaceful, industrious people to abandon their homes, their crops and stock, and fly to the nearest towns for protection.

[The Governor recommends the establishment of Federal military posts at exposed points to prevent a recurrence of the alarm.]

The Governor recommends the establishment of Federal military posts at exposed points to prevent a recurrence of the alarm.

FINANCIAL.

On March 24 last I received from Hon. S. J. Crawford, the State's agent at Washington, drafts on the United States Treasury aggregating 532, 398.13, appropriated by Congress "for reimbursement to certain States and Territories for expenses in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities." In transmitting this money, Governor Crawford informed me that the appropriation by Congress did not include payment for any of the Price raid claims. On receiving these drafts I delivered them to the State Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. Chapter 160, laws of 1881, enacts "that upon the receipt of any money by the State Treasurer from the United States, in payment of the claims of the State, for which bonds have been issued, it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to place the amount or amounts so received to the credit of the sinking fund, for the final redemption of the State bonds so issued, save and except such sum as may be appropriated for the payment of Price-raid claims." As no portion of the \$382,308.13 so received was "appropriated for the payment of Price-raid claims," the State Treasurer placed \$282,500, covering the bonds issued nuder the provisions of chapter 70, laws of 1806, chapter 64, laws of 1806 chapters 6, 7 and 9, laws of 1808 chapters 6, 7 and 9, laws of 1809 chapter 101, laws of 1805, chapter 64, laws of 1808 chapters 6, 7 and 9, laws of 1809 chapter 102, laws of 1809 chapter 60, laws of 1809 chapter 100, laws of 1801, even the state, and in the estimates made of the amount of tax necessary to provide revenue for the fiscal years ending June 20, 1881, seem to have been overlooked.

It will be necessary, therefore, to transfer the amount placed in the sinking fund, under the provisions of chapter 160, laws of 1801, to the general revenue fund. And in

Yuan.	Held by State	Held by Indivi- duals or Cor- perations	Total Amount
1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898.	30,000	32,000 115,000	15,500 30,000 87,000 12,500 36,500 70,000 200,000 220,000
Total	\$574,500 maturin	g in 18	885, and

by tax levies already made, leaving only \$15,000 unprovided for. Of these, only \$166,000, all held by State funds, mature prior to 1896.

000, all held by State funds, mature prior to 1896.

In view of the fact that the bonded debt of the State, unprovided for, aggregates only \$815,000 and that only \$250,000 of this amount is held by individuals and corporations. I do not believe that it is wise or just to impose upon the present generation of taxpayers the burden of paying our outstanding bonds on their maturity. This generation is bearing the heavy burdens of taxation necessary to erect all our public buildings, which will survive for centuries to come: we can readily refund all outstanding bonds, as they fall due, into new bonds, bearing interest at not to exceed 3½ or 4 per cent; and it seems to me that it is neither wise nor just to compel the taxpayers of the present to assume, in addit on to their other burdens, that of providing a sinking fund for the extinguishment of our State debt. We might take pride in saving that the State has no public debt, but it would be far better to be able to sav that the taxes are not oppressive or burdensome to the people. The present is paying for public buildings the future will occupy, and the future should provide for the outstanding bonds as they mature.

In this connection it is proper to direct your trenties to the feet that the number revenue.

port of the Commissioners are worthy of your considerate attention.

port of the Commissioners are worthy of your considerate attention.

The general working of the amended prohibitory law of last winter has been favorable. Organized opposition to the law is fast disappearing, and the general and popular feeling is positively and decidedly in favor of obedience to the Constitution as amended. Not only the Supreme Court, but all the Judges of the District Courts of the State and the Judge of the United States Court for this circuit are in favor of allowing the people of Kansas to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way. Thus all agencies have worked together during the year in behalf of law, order and practical temperance, and Kansas has made a greater moral progress than in any other twelve months of her eventful and noble history. On January 1, 1885, saloons were open in twenty or thirty towns and cities of the State. A year later the open saloon had been banished from every town and city of Kansas, with possibly two exceptions, and in these active and determined legal efforts for its suppression have been instituted.

There are some defects in the new law. The fees for Probate Judges for the duties they are called upon to perform should be specifically defined, and the power conferred upon these officers, to grant or refuse licenses to druggists, should be subject to review by the District Judges. The authority as now vested in Probate Judges, in this regard, is arbitrary, and may be abused, to the detriment of the public or of individual citizens. But the general and practical effect of the new law has been so favorable, and the result aimed at has been so nearly accomplished, that it would, in my judgment, be unwise to make any general or refers to the reports of the several State institutions and gives come

that it would, in my judgment, be unwise to make any general or radical changes in its provisions.

The Governor refers to the reports of the several State institutions and gives some statistics. Of the 862 prisoners confined in the penitentiary on December 31 last, 800 were serving terms of imprisonment for their first offense, and 651 were under thirty years of age. Of these 191 were from sixteen to iwenty years of age; 277 were from twenty to twenty-five, and 183 from twenty-five to thirty years of age. Very nearly three-fourths of all the convicts in the State Penitentiary, it will thus be seen, are under thirty years of age, and more than one half of them are under twenty-five. He suggests that authority of law be given to transfer to the new reformatory, as soon as work upon it is far enough advanced, two or three hundred of the best disposed among the younger prisoners now confined in the penitentiary under sentences for the milder types of crime. In providing a home for soldiers' orphans the governor says: Kansas has engaged in a work that will commend itself. Her bounty could be extended to no more deserving class; her beneficence could find no nobler scope for the exercise of its generous impulses, than will be effected by the establishment and maintenance of a home for the orphan and destitute children of the State. The marvelous growth of Kansas is reviewed, also the organization and equipment of the Kansas National Guard, which is composed of excellent material and many of whose officers are experienced soldiers.]

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciations of the capter of the express my appreciations.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the uniform promptness and courtesy with which my associates in the various departments of the State Government have responded to every request made for information or advice that would aid me in the discharge of my duties.

Executive Office, Topeka, Kan., January 19, 1886.

### A COMPREHENSIVE SCOPE.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade Has Ideas Upon a Big Run of Subjects.

WASHINGTON, January 20 .- Representa tives of nearly every board of trade and chamber of commerce in the country have arrived here to participate in the annual convention of the National Board of Trade, which opened this morning under the presidency of Hon. Frederick Fraley, of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and will continue in session until Saturday. At a meeting of the executive committee this morning the resolutions to be presented at various stages of the proceedings were approved, and a resume was furnished by Secretary Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston. They urge Congress to provide for a National Board of Railroad Commissioners; ask that a mail subsidy not greater than thirty cents per ton gross register be paid for every one thousand miles of actual voyage to American vessels over 1,000 tons actually engaged in foreign commerce; urge that regovernments which have laws against with Canada and Mexico; favor suspension of the silver coinage; urge provision for ample sea coast defenses; ask that Congress define the jurisdiction of the United States over the navigable waters of the country; demand that the bonded period of three years, except for perishable fruits, etc., be abolished: denounce the tax upon commercial travelers; favor a National bankript law, as set forth in the Lowell bill; demand the abolition of taxes upon alcohol used in the arts and manufactures; favor a postal telegraph sys-tem; suggest an amendment to the constitution so that the President can veto separate items in appropriation bills; ask the abolition of certificates of United States Consuls in relation to importations; suggest that the Presidential term be extended to six years, and that no President should be eligible for a second term. The resolu-tion in relation to ship building, which is one of the most important, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade recognizes the necessity, if we are to secure our share of the world's trade, of adopting the same methods pursued by our competitors to establish quick and frequent communication with foreign markets and place our ship owners upon an equal footing with those of other countries.

### BUCK'S BURN OUT.

He Thinks Once in a Life-Time Sufficient

for an Experience. MARYVILLE, Mo., January 20 .- "Once in a lifetime is enough for me," shudderingly said Mr. F. P. Buck, who lives about seven miles east of this city on a fine farm, to your correspondent. Upon inquiry, the following facts were elicited: Mrs. Buck has been very sick for some time and her husband had not had his clothes off for two weeks. This morning about one o'clock he went up stairs and threw himself upon a bed, leaving his sick wife and three children down stairs. He was scarcely asleep, however, before he was aroused by the children screaming fire, and upon rushing down he found the ceiling of their sleeping room all in flames. He wrapped his wife in blankets as well as possible and carried her out to the granary, telling the children to follow. Laying her down he rushed back to try and save something, but the fire had gained such headway that he could not re move any of his household effects. The building was gone almost like a flash of powder. Realizing the importance of haste Mr. Buck returned to the granary, and enveloping his suffering wife in bed clothes hastily brought with her, and bidding the half-clad children to come along, started with his wife in his arms for their neares neighbors, distant one-third of a mile. "A neighbors, distant one-third of a mile. "At times I thought I would never make it," said he. With snow eight inches deep and the mercury below zero, it was a wonder. But they all arrived safely, excepting that the ingers and toes of the children were nipped by the frost. Fears are entertained, however, that the shock and exposure will result disastrously to Mrs. Buck. Mrs. Buck.

Nibilism.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 20. - Th morning the police discovered and raide a Nihilist headquarters, arresting five persons and seizing dynamite bombs and tree TELEPHONES.

The Postmaster General of the Ger-

An Indispensable Means of Communication Between Civilized Countries.

man Empire, in his yearly report, enters with considerable enthusiasm into the details of the telephone system of Germany. As to the question of immediate verbal intercourse at great distances, he says: "A large number of our neighboring cities are placed in communication with each other by special wires, such connections now numbering forty-eight, and the number of miles aggregating 1,400. The longest connection is between the boards of trade of Berlin and Madgeburg, the distance being 90 miles; that between Frankfort and Mannheim, 50 miles; between Bremen and Bremerhaven, 40 miles; between Hamburg and Lubeck, 38 miles; between Mayence and Frankfort, 16 miles, and between Berlin and Potsdam. Upon the 48 connections 2,-147,000 communications were sent from October, 1884, to the same date 1885, or 24,000 messages a day. Larger systems are under way between Berlin and Breslau, Berlin and Hanover, the length of the wire measuring about 175 miles. The expense for this postal-telephone system was all met by the current receipts at the department, no loans for this purpose being neces-

sarv. For individual use 1,800 special telephone stations were established, with 3,780 telephones and over 3,200 miles of lines of communication.

The telephone has become an indispensable means of communication between the civilized countries of the old and new world, and to show the use each country is making of the 'rvention the following table is given:

By way of comparison it may be of

interest to add that the number of tele phones now in use in the United States is estimated at 250,000. —Chicago Times. THE SULTAN'S CONFECTIONER.

The Peculiar Way in Which a German Secured a Lucrative Position. One of the Sultan's weaknesses is a

fondness for confectionery, and a story coming fresh from Constantinople shows that he does not spare expense indulging it. "A short time ago," writes a correspondent, "a German confectioner traveled from Moscow to Constantinople in the hope of securing a situation. Being of an inquisitive turn of mind he determined to get a sight of the Sultan, and so kept a lookout in likely places. At last the opportunity came, and as the Sultan was driven past his German admirer vigorously saluted him. Unaccustomed to such an exhibition of cordiality, one of the Sultan's officers thought it best to inquire if it had any significance, and so the German was for the time taken possession of. His explanation proving satisfactory and his innocence clear, and the avowal of his avocation, moreover, creating evident interest, the man was dismissed with a present and an injunction to turn up the next day with clean skin and new clothes. The result of the second interview was that the confectioner was set to making pastry as a test of his powers in that art, and his success was so complete that he was engaged right off at a salary of five hundred piasters per month. But bet-ter luck still awaited him. The pastry found its way to the Sultan's table, and his Majesty was so pleased with it that he made the stranger from Germany his confectioner at once with one thousand piasters a month for making tarts. As both sides are pleased with the arrangement made—the Sultan with his confectionery and the German with his pay—the outside world can have nothing to say."—Pall Mall Gazette.

-A correspondent in Babyhood suggests that serious annoyance and absolute grief would often be prevented if people labelled their their little children by printing their full name on the collar or cuff of the outer garment. Most children have at one time or another the habit of straying if not running away, and this label in such cases would serve as a means of identifica-

--The Supreme Court in Atlanta, Ga., recently decided that a dog is not such property as a railroad can be made to pay damages for.

### THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, January 22.

	CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 40	900	4 60 3 25 3 90
1	HOGS-Good to choice heavy Light WHEAT-No. 2 red	3 30 2 85	0	3 90
1	WHEAT-No. 2 red	63	(A)	671/4
1	WHEAT—NO. 2 Fed. No. 3 Fed. No. 2 Goft. CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2. RYE—No. 2. FLOUR—Fancy, per sack HAY—Large baled.	81 273	00	2834
1	OATS-No. 2	27 45	0	28%
	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1 75	00	1 80 5 50
1	BUTTER-Choice creamery		8	30
	EGGS-Choice	14	0	15
	Shoulders	13	0	10
1	LARD	6	60	614
	LARD	65	8	16 80
	ST. LOUIS.,			
	CATTLE-Shipping steers Butchers' steers	3 25	00	5 25 4 75
,	SHEEP-Fair to choice	2 50	00	3 95
2	WHEAT-No. 2 red	3 70	60%	3 90 89%
	Buichers' steers HOGS-Packing. SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Choice WHEAT-No. 2 red CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Creamery	331	40	33% 28%
3	RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery	589 25	40	5 <del>9</del> 30
9	PORK	10 62	40	11 00
t	CHICAGO.		71.00	078
t,	HOGS-Packing and shipping	3 60 4 00	00	5 75 4 30
0	CATTLE—Shipping steers HOGS—Packing and shipping SHEEP—Fair to choice. FLOUR—Winter wheat WHEAT—No. 2 red No. 3 No. 2 spring CORN—No. 2.	2 50	0	5 25
4	WHEAT-No. 2 red	78 67	%@	79%
	No. 2 spring	78		7814
8				
0	BUTTER-Creamery	21	60	65 33
	PORK	10 95		11 00
	CATTLE-Exports	4 35	00	4 60
	SHEEP-Common to good	3 75	00	5 40
d	CATTLE—Exports. HOGS—Good to choice. SHEEP—Common to good. VLOUR—Good to choice. WHRAT—No. 2 red. CORN—No. 2. OATS—Western mixed. BUTTER—Creamery	87	140	88
	OATS-Western mixed	36	@	38
	PORK	10 25	00	10 50
	PETROLEUM-United.,	. 57	0	8736

# The Great Emporium.

# J. W. FERRY

Desires everybody to know that he has one of the

BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought to this market,

NOTIONS,

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QUEENSWARE,

Classware, Tinware HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

And, in fact, anything needed by man during his existence on earth.

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And you will be pleased with his Bargains.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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"The Choice of that Wife of Mine."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND.

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