VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1886.

NUMBER 16

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senace on the 11th Mr. Harrison reported favorably from the Committee on Territories the original bill to admit Dakota and provide for the organization of the Territory of Lincoln. After debate on Mr. Beek's silver coinage resolution and the introduction of a number of bills the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned...In the House under the call of States many bills and resolutions were presented, among them a bill by Mr. Oates, of Alabama, to prohibit aliens from acquiring titles to or owning lands within the United States, by Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, providing for the issue by the Treasury of silver cirtificates in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$3 each. This is an amendment of the silver act of 1878, under which the \$10 certificates are now issued; by Mr. Payson of Illinois, to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens; by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, to retire the National bank notes and to prevent the fluctuation of the currency by the substitution therefor of treasury notes; also to provide for the issue of fractional paper currency; by Mr. Warner, of Ohio, for the issue of treasury certificates on deposited silver bullion; also directing the payment of the surpius in the treasury in excess of \$50,000,000 on the public dobt. During the call \$650 bills and resolutions were introduced. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 12th a number of Senaters entarged in a debate on the American circums. Territories the original bill to admit Dakota

In the Senate on the 12th a number of Senators engaged in a debate on the proposition to pay the National debt in gold and silver instead of gold only. During the debate Senator Vance declared that, "in this country where the people rule, silver is not going to be demonetized." Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Ingalis providing that all bona fide claimants and occupants of lands in Kansas, which were allotted to certain New York Indians, shall be entitled to purchase the lands occupied by them, not exceeding 160 acres to each, on payment of \$1.25 per acre, the proceeds of the sale to be paid the Indians. Any lands not entered by such settlers within six months are to be sold at \$3 per acre. After executive session the Senate adjourned... In the House, Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Laws Regulating the Election of President and Vice President, reported back without amendment the Hoar Presidential Succession bill and it was placed on the calendar. In Committee of the Whole Mr. Reagan took the floor with a long and carefully prepared tion to pay the National debt in gold and sil the floor with a long and carefully prepared speech on the financial question, advocating the double standard of value, condemning the National banking system and arguing in favor of applying a portion of the surplus in the trersury to the gradual payment of the public debt. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 13th Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution declaring that in the opin ion of the Senate the compulsory coinage of silver dollars directed by law should not be suspended until the aggregate should reach the sum of \$500,000,000. Mr. Bowen offered a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of removing all the Indians in the United States to the Indian Territory west of Arkansas. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish certificates of discharge to certain members of the Missouri Home Guards was passed. Mr. Coke then called up Beck's silver resolution and addressed the Senate on it. After executive session adjourned... In the House Mr. Curtin asked and was excused from serving as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, called up for action the Hoar Presidential Succession bill, but on the statement of Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, that the minority report had not been printed, the discussion on the subject was postponed and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 14th Mr. Beck said ion of the Senate the compulsory coinage of

In the Senate on the 14th Mr. Beck said that there had come to him several petitions to be presented to the Senate urging Conto be presented to the Senate urging Congress to suspend the silver coinage. He had declined to present them because he believed the sending of such petitions had been influenced by the circulation of a lettermarked "Confidential" sent out by a committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. A memorial from the Legislature of Colorado against silver suspension was presented. Mr. Brown then called up Mr. Beck's silver resolution and addressed the Senate on it. Mr. Maxey also spoke on the bill, both Senator favoring the proposition. Mr. Sewell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorable the bill introduced by him early in the session relating to the annual appropriation of \$660,690 to provide arms and equipments for the militia. Adjourned to Monday... In the House Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, called up the Presidential Succession bill, and it was decided that the debate should be continued in the afternoon. The afternoon was accordingly taken up with debate mon the bill, before closing which the House adjourned. House adjourned

THE Senate was not in session on the 14th In the House the debate on the Pres dential Succession bill was resumed and con tinned until 3:30 p. m., when the previous question was ordered and the bill passed by a vote of 1:3 to 77, as it came from the Senate, and the House adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Treasury Department at Washing ton has been informed that Dorman H Camp, formerly Assayer in charge of the assay office at Boise City, Id. T., who was removed in April last, has been convicted at Boise City of embezzling \$12,507 of the funds of his office, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of

SECRETARY LAMAR, in a letter to Acting Attorney General Goode, urges action by the Government against the Bell Telephone monopoly.

THE number of employes required in the customs service the next fiscal year is estimated at 4,026, and the total expense of collection at \$6,501,583. The persons employed during the year ended June 30. 1885, numbered 4.527, and the expense of collection was \$6,918,221.

Some of the Illinois Congressmen have in contemplation an important project in relation to Indian supplies. It is to secure the removal if possible of the Indian supply warehouse from New York to Chicago with a view to the purchase of all future supplies in the Chicago market.

SECRETARY WHITNEY expresses himself as willing to abide by the decision of a committee of arbitration with respect to the Government receiving the dispatch

CONSIDERABLE feeling was manifested in the meeting of the House Naval Affairs Committee, on the 15th, when considering the Boutelle resolution of inquiry into the alleged defacement of Union inscriptions and discharge of Union men in the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard.

ADMIRAL PORTER was reported seriously sick at Washington on the 15th.

THE EAST.

REPORTS from the interior of New York State show that the night of the 11th was

the coldest of the season, the thermometer indicating from 25 to 35 degrees below zero. THE schooner Mabel Dillaway, of Gloucester, Mass., has been given up for lost. She had a crew of sixteen men.

Ex-PRESIDENT GOWEN was re-elected President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad at the recent meeting of the stockholders at Philadelphia.

THE visible supply estimated by the Secretary of the New York Produce Exchange on the 15th showed a decrease of 687,000 bushels of wheat and 1,067,000 bushels of

A BILL incorporating the Grant Monument Association and empowering it to hold \$7,000,000 worth of property passed the New York House of Delegates on the 14th. The schooner Edward Lameyer, from South Amboy for Portland, Me., reported that she passed a vessel bottom up in the Block Island channel on the 11th. The vessel's stern was stove and she had apparently been ashore.

oppose the measure.

being quite frequent.

with Indians.

year before.

Lieutenancy

and two men were killed at Wednesburg.

LORD BERESFORD, manager of the San Domingo ranch in Chihuahua, Mexico, re-

ports six scouts killed in an engagement

PRESIDENT GREVY, of France, has signed

decree granting amnesty to all persons

convicted of political offenses since 1870,

and reducing the sentences of many of-

THE values of the exports of mineral oils

for the twelve months ended December 31,

1885, were \$49,214,281 against \$49,108,511 the

M. BARREME, a Prefect of the Department

of the Eure, France, was found foully mur-

dered between the rails on a bridge near

Paris the other morning. Robbery was the

THE total value of the exports of domestic

cattle and hogs, and of beef, pork and dairy

cember 31, 1885, were \$93,713,020, against

THE King of Bavaria has forbidden the

Cabinet to interfere with his exchequer,

and the members of the Cabinet will there-

fore all resign. The debts of the King

THE London Daily Telegraph says the Government will introduce a bill in Parliament

abolishing the office of Viceroy of Ireland.

the Earl of Carnarvon to resign the Lord

THE White Star Line steamer Germanic,

which stranded in the harbor at Liverpool

Business failures for seven days ended

the 14th were: In the United States, 307;

n Canada, 25; total, 332, as against 336 the

previous week. The casualties were exceptionally numerous in the Western, Pa-

THE Direct Cable Company's report

shows that the receipts have decreased \$150,000 during the past six months, and at-

tributes the decrease to the reduction in

In his speech opening the Prussian Diet,

the love and fidelity of my people, and for

the benevolent sympathy which has been

extended from foreign countries. Our for-

eign relations are friendly and support

fully our belief that the peace of Europe is

THE LATEST.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 16. -- Wiley

B. Bryan, who was indicted for sending

obscene letters through the mails to Miss

Faunie Dorman and attempting to abduct

her for evil purposes, was to-day found

guilty and awarded three years' imprison-

ment in the penitentiary. Bryan received

the verdict with composure. Motion for a new trial was entered and will shortly be

rgued. Bryan was remanded to jail and

will be tried at the April term of the

United States Court for using the mails for

SAN ANTONIC, TEX., January 16 .- The

search for buried treasure among the old

Mexican ruins of San Antonio, where vast

sums are supposed to be hidden beneath

the crumbling walls, is of periodical occur-

rence. In fact, it has been known to be-

come epidemic. While some have been rewarded, the majority of the treasure

hunters have been disappointed, giving up

the search in disgust. A good deal of ex-

citement was occasioned this morning in

tearing down an old abode on Commerce

street, belonging to an ancient Mexican

family, over the report that a vast amount

of treasure was hidden beneath the walls and has laid there since the war of Texas

was made, but thus far has resulted in no

CARTHAGE, Mo., January 16 .- As M. I

Parker, a farmer living three miles east of

town, was going home last evening, he was

halted in the suburbs of the city by a man

who presented a revolver and demanded his

horse and money. Parker dismounted, and as the robber was getting on the horse, the

farmer dealt him a blow on the head and

attempted robbery the police raided the cave and the Hubbard Springs this morning

and captured sixteen tramps, one of whom is supposed to be the would-be robber.

CHICAGO, January 16 .- Yesterday morn-

ing a serious riot occurred at Halstead and

Green streets between the strikers at Max-

well and a number of new employes. The

gang of strikers, who numbered about fif-

non-unionists were more than three times

the number of the assailants. The attack was fierce, but short-lived. Only one man

PARIS, January 16.—The detectives en-

gaged in working up the case of the assas-

sination of M. Barreme, Prefect of Eure, in

a railway carriage, have learned that a man

alighted from the train at Mantes-Surleine.

carrying a rug that belonged to the mur

dered Pretect. The rug was afterwards found in the streets of that town. They

have also ascertained that M. Barreme

drew 20,000 francs from a bank on the

reported injured.

ceeded in arresting three men.

were armed with clubs, while the

The police suc-

his escape. In consequence of this

independence. A long and anxious

startling developments.

the transmission of indecent matter.

during the gale, has been floated.

cific and Southern States.

the tariff and to competition.

sure to continue."

products for the twelve months ended De-

fenders against the common law.

motive of the murderers.

\$96,494,142 the previous year.

amount to 15,000,000 marks.

An attempt was reported being made in the New York courts to have the sale of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company set aside.

CAPTAIN COLVIN and the remainder of the crew of the Hylton Castle, which foundered off Long Island during the recent storm, were picked up by the Stephen Woolsey and brought to New York.

GREAT suffering is reported among miners in Pennsylvania. Natural gas having supplanted coal in so many districts, many mines are compelled to entirely close or work but one or two days a week.

In the ore mines at Rittenhouse Gap, near Alburtus, Pa., on the 13th, twelve miners were entombed by caving earth. Three were recovered dead, and it was thought the others had perished.

It is said that Mr. Barnum, after negotiating for some time with the directors of the London Royal Zoological Gardens for the purchase of Alice, the late Jumbo's associate, or "wife," as the English people seemed to consider her, has finally succeeded. Alice was the constant companion of Jumbo for many years, and showed much distress when separated from her big spouse. She is exceptionally large, and is docile, affectionate and playful, and particularly attractive toward children. Her arrival is expected early in March, in time for the opening of the Barnum and London shows. Brown & Anderton, bankers and brokers, No. 6 Broad street, New York, as-

signed on the 15th to Timothy Brown, giving preferences of \$78,450 to Alexander Nichol. The other liabilities of the firm will foot up about \$50,000. Coke workers at Connellsville, Pa., re-It was a knowledge of this fact that induc

cently quit work. A general strike was

THE WEST.

A STAGE coach was robbed recently of \$5,000 by highwaymen between Chadron and Fort Robinson. Cavalry detachments were sent out from Fort Niobrara to intercept the robbers.

THE Ohio Senate and House met in joint convention on the 13th and elected John Sherman to the United States Senate. It required seventy-four votes to elect. Sherman received eighty-four votes and Allen G. Thurman sixty-two.

MILLERSBURG, O., was reported on fire on the morning of the 14th. The greater part

of the city was threatened. THE outbreak of small-pox in Chicago has been laid to the door of a quack or unlicensed doctor named Bertholdi, who ignorantly treated the disease for something else The quack fled, but was arrested and jailed.

Ar Fort Wayne, Ind., recently, the boiler in the basement of St. Mary's Catholic Church exploded, instantly killing Engineer Anthony Evans and a little school girl. A few minutes later fire broke ont, destroy ing the building. Loss, about \$15,000.

A NOVEL and foolish wager was made at Montrose, Ia., during the cold snap between two men who were anxious to ascertain which could endure the cold longes while taking a walk barefooted. The men were out on their barefoot tour forty-eight minutes, at the end of which time one o them gave up the contest.

THE Cincinnati Price Current says that Wie total number of hogs packed in the West for the week ended January 9 was 255,000, against 520,000 last year. The total to date since November 1 was 4,615,000, against 4.695,000 last year.

THOMAS W. HUNTER, a wealthy cattle man and mine owner of Colorado, who had been visiting Dr. G. W. Bassett, of Vandalia, Ill., was found dead in his room the other morning. It was supposed that heart disease was the cause of his death. On Friday, the 15th, Henry Stair was

hanged at Nevada, Mo.; Noah Merriman, at Belleville, Ill.; Charles Wilson, at St Louis, Mo., and William George, at Lake Providence, La. With the exception of Steir all the parties were colored.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Canadian Government to investigate the cause of the wrecking of the steamer Algoma in Lake Superior, last fall, have reported, censuring Captain Moore and Chief Officer Hastings. Captain Moore's certificate is to be canceled for nine months and Hastings' certificate for six months.

THE SOUTH.

A DISPATCH from Galveston, Tex., of the 1th, says: The weather here and throughout Texas continues raw and cold. ports from the interior indicates that the loss of stock will prove far greater than was at first supposed. Henry Dorge, a hunter, was found frozen to death in his boat to-day. This is the fourth victim of Friday's storm. A searching party has gone to investigate a report that a capsized schooner is lying in Campbell's Bayou.

COUNCILMEN BAUMANN, Brennan, Carrie. Carroll, Lord, Palorno and Winn, of New Orleans, were sent to the Parish Prison recently upon a writ issued by Judge Righter for centempt. This was one of the numer ous cases growing out of the Ford-Murphy murder case, the Council refusing to budget the witness fees.

THE Kentucky Distillers' Association or ganized at Louisville on the 13th by electing the following officers: T. J. McGibben. Cynthiana, President; T. H. Sherley, Louis ville, Vice President; James Kimbrough, Lexington, Secretary; J. T. Parkhouse, Louisville, Treasurer. The directors were instructed to limit the production of whisky for the next year to 13,000,000 gallons.

The Opera House at Lexington, Ky., has peen destroyed by fire.

KANSAS STATE NEWS. GENERAL. A LETTER from Greenbaum, the Ameri-

can Consul at Samoa, says he has con-Kansas Representatives in Congress stantly warned the United States Governhave places on the following important ment of his fears that Germany intends committees: Ryan, on Appropriations; taking possession of the islands. The American Consul, in his letter, gave his Anderson, on Pub licLands; Funston, on Agriculture and also on Education; Peropinion that the annexation of the Samoan kins, on Indian Affairs; Peters, on Post-Islands by Germany would be a death blow offices; Morrill, on Invalid Pensions and to all other foreign interests there. also on Levees and Improvements of the A PRIVATE bill has been introduced in the Mississippi River; Hanback, on the Ex-Belgian Chamber of Representatives to inpenditures of the Department of Justice crease the duty on imported cattle. The and also on Pacific Railroads.

Government has given notice that it will THE other night a fire was discovered in the rear of the large four story building oc-GUAYQUIL reports that on the 12th heavy cupied by John Sorenton, at Leavenworth, rains prevailed throughout that region as a furniture manufacturer, and which At Chimbo there were evidences of interwas filled with stock throughout. The nal disorders, and earthquake symptoms building and stock were entirely consumed, were loudly manifested. There was intense but said to be well insured. The origin of excitement, noises resembling cannonading the fire could not be ascertained, but the estimated loss will reach between \$40,000 A CYCLONE lasting about twenty minutes and \$50,000. The heavy wind that was struck the middle districts of England on the 13th, playing sad havor with farm houses and other property. The railway station at Stratford-on-Avon was unroofed blowing rendered the work of saving the

adjoining building, occupied by George Eddy, wholesale druggist, very difficult. A very sudden death from heart disease occurred at the railroad depot at Hutchinson the other morning. A man residing near Burrton, who attended as a witness in a case pending in the District Court, having given his testimony, was at the depot waiting for a train, and while in the waiting

room he suddenly fell to the floor and died before a physician could be summoned. PATENTS lately granted Kansas inventors: William F. Boswell, Atchison, upright steam heater; William Errin, Argentine, gage and clamp for weather boarding, etc.; David M. Harris, Douglass, car coupling; Ephraim C. Keyser, Abilene, roller mill; Alvin C.

Mason, Hyde Park, stove and range door. Young Baldwin, recently convicted of the murder of his sister at Atchison, was taken to the Penitentiary the other day, where he has a good chance for spending the remainder of his life. Up to that time it is said he exhibited much bravado, but when the final test came he broke completely down, refused food and the night before being aken away he walked the floor of his cell, and his voice could be heard below as he moaned: "This is too

hard-I am an innocent man." THE State Agricultural Society recently held its annual meeting at Topeka and reelected the old officers as follows: Presidsnt, Joshua Wheeler; Vice-President, J. W. Johnson; Secretary, William Sims; Treasurer, John Francis. The vacancies in the Board were filled as follows: James Culbertson, Dickenson County; F. M. Potter, Marion County; F. J. Martin, Cowley County; L.M. Pickering, Cherokee Coun-ty; S. J. Carter, Coffey County. Dr. Holcombe, State Veterinarian, made an interesting address on hog cholera and the members generally discussed the subject in all its bearings. A resolution was adopted that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to take the steps necessary to place the agriculturalist on an equal footing with other classes by the creation of the Department of Agriculture as a Government department, and that the position of Secretary thereof be filled by a Emperor William said: "I am grateful for practical agriculturist.

Ar the late meeting of the State Bar As sociation at Topeka the following officers were chosen: President, A. H. Horton. Atchison; Second President, E. S. Torrence, Winfield; Secretary, John W. Day, Topeka; Treasurer, D. M. Valentine, Topeka; Executive Council, W. A. Johnston. Minneapolis; John Guthrie, Topeka; A. W. Benson, Ottawa; M. B. Nicholson, Council Grove. Delegates to attend the American Bar Association at Saratoga, D. J. Brewer, Leavenworth; W. H. Rossington, Topeka; T. D. Miles, Atchison.

THE other night as woman was found destitute and suffering at the Union Pacific depot, North Topeka. She had one child with her scarcely three weeks old, and said she was from near Rossville, where she had another child only eighteen months of age: that she had been abandoned by her husband at that place while in bed a few days before, and everything belonging to her had been taken by him. Under these circumstances she stated she had left her oldest child with a kind-hearted family in that place and started out to seek employment. but the recent illness through which she had passed had been of too severe a nature for her constitution, and on reaching Topeka she had broken down entirely. She was sent back for her other child and aid and protection promised.

NUMBER of Kansas appointments landed on the safe side of the Senate the past week.

It is stated that Attorney General Brad ford has prepared papers in a quo warranto proceeding to remove from office Mayor Neely, of Leavenworth, and County Attorney Clough, of Leavenworth County. The charges preferred includes failure to perform their duties respecting the enforce ment of the Prohibitory law.

LATEST reports place the number of persons frozen to death in the western part of the State during the cold weather at twenty four.

It is reported that a mysterious and fatal disease has broken out among the horses in Atchison County. Henry Kumpf lost six valuable horses within a few days, all of which died suddenly, and others seemed affected by the malady.

THE Board of Trade of Fort Scott recently closed a contract with W. L. Parkinson, of Ottawa, who is acting in behalf of a syndicate of capitalists, who in consideration of two hundred acres of land adjoining the city donated by the Board of Trade, has agreed to erect in time for operation during the coming spring a sorghum sugar manufactory, with a capacity to handle one hundred tons of cane per day.

Tue Southern Kansas Railroad has been ompleted to Medicine Lodge, 336 miles southwest from Kansas City, and is now open for passenger traffic. Trains now run through from Kansas City without change.

A NOVEL inventory of an estate was re cently filed in the Probate Court at Leavenworth. The document contained the appraisement of the personal effects of the deceased, and among the items retained by morning of the murder. The assassin has returned to Paris and it is believed that he the widow and mentioned in the document was six children, who were appraised

KANSAS LAND GRANTS.

Important Bill Introduced by Hon. John A. Anderson in the House.

WASHINGTON, January 12 .-- The following is the bill introduced by Hon. J. A. Anderson, of Kansas, to provide for the adjustment of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads within the State of Kansas, and for the ferfei-ture of unearned lands and for other pur-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

That the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby authorized and directed, to immediately adjust, or cause to be adjusted, each of the railroad land grants heretofore made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads within the State of Kansas.

Sec. 2. That if it shall appear upon the completion of such adjustments, respectively, that lands have been certified by the Secretary of the Interior to or for the benefit of either of said railroad companies, in excess of the amount to which it was lawfully entitled; or that lands have been so certified, which were reserved from the operations of said grants; or settled upon under the homestead, pre-emption or timeer culture laws, by bona fide settlers, within the indemnity limits, prior to the selections of said lands by the railroad companies; or that lands not granted, or lands not earned by said companies have been so certified, all such lands shall revert to the United States, and the lists of all such lands, or parts of such lists, shall be deemed and held to be null and void and the Secretary of the Interior shall revoke and cancel the same, commencing with the list last certified and continuing on such lists and lists next in their order until the entire amount of lands so wrongfully certified shall have been revoked and canceled.

Sec. 3. That, if in the adjustment of said grants, it shall appear that the homestead, pre-emption or timber culture claim or entry of any bona fide settler has lierctofore been erroneously canceled, or his application denied on account of any vallroad grant or the withdrawal of public lands for railroad purposes, such settler, upon application, shall be reinstated in all his rights and allowed to perfect his entry and receive a patent from the United States for the tract so settled upon by complying with the public land laws;

Sec. 4. That all other lands which have been wrongfully and without authority of law shall issue to said purchasers; and in case or neglect or refusal of said company or companies to make payment as herein provided within one year after the demand shall have been made the Attorney General shall cause suit or suits to be brought against such company or companies for the amount so withheld; Provided, that any sum or sums of money over and above the amount to be paid to the United States by said companies, respectively, for the lands so sold, which may have been received by them on account of such sales, shall be refunded to such purchasers or their assigns by the company or companies receiving the same; and provided, that all lands so wrongfully certified or patented and not sold by the said companies or either of them under their respective grants but not certified or patented, which upon a proper adjustment shall be found not to belong to said companies, all such lands shall be restored to market under the public land laws, and bona fide settlers residing thereon shall have priority of right under said laws.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act, and no previous decision, or action of the General Land Office or Department of the Interior, canceling or holding for cancelation any entry, or rejecting any application to enter any lands by reason of conflict with railroad grant or claim, shall be a bar to the allowance of such rejected application.

Sec. 6. That the title of all lands within the State of Kausas which have been granted by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads in said State, and lawfully certified and patened to the railroad companies, and by said companies sold to bona fide purchasers, be and is hereby confirmed, ratified and approved.

Sec. 7. That no more lands shall be certified or conveyed to the State of Kunses or to

ers, be and is hereby confirmed, ratified and approved.

Sec. 7. That no more lands shall be certified or conveyed to the State of Kansas, or to any corporation, or individual, for the benefit of either of the railroad companies herein mentioned, by the Department of the Interior until the said grants respectively shall have been adjusted as by this act required.

Dakota in Congress. WASHINGTON, January 12.—The

of the Senate Committee on the Territories to accompany the bill for the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union and the organization of the Territory of Lincoln reported by Harrison yesterday covers more than one hundred pages of manuscript in addition to its voluminous printed appendages. It says that the main proposition of the bill is that the proceedings taken by the people of that part of the present Territory of Dakota lying south of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, which resulted in the adoption of a constitution by a popular vote November 3, 1885, should be accepted and ratified by Congress and the State of Dakota be admitted to the Union on an equal footing with other States. The jourial of proceedings of the convention are alluded to as giving evidence of a high degree of intelligence, of public spirit and in-dustry. The submission of the constitution in accordance with the ordinances to a vote of the electors resulted in the adoption of the constitution by a majority of 185 to 65, making it clear in the opinion of the Senate committee that an overwhelming majority of the people of South Dakota approved of the constitution and desired admission into the Union. The report considers one of the most important questions presented for decision to be whether the steps taken by the people of South Dakota for the purpose of securing admission into the Union are conformable to the constitution of the United States, and to the precedents in such cases, expressive of the will of the people, and cites a dozen or more recent cases, quoting extensively from the debates in Congress, and in the light of the precedents and authorities cited concludes that no just criticism can be made of the proceedings taken by the people of South Dakota nor any of the methods by which they have brought their requests before the Senate.

HORRORS OF THE PLAINS.

Many Persons Frozen to Death in Kansas-Terrible Sufferings of Others - Bewildered People Perish Within a Few Feet of Their Own Doors-Two Women Among the Victims-Loss of Cattle.

KANSAS CITY, January 15 .- Specials from Kansas say: The list of casualties resulting from the late blizzard grows alarmingly large. Two women in Seward County, two brothers in Ford County, two unknown men in Ellis County and a man in Lincoln County were reported frozen to death up to yesterday. As returns from searching parties come in it is found that the frost king has claimed yet more vic-

tims. A mother and two small children were frozen to death in their claim shanty, ten miles northeast of Garden City. Their supplies of food and coal were exhausted and the father had started to Garden City for both. He is still missing and it is believed he is frozen, and thus an entire family is swept away.

A young man named Elmer Smith started for his claim four miles from Scott Center, in Scott County, Wednesday evening, and was lost on the prairie. He has not since been heard of. It is supposed he became bewildered, and falling down was frozen to death. At Syracuse, in Hamilton County, the bodies of M. F. Israel and another man, unknown, were brought in frozen to death They had perished within 100 yards of Is rael's house.

The body of Mr. Ford was found twenty miles away from his home in Finney County. He had started home from Lakin with a load of hay and had passed within thirty yards of his own house, as the tracks of his wagon in the icy snow showed, and blinded and bewildered by the storm, had moved or until he reached a final resting place, twenty miles away. His team was

found within three miles of his body.

S. Higgs, who started to return home from Kendall about an hour before sunset. was found dead in the snow two miles east of the town. He had passed within fifty feet of a house where he could have found shelter. His body was found about 250 yards from the house. He leaves a wife and four children.

Two young ladies by the name of Beet-cher were found frozen last Thursday. They with their mother, aged sixty years, started to a house less than a mile away and succeeded in getting within a few yards of the house where they were all found Friday morning. The old lady was alive and will recover from her injuries.

H. O. Ward and George Chapman, of Syracuse, and Isaac Staffle, of Windom, Kan., started last Wednesday for Greeley County. They were caught in the storm twenty miles out, and after turning their teams loose they started to walk back. Chapman perished with cold shortly after Chapman perished with cold shortly after starting, and Staffle got within five miles of town and died. Ward got in at four o'clock Thursday morning with both feet frozen and will lose them. Staffle's body was found yesterday. Chapman's body and the teams are still out.

Two men named Meller and Powelson had a terrible experience in a journey from Wakeeney to Scott City. They traveled together until one o'clock Thursday morn-

ing, when Meller gave up and sank to the ground. Powelson tried to urge him to another trial, but his entreaties were of no avail, so he started on alone. Meller re mained where he was until one o'clock in the afternoon, when he summoned up strength to rise to his feet. He walked a short distance when he stopped and cut his boots off his feet, and found that one of them was frozen stiff. He hung his boots around his neck and started on. His gloves were so frozen that he could not get them on, so was compelled to go tare handed. He kept on his journey until the banks of the Smoky Hill River were reached, when he struck the camp of a number of Scott City gentlemen who were prospecting for coal. They took him into the camp and poulticed his feet, hands and face, which were badly frozen. When he related his story, Isaac Ruddock, one of the prospectors, started for Scott City in quest of aid for the frozen man and for men to search for Powelson. When Mr. Ruddock reached Scott City and related the state of affairs to the citizens, a large number started in search of the missing man. The horses are also missing, and it is be-lieved that both man and horses are dead. It is said that Mr. Powelson had severa hundred dollars on his person. The relief party brought Meller in from the camp, and thought, his life will be saved.

It is believed that the terrible report is but begun. The above are principally from the Southwestern part of the State. From the Central, the Western and the Northwestern part of the State no reports have been made. The whole western portion of Kansas is dotted with claim shanties that are mere temporary structures of rough boards, and which would not afford protec-

If the loss of cattle can be spoken of in this connection that loss will be most se In some instances entire herds have been frozen, and in other herds the losses will run from twenty to ninety per cent. The great irrigation ditches and the railroad cuts were filled with dead cattle. The greatest sufferers in cattle were the blo and graded stock, the natives standing the olizzard much better.

AN EXCITING TIME.

A Derailed Passenger Train Tears Its Way Across a Bridge-A Bold Engineer. NEW YORK, January 15 .- Yesterday

morning the north-bound express on the New York & Long Island Railroad, filled with prominent business men coming to their offices, was near Matawan and was about to go upon a trestle bridge 500 feet long, when the cars were derailed by a broken frog. The cars, after dropping down on the ties, ran across the bridge, snapping the steel rails into bits and tearing the wooden structure into splint-The rear car lost its trucks and ran a distance on its floor beams. George Clicknor, the engineer, finding it impossib e to stop the engine, which was tearing along at the rate of thirty miles as hour, saw that only hope lay in increasing his speed. He threw open the throttle and thus pre-venting the cars from toppling over the bridge. The cars swayed from side to side, but they were safely carried out of danger. The passengers were more or less shaken up, but nobedy was seriously hurt.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. POTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANGA

THE DESERTED CITY.

Sad is the sight that city once so fair! A hundred palaces lie ruined there; Her lofty towers are fallen, and creepers

O're marble dome and shattered portico.
Once, with their tinkling zones and painted Gay bands of women thronged the royal Now through the night the hungry jackal And seeks his scanty prey with angry howls.

Once there was music in the plashing wave Of lakes, where maidens loved their limbs to

lave; But now these waters echo with the blows Struck by the horns of savage buffaloes. Once the tame peacock showed his glittering 'Mid waving branches, where he loved to The ruthless flame had laid those branches And marred his feathers and their golden The drum is silent that he loved to hear.
And gone the mistress whom he held so dear.

Once on the marble floor girls loved to place The painted foot and leave its charming trace; Now the fell tigress stains, with dripping Of kids just slaughtered, that neglected In those dear days, with tints of nature

warm, In marble statues lived fair woman's form; Alas! those tints are faded now, and dim, And gathering dust obscures each rounded limb.
While the cast skins of serpents form a vest
That hides the beauties of each statue's
breast.

How sweet the moonbeams used, of old, to fall With silvering light on terrace, roof and wall! But now, neglected, there the grass grows
wild,
The roofs are shattered, and with dust defiled. Pure shine those rays and silvery, as of yore, But find their light reflected there no more.

Once in the garden lovely girls, at play, Culled the bright flowers, and gently touched the spray;
But now wild creatures, in their savage joy,
Trend down the blossoms, and the plants de-

By night no torches in the windows gleam: day no women in their beauty beam; smoke has ceased; the spider there has spread
His snares in safety, and all else is dead.

-R. P. H. Griffith (from the Sanskrit), in

A "SHADOWY" ROMANCE.

Why Arthur Wyllis Called His Wife's Name "Mabel."

One day Arthur Wyllis' boardinghouse burned down, obliging him to transfer his belongings elsewhere. He found new quarters in a street which had once been fashionable, but had now declined to "eminently respectable," being mostly given over to lodginghouses. Altogether the retirement of the place, with its large, handsome buildings pleased Wyllis very well. He was a refined and imaginative young fellow, not, indeed, averse to society, but still capable, at times, of preferring a quiet evening and a good book to the noise and excitement of "the madding crowd," as exemplified by his associates. His business kept him down town all day, so that, except on Sundays, he was not familiar with any but the nocturnal aspect of the street. Every feature of that he knew by heart, from the first glimmer of the gas lamp on the corner to the color of the curtains at the different windows. In one of these windows he became particularly interested, partly because it was directly opposite his own, and partly because, at the hour of his return, there was almost always the shadow of a head outlined on the white curtain.

After his fashion, Wyllis began to speculate about the owner of this head. On the Sunday following his removal he looked over curiously to see what he could discern by daylight. Some one was certainly in the window, but so disguised by the lace draperies that he could only perceive a general feminine outline. Later, when the church bells were ringing, he saw a very pretty girl leave the house, but, devoutly as he hoped it, he had no proof that this was his unknown vis-a-vis. For all he could tell this sweet divinity might live upon the third or fourth floor, perhaps at the back, where—horrible thought!—she flirted with some fellow similarly placed; while the Lady of the Shadow was perhaps some venerable dame. In the midst of this uncertainty chance, in the shape of a fire alarm, came to his

When the bells began to sound Wyllis wondering if he were going to be burned out again, leaned out to see, if possible, where the fire was. Then he glanced across the way, and saw his neighbor engaged in the same attempt. Before the window was closed and curtained again, Wyllis had ascertained that she was the same pretty girl he had seen leave the house.

His mind was now at rest, and his speculations began to take a more defi-nite form. Undoubtedly his beautiful neighbor was musical, and the nightly shadow was seated at the piano for the regular drill. Upon this basis he built a fine castle-in-the-air. In fact, he constructed an entire romance, of which this unknown pretty girl was the heroine, whom he worshiped under the name of Mabel. Her whole history was-in imagination-as familiar to him as his own, and he would often muse upon the circumstances which left her a lovely waif upon the tide of city life. He kept all this jealously from the knowledge of his companions, who, he felt, would break the charm, even if they did not go farther and try to establish an ordinary, commonplace flirtation with the sacred Shadow.

Here energetic youth will ask: Why did not Arthur Wyllis, living as he did opposite his divinity, follow up his advantage and contrive an acquaintance, as he easily might have done? The answer is: Precisely because he was Arthur Wyllis. Retiring to a fault, he was a good deal of a dreamer by nature, and he was quite capable of romancing about a girl for weeks, until she sudden ly disappeared from his horizon, leav-ing him with his awakened sensibilities thrown back upon himself. How long in the present case he might have gone on in this fantastic way it is impossible to tell, for one day, several weeks later,

something happened which startled him out of his natural world. This was the robbery and attempted murder of a robbery and attempted murder of a lady occupying the second-floor apartment in a boarding-house not many squares distant. The man had ascended by means of a porch, and entered through a window communicating with a balcony. It was dusk of a winter night, at an hour when the inmates were presumably at when the inmates were presumably at their evening meal, and the burglar no doubt expected to find the rooms empty. As it happened, however, the lady who occupied the first which he entered was indisposed, and was lying half asleep on a lounge. The gas was turned down very low, and as she was in an alcove out of the range of the window, the burglar did not suspect her pesence until he was fairly in the room. When he did, he probably thought he would not have his abor for his pains. At any rate the lady, in her subsequent account of the affair, said that something made her open her eyes to see a man standing by her toilet-table, with his hands on her gold watch; that she sprang forward with a scream and caught at the watch which had been the gift of a dead friend -that the burglar tried to make his escape, and, when she still clung to him in her endeavor to get possession of the watch, struck her savagely on the head until, at the approach of the people who had been alarmed by her cries, he wrenched himself violently from her hold and disappeared by the same way he had come.

It was a fashionable boarding-house, and the lady was well-known in society, and the whole affair naturally made a great sensation in the city. Wyllis, however, had his own special reasons for feeling excited about it. Did not the Shadow also live on the second floor, and though there was no porch to the house, was there not a trellis, by means of which an evil-disposed and tolerably agile fellow could gain an en-trance? When Wyllis came home on the evening following the burglary, it was with a beating heart. He had heard the details, as given by the daily papers, discussed all day long, and his ready imagination had varied and expanded them to suit the case he had in mind. As soon as he came in sight of the window he looked up with eager, anxious haste. But there was the beloved shadow peacefully outlined upon the still, white curtain, and stirring only with the movements of the hands as they went up and down the keyboard in the exigencies of the music Wyllis drew a long breath of relief, as he turned the latch-key in his own door and went up stairs.

For a few evenings all went well, but on the fourth the questioning eyes of this self-appointed guardian saw a sight that chilled his blood. He looked up as usual, and-what! just above the unsuspecting Shadow, distinctly drawn upon the smooth, white surface is another head, and two hands that slowly, cautiously descend until they reach the girl's shoulders, where they fasten in a vise-like grip. Turning with a start she struggles to rise, she throws up her hands in vain appeal, her head drops backward, and she falls

fainting from her seat!

In far less time than it takes to tell it, all this has passed before Arthur Wyllis' agonized gaze, and shaken off the horror that stiffens him, he dashes across the street, through the door standing ajar, past some one in the vestibule, and up the unlighted stairs to the passage-way on the second floor. Gaining the fateful door with a bound, he stops short to recover breath and listen. Not a sound! Absolute, awful silence! Sick at heart for what this stillness may mean, he flings the door wide openand is confronted in the brilliantly lighted room by two figures who spring to their feet and stare at him. There are suspicious signs which make it probable that he has interrupted a love scene, and it is certain that the girl who now stands looking at him in surprise and confusion is not his Mabel!

Her companion was the first to recover himself. "What the-what do you mean anyway, by bursting in here like a cyclone?" he said angrily.

"I—beg your pardon," began Wyllis, and stopped short, blushing like a girl over his absurd position. Then seeing that something more in the way of explanation was expected—"I—I thought it was murder," he added.

"Thought what was murder?" de manded the young man, contemptuous-

"Your-your-shadows-" stammer-

ed Wyllis. The other looked as if in doubt whether to conclude him insane or intoxicated, but before he could make up his mind the door was opened again, and a gay voice was heard to exclaim: "What makes Maggie so economical of the gas to-night, I wonder? I was almost—

why Dick !"-as she entered. "Oh, this is you!" exclaimed Wyllis in relief, as he turned to recognize the pretty face and yellow hair of the true Shadow.

"Oh, Bell! Do you know him?" from the other girl; and simultaneously from Dick-

"So this gentleman is an acquaintance of yours, is he?" The newcomer blushed crimson. -I have seen him," she answered, eva-

sively.

"Then perhaps you'll explain him," said Dick, still indignant, "for he goes beyond me. Is he always as startling and dramatic in his style as he is to-

night?"

"I don't know," getting still more covered with confusion under their gaze. "I've never—never met him, but I believe he—he lives opposite."

"Aha! Lives opposite, does he? I begin to smell a mice," said slangy Dick. "Well, Miss Bell, judging from the murder-and-shadow business just now. I can't say I think he's a very denow, I can't say I think he's a very desirable acquaintance for a damsel all forlorn.

"Oh, Bell! I do hope you haven't been doing anything imprudent, alone by yourself here," murmured the other girl, with an elder-sisterly readiness to distrust the wisdom of her junior.

"Of course I haven't Clara," retorted Bell, a flash of anger in her blue eyes showing that she was not at all celestial. Wyllis was finding the situation un-bearable. He felt like a fool, and feared he must look like one. And this in the presence of the divinity whom he had for weeks been adoring! He clasped his hat convulsively and struck into the con-

"Allow me to explain! I-I think ?

can make it all clear "I wish you would, then, for I give t up," said Dick. "Wait a minute, "I wish you would, then, for I give it up," said Dick. "Wait a minute, though! If you're sure you're not wrong anyway," and he looked significant, "suppose you just sit down while you tell us the conundrum. Might as well take it easy, eh? Don't be afraid, girls," in a stage aside, "I'm between him and you."

Wellie for all his evil tempor closed.

Wyllis, for all his evil temper, glared at the irrepressable Dick, but accepted his invitation, and began an explanation which was interrupted by frequent peals of laughter from that young man. "So you thought I wanted to murder er?" he exclaimed. "I say, Clara, if that's the way our spooning looks to outsiders—"

But here Clara swept down upon him wrathfully and reduced him to silence. When the story was finished and they had exchanged cards Dick said thoughtfully: "Are you anything to Eugene Wyllis, of Philadelphia; I see you spell your name the same way with a y."
"Yes," said Wyllis, eagerly, "I have
a cousin Eugene Wyllis in Philadelphia.

He is in the grain business. "That's the man. Why, I know him

very well. Let's see, now," continued Dick, suggestively, "if you know any other friends of mine?" "Who are some of your friends?" asked Wyllis, overjoyed at this unexpected opening of a better knowledge of the Shadow.

Dick began to run over some names of acquaintances common to himself

and Eugene Wyllis, and at the third Arrhur Wyllis stopped him.

"Tom Rutherford and I are old chums," he said. Here is a letter I got from him yesterday. Read it—no, really, I insist—as a favor to me—"

"No, no; that would be carrying the joke a little too far," said Dick, returning the letter, but not before his quick eye had discerned both address and signa-ture. "Well, Mr. Wyllis," he went on, humorously, "'references exchanged,' as the advertisements say. My name's Richard Ellery, familiarly called Dick; my occupation that of commission mer-chant. As for my charms of mind and person, your cousin or Tom Rutherford will describe them to you in the glowing colors modesty forbids me use. This, waving his hand, showman-wise, 'is Miss Clara Deane, with whom I hope some day to form a matrimonial alliance, the same young lady you fancied I wanted to mur—. But never mind that now! And this—where are you, Bell?—this is our little sister Isabel, who has been living here for the last three months, cultivating a fancied talent for. music, as you may perdive by her piano there. But I forgot, the piano's a sensitive subject for you, too-

"I think, Dick," put in Isabel Deane, with some haste, "while you are explaining things you might as well explain to me how you appeared here so suddenly, like—" the handsome prince in the "Like

fairy tale?" "No, more like the horrid clown in

the pantomime!"
"My dear child," responded Dick, loftily ignoring the retort, "the question you propose would be an affair of time and difficulty. We should have to inquire into the first causes of things, the principles of steam and motion, as well springs that move the human mind-

"Oh! Dick, how can you be so tiresome?" interrupted Clara, laughing.
"Why can't you tell her that when you knew I was going to visit her you made up your mind to take me by surprise?"

Their bantering talk formed a sort of running commentary, explaining all the account of the expense which would be obscure points, and when Wyllis presently rose to go he felt tolerably well acquainted with them and their affairs. In fact, they hardly take account of the acquainted with them and their affairs. Dick, in the name of the family, asked since it is well known that militia who him to come again, which he gladly performed duty in Northern forts for

convenient to come like ordinary call- introduced into Congress, even these ers it might be better. At least until soldiers would now be entitled to penburglaries get so common as to justify that sensational sort of entrance, you miles of the actual scene of war.-N.

"I suppose," Wyllis answered, with rather a sickly smile, "that I might be considered my own burglar. It never occurred to me that I was performing in that part myself."

"By Jove! so you were," said Dick, delighted.

"I remember now," Wyllis went on, ruefully, "that I passed some one in the a little rudely. I only hope it wasn't some old lady whom I frightened nearly to death, and who will always think I

belonged to the dangerous classes."
"I can answer for that," spoke up Bell, demurely, "as I myself was the old lady in question. You certainly were going rather fast just then! But, of course, it was all Maggie's fault for forgetting to light the hall gas," she concluded politely.

The color came to Wyllis' face again as he stammered some disjointed words. But somehow or other, as his eyes met Bell's, the blood came to her cheek also. Then he bowed himself out and went downstairs, rejoicing in the thought of the days to come, in spite of the unpleasant conviction that, in the room he had just left. Dick Ellery was exploding in interminable laughter at his expense.

A friend of Arthur Wyllis' once asked him why he called his wife Mabel, her name being Isabel, whereupon they both laughed and looked mysteriously at each other, and the questioner guess ed that thereby hung a tale. And that was the tale that has just been told, of the Shadow of the Curtain. - Kate Putnam Osgood, in Detroit Free Press.

-The "students' number" or the Progres Medical, describing the status of medical education in thirty countries containing medical schools, makes it appear that the requirements for a edical degree are lower in the United States than in any of the places named, excepting China and Turkey.

-An exchange says that "Vanderbilt left from \$170,000.000 to \$200,000,000." What if he did? There's many a poor devil who hasn't ten cents to his back. and if he were to die to-night he would leave the whole world.—Norristown LARGE PENSION SCHEMES.

Carelessness of Two Senators Who De-

Nearly all the old pension projects of the Forty-eighth Congress have already been introduced into its successor, while some new ones seem to outdo in extravagance anything hitherto proposed.

Two Senators were so anxious to lead in this rivalry that each brought forward the same measure. It grants pensions to every soldier and sailor of the Mexican war, and every soldier and sailor of the war of the rebellion, who served even fourteen days in the army or navy. It gives pensions also to the surviving widows of such soldiers and sailors, provided they have not remarried. Then it raises certain pensions to the maximum of twentydollars per month, prescribes that every eight-dollar pension now paid to widows or minor children shall be made twelve dollars and dates all the civil war pensions back to the death or discharge.

During the war there were furnished to the Union armies, under the various calls of President Lincoln, 2,772,408 men. Probably 20,000 men enlisted in the regular army besides those who were credited to the States. The States, too, with a few exceptions, received no credit on their quotas for men furnished for less than nin y days' service. Yet there were many six days' and thirty days' men. In the summer of 1863 many militia volunteered for thirty days, the State of New York alone furnishing 17,213 officers and men. According to the careful estimate of Colonel Phisterer, it is perfeetly safe to say that the total number of men furnished by the States and Territories for the armies of the United States, after deducting those credited with service in the navy, will exceed 2,850,000. In Prof. Soley's "Blockade and the Cruisers" we find the state-ment that when the war ended there were 51,500 men in the Naval Service. Of course there had been many others who served only a part of the war, and many no doubt were discharged for disability. In round numbers we may say that about three million men responded to the various calls, on land and sea, in the regular and volunteer

services. It is clear, therefore, that the bills just spoken of propose to pension an enormous number of men. It may be said that those who re-enlisted are counted twice in these enumerations. That is true; and it is not possible, without a degree of labor perhaps never likely to be undertaken, to know just how many individual soldiers and sailors served. But is worth while observed ing that if the aggregate of 2,772,402 men credited to the States and Territories under the various calls is brought to a three years' standard, it still represents 2,320,272, Thus it will be seen that the number of short-term troops was comparatively very small. It is often urged in behalf of those universal pension projects which provide pension at the rate of a certain fixed sum per month, according to the amount of service rendered, that the great number of short terms will much reduce the amount to be paid. In reality there were comparatively few who served less than a year. In 1861, for

three years. Schemes for pensioning everybody, rich or poor, who ever bore arms dur-ing the Mexican war and the civil war, even for a fortnight, do not take proper | grain, receive from three to three and incurred in carrying them into effect. promised to do.

"But I say," added Mr. Ellery, with be supplied, were mustered into the sudden gravity, "if you could make it service. Under such bills as have been sions, though never within hundreds of

THE WAR IS OVER.

A Grand Spectacle Which "History Has Never Had to Record Before".

As a rule the Southern people are not admirers of the Puritans, and they may perhaps at first be startled at the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's cutting It was too dark to see just what them so, as he did at the Brooklyn I did, but—well, of course, I was going New England dinner. But they are rather fast, and I'm afraid I pushed by not likely to lay it up egainst him not likely to lay it up against him when they comprehend the splendid compliment he paid them.

He defined the Puritans as those who insisted on making themselves instruments in the correction of abuses no matter at what sacrifice; who refused to be led away from these aims and who had the will power to carry them out at any cost. "There are," he said, "men in Ireland to-day as good Puritans as the world ever saw." Every man, no matter where he lives, does the best he can without counting the cost-every such man he reckoned among the great brotherhood of the Puritans.

There are a great many Puritans in Georgia and South Carolina. he said, who meant right but who made mistakes. But though they saw everything passing away from them, their sons slaughtered, their wealth disappearing, they showed a heroism which the historian ought to celebrate. He continued:

continued:

They were on the wrong side. They acted under false itgats, but they acted nobly, in their spheres and I, born Abolitionist, I who fought slavezy as old Putnam fought the wolf in his hole, I who urged on the war and who relaxed no whit until the end came, I desire to go on record—and I hope this at least will be quoted of me—I desire to say deliberately that since the human race existed on the earth there is no such spectacle of a great proud people living in some twelve or fifteen states that after the war accepted the conditions allotted to them—not, I admit, without some errors here, yot without some excesses there, but take them as a whole, their patience, their contentment, their noble reconstruction, with courage and zeal and work, presents to the world a spectacle that history has naver had to record before.

Senator Frye, of Maine, responded

Senator Frye, of Maine, responded to the toast "the State of Maine", in a bright and incisive speech, but he couldn't let the chance go by without growling in an undertone at Beecher's sentiments. He had his choice of sev-

because he was reminded "in these piping times of peace and reconcilia-tion nothing is to be said about loyalty and treason; flowers are to be scattered on the graves of the blue and the grav alike; the battleflags must be furled and put away in dark places, and neither on platform nor in pulpit is it

proper to talk of rights secured and sealed by the blood of brave soldiers." Mr. Beecher's remarks were loudly applauded and so were Senator Frye's confessions that the war is over; if not for him, certainly for the mass of the people. He is certainly right. The popular feeling no longer responds to mere rhetoric and sentimentalism about the war. If anyone has anything in-teresting to tell-of daring deeds on either side; of the manner in which battles were lost and won; of the mistakes or failures of Generals under either flag; of adventures and escapes; of dangers and difficulties, of the distinguished men North and South, whose names will forever be associated with the great war, the public is eager to listen. The overwhelming rush of war literature and the anxiety of a new generation to learn of these not distant

ever, as a sentiment, but as a "cause" Only the old and middle-aged, and not all of them by any means, share the feelings of Senator Frye, Robert Toombs and the politicians that beat the old war drums to indifferent ears.

scenes and days proves what deep in-terest is still felt in the war, not, how-

Senator Frye's confession, even more than Beecher's eulogy, proves to the wayfaring man that the "war is over". -Detroit Free Press.

GRANARIES OF THE NORTHWEST Figures Showing the Supremely Important Interests Protected by the Depart-ment of Agriculture.

An estimate may be obtained of the vast cereal wealth of the Northwest. and the enterprise which has kept pace with its development, from an interesting list of elevators and warehouses in Minnesota and Dakota recently published in the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The following is a summary of the list:

Grand total capacity. 54,448,900 It is stated that in many sections of the Northwest enterprising capitalists have gone into undeveloped territory and erected elevators and warehouses even before the settler came to raise grain to fill them. The grain and warehouse law passed by the Minne-sota Legislature, last winter, has been a material aid to the development of the system, as previous to that time the elevator business was controlled by a few powerful companies, who were kept in power and free from competition by the railroad companies. The increase in two years in the number of elevators on lines directly tributary to Minneapolis is nearly three-fold. noticeable feature is the great superiority in the character and capacity of the buildings in the extreme northern sections over those in the longer settled districts in the southern part of Minnesota. The cost of the elevators comprising this vast system is computed at ten million dollars, and their capacity

example, 91,816 men were furnished is more than equal to this year's crop, for three months, but 657,868 men for fifty million bushels. The cost of redischarging grain is about two cents per bushel, while elevator companies, who buy and ship a half cents per bushel. Out of this comes the interest on the investment. all expense of maintaining and operating the elevator, insurance on grain, cleaning and loss of weight and grade at terminal points.

The thoughtful atterances of President Cleveland on our agricultural interests show that he fully appreciates the importance of the vast wealth which is annually derived from the rich farms of the West and Northwest. The above statistics must convince every reader of the great benefit to be derived from a wise and careful exercise of the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture, which is charged with acquiring and diffusing among the people useful information on the subjects interesting to farmers. Could efficient precautions be also taken against grain corners, which seem, in view of the cereal wealth of the Northwest impossible to bring about, but which are, nevertheless, of no infrequent occurrence, the country would be always ready to supply the needs of other nations without the infliction of burdens on our own people, by an undue increase in the price of grain. Should the present troubles in Europe culminate in a general war, a wonderful impetus would be given to our grain interests, as the supplies from India and other countries could not long be relied upon to feed the warring nations. As the burdensome restrictions placed by the railroad companies, in Minnesota, upon outside parties who desired to build elevators and extend the system, have been removed by law, we may look for still more astonishing results during the ensuing year in that great grain producing region .- Albany Argus.

-In the ancient Athenian republic Clisthenes devised ostracism as a way of getting out of the way any public man whom the people feared or distrusted. If six thousand of the citizens voted for the ostracism of a man he was compelled to withdraw from the city within ten days and remain in banishment at first for ten years and afterward for five years. Even Aristides, Themistocles and Cimon were thus quietly sent into exile.

-When men sneer at the want of courage in women they seem to forget that a tender and delicate girl will silently, and without a sign, endure untold agonies in breaking in a new pair of boots two sizes too small for her, while a man will rip and snort as if he was shot if his buck corn happens to be disturbed by a bit of careless leather

-Commodore Vanderbilt's advice to his son William was: "Don't you ever sentiments. He had his choice of several subjects, he said, among them "the heroes of the late civil war", but he took the "State of Maine" instead, tendencies.—N. Y. Tribune.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Minced codfish: Flake up cold boiled cod and to each three cups of fish add one cup of mashed potato, a small piece of butter, one egg, one-half table-spoonful of corn starch; make into small cakes and fry in butter .- N. Y. Herald.

-If you have young calves or colts the time to commence their education is immediately after weaning. Teach them. to lead and obey the word of command. It is the ground work of future usefulness. - Prairie Farmer.

-Wheat is a plant that thrives best in cool weather, and often considerable growth is made during warm spells in winter. It will sometimes make root growth under the snow, and a covering of this is always beneficial, as it prevents injurious effects from alternate freezing and thawing .- Exchange.

-The large amount of feed that can be grown on an acre in turnips makes this a very exhaustive crop. The suc-ceeding crops will show this plainly, and unless turnips can be marketed cheaply it is hardly worth while to attempt growing them on a large scale. English farmers make turnips a renovating crop, but they do it by feeding sheep on the turnip patch and giving other rich food in addition.—Albany Journal.

-A contemporary advises farmers to feed out the coarsest and roughest feed first, and save the best until toward spring, when the strength and appetite of the animals being reduced by a long, hard winter, they will the more need the best of feed. The correct practice is to work in the rough fodder day by day with other food. The digestion has a business to be impaired by the winno business to be impaired by the winter feeding. -N. E. Farmer.

-Muffins: For a dozen muffins there will be required a cupful and a half of entire wheat flour, a cupful of milk, one-third of a cupful of cream, onethird of a cupful of water. an egg, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix the dry ingredients and sift them into a bowl. Beat the egg until it is light and add the milk and water to it. Pour this mixture upon the dry ingredients and beat them quickly and vigorously. Pour the batter into-buttered mussin pans and bake for twenty-five minutes in a rather quick oven. The batter will be thin and will. give a moist mussin, but that is as it should be .- The Household.

-"Fibrous loam," according to Popular Gardening, is the best soil for growing house-plants in. It is prepared by procuring from a rich pasture lot, or from the roadside at some spot where the earth is good, a quantity of sod two or three inches thick, and stacking it up in some out-of-the-way place until it is wanted. Break it into pieces the size of acorns, and plants will find in it all the elements necessary for their existence. If it does not seem quite rich enough, add a little fine manure. In the city such soil can generally be obtained of florists.

BOILS.

A Poy's Composition on the Benefits to be

Derived from Job's Comforts. A boil is generally very small at first and a fellow hardly notices it, but in a few days it gets to be the biggest of the two, and the chap that has it is of very little account in comparison with his boil, which then "has him." Boils appear mysteriously upon various portions of the human body, coming when and where "they darn please" and often in

very inconvenient places. If a boil comes anywhere on a person, that person always wishes it had come somewhere else, although it

would puzzle him to say just where.

If a chap has a boil he generally gets a good deal of sympathy from others, "in a horn." It is very wicked to make sport of a person with boils; they can't help it, and they often feel very bad

Boils are said to be "healthy," and judging from the way they take hold and hang on and ache and grow and burn and raise Cain generally, there is no doubt about it. They are generally very lively and playful at night.

Boils tend to purify the blood, strengthen the system, calr. the nerves, restrain profanity, tranquilize the spirit, improve the temper and beautify the appearance. It is said that boils save the patient a fit of sickness, but if the sickness is

best not to have the all-fired mean thing it must be. It is also said that a person is better after he has had them, and there is no doubt that one feels much better after having got rid of Many distinguished persons have en-

oyed these harbingers of health. Job took the premium at the county fair for having more achers under cultivation than any other farmor. Shakespeare had them and said: "One woe doth tread upon another's heels, so fast they fol-

Treatment: There are a great many remedies for boils, most of which are well worth trying, because if they don't do any good they don't hurt the boil. Everybody knows "a good thing for Among these remedies are shoemakers' wax, trix, Spalding's glue, soothing syrup, Charlotte russe, sedleitz powders, gum-drops, water-proof blacking, night-blooming cereus, chloroform, Kissenger, soap and sugar, etc.—Physi-cian and Pharmacist.

Cooking Feed Not Profitable.

General Diven, as he states in the Husbandman, went to a good deal of expense to provide appliances for steaming food for cattle and swine. He made a chest of large capacity to receive the cut food, and into this steam was conducted to cook fodder and grain, whatever was introduced. For swine feeding he made similar preparations. His cattle were fed cooked feed through two winters, and he continued longer to cook for swine. While he made no scientific test, his conclusion, reached through general observation, was that the whole labor of cutting fodder and cooking was lost, so far as the cattle were concerned. He is yet in doubt about the advantage of cooking food

Chase County Courant. W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OCTTONWOOD FALLS. - KAMBAS

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

She said, observing my embarrassment,"
"I think I know just what you mean to say;
The symptoms are too plainly evident,
And easily your inmost thoughts beiray.

"You're wishing we could only stand, once more
At evening, by the lake amidst the gems
sparkling upon the reeds along the shore
In myriad lights of dewdrop diadems.

"My hand hung idly down; another hand With thrilling touch was gently placed i mine.
It trembled in your grasp. I understand
How hard it is such feeling to define.

"Somebody's whiskers gently brushed my You'd just begun to whisper something, When aunty, with her unromantic squeak, Came suddenly around the bend in view.

"Am I not right?" this lovely maiden said.
"What, sight still?" and she began to frown.

It is no that,"—I gravely shook my head—
"Bu-but-but your back hair is coming

-Pittsburgh Dispatch.

NATURAL GAS.

The Wonders It Is Performing in and Around Pittsburgh.

Work of the Philadelphia Company-Thir. ty Miles of Pipe in Operation-How the Gas Is "Struck"-Cooking by It-Ignorant Geologists.

Not the wildest fancies of sober, slow going people in the rest of the Union can picture the excitement that the gas wells have created in Pittsburgh. I fancy that San Francisco, in the blooming days of the Bonanza mine and the Comstock lode, when Senator Sharon made twenty-five million dollars in a year, was something to be compared

The opening of these natural gas wells and their utilization as fuel generators marks an era in the nineteenth century. Even the taming and binding

of electricity is not more marvelous. It was before seven o'clock in the morning when our train reached the outskirts of the city. The great shops had not yet started their hum and roar for the day. We passed close to a huge black mill, with its chimneys standing like masts of a ship. There was one small iron pipe that had a cloud of flame rolling and lapping about it, changing with every gust of wind. This was my first sight of natural gas. The pipe was what was called a "stand pipe." They are common enough in Pittsburgh. The pressure from the wells is so heavy that the fluid can not be shut off and let on at will. When not in use it must be allowed to burn or escape in some way. The usual way is to conduct it off by an extra chimney and set fire to it at the top, and let it burn all night. In Pittsburgh and vicinity a quantity equal to seventy thousand bushels of coal thus goes to waste every day,

they say.

The Philadelphia company is putting in pipe connections in factories and pri-vate residences at the rate of forty a day. They keep fifteen hundred men constantly employed laying gas mains. The fluid is already used as fuel in thirty-four iron and steel works, sixty-six glass factories, three hundred other manufacturing establishments and three thousand private residences. At this time gas is used in such quantity that it has taken the place of ten thousand tons of coal a day that would be otherwise consumed. When the work is complete Pittsburgh will be as clean as New York. And coal will be so cheap that dealers

can "hardly give it away."

It is probable that the fluid can be struck almost anywhere in Western Pennsylvania. But the largest bunch of wells are those at Murrysville, tweny-two miles from Pittsburgh. The gas is conveyed by pipes from here and elsewhere to the here and elsewhere to the city. The greatest length of these pipes is thirty miles. There is doubt, they say, whether a line can be made much ger than that. The pressure is lost by friction of the pipes at the rate of seven pounds to the mile. Unless some new methods of conducting it are discovered, therefore the dreams of a line of natural gas one hundred miles long can hardly be realized. Mills must re-

One of the memorable experiences of my life was my visit to the gas wells at Murrysville. It was a cold, muddy, snowy, neck-risking ride, but—well, I would do it again.

As we neared the place I heard strange, steady, murmur. It sounded like the noise of the turf in a high sea. It sounded like an engine as big as the United States Capitol building at Wash-

ington blowing off steam.

"There she goes," said Stewart.
"Do you hear her. That's the old gas She goes a bizzin just that way all the time; bizz, bizz. I wouldn't like to live around there for a steady thing."
No more would I. Of a calm day, the roar can be heard nine miles away. At the wells themselves, when gas is first struck, it is deafening. The workmen put cotton in their ears to protect

their hearing.

The force of the gas is tremendous.

It is such, that when first struck, it hurls everything before it, this blind, mad force rushing towards a venting place. Tools weighing two or three tons are thrown many feet into the air. Thus far the stream has always been struck in a layer of sand. Striking the gas is called "shooting a well." It is more like a well shooting, one would

shoots in a straight line twenty to thirty feet in the air. We saw where it issued by the water that poured out along with it. Water is always struck with the gas. It is a salt water. The mineral frequently incrusts the plating of a well till it chokes the orifice. Then the tubing must be cleaned. Wells have seemed sometimes to diminish in supply from this cause. When the incrustation is removed the stream returns to

its full quantity.

Great care is taken to avoid explo sions or other dangers. At intervals along the lines are stations, through which the pipes are passed. At these points huge safety valves are inserted, so that when the pressure is greater than a certain number of pounds the valves are blown open and the gas es-

To separate the gas from the water that pours out along with it a powertank is placed at the of the well. Confining the gas as it escapes is called "piping off" it escapes is called "piping off" a well. The gas and water are together conducted into the large tank. The water being heavy falls to the bot-tom of the receiver. The gas rises to the top, and passes into a pipe, which conducts it away in any desired direction. Connected with each well is one of the iron "stand pipes" mentioned, through which the fluid escapes when not in use. It is ignited at the top of the tube, so that it may not poison the atmosphere. The stand pipe must be some distance away from the derrick and buildings around the mouth of the well, otherwise with every gust of wind it would lap them in flames and destroy

This fuel gas is not a good illuminant naturally. At present two sets of gas pipes are necessary, therefore, in houses one for heat, the other for light. But the day I visited the gas wells it was announced that an inventive genius had discovered a way of treating and enriching it so that it could be used for illum-inating as well. If this be true, then the problem will be indeed solved. The Bunsen burner is used for the fuel gas, both in private houses and factories. The white hot heat that can thus be produced is something marvelous. A flue must be provided to carry off the products of combustion, otherwise they

would soon poison the air.

When gas is common for fuel, cooking will be as neat work as piano playing. It will be a good deal more fun. At least a third of the burden of house-keeping will be lifted in winter. Next to Murrysville, the most prolific of the Pittsburgh wells are found at Tarentum, a village twenty miles northeast of the city. But there is no telling where it will or will not be found. It may underlie the whole United States, for all anybody knows. About the only point that has been certainly proved in the search for it is that geologists are ignoramuses. As often as any way, gas is found exactly where they have staked their scientific reputation that there was none. It does not particularly follow the oil fields. It has, more often than otherwise, been struck in regions where there are clay and limestone layers above and sand below.

In boring, the bit passes through four strata of sand at the West Pennsylvania wells. There is no sign of diminution in the supply so far. One well has been discharging twelve years, and is as flush as ever. The gas is believed to be in a constant course of formation, and to be generated by the action of water upon the subterranean hydro-carbon oils.—Cincinnati Times

GOING UP.

Hats Will Be Taller Than Ever During

Mid-Winter. Hats unfortunately are taller than ever this winter. When will they cease to grow in height? Surely the time has come when such exaggeration should be checked. Crowns now are too high and massive; height was not so bad when the shape was conical. To add to the bad effect brims are very narrow and are curled up at the sides. In a word, there is a strong resemblance between them and a gentleman's silk hat, a by no means beautiful object, and by no means so comfortable as might be desired. This shape is the new favorite for the new Jersey hats, which consist of a buckram shape neatly covered with fine silk stockingette. They are also made in felt and in silk like a gentleman's hat. Another novelty is the felt or silk hat covered with a fine silk network. The plain felt is prettier on the whole, but at the same time it is a useful method of hiding the shabbi-ness of a last year's felt hat, the shape of which the owner likes. Both the main here. But why could it not be Jersey and netted hats are so neatly pumped? brim join, is not necessary and is rarely employed. The only trimming gen

erally is a plume of feathers and a ribbon bow in front. It must be remembered that Jersey hats can not be made by cutting out the shape in stockingette as one would with velvet; no, the covering is specially manufactured to fit the shape, and the only seam is up the center of the back. Feathers are fashionable, but they are principally placed at the back to droop over the front. Rich oriental fabrics are employed for scarfs, and a large variety of embroidered braids and ribbons form bows and draperies. Chaplet beads (the wooden beads) are preferred to jet for edging brims or embroidery materials for bonnets and hats, being so light, and having the sanctity of novelty. They are employed to embroider all manner of jackets, mantles, and dresses as well. They have put jet and lead beads considerably in the shade for a time. Ribbons, especially those em-ployed for millinery, are usually beautiful and fanciful. There is a pretty gauze ribbon just out which has the usual satin edge on one side only, the other side being finished with a series of scallops, embroidered with colored silk. A charming hat for a young lady

Nulsances on Boars Ship Who Know

"I've shipped a good many crews in my time," said an old vessel captain the other evening as he sat in the tug office toasting his feet at the stove and sucking away at an old pipe. "A good many crews, and never had any trouble with the men but once. It was on salt water, and I was engaged to sail a big from Boston to Rio Janeiro and back. When the boys came aboard I thought what a good-looking crowd they were, and sure enough they proved to be as good men as I ever sailed with, with one exception. He bothered me a good deal. He knew his business well enough and would do what he was told, but with a kind of a way about him that was very provoking, just as though he was doing favor, and if he was told to do anything as like as not he would ask, as politely as you please, if it wouldn't be better to do so and so, but if I gave him a bit of a jawing he would go about the job easy enough. "Well, one day one of the boys drop-

ped a 'block' on the mate's toes, by accident, and the mate he cussed him pretty hard, and this blanked lyerlawyer? Yes, lyer, that's what he was, a regular sea lyer—he kind of smiles, tickled like, and takes hold of the fellow that dropped the block and goes down in the fo'k'sle. Purty soon he comes up to me and begins to argue with me about the mate abusing the men. The mate was as kind a fellow as ever lived, wouldn't hurt a hair of a man's head. Well, I kinder laughed at him and said in course the mate would swear when he got his toes smashed, but it was no use; the more I gived in the more he jawed away, and at last I ordered him forred. The cuss smiled all over and sez that, accordin' to law, he has a right to state the case and demand to have the crew treated properly, and then he gives me more law in a than I ever heerd before, and I got right hot and tells him if he don't go forred I'll have him locked up below. Then he sez, sez he: 'Please do lock me up if you want to,' and begged me to punish him, and I dassen't, and the cuss knew it, for he would have had me hauled up for it at the first port we touched, for he wasn't doing nothing wrong. It was his watch below, and the weather was fair, so I didn't have no excuse to order him aloft. He jawed

away until I went aft to get rid of him. "All through that trip it was hard to tell who was captain of that vessel, me or him. Every day he'd come up with some question or other, and the madder I'd get the more he'd smile, until it is a wonder I didn't put him in irons and stand my chances in court for it.

we got through that trip at last and I give him the sack pretty quick, you bet. I've heard of sea-lyers before, but if there was ever a tougher one than that fellow I want to know it. I ain't afeered of no mutiny, for a bold stand and the sight of a revolver will make the boys come to time; but I'd rather ship a loose managerie than another sea-lyer."—Chicago News.

A STRATEGEM.

The Amusing Blunder Committed by a

young lady from Smithtown returned home a little late the other evening, and after parting at the gate with store a "some one else," crept up the front stoop and very softly inserted the night-latch key in the lock, unfastened the door and crept in the house so as a suit made. If he simply gave his or-not to awaken her parents, who were der and chose the cloth and style there slumbering upstairs. But luck was against her, for she upset a chair, and a voice from above immediately asked: "Who's there?" "Only me, papa." What time is it, and where have you "I only went down to-- 's to been? spend the evening." Imagine the young lady's feelings when she heard her parental ancestor get ap and pre-pare to come down stairs. She immediately set her brain at work to get out of the coming storm. She had better turn the clock a little back, so she went to the mantelpiece, and as there was no lamp in the room she had to feel for it. She found it, and gave the key which turns it a twist, and with a smile sat down to warm her feet and await the arrival of her dear papa. In due time he arrived, and brought with him a lamp. The hands on that muchabused clock registered 5:30 a. m. The young lady, instead of turning the hands back, had turned them ahead. What followed we don't like to tell .-Long Islander.

TWO STRINGS.

An Enterprising Traveler Who Knows All About His Profession

A very dilapidated looking tramp entered the counting-room of one of the wealthiest merchants on Austin avenue and coming up to the desk asked:

"A'int your folks from Posey County, Indiany?' "Yes."

"And your name is John Smith?" "Yes.

"Shake! You have at last found your long lost brother Bill. I am in need of "Here is a quarter. Take it and go." The long lost brother turned over the

quarter a time or so, and then said: "Is a quarter all you can spare for your long lost brother?"
"That's all. Go, now, or I'll call a policeman," said the merchant.

"I'll accept the quarter on account of our relationship. That is a family mat-ter; but, besides being your brother, I am a tramp and a dead beat. Now I apply to you professionally. Give me another quarter."—Texas Siftings.

-We are gratified to learn that Mr. Hormusjee Edulgee Kotwai, of Bombay, think.

Gas is reached at a depth of one thousand and three hundred to two thousand feet in Western Pennsylvania. It costs three dollars a foot to bore. At Tolono, Ill., however, the fluid was struck at a depth of only seven hundred feet.

As we rounded a hill and looked into a valley in front we saw Murrysville. Huge wooden derricks, tapering slim toward the top, filled the landscape. To the right of the view was the great silk. A charming hat for a young lady is of beige felt; the crown is tall and pointed, the brim straight and wide, and lined with green velvet. A beige ostrich feather is laid across the brim in front; on the left is a beige aigrette, and a large bow of green ribbon. This hat is worn rather at the back of the head, so that the short curled hair in front is yeometrically across the same hat is very pretty in black, with lemon-colored or beige feathers and aigrette.—Godey's Lady's Book.

Herald. ing killed his one-hundredth tiger. It piece of paper dipped in water and shallow pans, and when cold cut it into seems rather odd, though, that his dar John was remanded.—San Francisco cakes.—Toledo Blade.

TAILOR TOPICS.

A New Generation of Clothes-Makers One of the Future Possibilities.

So much time and attention have been given of late to the all absorbing topic of fashionable attire for the. male sex that it would seem eminently proper eventually for some enterprising publisher to launch forth a magazine especially devoted to their whimsical wants and ideas. The magazine would have to be conducted upon the same plan of those designed for the fair sex, and this of itself would be a novelty, if nothing more. Columns are devoted to the of the necessity. matter in almost every paper in the country, and at this rate woman, who has unquestionably held the fashionable field, stands a chance of being crowded out to make room for other darlings. There is a class, however, who smile complacently at this probable turn in affairs, and who chuckle to themselves

in delightful anticipation. They are the tailors—those squatty figures, who perch on a bench after the manner of a Turk, deep in the mystery of shaping as coats and pants for aspiring youth. "I tell you what, though," said a pop-"I tell you what, though, ular tailor, "there is going to be an alarming scarcity of clothes-makers pretty soon. At the present day, no one wants to be a tailor. Nobody wants to learn the trade. It's almost impossible to get an apprentice, and I venture to say that when the present generation of tailors dies off there'll probably be no one left to undertake the business. Did you ever see a young man making a pair of breeches? I don't think you have. Nearly all are old hands with no successors when they shuffle off. A great many applicants don't want to do anything but cutting, and most of them are botches. There has been quite a falling off, too, in the number of tailors recently. Do others take their places? Not often, and when they do soon quit in disgust. There is only one alternative, as far as I can see, and that is for women to take the matter in hand when no men are left. This event may be long distant. But it is extremely probable nevertheless.' "Can a woman equal a tailor in mak-

ing clothes for men?' "I never heard of any. If they're in existence they must be very scarce. Some women can make shirts and pants for youngsters, but never knew one to tackle a coat or vest. And I'll bet you a man or boy couldn't be persuaded to wear them after they were made. However, men should accustom themselves to women-made garments, for I think it will only be a few years when the task will devolve upon them entirely."
"Heretofore," he continued, "it has

been regarded as a distinction between

tailor-made and manufactured clothes that the pants of the former were pressed out round and smooth, without any crease down the leg. But it seems that the manufacturers have caught on to this, and now their pants are also pressed smooth by tailors employed for that purpose. If, upon reaching their destination, they still retain a crease caused from packing, the dealer to whom they are consigned makes any alteration that may be necessary to suit the purchaser. What must then be done? I see that in New York all the tailors purposely make a crease down the legs of pataloons in order to again distinguish them from store clothes. The whole thing naturally looks absurd, but there must be a distinction. What other follies did you say? They are too numerous to of trifling ailments, like coughs and mention. A man comes in and wants co'ds, asthma and weaknes and ordiwould be no trouble. But he wants the breeches to fit just so and so around the leg and to delicately fall over the feet.
And the coat must not have a wrinkle. The shoulders, however, receive more attention than the whole business. They must be systematically padded, and to do this will require great skill. This feature of the coat has the greatest charm imaginable to the happy pos-sessor. Many hollow-chested persons with sloping shoulders have the shoulders padded to make them square and give the body an upright position. This will account for some of the finely-formed men you encounter daily, and if you took their coats off you would find about an inch and a half of padding on each shoulder. It is perfectly reasonable to wish to improve a defective form by artificial methods. But the matter of padding is carried to such an extreme that it becomes disgusting. What about skin-tight pants? I think their day is almost over, though its hard to say what will take their place. Yes, sir," repeated the tailor man, as he resumed his squatting position, "our race is almost run, and unless more men learn the business there'll be a panic for pants one of these days."—Galveston News.

About the Endorsed Drafts. A sharp swindler is reported in the person of one who went by the name of R. S. Chapin, who has passed East, perhaps under many aliases. He claimed to be a large Kansas land owner, seeking stock for his ranch, and one of his "drives" was to claim to have fallen in love with the little Jerseys. He never haggled much about prices, if only the seller would accept a draft on a Western bank, larger than the purchase, he getting the difference in money. It is not business-like to give a balance in cash on a draft to a man you do not know or who is not known to the business community of your neighborhood. It is not business-like even to accept a draft in payment of property, until by telegraph to the bank you find it good.—Farm Field and Stockman.

-A wily Chinaman at San Francisco produced a customs certificate on the authority of which he hoped to be able to remain ashore under judicial sanc-tion. Unfortunately, he didn't fit the certificate, as the individual described therein had a mole on his chin. A mole, therefore, was manufactured by the inventive heathen, but an unfeeling district attorney wiped it away with a Call.

THE AMATEUR DOCTRESS. She Should be Careful not to Overstep Cor.

its in her work, or she may do more harm than good. Some women when they begin dabbling in medicines do not know where to stop.

One important use of the amateur doctress is that from her larger experience she can see at once when an illness is serious, and insist that a doctor shall be immediately sent for. It is difficult sometimes to convince people Some doctors carefully adapt their

language to their hearers, and use sim-ple words and go over the instructions more than once when they are speaking to very ignorant people; but others abuse the poor people for their heart-lessness and carelessness, and say that they never carry out orders, when the truth of the matter is that the orders are couched in technical terms as unintelligible to them as Chinese. For instance, a bottle of medicine was sent labeled: "To be taken in a recumbent posture." The wife went all round inquiring if any of the neighbors could lend her a recum bent posture for the man to take his medicine in. Even if they understand the words, poor people often have no practical knowledge how to do the things they are told to do. In such cases the lady amateur is a most useful supplement to the medical man. I remember a woman saying that the doctor had told her to make beef tea; was she to put the beef in the tea-pot, and fill it up with boiling water? Many people refuse beef tea, saying it makes them flatulent. It is useful for a lady doctress to know that a bit of bruised ginger boiled with the beef will prevent

How to make a linseed poultice is another thing that people require to be taught. The cold, clammy poultices that are often applied do more harm than good. To make a really satisfactory poultice, have a basin and dish quite hot, and the water boiling. If the poultice is for the chest, take a piece of clean rag large enough to cover the whole chest, and lay it on the hot dish. Pour into the basin as much boiling water as will mix the poultice. Scatter the linseed meal in lightly, and stir it with a knife until it is sufficiently consistent. If it is too dry, the poultico will not hold together; and if it is too sloppy, it feels very damp and uncom-fortable. Spread the poultice on the rag evenly with the knife, and double over the rag a tiny bit at the edges. Carry the poultice to the patient on the hot dish. If it is too hot to apply, it is easy to let it cool for a minute. the poultice firmly on with a handkerchief or a few folds of bandaging and lay a piece of flannel over it, both in order to retain the heat and to prevent the clothes from being made damp. One woman, having made a lins ed poultice, kept it for future use ever after, and whenever a poultice was ordered, used

to warm up the dry, mouldy old thing in the oven and put it on again.

A bucket of fresh cold water kept under the bed of a bedridden person will usually prevent bed-sores. The slight evaporation keeps the bed cool and pleasant. If bed-sores have formed, an pleasant. If bed-sores have linside the old silk handkerchief tacked inside the garment is comfortable. There are many harmless home-made remedies which a lady may dispense in the case of trifling ailments, like coughs and nary bilious attacks; and to these home medicines perhaps a few simple and well known patent medicines may safely be added; but no one who has not had regular medical training ought ever to think of administering drugs which they may chance to have heard

are good for this or that ailment. Such things as black-current tea raspberry vinegar with water, lemonade and rhubarb sherpet are most welcome to thirsty, feverish sufferers; and the loan for a short time of such appliances as a hot-water bag, an air cushion, or a bed-rest may sometimes afford great relief to invalids.—Harper's Weekly.

EDUCATION AND LIBERTY. The Rapid Progress Recently Made by Japan and Brazil.

Gilbert and Sullivan in their burlesque of the "Mkado" have got theatre goers and amusement lovers to laugh at the oddities of Japanese customs and manners, but Japan itself is making progress in fields which promise to put it in advance of the most civilized nations. It has settled by law the vexed question of free popular education. Hereafter all children between the ages of six and fourteen are to be compelled to attend school from three to six hours a day for thirty-two weeks in the year, and all expenses, including the use of school books, are to be paid out of the public treasury. This in a few years will place Japan in the front rank with Germany in the universality of a free common education, while it will be far in advance of the United States and England. In the latter country such of the poor as schools are forced to do so, while in the United States education is not compul sory, and hence some sixteen per cent. of our population is illiterate. Then there is Brazil which has taken another step forward in hastening the day when slavery is to disappear from the great South American Empire. Enforced slavery is rapidly disappearing from all parts of the earth's surface. The numper of slaves in Cuba is steadily diminishing; the day is certainly coming when over the whole earth it may be said that the sun does not rise upon a master or set upon a slave. - Demorest's Monthly

—Quince cakes: Take the pulp after extracting the juice and weigh it; allow rather less than a pound of sifted sugar to each pound of pulp; press the pulp through a hair sieve, and then mix the sugar with it and a very little juice just to moisten it; stir over a clear fire until reduced to a stiff paste. Put it into

-Guano has been discovered on the —Mr. H. M. Stanley, M. de Brazza says, rather intimidates the natives, who called him the Man of Fire, or Balimotta, which means Breaker of Rocks.

—Guano has been discovered on the island of Southern California, and three bundred tons were recently shipped to Europe.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-"Hush!" whispered a little girl to The amateur doctress must be careful not to overstep certain well-defined limits in her work

-There is not a church within fifty miles of St. Lucie, Fla., and hundreds

of persons in that region never heard a sermon. — Chicago Times. -The annual Yale catalogue shows that the college numbers among its students representatives of thirty-five States, four Territories, and eleven

-There are nine churches of the Mormon faith in Southern Indiana. They belong to the Joseph Smith or anti-polygamy wing of the church.—
Indianapolis Journal.

-From the beginning of its Foreign Missionary work, fifty-three years ago, the American Methodist Episcopal Church has expended in that cause \$7,537,758.36.—N. Y. Examiner.

-The agricultural schools of France are very popular with the farmers. Nearly every person who has a farm of his own is anxious to send at least one of his sons to an agricultural school.

-The school trustees of Hoboken, N. J., have adopted the resolution that teachers shall not compel scholars to hold a piece of sponge in their mouths as a means of punishment. This extraordinary act was caused by the practice of one of the teachers who punished in the novel way of the sponge gag.

—The College of the Propaganda, at Rome, announces that up to November 1, 1885, in the Vicarate of Cochin China, 9 missionaries, 7 native priests, 60 cate-chists, 270 members of religious orders, and 24,000 Christians were massacred, 200 parishes, 17 orphan asylums, and 10 convents were destroyed, and 235 churches were burned.

-About twenty years ago Judge Nott, of Albany, declared in a public speech that Union College was a failure because of its location in the small town of Schenectady, yet at that time it had more living graduates than any other college in the United States, and even now the number-about 3,000-is exceeded only

by Harvard and Yale. - N. Y. Times. -Says the Advance, on revivals of religion: "God assures us, by the experience of his messengers in every age that the more earnestly the pure and simple gospel is brought into contact with the minds and hearts of men, and the more persistently it is kept there, the more ground is there for expecting it to produce the spiritual results for which it was given."

—No close analogy whatever can be drawn between methods used in the public school, and those which may be practicable in the Sunday-school. the latter everything must be simple, and co-operations on the part of the scholars must be almost entirely voluntary, whereas the "must" has not quite died out of the public school yet, though it has been in a kind of consumption now for many years .- The Interior

—The radical fault of our public system of education, and indeed of our whole system, is that the first is based upon mere book knowledge and exludes the idea of manual labor, and that the second sympathizes with it. It presupposes that every boy is going to make his living outside of productive industry by mental plotting and schem-ing or by mere mechanical routine behind the desk or counter. The man training system will change all this. Its first result will be to make labor respectable .- Chicago Tribune.

WIT AND WISDOM.

I have lived to know that the secret of happiness is never to allow your energies to stagnate. - Adam Clarke.

-The man who will tell a lie to get a hundred cents, will tell a hundred to get a cent, before he finishes his career. -Cincinnati Times.

-It is often said that second thoughts are the best. So they are in matters of judgment, but not in matters of conscience. - Chicago Journal.

-A drummer who has just returned from Southern Florida says the beef in that section is so tough as to make it al-most impossible to stick a fork into the

-A Pennsylvania man put some dynamite in the kitchen stove to dry, the other day, and neither the stove nor dynamite can be found. Some men are awful wasteful.—Philadelphia Call.

-Pompous physician (to patient's wife): "Why did you delay sending for me until he was out of his mind?" Wife: "O doctor, while he was in his right mind he wouldn't let me send for you."-N. Y. Mail.

-"If there's anything I like it's roast goose," remarked Fenderson, as he passed up his plate for a second helping. "It does you credit," said Fogg; "there's nothing so beautiful as affection amongst the members of a family." -Boston Transcript.

-Some one placed a piece of Limburger cheese in the lining of a Santa Cruz merchant's hat this week, and the merchant has been loudly proclaiming that the city needs a sewer system right away, as the smell of sewer-gas is some-thing awful.—Santa Cruz (Cal.) Senti-

-Once when Captain Kidd was sailing o'er the Spanish main, taking out a cargo of Bibles to the heathen, a row broke out among the passengers, which was speedily quelled by the larboard watch felling five of the ringleaders of the disturbance to the deck. What time was it? The watch struck five.—

-Small an tall-My wife is tall, my son is tall, Much taller than his father; To be about as tall as he I very much would rather.

I look small and I am small, but What makes me feel small rather, My wife cuts down my son's old clothes, To make them fit his father.

-Two clerks in a Texas dry-goods store are engaged in a conversation. "The boss said something to me this morning that I don't like." "He often does that. He don't care what he says." "Well, I don't like it, and if he don't take back what he said to me it will be impossible for me to stay with him." "What did he say?" "He gave me notice to quit on the first of the month."—Texas Siftings. Me Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Mr. J. R. Collett, of the Treasury Department, Washington City, has our Brodie. thanks for public documents.

Mr. Frank H. Betton, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, has our thanks for a copy of the "First annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics," for the State of Kansas,

The new postoffice law provides that when persons receive or take mail belonging to others from any postoffice, and do not correct the mistake, they are liable to a fine of \$500 or one year's imprisonment.

The publishers of Science ask as to remind our readers not to forget Science in making up their list of periodicals for the year. Much of what is called popular science consists of a reproduction by literary men of the views of scientific workers. Science is an attempt to bring educated persons of all classes directly in contact with scientific men. Our most popular and widely-read books upon scientific subjects finds week by week the writings of our own scientific men. Science is, in fact, an attempt to give us an American scientific weekly.

Demorest's Magazine for January, 1886, is unnsually bright and entertaining. Julian Hawthorne's story is completed, and a serial entitled "That Other Person," by Mrs. Alfred Hart, is commenced, Other good articles are" Victor Hugo,""The City of Skulls, and an "Orange Grove." "A plea for the attention of those who desire to beautify their homes inexpensively. The departments devoted to fashion, art, and household decoration are very full, and the pictorial illustrations are excellent. The frontispiece,"Naughty Boy,"is a new method of photogravure; and the admirers of Raphael will be pleased to see an engraving of his fine pleased to see an engraving of his fine paiting. "St. John in the Desert," which adorns this number.

The latest swindler is the fellow who goes around distributing Bibles free. He happens around about meal time, and presents the family with a nice Bible, and is generally asked to remain for dinner or supper. After partaking of the same he tenders pay for it remarking as he does so that his the association orders from the house for which he is traveling are to pay as he goes, at the note in his minutes for publication, a same time pulling out a receipt book warning to all the members of the asand requesting the man to sign his sociation to be very careful and cauname to show that he has received a the State Veterinary Surgeon, after lible and the money for the agent's examining the sick horses of the lodging, which in a few weeks turns Prather Bos., near Cottonwood Fells. has pronounced them cases of glanders, up at some bank in the form of a note the same very contageous and fatal. for several dollars and about that time The meeting adjourned subject to call. been swindled. The best way is to Acting Secy. President. give these slick fellows an introduction to the toe of your boot and assist them off of your premises.

pioneer seed annual of America, comes to us this year a real gem, not a dry list of hard botanical names, but over thirty pages of reading matter, among David McC. Harris, Douglas, car couptoners. which are articles on Roses, House ling; W. F. Boswell, Atchison, upright Plants, Cheap Greenhouse, Onion Cul- steam heater; Wm. Ervin, Argentine, Gardeners, and interesting reading.

E. C. Keyser, Abilene, roller mill. Gardeners, and interesting reading, followed by about 150 pages containing illustrations, descriptions and matter in last week's Leater was.

The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's Leater was.

The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's independent was. heart could desire in the line of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Potatoes, &c. It is a mystery how this firm can afford to mystery how this firm can afford to publish and really give away, this No. of I chesta Courant in excess of the beautiful work of nearly 200 pages of finest paper, with hundreds of illustrations and two fine Colored Plates, all enclosed in an elegant cover. Any one desiring goods in this line can not do better than send 10 cents for the Floral Guide, to James Vick, Seedman, Rochester N. Y. Deduct the 10 cents from first order sent for seeds.

BURNS FESTIVAL.

the birth of Robert Burns, on Monday them at the highest cash price. night, January 25th, instant, in Music | Prompt sales and cash remittances. Hall, in this city, with appropriate Address G. W. Foster & Co. exercises, and the entertainment promises to be an enjoyable affair. Mr. Noble L. Prentis, of Atchison, will respond to the toast "Robert Burns;" Mrs. Colin Campbell,of Florence, a fine vocalist, has consented to take part in the exercises; Mr. R. D. Rees, of Cedar Point, will respond to "Welsh Bards;" and his brother, Mr. Jeseph Ress, of Emporia, will sing "Mea of Haarlech," a Welsh song and Mr. Alex McKenzie will contribute This share to the fun and pleasure of the evening. The following is the

peck o' maut," Alex McKenzie, John Hibbs and James Twaddell. Toast,"Here's a health to all we lo'e

dear," T. H. Grisham. Song, "Home Sweet Home," Miss Edith Narraway.

Toast, "Irish Poets," D. A. Eils worth. Song, "Rose of Tralee," William

Toast, "English Poets," Preston B Gillett.

Song, "Flowers of the Forest," Geo W. Weed. Toast, "Welsh Bards," R. D. Rees

Song, "Men of Haarlech," Joseph Rees. Toast, "American Poets," J. W.Me-Williams. Song, "Red, White and Blue," W. G.

Toast, "The Lassies," Dr. J. W. Stone.

Song, Mrs. Colin Campbell. Reading, "Tam O'Shanter," James Robertson.

"A Dance o' Witches," by Alex Me Kenzie and others.

To be followed with songs, recitations, etc., by Messrs.McKenzie, Cochran, Jas. Dickson, Jas. D. Brown, Claude Makin, Alex. Anderson, Brodie,

McAlpin and others. Closing, "Auld lang syne," by the Club and Guests.
After which the floor will be cleared

those who may desire to remain long-Supper will be served at the Union have largely been the work of foreign and Central Hotels and the price of a authors; in the pages of Science one round trip ticket is only \$150 per couple, just enough to cover expenses

STOCKMEN'S BALL AND BANQUET.

At a meeting held at the Court-House, Jan. 16th, by the members of the Chase County Stockmen's Associa-tion, it was decided to hold their second annual ball and banquet, at Cottonwood Falls, on Feb. 12th, 1886. and the following committees were appointed:

On Arrangements-E. T. Baker, J. C. Farrington, W. P. Martin, John Lee and C. J. Lantry. Reception Committee - A. R. Palmer

the Jig-saw and Jack-knife"will claim and lady, J. R. Holmes and lady, John Tod and lady, M. Brown and lady, J. R. Blackshere and lady, B.Lantry and lady, Sam Bennett and lady, Wm.

Norton and lady.

Printing and Music Committee—
C. Van Meter, C. J. Lantry and J. C. Farrington.

A. Hildebrand. Floor Committee -C. J. Lantry J.A.

Holmes, C. Van Meter, Earl Black-shere and Fred Shibman. All of the above committees are requested to meet at the Court-House,

next Saturday, the 23d, at 1:30, p. m. The President, Dr. John McCaskell, was chosen to deliver an address of welcome on that evening, and a committee was appointed to wait on Mr. H R. Hilton and Capt. W. G. Patton to request him to deliver addresses for

After instructing the secretary to

PATERTS GRARTED.

The following parents were granted to citizens of Kansa-Vick's Floral Guide for 1886, the 1886, reported expressly for this pa per by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents.

HOW THEY COMPARE!

For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs Cheese, Grain, l'lour, Hops, Cotton The Burns Club of Chase county Tobacco, Hides, Pelts, Herbs, etc. etc. will celebrate the 127th anniversary of Shin your goods to us and will we sell oct22-6ms. 25 Falton St. N. Y.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAG, On the 15th day of January, 1886, at a special session of the Board of Count Commissioners of Chase county, State of Kansas, the said Board of County Commis steners duly and legally ordered a spec a election to be held in Bazaar townen p Chare county, Kansas, at the usual voting places for the purpose of sub nitting to the

ship, Chase county, State of Kansas, on th 23D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1886,

at the usual voting places in said Baziar township, between the hours of eight o'c'o'k, A. M. and six o'clock, P.M., on saidday, and that there will be sub sitted to the voters of said B zaar 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

with the order of said Board of County Commissioners, to wit:

Shall the Board of County Commissioners of Coase county, State of Kansas, for and on behalf of Bazaar township. Chase county, Kansas, subserble for Thief Hondred and Forty-five shares of One Hundred Dollars per share of the capital stock of he Coleago, Emporia and south, western Railway Company, to be paid for by the issuance and delivery to the said Railway Company, or its assigns, to bonds of said Bazaar township, to the amount of Thirty four housand and Five finndred Dollars, which said bonds shall be in denominations of five Hundred Do late seas, and shall be payable in thirty years from their date, and shall draw interest at the rate of seven per cent per an num from date of their delivery to said Railway Company or it assigns; the interest to be evidenced by coupons attached, and shall be payable and the equipons attached, and shall be proposed to be evidenced by coupons attached, and shall be reselved to five years from their date, and the sease agency of the State of Kansas, in the City of New York; that there shall be rise very in each of said bonds to be payable at the fiscal agency of the State of Kansas, in the City of New York; that there shall be rise very in each of said bonds the option of paying the same after ren years from the act the reach by giving notice that such right will be exercised, at ear the level we months previous to the time of ever-sing the same to said in call gene, to be dily p.d by it to fash of the first and the tree of ever-sing the same to said in call gene, to be dily p.d by it to fash of the first and the same shall bold for it to reach the same shall be limited in the call the same shall be made on the following contained, to wif:

That the said Railway Com, any, or it as

and good music furnished free for

and path the event be growed rescaled and a point the event be growed rescaled and a point of a second or and the way of the point of of the poin

Mean of Haarlech," a Welsh song and Mr. Alex McKenzie will contribute his share 1st the fun and pleasure of the evening. The following is the PROVEAMME

Exproduction, M. A. Campbell.

Song, "Scotland Yet," Ed. McAlpin.

Toast, "Robert Burns," Noble I.

Prentis.

Character Song, "Willie brew'd a long of the parage of sub nitting to the gas if the parage of the said state of the sub gas and such parage of the parage of the sub gas and such par

MLECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, On the 8th day of January, 1887 nt a rogular session of the Boart of County Commessioners of Chase county, State of Kasen, the said Board of enery Commis sioners duly an Hogaliy or leved a specia of erion to be held in Falls township, (has coun y, Kansas, at the usual voting places. for the purpose of sabmitting to the qualified voters of said falls town hip a certain proposition as to whether or not it e said Board of County Commissioners should, for and on benalf of the said Falls townthic go, Emporia and South-Western It-ilroal Compuny, upon the terms and condi tions in the order sated.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, the undersigned, as Sheriff of Chase county, State of Kansas, do hereby prodaim and give notice that a s, evial election will be heli in Falls town ship, Chase county, State of Kans s, on th 20TH DAY OF FEURUARY, 1886,

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

with the order of said Board of County previous to the time of every sing the zame to said neal agency, to be different to said neal agency to deal to the different to said neal agency to deliver yield to ear of lead so that the said of their actual delivery shall be a to lead so that the said their actual delivery; that the said subscription should be made on the following contained. That the said R diway Com, any, or it assigns, shall issue and deliver to take r township. That the said R diway Com, any, or it assigns, shall issue and deliver to take r township. That the said R diway Com, any, or it assigns, shall issue and deliver to take r township. That the said R diway Com, any, or it assigns, the bonds of suid rates township, to he amount of Forty Monstan boil rs with near bonds shall be constructed by a contingual to the said in operation, with the said have the same in operation; the different hall be equipped with rolling stock smile ear for the ord nary to sine of side rades on the line of said role, at the following-named points:

One at a point between the present cost-dise and a point between the present cost-dise and four handred feet nor hor seath of the wagen on road running cast and west on section fine between sections six and seven, twanspip twenty-two, range eight east.

That in said R diway Com, any, or it assigns, the bonds of the Cacago. Emporis and some sounds, was subscription that the said is a subscription that the said is a subscription of the construction of the const

of fare I can obtain.

M. A. CAMPBELL DEALER IN

HARDWARE STOVES, TINWARE.

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

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Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Piows, Cultivators, Harrows,

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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-WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!!

J. B. BYRNES

Ins the Giant Well Dr II. nine-inch bore th and wells put down on short notice COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR

JOHN B. SHIPMAN

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

MONEYTOLOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on interested farm lands call and see him at J. W. McWrilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building.

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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

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Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice to State and Federal Courts All bustless placou in our bands willice eive careius and prompt attention. auglb-it

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

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Marvey, Marion, Morris and Osag preme Court of the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed eral Courts therein. jy13

CHAS. H. CARSWELL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and ishd offices. Collections made and promptly remuted. Office, east side in Broadway, south of bridge mch29-ti

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N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all state and Federal

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchion. Topske and sants be kalle at ands wild lands and stock renches. Well watered, improved is rais for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always or sale. Honorable destinent and fair lealing sugranteed. Call on oraddress J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1886.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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| I week | \$1 | 100 | 8.1 | 50 | 82 | .(10) | 23 | 00 | \$ 5 | 50 | \$10 C |
| 2 weeks | 1 | 50 | 2 | 30 | 2 | .50 | 4 | 00 | 6 | 50 | 13 0 |
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| a wonths . | 6 | 50 | 9 | (30) | 12 | 00 | 18 | 00 | 32 | 50 | 55 (|
| Lyear | | 00 | | | | | | | | | 85.0 |

armor: louble price for black letter, or for as under the heat of "Local Short Steps."

TIME TABLE.

EAST. PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T. FR'T FR'T C darP . 10 01 10 68 853 205 648 11 Clements 10 (4 10 20 9 11 3 31 7 (6 11 22) Etmants 10 (4 10 20 9 39 4 31 7 35 12 01 5 17 0 35 9 39 4 31 7 35 12 01 5 17 0 35 10 52 10 (6 5 03 8 00 2 50) 8 2 10 10 10 10 10 38 5 42 8 32 3 45 The Board of County Commission. WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T FR'T.FR'T

Clements 5 10 4 31 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 on a proposition to issue bonds to the Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 05 10 08 Chicago. Emporia and South W The "faunder Bolt" passes Strong City going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and gogring wast, at 12:13 o'clock, a. in., and going wast, at 4:13 o'clock, p. in., stop one at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a time, area resertion, and 10 cents a line for each sausequent insertion.

Misting all day yesterday. Miss Carrie Breese is again well.

"Danger" is again at the postoffice. The High School now has an organ From 10 to 15 per cent, discount on overcoats, at E. F. Holmes'.

Big reduction on gloves and mittens at E. F. Holmes's.

Mr. C. C. Watson has been re-appointed a Notary Public. Miss Sallie Clay, of Strong, has re-

turued home from Topeka. Mrs. Geo. Swainhart, of Morgan, is

a guest of M.s. J. C. Davis. Mr. E. A. Kinne lost a fine cow from hollow horn, Monday night.

Mr. Robert Cuthbert had a fine calf to freeze to death, last week. Bora, in Strong City, Jan. 7, 1886, to

Dr. and Mrs. McQ. Green, a son. Mrs. Sallie Kellogg's daughter, Bon-

nie, is very sick, with diphtheria. Mr. H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green,

has been appointed a Notary Public. Mr. John Brown, on South Fork, lost four hogs by the late cold snap.

The mercury hovered close to zero several nights during the past week.

snow on the ground.

ing in the M. E. Church revival now in progress in this city.

and mittens at 10 to 20 per cent. discount, at E. F. Holmes's.

The Blackville Twins will be at Musie Hall, Satarday night. Go and see them and you will be happy.

Go to E. F. Holmes's to buy your overcoats, gloves and mittens, and get the benefit of the big reduction.

All the ice thought to be necessary for these parts, next summer, was put Oursler. up last week, about 12 inches thick.

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

E. F. HOLMES. Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Jones, of Fox creek, have returned from a visit in

Texas. Mrs. Jones's mother came Ice. Dexter May, on Middle creek, lost ten head of cattle by the late storm; A. J. Crocker, of Elinor, one, and E.

Owing to the Burns festival the ins allation of the officers of Angola Lodge, I. O. O. F., has been postponed

for one week. Capt. W. G. Patton, member from Chase county, left, Monday morning, for Topeka, to attend the meeting of the Legislature, which began, Tuesday.

The Masquerade Ball to be given in Music Hall, to-morrow (Friday) night. by M. M. Young, proprietor of Central Hotel, promises to be an enjoyable

are out. This ball will be given to-morrow exening, at the Music Hall, por any of its officeers porrow exening, at the Music Hall, pour name appears in an improjer plage

The Chase County Courant, from Strong City through Cottonwood not appear in its proper place on said El Dorado. What does it mean?

ry Surgeon, was here last Saturday, and manufactured ont of whole cloth. examined the Prather Bro.s'sick mules and he said that one of the animals had the glanders, and the others are threatened with that disease.

tonwood Falls, Kansas, on Wednesday afternoon, January 20, 1886, by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, Mr. F. I. Holmes, of Elmdale, and Miss Mary M. Dickson, of Diamond creek, all of Chase

The Board of County Commissioneas met, last Friday afternoor, and or-Safford... 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 2: dered an election to be held in Bazaar Strong.... 4 38 4 03 1 20 6 38 1 20 7 50 township, February 23, 1886, to vote Chicago, Emporia and South-Western R. R. Co. See the Sheriff's proclamation in another column.

> The Congregational Sunday-school have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. G. Patton, Sapt .; Rev. W. B. Fisher, Asst. Supt; Miss Alice Hunt, Treas.; Mrs. T. H. Grisham, Secy.; Stephem M. Perrigo, Li brarian; Misses Anna Rockwood and Laura Massey, Organists, alternating Sundays with each other.

At a meeting of the stock-holders of the Strong City National Bank, held in the bank, January 12, instant, the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: President, S. F. Jones; Vice-President, D. B. Ferry; Cashier, E. A. Hildebrand. Directors: S. F. Jones, D. B. Berry, D. Ferry & Watson's store. ja21-tf K. Carter, P. S. Jones and E. A. Hildebrand.

A few weeks ago there appeared in the COURANT an item about the finding of a 14-inch vein of coal on Jacob's creek, just ten miles directly east of Cottonwood Falls, and that a company had been organized and a shaft was then being sunk, about 300 feet back from the creek, to find out if the coal was in paying quantity. Mr. J. G. Winters, of Strong City, the head man in said company came to this office, Tuesday, with some of the coal that had been found in the shaft, at a depth of 27 feet, the shaft being 42x6 feet. and the vein of coal being 18 inches the arrest and conviction of the party thick, which coal looks as good as the who stole the scantlings from J. W. Osage coal. It is now intended to go back one-half mile from the creek, as soon as the weather will permit.

Ferry's homestead, on or about Dec. 4th, 1885.

M. A. Cambbell has a corn-sheller that we never saw its likes before. All turist. Mr. David Biggam shipped a car and drill for coal, Mr. J. B. Byrnss, of you have to do is, to fasten the shell, r Mr. David Biggam shipped a car and drill for coal, Mr. J. B. Byrnss,o! to a tub, put the corn in it (the sheller) load of cattle to Kansas City, last week. Strong City, the well known well and turn the crank, and—well, go and

County Teachers' Association will be The following programme will be

Drinkwater.
3d. Music, by the Cedar Point choir.

Discussion on same subject opened by R. D. Reese.

5th, How can we tnduce 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 agent. Discussion opened by Miss Cleo C.

9th, Recitation-Miss Mary Reed. Discussion opened by Mis Emma

11th, State and National Teachers's sociations 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

FIXING IT RIGHT.

COTTONWOOD PALLS, KANSAS, January 15, 1886. Mr. W. E. Timmons: -

DEAR SIR: As you were appointed by the Burns Club of Chase county, Kansas, as Chairman of the Committee on Invitations to the Burns festi-yal to be given in this city, on the The regular price for The Art Amateur Invitations for the masquerade ball night of the 25th instant, and as, through the best music has been secured and on said committee, on the printed invi- wood Falls, on Saturday, Jan. 30, tations to said festival, we deem it but 1886, beginning at 9:30 o'clock a m. The engineers of the Santa I'e Co., just to you to hereby say that we most have been instructed to survey a route sincerely regret that your name did

Falls, and up South Fork, thence to printed invitations; and we now ask that you hold not the Club ner any of Miss Dr. Kate Bushnell, of Chicage, fering of any of the names of the s assisting the Rev. S. Davis in the members of that committee from the revival now going on at the M. E. order in which they were named by the Club at a meeting at which you church in this city. She is accompanied by Miss Addie Lyon, of the same could have been left off the committee Mr. A. A. Holeomb, State Veterina-quently, a report about getting you off

> JOHN FREW, Secretary of Clab. Your apology is accepted.

PRAIRIE GROVE CEMETERY. The annual meeting of the Prairie Mr. H. P. Brockett's three-year-old Grove Cemetery Association will be held in the office of the Probate Judge on Thursday Lan 21st at 2 cicled last Friday, from lockjaw, caused from injuries received by getting his foot a Secretary, a Treasurer for this year. entangled in the halter, in the barn; It is hoped that there will be more loss, \$1,000. A few days before that loss, \$1,000. A few days before that people, not compelling us to drum up one of Mr. Brockett's sucking Norman people, not compelling us to drum up just enough to have a quorum to do olts died.

Married, at the Eureka House, Cotonwood Falls, Kansas, on Wednesday fternoon, January 20, 1886, by the

THE CASH WILL BUY No. 1 two-horse farm wagon \$57.50. A No. 1 buggy with leather top \$120. A No. 1 corn sheller \$8.00. North western barbed wire 5ets. And lumber for less money than any

place in this county. ADARE HILDEBRAND & Co. oct 22tf Strong Cit Strong City. NOTICE.

All persons indepted to the firm of Smith & Mann are hereby notified to call at the office of Cochran & Harper and settle their accounts, in whose hands they are for collection.

STOCK HOGS 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 Courran & Harper. BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Blankets and elothing, on minety days' time, from date, at Ferry & Wat-son's, Cottonwood Falls, Clements and Strong City. ja21-5t
M. A. Campbell can faruish you with any kind of a cooking stove that

you may want. John Brown, of South Fork, has some wood for sale at \$3.00 per cord. Orders can be left at this office or at For most anything you want, go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City. Go to Howard's mill it you want

to got the best of flour. Persons indebted to the underigned are requisted to call and ettlie at once.

JOHNSON & THOMAS. For rent, a room suitable for office. Enquire at J.V. Moore's broom factory. A. L. Maynard, wholsale and retail lealer in fruit and ornamental trees, 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 dealer, and desires y a to get his prices. Fifty collars reward will be paid for

Ferry's homestead, on or about Dec. 4th, 1885. dec10

We expect on a new lot of those celebrated California saddles in a few held at Cedar Point, on Saturday, Eebruary 6th, 1886, at 1:30 p.m., sharp.

Parties subscribing for the COURANT winters not half gone and gloves not mittens at 10 to 20 per cent. dismittens at 10 Select reading-Miss Lucy dollar paper, both for \$2.50 per year. If you desire getting fresh and spicy Washington news now and during the 4th, Method of conducting General exercises in school. Paper-I. C. sitting of Congress, you should, by all means, take this live, independent Democratic paper.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't von forget it. The celebrated "Tiffin" corn sheller or at Mr. Evan's Livery Stable will can now be had at Adare, Hildebrand be promptly attended to. nov26-tf & Co's, Strong City. They are guaranteed the best in the market.

A responsible man wants to rent a farm. Enquire of Jas. P. McGrath, Go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co the multiplication table. Paper—Miss Strong City, for the best and latest Strong City, for the best and latest improved farm and garden implements.

M. A. Campbell has just received a oth, Recitation—Miss Mary Reed.

10th, Best method of teaching
Grammar—S. T. Ballard.

large suppl of heating and cooking stoves; so if you want anythining in that line you should anythining in that line you should give him a call. Sporting men will do well to call on Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City,

> . Winter will soon be upon us, and now is the time to begin to prepare to keep warm when it has come; therefore, you should go to M.A. Campbell's and get a heating stove that will be an ornament to your room as well as a

comfort to your body. magazine, we have made arrangments with The Art Amateur, the leading publication of its class, whereby we can furnish that periodical, together bell's. alone is \$4.00.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates M. A. Campbell's. J. C. DAV18,

County Supt.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



ESTABLISHED IN 1867:

ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS.

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

TRUNKS AND VALISES:

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - - KANSAS.

J.M. BAUERLE'S



lank, hungry - look ling friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle'. Restau rant and grow

CONFECTIONARY BAKERY.

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

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.



ALL ORDERS.

BOARDING HORSES MALL A SPECIALTY. THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Roasts,@ 5 to 7cts, Choice corned Beef,

Hams, bacon & bo-

CEORCE W. HOTCHKISS. Breadway, opposite Declittle & Sen's.

I MEAN BUSINESS; AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT. oct29 1842. A PROCLAMATION. Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of eliters, who he ded by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the Angrican Agriculaurist at the front for twenty-five years, are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey and Seth Green, the Fisa Culturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes, in which the

A company has been organized to operate a telephone from here to Strong City.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cosper, of South Fork, have returned from their visit to Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cosper, of South Station, on the A., T. & S.F. R. R. and is in Chase county.

TEACHRS' ASSOCIATION.

Strong City, the well known well and turn the crank, and—well, go and get one, for it is cheap, and you will see for yourself how rapidly it will is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an old time friend and counselor. We are a calliantly enlarge up the MEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS.

It snowed, Sunday night and Mon
TEACHRS' ASSOCIATION.

Strong City, the well known well and turn the crank, and—well, go and get one, for it is cheap, and you will see for yourself how rapidly it will is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an old time friend and counselor. We are a calliantly enlarge up the MEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their visit station, on the A., T. & S.F. R. R. and is in Chase county.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their visit station, on the A., T. & S.F. R. R. and is in Chase county.

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

We expect on a new lot of those

We expect on a new lot of those

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distribated 69,000 presents to those who aided in the work, last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, \$1.50 a year; single numbers 15 ets.

Send 5 cents for mailing you grand double number of the AMERICAN AGRI-CULTURIST, just out and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book

CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE A DRES PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, DAVID W JUDD, Presit.

Messrs. M. M. Young and S. J. or at Mr. Evan's Livery Stable will what nice ones he has.

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

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are 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 Leaver-worth Weekly Times and the COURANT for \$2.00 per annum. See notice. Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong Adarc, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City. for anything they want in the hunt or chase. They keep a full stock. nov26 ents and Cedar Grove.

Rickwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cents; rousts at 6 to 8 cents; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents.

comfort to your room as well as a somfort to your body.

As every cultivated family now-as two miles east of Cottonwoond Falls. days must have some practical art Apply on the premisies to R. E. Ma-A car load of Glidden fence

wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Moline wagons ust received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Studebaker's wag

ons and buggles just received at We are now offering our full line of

Before buying a heating stove any Evans are now running a sure-enough where else, go to M. A. Campbell's, or hack, and orders left at Central Hotel the west side of Broadway, and see A lot of new heating stoves of al

kinds and styles just received at Adare Hildebrand & Co.'s, Strong City, and will be sold chear. Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong

City, are supplying nearly every plas-terer in the county with his lime, sand hair, lath, nails, - in fact, ALL their supplies. nov26t Sixty thousand pounds of genuing Glidden barbed wire now offered for

sale cheaper than ever before in this county by Adare, Hildebrand & Co Mrs. Minnie Madden invite those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to cal upon her, at her residence, in Cot

tonwood Falls, Kansas. Don't forget that you can granything in the way of general merchandise, at J S. Doclittle & Son's.

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, are now carrying a full and complete line of double, single and

buggies and spring wagons for sale at actual cost. Now is your chance. Call have just received a full assortment of heavy California saddles. Don't fail to see them before buying elsewhere.

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Go. B. This paper action of the see them before buying elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS. CEORGE W. WEED,

TEACHER OF

Vocal & instrumental Music COTTON WOOD FALLS.

Maukesha Glenn.

QUEEN OF WATERS. Guaranteed Medicinally Superior-containing Guaranteed Medicinally Superior—containing more natural 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 Generative Organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous class of diseases that afflict the human family. Thousands of testimonials mailed 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 & Reitiger,

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Private Line Telephones Circulars two, Agents wanted.
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STATUE OF "LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD."

More Money Needed.

The Committee in charge of the construction of the pedestal and the erection of the Statue, in order to raise funds for its completion, have prepared, from model furnished by the artist, a perject fac-simile Miniature Statuette, which they are delivering to subscribers throughout the United States at the following prices: minature statuette, which they are delivering to subscribers throughout the United States at the following prices:

No. 1 Statuette, six inches in height,—the Statue bronzed; Pedestal, nickel-slivered,—at One Dollar cach, delivered.

No. 2 Statuette, in same metal, tweive inches high, beautifully bronzed and nickeled, at Five Dollars each, delivered.

No. 3 Statuette, tweive inches high, finely chased, Statue bronzed, Pedestal, Heavilly Silver-Plated, with fluors statue, the statue tree inches high, finely chased, Statue bronzed, Pedestal, Heavilly Silver-Plated, with fluors statue tree much improved the Statuettes, and they are much improved over the first sent out. The Committee have received from subscribers many letters of commendation.

The New York World Fund of \$100.000 completes the Pedestal, but it is estimated that \$40.000 is yet needed to pay for the iron fastenings and the erection of the Statue.

Liberal subscriptions for the Miniature Statuettes will produce the desired amount.

Address, with remittance,

RICHARD BUTLER Secretary.

RICHARD BUTLER, Secretary, American Committee of the Statue of Liberty

City, are now carrying complete line of double, single and buggy harness, 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. nov26tl at do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store.

City The property of the prope

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

WHICH DO YOU LIKE BEST.

There's a little frolicsome maid I know Who has a question she puts to me Whenever close to my side she comes, Or into my lap, where she loves to be.

"Which do you like best?" says the little maid,
Her face with comical furrows lined,
"Summer of winter;" and then she waits
To give me a chance to make up my mind.

If "Summer" I answer, she pinches me You wouldn't believe that she had such And says, at each nip with her finger and "Skeeters! skeeters! Oh, how they bite?"

If "Winter" I say, she will double her fists And pommel me well; and at every blow, "Snow-balls! snow-balls!" she cries aloud, And laughs to find that she hurfs me so.

"Tis a pretty play, and I do not care How thick the "snow-balls" or "skeeters fall;

For I love both summer and winter time,
But I love my darling the best of all.

Josephine Pollard, in Harper's Young People.

WHAT JACK DID.

How He Crossed the River on the Broken Ice, and His Desperate Encounter with a Wounded Deer.

"It's all nonsense being afraid; mother. The ice isn't going to break up yet, and if it is, how can we let these poor little things wait?"

The big boy bent tenderly over two little girls who were tossing and moaning with fever.

The mother looked anxiously out of the window, feeling it cruelly hard to make the choice of the two evils which lay before her. Here were the two children alternately shivering and burning in all the miseries of ague, with no medicine in their sore need. On the other hand was the sending out of Jack to encounter known and unknown dangers, as her fears and fancies declared, in order to bring it.

"If it should break while you are gone, Jack, what would you do?"
"Do? Why, do the best I can, to be sure. It wouldn't be half so bad as you imagine, mother. I've got the strength of a man and the pluck of—well, of a little woman—"he looked proudly down upon the mother who, widowed, was struggling through roughness and hardness in this half wild prairie country for the sake of her children. ""I'm sure I don't know where you'll find anything pluckier than that. I shall borrow Mr. Snow's old nag so I can go quickly. And I'm going to take my gun and see if I can't bring home a taste of something nice

for the darlings."

Another look at the suffering children led the mother to give unwilling consent that Jack should start out at daybreak next morning. And in the gray light of the early dawn she watched him as with a cheery shout and a wave of the hand to her he ran down the little slope on which the house was built and shoved his boat into the shallow water.

The river was a mile distant but successive rains, besides filling every lowlying spot, had caused it to overflow its banks. At this point it was now free of ice, but far above, many a tributary was waiting to pour its crowding contents upon the lower levels.

The water was not deep enough to push a boat with any ease, and part of his way was obstructed by coarse, high grass, so that Jack had a good hour's tug before rounding a clump of hazel brush which lay between him and the river. Had he been working less hard he would surely have noticed a crushing, grinding sound which grew louder and louder as he approached.

"Thunder!" he said as he rested a moment on his pole and gazed about him. "You must have took a notion to start just about the time I did, but you've got ahead of me.

The first great cakes of running ice were far below him. If he had come half an hour earlier he would have rejoiced in pushing out among them and taking his chances of steering his way, but this was not now to be thought of.

"How can I go back?" he said, with a sorrowful thought of the sick little ones at home. "I believe I could walk over that ice. I'll try, anyway." large piece, extending for some dis-tance into the river, was floating by, and without waiting for further consideration he quickly tied his boat to a

tree and sprang upon it.

He ran over it and jumped from cake to cake beyond. But as he neared the middle of the stream where the current was stronger, he began to realize that his situation was perilous. It was easy enough to spring from one quietly floating surface another, but in the continually in continually in any pressure from above they were now piling one upon another, turning on edge, or turning over and over in a manner that made every footstep difficult and dangerous. But Jack had a cool head, and limbs which swiftly and surely obeyed its suggestions.

"I'm glad mother didn't see that," he said to himself as at last having gained the further shore he leaned upon a fallen tree to steady his dizzy brain and recover breath.

"Where did you come from?" said Farmer Snow, staring as Jack walked into his stable-yard.

Jack pointed back at the river. "Don't mean to say you come across that 'ere ice?" 'Yes. I do. Can I take old Racka-

back to ride over to the doctor's, Mr. "Walked acrost that—'ere ice! Well!
If you ben't the—the—" Farmer Snow

shook his head in utter despair of expressing himself further. "Can you take Rackaback? Course you can. Ain't got your gun wet, be ye? No. Well, here's Rackaback and the old saddle. Crossed that ice! Well-I'll be blamed if-little gals sick, eh? Too bad. Take Bones, too, for company. Be off lively, now. Looks like the winds agoin to change. Come acrost that ice!—Well, I swow!"

Old Rackaback was not in favor of lively movements, but Jack in his anxiety to find something in the way of game did not object to a slow ride. Reaching toward noon the little town about eight miles from Farmer Snow's he procured the medicine which he fastened securely in an inner pocket. Striking out on his return he varied his course a little, still in the hope of find-

ing something in the way of fresh meat. "I can't go back to the poor little kits without a morsel of something for 'em to taste besides corn-meal and beans and bacon. I do believe 'twould do 'em more good than all the medi-cine," he said, as he rounded the head of a slough, and struck into a hazel thicket through which were scattered some trees of scrub oak. He wandered about this for some time but without a chance for a shot, and was about to give up and turn homewards, when a cracking branch at some little distance attracted his attention. And his very heart stood still as through an open ing in the bushes he caught sight of

the hairy hide of some large animal. "Cow? no it can't be a cow-its too brown. And it ain't a horse neither' -he held his breath as he drew cau-tiously nearer, and-then, only a hunter can imagine the sensations with which he beheld a noble buck lifting its proud head with its white antlers within fair range of his gun. Quick as thought Jack fired and it fell.

In a whirl of surprise and delight at this his first deer, the boy leaped from his horse and drawing his knife, ran and set his foot on the antlers to cut its throat. But like a flash of lightning the deer sprang to its feet, knocking down the knife. Jack grasped him by one of his horns, whereupon he made desperate lunges to get away, while Jack hung on with all his strength. At length, thoroughly enraged, the buck turned upon his enemy, trying to force him under his feet. Failing in this he reared and struck at Jack with his fore feet, his sharp hoofs tearing his clothes to rags and inflicting some scratches

upon his chest and arms. With a strength lent by desperation Jack tried to work his way towards a tree which stood near, still holding on to the horn for his life. Presently he let go and darted towards it. The deer followed in hot pursuit, striking at him with his antlers from which he received several ugly wounds, the tree being too small to afford him much protection as

he dodged around it.

"Bones, siccem! Here good dog—siccem! siccem!" Bones had never been noted for courage, but was stimulated by Jack's cries to make an attack upon the heels of the deer, who quickly turned upon this new foe, when Bones dropped his tail between his legs and beat an inglorious retreat. Jack had tried to improve the interval by rushing for his gun, but had barely grasped it when the buck again jumped towards him. He swung himself into the small tree where his antagonist stood guard, while Jack tried to load his gun.

"No-bullets!" His pouch had been torn off and lay far beyond reach. As blow after blow from the horns of the infuriated animal shook the slender branches which supported him, the poor boy began to wonder if death was really waiting for him in these lonely thickets-if this maddened creature, far more powerful and fleet of limb than himself, were fated to beat out his life here where no help could come in answer to his call. And his mother! In fancy he could see her anxious face looking out for him, and the thought that she would surely be sending up many an earnest prayer for his safety nerved him with determination! He tore a button from his coat, which he rammed down hard upon a charge of powder, and fired. It had no effect upon the deer but to render him angrier than ever, but the button hap-pened to graze the skin of old Rackaback, who, with a toss of his head and an astonished snort, started homeward on a full run.

"Whoa, Rackaback! Whoa!" cried Jack, but Rackaback seemed to have had enough of the fight, for the last sound of his footsteps soon died away in the bushes. The change of wind predicted by Farmer Snow had taken place some hours before, and an icy blast was pouring from the North, causing Jack to realize his half un-clothed condition.

"There's only one chance for me that I can see. Now, for mother and the little ones!" With a heavy charge of powder he loaded the gun with his ramrod and again fired at the deer, aiming just behind the shoulder.

The buck dropped to his knees but at once bounded up and again attacked the tree, then walked away and disappeared among the bushes.

Jack jumped down and ran with all his might in the direction of Farmer Snow's. Darkness was coming on, he lost his way more than once, and it was late at night when, exhausted with cold, hunger and fatigue, he almost fell upon the doorstep.

"Jest like ye!" said the farmer, as with his wife he gave kindly attention to Jack's needs and then listened to his story. "Jest like a chap as would cross that 'ere runnin' ice to go for to tackle a buck afore he knowed whether 'twas dead, or alive and ugly. Awful ugly them fellers is when they're hit. Now look-a-here," he laid his hand on Jack's shoulder. "Me and you'll go to-morrow and bring that 'ere

puck home. "I don't know whether he's dead," said Jack. "And anyway I've got to get back over the river somehow with this medicine and let mother know I hav'n't been killed forty times.

Farmer Snow laughed. "That's right; but I'll send a boy over the river—ice is runnin' slacker to-night—and me and you'll go." He was as much of a boy as Jack, as

the two mounted the next morning and rode to the scene of the hard-fought battle. They followed the trail of the deer for a quarter of a mile and found the magnificent animal lying dead in a pool of blood.

"Here's the ball that first knocked him down-struck him just behind a said Jack.

"And, hooray!" said the farmer, turning over the heavy carcass, "if here ain't your ramrod—shot in behind the turning over the heavy carcass, "if here ain't your ramrod—shot in behind the shoulder! He bled to death. I'd a given a hundred dollars to a seen you a cavortin' round with this 'ere wild the comparative value of different cavortin' round with this 'ere wild deer. Plucky! Well-" It was a weighty load for two horses:

a farmer's family around, and lasted until the red came into the cheeks of the two little ones at home. The deer-skin rug has since been played over by more than one generation of children, and the huge antlers are still in the hall of Jack's beautiful prairie home .- Sydney Dayre, in Chi-

cago Standard.

a goodly taste of fresh meat for many

FARM RESEARCHES.

The Bost Time for Considering the Claims

of the New and Untried Crops Many farmers contemplate making some change in their business in spring. Some propose to give up grain-raising on an extensive scale, and to engage in dairying, general stock-raising, or the breeding of fine animals. Others are thinking about engaging in the production of some crops that have never been raised in this vicinity, as hops, broomcorn and tobacco. Some are considering the propriety of preparing and stocking fish ponds. Others are thinking of constructing asilo, with aview of preserving green fodder to feed to their stock next winter. Some are considering the profits of poultry-raising on an extensive scale, with a view of supplying the market with fowls and eggs. They have read of the success of others in this branch of husbandry, and from their statements have about come to the conclusion that it pays better to feed grain to fowls than to pigs, cattle, or sheep, or send it to market. A smaller number, perhaps, have thought that there was a large amount of honey annually going to waste in the district where they live, and are thinking that it would be profitable to keep bees that would gather and store it. As the price of nearly everything produced on farms is quite low and gives promise of re-maining so, very many farmers are thinking of making a new departure in some direction, hoping that it will be productive of greater profits.

It is often advisable to make changes

in the management of a farm. Farmers of small means are generally obliged to keep "scrub" animals or none. They have not the money to purchase imported stock, and they have not suita-ble buildings in which to keep costly animals. They are generally obliged to raise grain to sell in order to procure money to pay for their land, to erect buildings and fences, and buy imple-ments. They can not engage in dairying until they have the means to pay for, or raise, a herd of good cows and to put up barns that will shelter them. To raise fine stock requires considerable capital, as good buildings and improved pastures as well as expensive animals. The drainage of low land, the erection of wind-mills for raising water, the improvement of cranberry marshes, the planting of ornamental hedges, the setting out of orchards, the formation of shelter belts, the preparation of lawns, and the making and stocking of fishponds can not ordinarily be undertaken by farmers who have moved upon tracts of raw prairie and who have families to support. In the great majority of cases improvements on farms must be slowly made. One change for the better must be made this season and another next, till at length the farm is all that the owner desires to have it be.

business very injudiciously. They read a paragraph in some paper that a farmer has realized a small fortune in a few years by raising a certain crop, or by keeping a certain breed of animals or fowls. They think that they can do or fowls. They think that they can do quite as well by adopting the same course. Without knowledge and without experience they embark in the new enterprise only to fail. They discover when it is quite too late that they are not suited to the new kind of business, that their places are not adapted to it, or that the time for engaging in it is past. The report that a farmer some-where realized five hundred dollars per crop has had the effect to turn the heads of many farmers. They neglect their old standard crops to plant those with whose cultivation they are unacquainted, and for which there is no market near where they live. They become financially embarrassed. Their creditors press them, and they are obliged to part with their places at a sacrifice and to commence life over again in a new locality. Every time that hops or broom-corn happens to reach a high figure thousands of farmers hasten to engage in their culture, often in places where the climate and soil are not adapted to their growth. Those who succeed in producing good crops find that the market is overstocked, and that prices have fallen below the cost of pro-

Farmers often make changes in their

duction. No radical change should be made in the management of a farm, and no costly improvement undertaken without due deliberation, thought and study. Great pains should be taken to acquire all the information relative to the requirements of every new crop, and in thinking of introducing it in an untried locality, the cost of obtaining seed and the facilities for sending the product to market should be carefully considered. for sale should be regarded with considerable suspicion, as they are interested parties. The sorghum sugar "pool" was inaugurated and has been The statements of those who have seed kept up chiefly by those who had seed and machinery to dispose of. The silk culture mania is largely the result of the circulation of advertisements issued by parties who have silk-worm eggs and mulberry plants for sale. Nurserymen who had large stocks to dispose of have been chiefly instrumental in causing the European larch and the Russian mulberry tree to be introduced into various parts of the West. Neither of them is as valuable for the purposes for which they have been recommended as native trees that can be obtained at one-tenth the cost. The profits of raising certain special crops for which there is never a large demand have been greatly over-estimated to interested parties. All the ecounts of success have been published, but the men who have experienced failure have preserved a respect-

Winter is the best time for considerbreeds of animals and fowls, the profits of bee culture, the construction of fish ponds and the cost of underdraining. It affords the most leisure for gaining information about dairying, the construction of silos, and the erection of wind-mills. Most farmers have little to do during the winter except to take care of their stock and to draw and prepare fuel. They have time to read and study. There are now reliable publications on almost every branch of farmiture and cabinet work had fallen apart and lay in an undistinguishable heap on the floor. The steam had melting, horticulture, stock-raising and

dairying. A farmer who is considering the propriety of engaging in a new undertaking will show wisdom to read-ing what has been written on the sub-ject. Learning anything by personal experience is generally expensive. It costs time as well as money. A saving of both may generally be effected by reading the experience of others. If a man is undecided about any new branch

of bus ness after reading what has been printed respecting it, he will generally find it to his advantage to visit those who are or who have been engaged in A journey will cost something, but it will be less expensive than an experiment that will often end in failure .-Chicago Times.

THE EARTH'S CHANGES. Why Our Globe's Coat is Perpetually Get-

Our world is growing old and growng cold, and as it waxes older and colder it shrinks and shrinks, and shakes and quivers, so that its coat is under Henry III. But three generaperpetually getting a little too big for , and has to be taken in at the seams from time to time. The taking in is all-Roger Seymour. This name they done by the simple and primitive method of making a bulging tuck. The Alps are situated just above a seam, and are themselves one of the huge bulging tucks in question.

According to Prof. Heim, the folding

of the crust has been so enormous that points originally far apart have been brought seventy-fo ur miles nearer one another than they were at the beginning of the movement of pressure. In fact, Switzerland must have been originally quite a large country, with some natural pretentions to be regarded in the light of a first-rate European name Hogward, while now that Seypower; but its outside has been folded mour is spelled St. Maur, there can be over and over so often that there is now very little of it left upon the sur-

Prof. Judd has well shown how great is the amount of wear and tear to which mountains are thus subjected, and how enormous is the loss of material they undergo in the case of the extinct volcano of Mull, which rose during the not very remote Miocene period to a height of some ten or twelve thousand feet above the sea level. It had a diameter of thirty miles at its base, and its great cone rose gigantic like that of Etna, or of Fusi on a Japanese fan, far into the sky, unseen by any eye save that of the half-human, ape-like creatures, whose rude, fire-marked flint flakes the Abbe Bourgeois has dis-entombed from contemporary strata in the North of France. Since the Miocene days, rain and frost, and wind and weather have wreaked their will unchecked upon the poor, old, broken-down, ruined volcano, till now, in its feeble old age, its youthful fires Gore. These are stock samples familiar long since extinguished, it stands a mere to all. Most people know, too, that worn stump, consisting of a few scattered hills, none of which exceeds three thousand feet in height above sea level. All the rest-cone and ashes. lava and debris-has been washed away by the pitiless rain, or split and de-stroyed by the powerful ice wedges, leaving only the central core of harder matter, with a few cutlying weather-beaten patches of solid basalt and volcanic conglomerate. — Golden Days.

THE KOHL-RABI.

A Vegetable Which Is Fast Becoming

The kohl-rabi, or turnip-rooted cabbage may be popularly described as a at intermediate between the turnip and cabbage. At first sight the leaves bear a considerable resemblance to the latter vegetable, but on a closer inspection we find that the stem just above the ground swells into a bulb, resembling a turnip in size and shape, from which circumstance the popular name of turnip-rooted cabbage been derived. It is a vegetable that is highly prized in Europe, and as it is fast becoming popular in this country a few remarks on its cultivation may not be out of place. In order to obtain ender and succulent bulbs it is essen-Mal that the plants should be grown quickly, on a rich, deep soil, for if grown slowly and on poor soil the bulbs will be tough and inferior in quality; so, to insure, if possible, a successful crop the ground should be properly and thoroughly prepared by giving it a good dressing of well-rotted stable manure and working it in thoroughly with either the plow or fork. Every care should be taken to incorporate the manure with the soil as deeply as possible, when the seed can be sown in drills about two or three feet apart. Sow thinly, and as soon as the young plants are strong enough to handle thin them out to about six inches apart. Keep the plants well cultivated at all times; hoe frequently, taking care to leave the chief part of the stem uncovered, and as soon as the bulbs are from three to five inches in diameter they are ready for use. A sowing should be made about the 1st of May, and again early in June and July, in order to obtain a succession of tender roots .- Cor. Vick's Magazine.

Another Fling at Chicago.

When a Chicago woman wants to get a seat in a street-car she wraps up her poodle-dog and carries it in her arms as though it were a baby. But the trick is now becoming known, and doesn't always work. The other day a lady got into a full car with what looked like an infant in her arms. A very rapid-looking young man inspected her for a moment and then said: "Madam, if that is a kid you can have my seat, but if it is a pup, you can't."
"Well, it's a pup," snapped the lady, "but not as big a one as you are." The rapid-looking young man at once got off and went to the wheat pit .- N. Y. Tribune.

-A correspondent of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal tells of a remarkable result of the use of steam as a disinfectant of ships. The vessel to be treated was made tight fore and aft, and the steam turned on for the requisite time. The hold was found to be in good condition after the cleansing, and the disinfectors entered the cabin. But here they discovered that the fine furniture and cabinet work had fallen

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

Number of Inexplicable British Pecul-

In the obituary notices which the death of the Duke of Somerset called forth a curious diversity in the spelling of the family name was noticeable. The old Duke, a plain, rough-tongued, unostentatious man, spelled it Seymour; the new Duke, who himself is seventyfive years old, writes it St. Maur. And as the old brothers disagreed on this point so the nephews of the present duke differ, for there is among them a gretted the absence of his own dear Lord Algernon St. Maur and a Lord Edward Seymour. When members of the family are themselves of two opinions it would be temerity indeed for a plebeian outsider to attempt to determine the right of the thing. Apparently the original name was Norman, and the family harks back to a William de St. Maur, who held lands in Monmouth III., the head of the house wrote himself indeed, he knew how to write at hore with them when, in Tudor times they emerged from obscurity by a lucky chance, gained court favor, fattened themselves on church lands, and finally, from the pinacle of the Lord Protector ship, gained the right to sniff at all the other families of England, barring only the Howards. Indeed, I am not sure that this exception ought to be made, for although the Dukes of Norfolk (1483) antedated the Dukes of Somerset by some sixty-four years, it is wellknown that Howard is a corruption of no manner of doubt about its Norman blue-bloodedness. Of course, it is true face. What it once possessed in area it that vulgar tongues corrupted the name has nowadays to take out in elevation for something over five centuries; but, thank Heaven, it has been restored now. and we can all breathe easier.

The name will continue, however, to be pronounced Seymour, just as St. John is called Sinjun, and St. Leger is spoken Sillinger. Alas! we did not all know this last until latelyat least the reporters in the Commons' gallery didn't-and when the aristoeratic Marquis of Hartington spoke of the correspondents who had been killed in the Soudan, one of whom was named St. Leger, the papers next morning all had it Sillinger. But notthat we know what fashion demands in the matter of orthoepy it shall never happen again. Sometime I am going to make a whole book about the funny things in

English pronunciation. Everybody knows about Majoribanks being Marshbanks, and Cholmondeley being Chumley, and Levison-Gower being Lewsonthe Norman names of Belvoir and Beauchamps are pronounced Beaver and Beecham, while the equally Norman name of Grosvenor retains its French sound. But these are only sign-posts on the road to a general knowledge of the subject. When you get to know why Boughton is pronounced Bawton, while Houghton has the long o, why Wemys should be Weems, and Knollys should be Knowles, you will be getting on in the mastery of the subject. But there are no rules. Some words like Pall Mall, French game of paille maille, it may be seem that the Englishman disdains mere laws of analogy. He says Rumsted when he refers to Rothamstead, but he pronounces Southampton out fully and clearly. In London, too, he has a dialect of his own. He says clark, but the rest of England says clerk. He turns all his long a's into long i's, saying dyly pyper instead of daily paper, but the country people do not. But, then, he says Herefford, while the natives of that shire call it Harford .-London Cor. N. Y. Times.

A Wonderful Type-Writer. A unique type-writer was exhibited in Boston recently. The machine prints with type such as is used for newspapers, the letters being arranged in rows on a barrel or cylinder each row representing one letter. It is to all intents and purposes a web printing press, and the operator, instead of having to change sheets every two hundred words, keeps on until the web of paper has been worked off. This is, of course, a saving of time. The paper is wound from one roller to another, receiving the impression meanwhile, as in the case of the modern newspaper press. To make an impression a treadle is used, and to place the letter in position both hands of the operator are used, each step of the treadle giving as many impressions as there are letters in each line-in the present instance twenty-one copies. It is possible to increase or reduce the number of letters in each

New Butter Test.

"Say!" exclaimed a hotel guest, calling the attention of an urbane waiter, "this is a terrible deal you are giving me in the way of butter."

"It's slightly off color; isn't it?" in-

- quired the waiter. "I should say it was."
- "Rancid?" "You bet?"
- "Strong?" "Strong as a mule."
- "And fearfully frowy?" "Worst I ever saw in my life."

"Yes, well that proves it's gennine butter, don't it? If it was oleomargarine there wouldn't be nothing the matter with it. There is considerable difference now-a-days between churned made of, and and hot heads, and the butter and painted tallow .- Texas Sift-

ings. —A large pelican was shot on a sand barin the Arkansas River, near Wichita, which measured nine feet from tip to tip of its wings, and which in life stood six feet high. Its bill had a capacity to hold two gallons of food. Its feathers were two inches thick, and capable of arning off large shot.

A WIFE'S LAUGH

Queer Little Expression of Merri-Mars a Husband's Enjoyment of

A Lewiston business man's wife has been away on a visit to her old home in another city. He has lived, during her absence, ostensibly at home, but really has been living on porterhouse steaks at the hotel, and had just been elected president of a new whist club, in which he had a young red-cheeked girl for a partner, and while, of course, he rewife, he was managing to get along the table was nowhere.

The Lewiston man went home at 10:30. Things looked just the same. He composed himself to write his customary letter, beginning: "It is now half-past eight o'clock. I have just come in from my work on the books. I am awfully tired, dear, and miss you so much. I don't want to hurry you home, and I want you to stay as long as you feel like it, this time, for I shall not want to let you leave me again, etc., etc." He finished the letter and stamped and directed it, and then took a look at the starlit evening, and thinking he would finish cigar (be never used to smoke in the aouse) walked out to the corner. When he got back he heard a rustle in the dining-room and looked in. The light had been moved. There was a head bending over the light. His wife's smiling face looked up out of the radi-ance beneath the shade and greeted him. She was reading the letter. His heart dropped down his trouser's leg. He felt like death. "I'm reading a charming letter from you," said she. "So kind of you! It sounds like those you used to write before we were married."

The lady read it through and then read it aloud.

"If she'd only got mad I'd been all right," said the Lewiston man; "but she didn't; she laughed. Every one of my yarns twisted her up and she laughed until it made me sick. I never got such a roast, and the worst of it is I've lost all of my reputation for veracity. If I say I am going to the lodge she lets out one of them laughs and I stay at home. If I say I have been making up a trial balance at the office and it kept me late she draws that laugh on me and I wilt. It's terrible. I feel meaner every day. If it keeps on I will have to fix it with a sealskin cloak. It's my last resort, but if this thing keeps on and worse comes to worse, I'll have to stop taking degrees and ante on the sealskin."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

SCHOOL PUNISHMENT.

A Denunciation of the Administration of Cayenne Pepper to Pupils.

Whatever form school punishments may take, it never should be the administration of Cayenne pepper to the soft, delicate and sensitive lining of the mouth and throat of a child. That is not punishment; it is torture. It may be attended with consequences which, if not fatal to the child, may seriously are no rules. Some words like Pall Mall, which is pronounced pell mell, retain the sound of foreign origin after they have lost its form. But, then, the word mall, meaning path, is pronounced mal, and as they both came from the old French game of paille maille, it may be removed. If it was thought infernal are moved. If it was thought infernal are moved are moved and are moved are moved and are moved are moved are moved. removed. If it was thought infernal cruelty in some despots that they applied burning matches to the fingers refractory criminals to compel confession, what is it to force Cayenne pepper into a child's mouth? Parents are sentive as to the punishment of their chil-dren by school teachers. It is natural that they should be. That they are indignant when the punishment is cruel and unnatural is to their credit. view of this, it is strange to find the following in a contemporary:

"We are altogether too sensitive in matters of this kind, and those who object to having their children punished at the public schools are frequently men who, in their own school days, used to endure severe floggings without thinking of making a murmur, much less of urging their parents to enter a protest against the teacher's actions. This exaggerated notion about the evils of punhment, when punishment is deserved, has only to be persisted in to produce a generation wholly wanting in the courage, strength and determination of pre-

ceding generations." The world is more humane than it once was. Men who remember with horror the punishments inflicted on them in their school days are anxious that the school system should not return to the methods in vogue when it was accepted as a maxim that boys must be flogged, and that as flogging was a good thing there could not be too much of it. The schoolmasters are more humane than our contemporary. The modern schoolmaster uses the rod as little as possible. We are sorry to say that women in schools often resort line according to the number of copies to cruel and excessive punishments required by the operator.—N. Y. Post. more readily than men. The teachers placed over our children frequently have occasion to be severe; but there is no reason why they should be cruel .-Boston Transcript.

Food and Conscience.

Never go to bed in any danger of being hungry. People are kept awake by hunger quite as much as by a bad conscience. Remembering that sleep is the essential force which the whole scheme starts, decline tea or cof fee within the last six hours before going to bed. If the women-kind insist. you may have your milk and water at the tea-table colored with tea; but the less the better. Avoid all mathematics or intricate study of any sort in the last six hours. This is the stuff dreams are nuisances of waking hours. Keep your conscience clear. Remember that because the work of life is infinite, you can not do the whole of it in any limited period of time, and that, therefore, you may just as well leave off in one place as another:—Edward Everett Hale.

One railroad in Mexico has had forty Presidents during its existence.

THE FIERY PLAIN.

Night speaks to night in living words,
The language plain and bold,
As stars sweep by like armored hosts,
In glittering mail of gold.
The Pleiades the eastern sky,
Gem with their dery train,
While bold King Copheus keeps in state
The spiendor of his reign.

With stalwart mien Orion kneels,
His hand uplifted high.
A blazing planet nerves his arm,
One grids his sinewy thigh.
Bright Sirius glows with quenchless heat,
A far and radiant sun,
While red Arcturus treads apace,
His shining course begun.

The burning stars together sing,
Their Author's works declare,
With fautless swerve each system treads
To boundless fields of air.
Polaris leads the mighty van,
To right nor left he turns,
The faithful guide who failers not,
Whose lamp eternal burns.

Oh! God, most wonderful; with awe Close to Thy feet I come, Close to Thy feet 1 come,
I listen, but I can not hear,
I speak, my lips are dumb.
So great art Thou, empyreal worlds,
As swiftly whirling band,
Within Thy sight are but as dust,
Sprinkled from out Thine hand.

Oh! soul of mine; be steadfast, strong,
Though clothed in earthly dress,
Bright as the sun thy robe shall be,
As stars, thy righteousness.
Thou, too, shalt thread this shining track,
Wonder severe adorests.

Wonder, revere, adore,
Pass in thy flight these starry worlds,
And far beyond them soar.
—Harriet M. Spalding, in Albany Argus. MR. BOYD AND HIS WIFE.

Lives That Prove That the Religion of self," Has Not Died Out in the World.

A handsome, distinguished-looking young man and a pretty, graceful young lady were going into the door of a humble house in the East End of him? London, and so unsuited to the place, so unlike its accustomed denizens, did they look, that a saunterer through those wretched streets, in pursuit of picturesque poverty perhaps, and determined at any rate to see what life at the East End was like, had his curiosity aroused.

"Who are they?" he asked of a decent-looking man, who, like himself, had been watching the young couple, while he worked away at a doorstep he was mending.

"You mean that 'andsome young gent and the pretty young lady, as just went into No. 28?"

"Well, that man is Mr. Cavendish Boyd-the Honorable Cavendish Boyd, some says he is-and the pretty young lady is his wife, as he married about two years ago, and brought her here to

"To live! What! Do they live at No. 28?"

"They just does, sir, and a power of good they do 'ere, too. If you'd like to know the rights of the story, 'ere comes a district visitor as can tell you all about Good-afternoon, Miss Simms! and he pulled off his hat to a lady who was approaching. "If you please, ma'am, this 'ere gent is hinterested about the Honorable Cavendish Boyd and lady, and I took leave to say as you could tell him hall about 'em.

The lady smiled. She was a lady well on in middle life, with a sweet but

weary face, and a gentle, low voice.
"Yes," she said, "I can; and I'm not sorry to tell the story, for it makes one believe that the religion of Christ—the religion that means really loving your neighbor as yourself—has not died out in the world, though perhaps you don't come across it very often.

"Three years ago Honorable Cavendish Boyd came of age. His father and mother were both dead, and he came into a comfortable fortune when he was twenty-one-not great riches, you know, but enough to take good care of him. He was fond of travel and study, and he meant to see the world of men and books, and people thought life was opening very brightly for the handsome, prosperous young man. But all of a sudden, something took hold of him. He didn't talk much about it, but it must have been the breath of new life in his soul, for it changed all his purposes and plans. He began to come down here every day among these poor souls, not preaching to them, or making any fuss about anything, but just searching out what he could do to help them, and treating them as if they were poor re-lations of his own, whom he was bound to see to.

"That went on for awhile, and then a still stranger thing happened. He married, and came here with his wife to live. I have been told that the lady was an orphan, as well as himself, and there was no one to oppose their wishes. At any rate, married they were, and down here they came; and Mr. Boyd only said, when he had occasion to say anything about it, that he thought they could help the people best by just living among them. And here they have been ever since. If a man in this neighborhood is ill, Mr. Boyd is pretty sure to be nursing him; and you'll find Mrs. Boyd among sick women and babies. I don't believe there's a man or woman on this street who wouldn't die for either of them, if it came :o that."

The lady smiled faintly, but there were tears in her eyes, and she spoke her next sentence in a very low voice: "And I think sometimes, if the Master came to find His own, He would not pass by No. 28."-Youth's Companion.

DOING LIKE THE ROMANS.

"If I go into society I must conform to the customs of society. 'When we are at Rome we must do as the Romans

I have heard that old adage about Rome and the Romans ever since I can remember. What does it mean? That of the world. It strives to keep clear. a man must change his habits and principles whenever he changes his residence? that he must have no character of his own, but like a chamelion reflect the color of the objects around | be him? To earry out the idea of the joyment in its prayer service, its Bible adage, if you went to Africa you would study, its deeds of charity and the inadage, if you went to Africa you would study, its deeds of charity and the in-have to blacken your body, frizzle your nocent joys of life, that it does not han-

you went to Utah you would have to marry half a dozen wives-if you could get them. The Apostle Paul went to Rome, but he did not do as the Romans did. He did not worship their idols, but set up a little Christian church in his own hired house.

The great apostle, in his letter to the Romans, said: "Be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." And he told the Ephesians that before they were converted they walked according to the course of this world. His idea was that there is a radical antagonism between the gay, selfish, ungodly world and the new life in Christ Jesus—that when we are transformed there is an end of the old conformity. The truth is the people who do as the Romans do are made of putty. They have no shape of their own. Any man, or set of men and women, that get hold of them can shape them. What we call society is a petty Roman hierarchy. It is a social despotism. It prescribes just what we must believe in and do. To keep your position in it you have to give up your individuality. If society tells you to wear a coat of a certain cut, and gloves of certain color, you must obey or suffer excommunica-

Now, the Spirit of God takes this pliant putty, this obsequious slave of society, and makes of him a golden statue in the likeness of Christ. He stamps upon him the name of God's Eternal Son. He sets him up in the world to illustrate the strength and beauty of true manhood. He is the deformed transformed. And shall he stoop from his pedestal—shall he prostrate himself in the dust at the feet of the tyrant fashion, and try to be conformed to the images of clay around

We are told sometimes that our Saviour conformed to the world. He did not wear a garment of camel's hair like John the Baptist, and live in the wilderness, but He dressed and lived like other people, and mingled familiarly with all classes. He did this to reach those whom He would save.
He did it as the Moravian missionaries milk, whey, manure and calves, with a in the West Indians shared in the toils and privations of the slaves in order to preach the Gospel to them. He did it as godly men have consented to be shut up for life in a lazaar house in order to and credit side. tell the dying lepers how to be saved. If a Christian goes into society as the Saviour did, to do good, there is little danger that he will compromise his character or the cause of his Lord. But when he goes because he can not find the happiness he longs for in communion with God and with God's people; when he goes because he has no appetite for angels' food and hungers for the flesh pots of Egypt, he shows that the transformation in his case is a delusion. There is a radical difference between the conformity that is selfish and that which is benevolent .- Chicago Interior.

The Foolish Flute.

We remember a parable in which a was a piece of wood; what has made it a flute? The rifts, the holes in it." What life is there through which affliction does not make some rift? All went well till then, but through that rift in the life came thought and feeling. Doubt in us is created by some rift in our life, some loss creating a sense of grief, some question of depair. "So," said the preacher we heard, "I listened to a flute one day, complaining that it was spoiled by having a number of holes bored in it. "Once," it said, 'I was a piece of wood, very beautiful to look upon; now I am spoiled by all these rifts and holes,' and it said all this mournfully and musically. O, thou foolish flute, I said, 'without these rifts and holes thou wouldst only be a mere stick, a bit of mere hard, black ebony, soon to be thrown away. Those rifts and holes have been the making of thee; they have made thee into a flute; they are thy life, thy character, thy music and melody, and thou wilt not now be cast aside with contempt, but touched by even the fingers of future generations.' Thus sorrow in man should reveal to him his capacity for supernatural refreshment; his hard and sterile being is made to re-ceive divine airs which make it musical in its sorrow. - Sunday at Home.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

-The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can well, and doing whatever you do without a thought of fame. - Chicago Advance.

-We should act with as much energy as those who expect everything for themselves; and we should pray with as much earnestness as those who expect everything from God .- Colton.

-A bird upon the wing may carry a seed that shall add a new species to the vegetable family of a continent; and just so a word, a thought from a living soul, may have results immeasurable, eternal.

-The school of the Cress is the school of light. It discovers the world's vanity, and baseness, and wickedness, and lets us see more of God's mind. Out of the dark affliction comes spiritual light .- Bunyan.

-A religious system which is, in its inmost heart and essence, love is there-by shown to be the most practical of all

For the holiness that fights against sin, battles with temptation, keeps un-spotted from the world and lays self on the altar, there is a crying need in our time. It is a sympathetic spirit going about doing good, yet it has no sympa-thy with evil customs and the fashions of the world. It strives to keep clear.

Against the downward pull of the world it braces itself and says: "If at least with the average butter maker. In a word good sweet cream butter is the result of conditions that are not result in making good butter from keeps out of places where it would quired in making good butter from smirched, and finds such enhair, dispense with all your clothes but a cotton apron, and become a cannibal. If you went to China you would have does not stoop to the lusts of the flesh to eat puppy stew with chop sticks. If | -Dr. T. L. Cuyler.

-Cows should yield 3,500 lbs. of milk per year; 20 lbs. per day in winter is good. A cow that will do this will give over 3,500 lbs. per year.—Prairie

-American cheesemakers are not the only sufferers from the low price of their product. In France, Germany, Italy and Holland prices range from than they did last year.—Chicago Herald.

-The vending of butter adulterated with other fats, or the selling of any animal fat in which butter is mixed except where plainly branded, should be a penitentiary offense. In fact the manufacturer is equally guilty with the retailer. The manufacturer well knows it can not be profitably sold on the market except as butter. Hence it is equivalent to forgery and should be punished as such.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

-Bogus butter is bogus butter, The name sounds mean, and the thing itself is mean and unhealthy. If a man eats constantly and plentifully of lard under the impression that he is eating butter the effect on his system win be most injurious. The winter cholera, a recent product of our times, may, parhaps, be attributed to this weakening of the alimentary canal by constant doses of indigestible oils.—N. Y. Herald.

BY-PRODUCTS.

Success of Dairying Dependent Upon the Proper Appreciation of Incidental Prod-ucts.

It does not look as though butter and cheese-making was a very profitable business, when able writers contend that in nine cases out of ten the butter or cheese barely pays the expenses of running the dairy. And this is true, though that is not saying that a wellconducted dairy business is not the best in the world; for we believe it is. The what may be termed the by-products of questionable profit from fattening the old cows. Just as these by-products of the dairy are handled will the balance

The skim-milk is by far the most valuable, and may be utilized in making skim cheese, feeding back to the cow, or to calves, or pigs. By far the best use we have ever seen skim-milk put to was feeding it back to the cow, with a small quantity of added meal or bran. The next best use is to feed it to young hogs and calves. Skim-cheese returns a poor profit and kills the goose that lays the golden dairy egg. There is no sense in any system of farm management that destroys the prospective market just for the gains that may temporarily be had at the present. The dairy is the work of a lifetime, and each movement in it should be with a distinct view to its effect in the future. You should not take gamblers' chances We remember a parable in which a but depend upon slow accretion for preacher says: "Look at the stute; it your ultimate gains. Of course skimmilk can be profitably disposed of if fresh, sweet and pure, by delivery to a near market, but under these circum-stances the skimming should be done with the centrifugal machine, as the delay in raising the cream, even in the ice-setting system, is detrimental to the milk. Such milk twelve hours old compares with centrifugal skim-milk just about as fresh-laid eggs compare

with limed or pickled eggs. The manure every farmer thinks will take care of itself on the farm, that it naturally finds its way into a pile, and from there to the fields; but the fact is, there is an immense field for thought about the manure. In the first place, there should be absolute system about cleaning it out of the stable twice a day. There should be a sufficient quantity of leaves, muck, plaster, etc., on hand, to spread or sift over the stable floor to keep the air about it comparatively sweet and pure, and everything about the farm that will add to the bulk and value of the manure-pile should be conscientiously collected. Even the droppings in the pasture should not be allowed to remain like plasters on the soil; they should be broken up and brush-harrowed.—Agriculture.

SOUR CREAM BUTTER.

Acidity Guaranteeing Good Results in But-ter Making.

The comparative merits of sour and sweet cream butter is a subject that is suggested by a correspondent. Almost all of our butter—perhaps all—is made from cream that has some degree of acidity. But the subject as suggested by our correspondent, is the compara-tive quality of butter made from cream of the sourness usually possessed by cream in the average dairy and from croam of the sourness in the average creamery. We have always held that good dairy butter, that is butter that is well made from sour cream in the dairy, is by all odds the best butter. There is to us a delicious flavor that butter made from sweet cream or cream only partially soured does not possess; and if every dairyman and dairywoman in the country understood the process of making butter as well as it is understood in the creamery, dairy butter would be universally regarded as the best butter, we believe. It is the large amount of poor dairy butter that curses almost everything that bears the name of dairy, while on the other hand it is the pretty general uniform excellence of creamery butter that makes almost ter at the stores in this city to-day, and many who prefer good dairy to creamery are driven to buy the latter. Butter from strictly sweet cream is not much made, because there is not much advantage in it, but on the contrary there is serious disadvantage. For reacream that possesses at least some degree of acidity, and butter making is a sufficiently delicate art at best to make its mastery apparently difficult to many. without imposing any extraordinary conditions .- Western Rural.

> -The French President has \$240,000 a year. Grevy has a fat office.

WOMEN DETECTIVES.

Clever Work Which They Do in Places Where a Man Would Fail. The manager of a well-known detective agency was asked by a reporter for the Mail and Express if he ever em-

ployed women to do any work, and whether they made good detectives. He said he occasionally employed women. The reporter found a women's detective agency located down town. It is managed by a woman who has been in the detective business for about twelve years. She is well known to many lawyers, and her reputation for arst-class work is excellent. She is of middle age, of rather stout build, and

has a pleasant, attractive face. She was dressed in black. "I called to get a reply from you to the intimation that women do not amount to much as detectives," said the reporter to her.

"I have no reply to make," she said. "I do not seek notoriety of any kind. I do my work as well and as carefully as I know how, and my customers appear to be satisfied. I have done work or some of the best known lawyers of this city, and have had some important cases, but it would be unprofessional for me to tell you about them. I am not afraid to take hold of any work in my line, and have done most all kinds of it except that connected with divorce cases; such kind of work I will have nothing to do with. Do I employ wo-men to act as detectives? Yes, several; though as a rule I do the most of it my-salf. When you want work done most to your own satisfaction you must do it yourself. To-day there was a man in court who was arrested through the work of this office, and I have an im-portant case on hand of which I shall be glad to give you particulars at the proper time, but more than this I do not care to tell you about my work or

myself.
"The woman whom I will speak of had an important case that involved the finding of a mother and her child who had gone West. The parties who wanted to find the woman and child employed her to discover their whereabouts. It was very necessary to learn this in a suit that was pending. The opponents to the suit knew where they had gone to, and had as their counsel two of the leading lawyers of Brook lyn. The woman detective decided to take the bull by the horns, as the saying is. She arrayed herself in deep mourning and called on one of these lawyers, representing herself as the widowed sister of the woman who had left for parts unknown. She told them that she had important papers to send to her sister, and talked so plausibly to the counselor that he gave the whole thing away, telling her the place to which the woman and child had gone, and all about his side of the case. No sooner had our detective got out of sight of this lawyer's office than she started in all haste to find the woman, not even going home to change her apparel. She sent a telegram to her hus band that she was obliged to go out of town and started for Indiana (I believe that was the State) on the very next She found the woman and child in the place she went to and thus accomplished her task most successfully. Another bright operation of hers was in obtaining information from or about a household which could only be obtained by a person inside the house. She affected the Irish brogue and made application at the house to be engaged as cook. Her services as in the household several days, long enough to obtain all the information that was desired. Then she quit, telling the people that she found the work too hard for her."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

-Coffee is said to cause almost as much heart trouble as Cupid. Both have grounds for it.—N. Y. Journal.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

SURE.

| KANSAS CITY, January 15. | | | | | | 100 Doses One Dollar. | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----|----------------|-------|----|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| , | CATTLE—Shipping steers Native cows | 2 | 35 50 40 | 888 | 3 | 60 25 90 | Worth \$1,000. CATARR | | | |
| | HOGS-Good to choice heavy | 3 | 30 85 | 0 | 8 | 90 90 10 | I had a severe at tack of catarrh, and be- | | | |
| | WHEAT—No. 2 red No. 3 red | 2 | 65 | 888 | | 651/4 | not hear common con- | | | |
| | CORN-No. 2 soft | | 81 | | | 82 2714 | vertation. I suffered CATA CURIS CO. te. ribly from roaring ROS APOLITS | | | |
| | OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. | | 27 | 900 | | 2714 | In my head. I procured to Co. | | | |
| • | FLOUR-Fancy, per sack HAY-Large baled | 1 5 | 85 50 | 000 | | 95 | Balm, and in three HAY.FEVER | | | |
| | BUTTER-Choice creamery | | 23 12 | 00 | | 30 | well as I ever could, and now I can say to | | | |
| | EGGS-Choice BACON-Ham | | 16 | 00 | | 17 | all who are afflicted with the worst of diseases, catarrh, take one | | | |
| | Shoulders | | G | 8 | | 614 | Balm and be cured. It | | | |
| | LARD | | 14 | 80 | | 16 | all who are afflicted with the worst of diseases, catarrh, take one bottle of Ely's Cream Baim and be cered. It is worth \$1,000 to any man, woman or child suffering from catarrh. A. E. Nawman, Grayling, Mich. | | | |
| | POTATOESST. LOUIS. | | 65 | 0 | | 80 | ting, Mich. | | | |
| | CATTLE-Shipping steers Butchers' steers | 8 | 75 00 | 88 | 4 | 10 | A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeabuse. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N | | | |
| | HOGS-Packing | 3 | 70 50 | 90 | 5 | 85 | | | | |
| | FLOUR—Choice | | | 966 | 0 | 90 901/4 335/4 | These Discs | | | |
| | OATS-No. 2 | | 30 | 300 | | 32 581/4 | the the | | | |
| | BITTER-Creamery | | 25 | 000 | 10 | 30 | opposite | | | |
| | PORK COTTON-Middlings | | 8 | 400 | | 8% | sides of | | | |
| | CATTLE-Shipping steers | | 50 85 | 00 | | 35 20 | B. H. DOUGLASS & SONS' | | | |
| | SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Winter wheat | 3 | 50 40 | 00 | | 00 85 | Capsicum Cough Dro | | | |
| | WHEAT-No. 2 red | | 67 | 400 C | | 79% 68 | Alleviator of Consumption, and of gre benefit in most cases of Dyspep 4. | | | |
| | CORN-No. 2 spring | | 85 | %@ | | 7924 | They are the result of over forty years' experie in compounding COUGH REMEDIES. | | | |
| | OATS-No. 2 | | 57 | 900 | | 2814 58 33 | Retail price 15 cents per quarter pound. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. | | | |
| - | PORKNEW YORK. | 10 | 20 | 8 | 10 | 25 | | | | |
| | CATTLE-Exports | | 00 | 0 | 5 | 30 | PLAID SHAWL GIVEN AWA | | | |

use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Draggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. These Discs represent the opposite sides of B. H. DOUGLASS & SONS Capsicum Cough Drops for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, an Alleviator of Consumption, and of great benefit in most cases of Dyspep 1. (REWARE OF IMITATIONS.)

They are the result of over forty years' experier in compounding COUGH REMEDIES.

Retail price 15 cents per quarter pound.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. PLAID SHAWL GIVEN AWAY

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Prettiest Hiustrater
SEED-CATALOGUE
ever printed. Cheapes
& best SEEDS grown
Gardeners trade a specialty, Packets only 3
Cheap as dirt by oz. & B
Pastage or Exp. paic
Send Yours & Neighbors address for BOOK.
R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford III. Prettiest Illustrated SEED-CATALOGUE

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SELFISH DAUGHTERS.

They Never Stop to Think About the Sacri-fices Made by Loving Mothers.

BROWN'S

IRON

BITTERS

WILL CURE

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red

TAKE NO OTHER.

The Seven Stages of Man

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY of Sweet Gum and Mullein

SND STAGE-CROUP.

This night-fiend to children and horror to parents may attack your household at any time. Be prepared with that speedy relief. Taylor's Cherokee Reinedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

MENDS EVERYTHING

china, Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, &c. Strong as Iron, Solid as a Rock.

32 MILLION ottles. EVERYBODY WANTS IT

TWO GOLD MEDALS.

Description and the Mansot NorthERN FACIFIC COUNTRY, the Free Covernment Lands and OHEAP FASILROAD LANDS in Minnesota, Dakote, Montana, Washington and Oneses.

and Timber Lands now open to Sattlers.
Address, CHAS. B. LAMBORN,

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALT-ER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sam-ple Halter to any part of the U.S. free, on receipt of \$1. Sold by all saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. ET Send for Price-List J.C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N.Y.

Contains no Acid.

CHILLS AND FEVERS

GENERAL DEBILITY

FEMALE INFIRMITIES

KIDNEY AND LIVER

TIRED FEELING

IMPURE BLOOD

CONSTIPATION

RHEUMATISM

TROUBLES

NEURALGIA

HEADACHE

INDIGESTION

BILIOUSNESS

DYSPEPSIA

MALARIA

The daughter never stops to think that once her mother enjoyed the sparkle of society and gave it up, became timid, shrinking, self-conscious weman that she is, for her daughter's sake. She only tosses it off with a careless air. "Mother does not care for society, somehow." She does not know that her mother has lost the art of graceful dress in forgetfulness of self, but her heart was not large enough to contain both her-self and her daughter, and shoots

the careless arrow into her mother's heart. "I wish, mother, you wouldn't dress so dreadfully old-fashioned!" She does no know that the mother has closed for herself the library and the music-room forever-too late now to re-open them that she might give the key of both to her child, who to her companions utters the contemptuous sneer: "Mother is such a drudge! I believe she never reads a book, and I don't believe she knows the difference between Beethoven and Wagner." I see the mother's dream shattered, as most of our dreams are, by the hard realities of life, and she toiling on in the kitchen and chamber, and wearily waiting until the rest shall come; while the careless girl, to whom she would have given so much, but by the idola-try of her love has given so little, lives as a guest for her mother to serve, unpaid by the only wages that can ever pay for such services—a cordial recognition, a hearty, sympathetic co-operation and rewarding love .- Chicago

ONLY twenty-five cents. Red Star Cough Cure. No opiates or poison.

BECAUSE the baby is a little yeller it's no sign he is a Chinaman.—Palmer Journal.

Hoon's Household Calendaristhehand somest and most convenient ever issued. Send six cents for one to C. I. Hoop & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Does any one know the value of flowers who hasn't botany? (bought any).

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

TALK about women being flighty! Look at bank cashiers.—Burlington Free Press. Invigorate, renew and beautify the hair by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

LITTLE girl to uncle—How do you make • Maltese cross? Uncle—Step on her tail.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water Druggists sell it. 25c. A snow-plow is like a bad habit—A good thing to cut adrift.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c. Folks who are always for giving-Char-

For sick and nervous headaches, consti-pation and liver troubles, take Ayer's Pills.

PLAYS a leading part in life-The blind man's dog.-Boston Court'r. Those who are always for-getting-Mon-

Proof of the Pudding

Is in the eating; and proof of the excellence of a medicine is its acceptance by the public. Ask your druggist, or almost any one, and they will tell you that the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, where it has ROUGH-SHOD

person are painful to the Mudent of nature. If your child is lacking in these evenents of perfect childhood, try Ridge's Food. It is perfectly said. More children have been successfully reared upon Ridge's Food than upon all the othe' foods combined. over all competitors into the very heart of public confidence, and to-day it has a record of success and of cures unequalled by any other medicine. "I was generally run down, had no appetite, and feit the need of a good tonic. I have taken other medicines, but never used any that did me so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I now have a good appetite and feel renewed all over, am better than I have been for years." E. H. RAND, 41 West 9th Street, Oswego, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

CURES WHERE ALL LISE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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HOME STUDY. Secure a Business Education by mail, from Business College, Buffalo, N.Y. A. N. K.-D.

No. 1065 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISEES, please ony you saw the Advertisement in this paper. Cerrible Suffering of Shipwreeked Sallors-

HUNTER'S POINT, L. L., January 18 .-The ten shipwrecked sailors from the steamer Hylton Castle arrived here yesterday afternoon. The men had nothing but the clothing they wore, having been unable to save anything from the vessel. Chief Mate John Marshall told the following story of the wreck and sufferings of the officers and crew: "We left New York Friday morning. The Hylton Castle is a tramp steamer; was loaded with corn for Rouen, France. There were twenty-two persons on board, including the Captain. About three p. m., when we were out about fifty miles east of Sandy Hook, we encountered a terrible snow storm. The wind blew a burricane and the big waves washed over the steamer's decks and tossed her about like a raft. For several hours we did not know where we were and the vessel was straining badly. The storm grew worse and the vessel became unmanageable, refusing to answer her rudder, and every moment we expected to be engulfed by the sea. The Captain remained on the bridge, but he and the wheelman had to be lashed to their posts. When the storm was at its height the steamer sprang a leak and water began to pour into the hold. The pumps were set to work, but failed to keep the water from riging and Captain Colvin as water from rising and Captain Colvin, as test he could, headed his ship toward New York. The men were half frozen and the rigging was covered with ice; every movable thing on deck was washed away; the tarpaulins on two of the hatches had been carried off, and the water was steadily gaining in the hold. All day Sunday the pumps were kept working, while the wheelsman tried to keep the vessel headed for New York. As night drew on the water reached the engine room, and by nine o'clock the fires were extinguished. Those on board gave up all hope of ever seeing another day. A night of suspense was spent and at six o'clock on Mon-day morning the Fire Island light was sighted. As near as could be guessed the vessel was twelve or fifteen miles southeast of the light. At nine o'clock, seeing there was no hope of saving the steamer, Captain Colvin piped all hands and ordered the life boat and launch to be lowered. Half an hour later I and my companions took to the launch and were immediately followed by the officers and the rest of the crew who took the life boat. We rowed away from the steamer and about ten o'clock, when we had gone about two miles toward shore, we saw her go down bow first and in a few seconds not a spar for topmast could be seen. We kept com-pany with the Captain's boat for several hours until about six or seven miles from and, when it took a more easterly course and we soon lost sight of it. Myself and men were greatly exhausted and many of us had our hands and ears frozen. We made slow progress. About four p. m., when we were about a mile off shore a boat from the life saving station came to our assistance. We were landed and provided with dry warm clothing and plenty of food which we greatly needed, having had nothing to eat for nearly eighteen hours. We were told by a man on the train that a boat had been picked up with one man in it. The men in the missing life boat were: Captain Colwin, of Shields; Chief Engineer John Amiss, of Jarrow; John A. Scott, of London, second mate; Elijah Stephenson, carpenter; James Heatley, fireman; Thomas Lovell, fireman; John Black, fireman; Fred Fisher, fireman; Theodore Larsen and John Rees, seamen, All the men praise the conduct of Captain Colvin, who stuck to the sinking vessel to the last. Dispatches received from Brook Haven, Patchegue, Bay Shore and Babylon states that no news of the missing Captain Colvin and the remainder of the crew of the steamer Hylton Castle has man on the train that a boat had been the crew of the steamer Hylton Castle has been received at any of those points, although the men may have landed on the beach. Communication between the lifesaving station and the mainland is now im nossible. The Great South Bay is now frozen over. A party of reporters and wrecking agents started from here for Fire Island on an iceboat this morning.

SUFFERINGS ON THE PLAINS.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 13.—The Times says: Reports have been received which indicate that the recent storm was the worst that was ever experienced on the Kansas plains. Colonel S. S. Pronty, editor of the Dodge City Cowboy, arrived from Dodge City to-day, and states the death and destruction wrought by the storm is something fearful and positively without a parallel in the history of the State. At Dodge City the velocity of the wind was forty-four miles per hour, and the mercury ten degrees below zero. Business throughout the western half of the State has the paralyzed for two weeks past. Three hundred men during the worst part of the storm were engaged in clearing the track at Spearville, near Dodge City. In many sections on the Santa Fe line the snow plow was ineffective and the snow be cleared by the slow process of shoveling. The stage from Fort Supply, which was due at Dodge City Wednesday last, did not arrive until Sunday. The driver encountered the blizzerd in Clarke County and took refuge with his horses in an abandoned dugout, where he remained for forty-eight hours without fuel or water. Near the dugout in which the driver was cooped up lived an old lady and her two daughters. In an attempt to reach the house of a son on an adjoining claim the two daughters perished in the storm. The mother managed to reach her son's house, but was terribly frostbitten and is in a critical condition. The bodies of the young women have been recovered. Many persons who were out in the storm are missing and it is thought they have perished. The suffering among the new settlers on the plains is beyond description. Most of them had erected mere wooden habitations. Coal is the only fuel that can be obtained and in many instances it has to be hauled seventy-five to one hundred miles. Wichita County a family of seven, father, mother and five children, were frozen to death. The stock in-terests of Western Kansas, particularly the range cattle, have received their death blow if the reports of the damage from this storm are true. The irrigating ditch a short distance from Dodge City is filled for miles with cattle frozen to death. They had taken refuge in the ditch from the terrible wind and there died. Many of the small herds of the new settlers have been

A Fatal Jump.

ARKANSAS CITY, ARK., January 12 .--Matt Keys, colored, arrested at Los Angeles, this State, charged with robbing and killing a barkeeper at Johnsonville, Miss., a few days ago, jumped through the window pane of a coach on the south-bound train a few hundred vards from Trippe Junction, dashing out his brains and killing himself instantly. He and his brother struck their victim with an ax over the counter in his saloon, and then robbed the safe of \$1,200. The dead prisoner had been preaching and teaching school in the neighborhood where he was apprehended, and leaves a wife and

THE PARSON'S NERVE.

An Exciting Time In a Boston Hotel--A Maniac Loose in the Corridors -- The Timely and Vigorous Intervention of Parson Downs Secures the Madman--An Ug-ly Weapon Freely Used.

Boston, Mass., January 12.-Mr. Henry L.Wilkins, of Omaha, arrived here with his wife on the day before New Year. He boarded at a fashionable house on Berkeley street, in the back bay district, until Sunday night, when he moved to the Parker House. Mis health has been bad for some time, and during his stay in this city he has been attended by two physicians. He was to sail from this port on one of the Cunarders on Saturday next, for Liverpool, from whence he intended to go to Carlsbad, in Germany, where he hoped to derive benefit from the waters. He is only thirty-five years of age, and his wife is a very pretty and attractive woman, some eight years his junior. Wilkins has overtaxed himself in his profession, that of civil engineer, and he has been warned several times that he would lose his mind if he persisted in working so hard.

Within a short time he had become very much interested in spiritualism, and during his stay here has devoted much of his time to seances and sittings with the many Spiritualists with whom Boston is blessed. Only Saturday he was found by a policeman standing on a dry goods box on the corner of Temple Place and Tremont street about dusk, haranguing a crowd on spiritualism. At that time the streets are full of people on their way home, and the policeman was about to take Mr. Wilkins to the station-house for blocking the streets, when a man who knew him came along and persuaded the officer to take him home. Dr. Clark was in the room at the Parker House with Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins all yesterday afternoon and evening, but though the patient was sleeping quietly for the night when he left him at quarter before twelve, ten minutes afterward Wilkins jumped out of bed with an un-earthly yell, rushed at his wife and struck her a terrible blow on the side of the head with his fist, that knocked her down and left an ugly wound on her cheek. Then he ran into the hallway, tearing his night clothes into small pieces and yelling at the top of his voice.

In a moment all the hallways were filled with men and women in scant robes. rushing wildly down the stairs and anxlously asking each other in voices of terror what the trouble was. Several of the ladies fainted and were carried into the parlors and laid on the sofas. The night clerk and two porters ran up the stairs and tried to capture the insane man. He brushed all three of them to one side, and flew down the hallway, by this time almost nude, and tried to open one of the double windows on School street, crying: "I must fly out; I must fly out; don't touch my wings." The stalwart engineer and fireman tried to seize Wilkins by the arms, but he eluded them and ran back to his room, pulling the door to after

Parson Downs had been reading testimony for his coming trial, in company with his lawyers, in the rooms of the syndicate for the defense, on the floor below. He had just reached the question:
"When did you leave Mrs. Taber?" as he heard the unearthly yells. He jumped to his feet and went up the stairs two at a bound hatless and coatless and his curly hair flying behind him. He shoved open the door to Wilkins' room, around which the door to Wilkins' room, around which stood a frightened group of people afraid to enter. He found Wilkins standing on the bureau without a stitch of clothing on, waving a black bottle around his head and shouting: "I am God, I am God; beware of me." Downs ran up to the bureau and grabbed Wilkins firmly around the waist. As he did so, Wilkins aimed a blow at his head with the bottle. aimed a blow at his head with the bottle. Downs ducked his head, but received the blow in full force upon his right shoulder, almost dislocating it. He carried Wilkins to the bed, threw him upon it, and held him down, Judge Norton shouting all the time, "Look out, Parson, he will

After Downs got Wilkins down, four men came in and helped to hold him. Then the police were sent for. It took three of them to carry Wilkins to the Station-house after they had got some clothes on him.

Mrs. Wilkins' wound was dressed and she was tenderly cared for, but was suffering intensely when last heard from, with hysterics. It was more than an hour before the hotel was restored to its normal quiet, and then the night clerk heaved a deep sigh as he said:

"That was the worst scene ever known in the Parker House. I don't think we ever had a raying maniac here before Thank God that Wilkins ran out of the room before he killed his wife." Wilkins will probably be sent to an asylum to-day Parson Downs' shoulder is very painful, but he is not seriously hurt.

A HEARTLESS PARENT.

He Drives His Daughter and Her Babe From His Door to Perish by the Road-

NEW RINGGOLD, PA., January 12 .-Yesterday morning Mrs. Hetty Maurer, and her two-year-old child were found on the roadside two miles from Mrs. Maurer's house, and near the house of her father, John Klinger, frozen to death. Mrs. Maurer had been a petted child. Her mother died five years ago. In 1883 she ran away with Joseph Maurer, a farm hand, and her father forbid her to ever darken his door again.

A year ago Maurer went to Canada and for a while sent money to her, and with her own little earnings and aid from an only sister, she managed to exist. Her husband died during the Montreal smallpox epidemic. She learned his fate only two weeks ago. Thinking time had softened her father's heart, she went to his house Sunday to ask to be taken back with her child. The old man refused, and she left. When found yesterday the baby was wrapped in her shawl. Deputy Coroner Reagan has taken charge of the remains, and refuses to let old man Klinger take them for bur-

A Women in the Case.

JOILET, ILL., January 13 .- Edward Hay, a prominent sport of this city, suicided Monday night at his room in the Riley Block. The deed was committed about twelve o'clock with a 32-caliber self-cocking revolver. Upon reaching his rooms he picked up the pistol, shot once through the window, then shot himself in the temple. Death was instantaneous. An inquest was held yesberday, with a verdict of suicide while under temporary mental aberration. No cause is assigned for the act. A woman is juries. Fifteen of the employes perished at the bottom of the trouble.

WHAT THE STORM DID.

Disasters to Sailing Craft On the Atlantic Coast -- The Terrible Experience of the Crew of the Schooner Scabird--A Brave Rescue--Wreck of the Cassle Wright--All Hands Lost But One--A Terrible Ordeal.

NEW YORK, January 13 .- Reports continue to come in from up and down the coast of disasters to small sailing craft engaged in the coasting trade. The Herald prints the following: "The schooner Seabird, Captain Haskell, of Ellsworth, Maine, which cleared on Thursday with a load of pig iron, bound from New York to Boston, was wrecked off Gull Island, Long Island Sound, on Saturday morning during a blinding snow-storm. The Captain and the crew, which consisted of a cook and four seamen, were rescued by a farmer named Corwin, and landed in safety at Fresh Ponds, a small set-tlement near Baiting Hollow. The rescued men had a thrilling ex-perience and at one time had given up all hope. The first two days of the voyage were uneventful, the sea being as smooth as glass. On Friday night, when off Gull Island, a blinding snow storm, accompanied by a northwest gale, set in. The waves swept the decks and made it dangerous for the crew to attend to their du-ties. The wind, which had increased in velocity, whistled through the sails and tumbled the fright-ened sailors about the decks. Toward morning the men who had been on duty all night went below to get some food. To their horror it was discovered that the ship had sprung a leak, and that the water was rushing into the hold at a

frightful rate. Again the men went on deck and the unequal struggle between endurance and the angry elements was renewed. All set to work bailing out the ship. Forty tons of pig iron were thrown overboard, and an attempt was made to anchor the vessel. The huge anchors, two in number, were lowered into the sea, and just as the captain was congratulating himself or having accomplished the feat successfully, a terrible gust of wind snapped the chains. Then a huge wave carried away the yawl and another broke the rudder. The wind, not to be outdone, put out all the lights, so darkness was added to other misfortunes of the terror-stricken crew. Still, the men did not give up all hope. They continued to work, although without food for twenty-four hours.

The schooner, without a rudder, with frozen sails, her yawl washed overboard, her anchors gone and manned by a starved and exhausted crew, drifted about in the storm and wind. The outlook was black, and the Captain, although he tried to look cheerful in the presence of the crew, inwardly felt that all chance of saving the ship and all the men was at the hold was kept up all night, so when the day dawned the Seabird was still Captain Haskell gave orders to have the signal of distress hoisted on the main-mast. Luckily for him and the crew the signal was observed by a brave Long Island farmer living at Fresh Point, the signal, and, without hesitating a moment, set about constructing a raft of fenders. The surf was running high at the time, and it required dauntless courage to reach the wrecked vessel in such weather. Nevertheless, the brave man made the venture. On board the Seabird all hands were eagerly watching their rescuer. The raft rode safely over the waves and was soon alongside the ship. As it was very small, only one of the crew at a time could be taken on board, and six successive trips had to be made before all were landed on shore. The crew, who had suffered intensely from hunger, cold and exhaus-tion, were taken to Mr. Corwin's house, and given food and shelter. The vessel is a wreck.

A Solitary Survivor

Cassie Wright, 365 tons, with guano from ing: Philadelphia to Savannah, off Fryingpan Assistant Secretary of the Interior-Shoals on Friday, the 8th inst., and while George A. Jenks. leaking badly, was struck by a heavy gale of wind from the Southwest. Captain Clark turned his ship and scudded for Beaufort, but was compelled to beach his vessel on Friday night, about six mile west of Cape Lookout light, and three miles east of Beaufort Bar. The Steward was swept away soon after the vessel struck. One sailor was drowned in attempting to get ashore, and another was knocked overboard and lost on Sunday by the breaking of the mizzen mast

The Captain and mate froze to death on Sunday, and one sailor on Sunday night at eight o'clock. Another sailor, the only one of the crew left, was rescued yesterday about ten o'clock by a crew of natives. The natives, to the number of nearly fifty men, with several boats that they carried across the banks, stayed on the beach from Saturday until yesterday in the worst spell of weather that we have had for many years and made every effort in their power to reach the sufferers, but the wind was blowing a gale right on the beach, making a tremendous sea in which no boat could live.

The rescued man did all in his power

to keep his companions from freezing. He beat and kicked them constantly, but to no purpose. They would sleep, and sleep brought death. The crew of the schooner were without anything to eat or drink from Wednesday night, the 7th instant. It is reasonable to suppose that if there had been a life saving station at Cape Lookout the six lives would have

Efficiency of the Life-Saving Service WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13 .- Reports received at the office of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service show that fifteen vessels were driven ashore within the scope of the operations of the service on the Atlantic coast in the great storm of Friday night. The crews of fourteen vessels were rescued, and one, that of the schooner Mary C. Farr, which came ashore in flames in the mid-dle of the night near the Spring Lake Station, New Jersey, was lost. To this ves-sel no aid could be rendered. The latest reports indicate that there were but two living persons aboard her when she

A German Holocaust.

Cologne, January 12 .- Intelligence has been received here from Aix-La-Chapelle of a fatal fire that occurred on Friday last at that place. The property burned was a spinning mill, and at the time the fire broke out the mill hands were at work. The flames spread rapidly, and soon enveloped the whole structure. Men and women rushed frantically for the exits in their efforts to escape, while some jumped from the windows, receiving serious inPRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Report of the House Committee on the Hoar Bill-Minority Report. WASHINGTON, January 13 .-- In reporting the Hoar bill to regulate the presidential succession to the House the majority of the Committee on the Election of President and Vice President say it is absolutely ecessary to provide for the succession under the circumstances now existing, leaving further and satisfactory provisions for contingencies which may possibly arise to other measures hereafter to be proposed. As to the question of the advisability of changing the present law the majority say that they are confronted by many difficulties that arise in the endeavor to ascertain the constitutionality of the present system. There are grave doubts as to whether the President pro tempore of the Senate or the Speaker of the House are such officers of the United States as, in the meaning and intent of the constitution, could succeed to the Presidential office, the statutes providing therefor to the contrary notwithstanding. These doubts would disturb the succession under the present statutes, and would in all probability lead to a contest that would disquiet the Nation, unsettle business and disturb the pende of the country. A grave objection to the present system, in the opinion of the majority is the fact that it merges the executive branch into the legislative branch of the Government and annexes the powers and duties of the chief executive off and duties of the chief executive officer to the position of President pro tem, of the Senate or Speaker of the House. As Presi-dent of the Senate he would preside over the proceedings involving the confirmation

of his own nominations and as Speaker of the House he could vote to sustain his own vetoes, and, as either House of Congress might expel one of its members, the Acting President might be expelled. After further discussing the subject, the majority conclude that the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are in no sense offi-cers of the United States upon whom the Presidential succession could devolve. The majority of the committee think that a Cabinet officer, selected by the chosen President of the people, by and with the consent of the Senate, is certainly a proper successor to the administration of the Government for the remainder of a term.

Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, in his minority report, holds that the Hoar bill does not provide for filling a vacancy in the Presidency caused by inability or death of the Presi-dent-elect and Vice President-elect. "The majority of the committee," says Mr. Cooper, "argue that the words 'President' and 'Vico President' include those officers elect. But if that be so, then another objection arises, which is that if the Presidentelect and Vice President-elect be dis-abled or die, the successor to the Presg the ship and all the men was at idency would be the Secretary of State
The bailing out of the water in of an old, dead Administration. Thus a mere clerk to a President, whose party may have been signally defeated at the polis, would for four years discharge the duties of President in opposition to the will of the people." Another objection to the bill as reported is that the terms upon which the acting President holds office and his salary are not sufficiently definite. "Is he privileged," asks Mr. Cooper, "to appoint a cabinet? If so, would not the Secretary of State be justified under the Hoar bill in usurping the Presidential of-fice? Would his salary be that of President or Secretary of State? and would be hold both offices? These are questions of importance that are not determined by the language of the bill. In the opinion of the minority the Presidential office should always be elective and any arrangement made for filling vacancies should be in the nature of a temporary expedient to carry on the Government until the vacancy can be filled by an election."

Confirmations

Washington, January 13 .- When the Senate went into executive session yesterday, it at once proceeded to take up the New York, January 13.—The schooner and after some debate confirmed the follow-

First Assistant Secretary of the Interior-

Henry L. Muldrow. First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions-

William E. McLean.

Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions -- Joseph J. Bartlett.

Assistant Commissioner of Patents-Robert B. Vance. Assistant Treasurer of the United States

—James W. Welpley, of New York.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—
William E. Smith, of New York.

Treasurer of the United States-Conrad N. Jordan, of New Jersey.

Collectors of Internal Revenue-Hunter Wood, for the second district of Kentucky; George H. Davidson, for the sixth district of Kentucky.

Brigadier General-Colonel John Gibbon. Inspector General, with the rank of Brigadier General-Colonel Absalom Baird. Inspector General, with the rank of Major—Captain Henry J. Farnsworth.

of Captain-First Lieutenant Francis B. Lirst Lieutenant of Ordnance-Second

Lieutenant Sydney E. Stuart. Secretary of Legation-C. H. Dougherty,

of Pennsylvania, at Rome.

A large number of postmasters were also confirmed, none, however, in Western States. A Pathetic Story of the HI-Usage of a Poor Woman Totally Unfounded.

WASHINGTON, January 13 .- A short time since there was printed at Washington and telegraphed all over the country a pathetic story of a poor woman, a school teacher in the West, who was said to be in great distress because of the failure of the Interior Department to issue to her a patent on certain lands she had pre-empted. This woman was said to have written Miss Cleveland on the subject. Miss Cleveland was said to have referred the letter to Secretary Lamar, who turned it over to Commissioner Sparks, and the hard hearted Sparks, according to accounts, pigeon-holed t without examination. This story, it eems, is the purest fiction. Neither at the White House nor at the Interior Department is anything known of the pathetic let- golds, instead of corn, and providing dry, er, and the sentiment expressed on the school teacher by the Land Ring is

The Northern Pacific Lands. NEW YORK, January 13 .- The following letter was made public last evening:

To the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company: NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, January 12 -It is publicly stated that Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, has rendered a decision to the effect that this corn dered a decision to the effect that this company has no grant of lands for its road between the Columbia River and Puget Sound. There is no foundation in law or reason for such a decision. Appeal will at once he taken to the Secretary of the interior, and if neces say the company will resort to the courts to maintain its rights. No ther you nor purchasers of the lands of this company need entertain the slightest apprehension as to the result.

ROBERT RAMKIS, President.

GRAND ARMY GLEANINGS.

The resent masquerade ball given by the Woman's Relief Corps of Augusta, Kan., aetted the sum of \$67.75

At the late installation of officers of Genaral Rice Post at Topeka Mrs. King made an address on the labors of the Woman's Relief Corps since its organization, followed with a response by Mrs. Anderson.

Old Abe Camp, Sons of Veterans, of Toeka, Kan., recently had a public installa tion of officers. J. S. Warner, was installed Captain; O. McIntosh, First Lieutenant; W. E. Freland, Second Lieutenant, with a full set of subordinate officers.

General Timothy McCarthy, of Larned, who has been considered a candidate for Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kansas, writes that he will not under any circumstances be a candidate for that position, or accept it if tendered him.

The Finance Committee of the General Committee of Thirty-eight, which had in charge the grand reunion of 1885 at Topeka, Kan., have made their rsport, from which it is shown that the total receipts were \$7,380.40, and total expenses \$5,754.27, leaving a balance of \$1,626.12 on hand. Captain H.M. Insley, Treasurer of the State

Committee of the Western Grant Monument Association, recently received a commumication from Charles Schmelzer, President of the Traveling Men's Grant Monument Committee, and with it the sum of \$351.40, collected by them for the Grant monument at Fort Leavenworth.

It is stated that a Union veteran at Watertown, N. Y., has, through the postmaster of Petersburg, Va., learned the name of a worthy but needy Confederate soldier who lost a leg in the war, and has turned over to him the pension that the Union veteran has been drawing, but which "he could live without."

The annual meeting of the Toledo Association of Ex-Union Prisoners of War was held at the Merchants' Hotel, Toledo, O., on the evening of January 7. There were upwards of fifty members of the association from Teledo and vicinity. After the business meeting a banquet was spread; at which speeches were made by a number of gentlemen present. The generally expressed sentiment was that Congress should take steps to pension Union soldiers who were disabled in Confederate prisons.

O. M. Mitchell Post at Jacksonville, Fla.. had a public installation recently which was largely attended, and the Florida Camp, Confederate Veterans, marched in, headed by fife and drum playing "Dixie." An address of welcome was made by the retiring Post Commander. Then the drum. beat to ration and the old soldiers who had fought in many battle-fields on oppositesides made a vigorous and successful charge upon the pile of sandwiches, cake, etc., that stood upon the table. A pleasant social time took place, and a great many of the visitors present were surprised and pleased to see the good feeling manifested. by the old veterans on either side.

STOCK ITEMS.

It is stated that there are now 3,000 breeders of pedigree Shorthorn cattle in Illinois.

No matter what kind of stock you keephorses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry or dogs—do not breed from inferior specimens of the masculine gender.

A species of flowering vine called larkspur and wild parsnip is supposed to be the source of the fatal poisoning of cattle on some of the Montana ranges.

Fancy prices are subject to fluctuations. A cow for which an English Breeder paid \$19,000 recently sold for \$2,150. She had an excellent pedigree and that was all.

It is said that several valuable cows died in North Atchison, Kan., on account of eating the refuse-tomato and pumpkin seeds sweet potato paring, etc.,-thrown out from the vegetable canning establishments.

Have you turned over a new leaf and re- PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. solved your this year's crop shall be consumed by stock of a better grade and that the scrubs must be retired? If not, this is a good time to resolve and begin to act .-Live-Stock Indicator.

Messrs. R. G. Head and Lonny Horn have recently purchased from the Francklyn Cattle Company, in the Panhandle, Texas, 12,000 head of cattle, the price paid being on a basis of \$25 for cows and \$15 for yearlings .- Trinidad (Col.) Advertiser.

It is said that there are now more cattle of the favorite little Jersey in this country than in the Isle of Jersey, where they originated. It is doubtful, too, whether any better animals remain at home than we have, for American money has tempted

away the prime animals. Great care should be taken in bedding in winter time, and in cleaning the stables. Unless extra pains are taken foul-smelling stables will be the result; consequently the milk will be more or less affected. Filthy Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank stables and filthy habits of milking are the chief causes of so much poor butter being made in winter and in spring. You can save half of the fodder as between outdoor exposure in winter and a warm stable. Never let the cattle get chilled .- Exchange.

An old and experienced farmer says he will never again raise scrub stock. He has hogs one year old that are not as good as some of his neighbors' thoroughbreds at six months. One of the most successful breeders of thoroughbred stock in the State of Kansas says he would now be worth \$10,000 more than he is if he could have screwed his courage up to buy thoroughbreds instead of scrubs when he first engaged in cattle-raising. - Kansas City Live-Stock Indicator.

The herd of a Western pork-grower who feeds his pigs upon a variety of food, giving but little corn until they are four or five months old, has so far escaped hog cholera. His nearest neighbors, who feed corn exclusively, have lost heavily from the disease. Experience and observation lead him to believe that by feeding oats, bran, pumpkins in their season, and manclean, warm nests, changing the latter fre quently, this dread disease can be averted. -Exchange.

Farm Notes.

Many women do not receive the kindness or consideration accorded to the hogs and mules on the same farms.

Little wastes of the farm, when gathered together-they gather themselves together unfailingly-become great leaks, carrying away the profits.

When farmers complain of low prices for their products, their grievances are really only so tar as agricultural prices are depressed disproportionately to others Prices seem low now, but many kinds of manufactured goods are now so low that a bushel | Near Elmdale, Chase Co., Ken. of wheat will pay for more than it did during the war. - Exchange.

The Great Emporium.

W. FERRY

Desires everybody to know that he has one of the

BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought tothis market,

GOODS,

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COFFINS, FURNITURE,

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS.

QUEENSWARE,

Classware, Tinware HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

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

BE SURE TO GO TO

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.,

And you will be pleased with his Bar-

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Office at his Drug Store,

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Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND.

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