VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1886.

NUMBER 15

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

THE Senate met promptly at noon on the Sth when the credentials of John W. Daniel, Senator-elect from Virginia, were presented and filed. Among the bills introduced were: To give the right of trial by jury to claimants for pensions whose applications have been rejected by the Secretary of the Interior; to facilitate promotions in the army; to increase the pension for the loss of both arms, or both legs, or the sight of both eyes, or other injuries resulting in total helplessness; to substitute silver dollars in place of gold coin and currency in the several reserve funds held in the treasury. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to establish a National University in the District of Columbia, and Mr. Plumb a bill granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway Company. Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire how many hours labor per day were expected of men and boys in the employ of street car and other corporations in the District of Columbia. After executive session, adjourned... in the House the Hoar Presidential bill and the Senate resolution proposing certain joint rules were referred to the appropriate committees. Contrary to general exectation the committees were not announced and the Speaker immediately proceeded to call the States for the introduction of bills, when shout 800 bills were introduced and yet the call by States, commenced before the holiday recess, was not completed. Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, offered a joint resolution authorizing the President to call cut two volunteer regiments of cavalry in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, to be ensisted and officered from citizens of such Territories for the suppression of Indian hostilities; also a bill declaring forfeited lands granted to rallroads on which the cost of surveying and conveying has not been pad; also to prevent the acquisition of property by aliens. Without completing the call of States the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 6th Mr. Hoar introdu 5th when the credentials of John W. Daniel. Senator-elect from Virginia, were presented

In the Senate on the 6th Mr. Hoar introduced a bill fixing the time for the meeting of Congress in 1886 and every second year of Congress in 1886 and every second year thereafter on the first Monday in October, and in 1887 and every second year thereafter on the second Monday in November. Senator Beek's resolution of inquiry regarding the payment of customs duties in coin was there called up and debated, when it was laid aside and the Utah bill came up and after some discussion went over. Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported favorably a bill to aid in the establishment of common schools—the same as the bill that passed the Senate last Congress. Adjourned....In the House the call of States for the introduction of bills and resolutions was resumed, and continued all day, 882 bills being introduced. When the State of Texas was called Mr. Mills introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to call \$50,000,000 three per cent. bonds and pay them in coin of standard value, as is specified in said bonds. Before the conclusion of the call the House Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 7th a resolution of

In the Senate on the 7th a resolution offered by Mr. Manderson calling on the Secretary of the Interior for certain information retary of the Interior for certain information in regard to the Nebraskalands, and whether it was advisable to discontinue the office of Survevor General, was agreed to. Mr. Inguls introduced a bill to increase the rate of pension for the total disability of persons who held the rank of Orderly Sergeant or First Sergeant in the late war from \$8 to 20 a month, and that for increased disability to the rate now allowed Second Licutenants. At two o'clock the Utah bill came up and a lengthy debate ensued. Without concluding the consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned.... In the House the call of States was resumed. Mr. Anderson. of Kansas, introduced a bill to provide for the adjustment of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads in Kansas and for the forfeiture of uncerned lands: also to prevent the sale of the Pacific Railroads before certain United States bonds with interest shall have been fully paid; also to prevent unjust discrimination by railroad companies and to subject them to the control of the States. At the conclusion of the call the Speaker announced his committee appointments, and the House adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate, the Sta, Mr. Eustis offered

In the Senate, the Stb. Mr. Eustis offered a concurrent resolution that in the opinion of Congress the \$10,000,000 of bonds called ion of Congress the \$10,000,000 of bonds called in to be paid February 1, 1886, should be paid in silver dollars, such payment being in strict compliance with the existing law and in ald of the financial policy established by the legislation of Congress. The resolution was referred. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. The Utah bill was taken up and its consideration proceeded with. After debate the bill passed, yeas, 38; nays, 7. The Senate then adjourned until Monday...The House was not in session.

WASHINGTON NOTES. COMMISSIONS have been issued to 13,425

fourth-class postmasters since March 4. It was understood in Washington that Secretary Whitney was entirely satisfied of the worthiness of the Dolphin as shown in her recent trial trip, and will formally accept the vessel as soon as certain preliminaries can be arranged. It was not thought necessary to have another sea

It was rumored in army circles at Washington that the President would recommend to Congress the passage of a bill authorizing him to fill the office of Judge Advocate General of the army. General Swaim, who formerly held that office, wa sentenced by court martial to suspension for twelve years; at the end of that, pe, jod he will be placed on the retired list. The President was not certain about his legal right to fill the office without an act of Congress.

THE EAST.

Hon. N. D. WENDELL, ex-State Treasurer of New York, died of apoplexy the other day at Albany, N. Y.

THE faculty of Harvard College being assured that the game of foot ball has much improved during the past season, has withdrawn its prohibition of July 6

Five of the seventeen factories in the New York cigar manufacturers' combination were opened recently at reduced rates of wages.

THE report that a case of small-pox had been discovered at Harvard College was denied. One case of scarlet fever was reported, which has been isolated.

A CAVE-IN occurred at Boston Run, near Mahoney City, Pa., recently and a block of houses went down out of sight. The families living in the houses made a narrow escape. The surface was reported still caving and five more blocks were expected to go down.

KANGHRAN & Co., retail dry goods dealers at Broadway and Ninth streets, New York, have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$115,000; assets, nominally the same. DETECTIVE DRYSON recovered \$15,780 in bills, etc., of the missing funds of the Lan-

caster, Mass., National Bank, which was in

two valises buried under a pile of stones at

Tinmouth, ten miles from Rutland, Vt.

drowned recently. The water gained on the pumps so rapidly that the animals could not be rescued. THE United States Cotton Company's mills at Providence, R. I., were started up the other morning. Over 500 men returned to work. THE WEST. BISHOP EOBERTSON refused to reopen the ase of Rev. H. D. Jardine, convicted before an ecclesiastical court of Kansas City

DR. BRIDGES, State Veterinary Surgeon,

killed five head of cattle which were suf-

fering from pleuro-pneumonia on the farm of A. S. Frey, in Manor Township, near

Lancaster, Pa., the other day. The disease

has appeared among the cattle of Henry

THE furnace men at the Edgar Thompson

steel works at Braddock, Pa., who refused

10 per cent. advance in wages offered by

the firm unless the hours of work were re-

duced, have been notified that their places

THE St. James Hotel at Batavia, N. Y., was destroyed by fire recently. Two men

jumped from the fourth story window and

were badly injured. The loss was \$50,000.

ALL the mules in the Preston mine at

Ashland, Pa., numbering thirty-six, were

will be filled if the scale is not signed.

Bender in the same township.

of immorality.

The Ohio House of Representatives has adopted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to make a proper investigation of the Hamilton County election case.

THE other morning a fifteen-thousandbarrel tank of refined oil caught fire from an unknown cause at the Standard Oil Company's works at Cleveland, O. Efforts were made to keep the fire under control, which were successful, but the loss was

A STORM of unusual violence prevailed in the mountains near Denver on the 6th. The blockades on the railroads were the worst known for years. At towns in Northern Colorado the thermometer varied from 20 to 30 degrees below zero. This intensely cold weather was accompanied by high winds,

blowing from the North. THE latest, though entirely expected, chapter in the famous Hill-Sharon divorce case was the announced marriage of the fair plaintiff, Sarah Althea Hill, to one of her counsel, Judge David Terry, of Stocktop, famous in California as having killed Senator Broderick in a duel some years

SENATOR SADIN has become responsible for a security debt of \$85,000.

IT was announced in St. Louis on the 6th that all parties had agreed on the mode of foreclosure of the Wabash Railroad. The decree was then ordered by the court. The present receivers continue in possession of the property, but the title passes to

the purchasers at the sale. Many leased lines were excepted from sale. JOHN SHERMAN received the unanimous nomination for Senator in the Republican caucus of the Ohio Legislature, held at Columbus on the 7th.

THE night of January 7 was remarkable throughout the Missouri Valley for intense coldness and a nipping wind. A MOTION was filed in Topeka, on the 7th.

in the Superior Court, against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, asking the court to restrain the payment of dividends and asking also for the appointment of a receiver. The move was investigated by Detroit shareholders and was fellow to the one recently brought to restrain the payment of interest on the bonds of the Sonora Railroad.

JUDGE THURMAN has rendered a decision as umpire in the arbitration between the operators and miners of coal in Ohio. He fixes the rate at sixty cents per ton, which is the amount asked for by the miners. The operators wanted to pay fifty cents.

A DISPATCH from Denver of the 8th stated that not a train had reached or left that city east for two days. The weather was moderating and the blockade would be raised.

THE Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the result of the recent election in Hamilton County (Cincinnati) opened its deliberations on the 8th. Over fifty witnesses were summoned.

THE SOUTH.

THE Mississippi Legislature met at Jackson on the 5th in biennial session. In the Senate Lieutenant-Governor Shands presided. Hon. R. O. Reynolds was elected Vice-President. In the House General J. A. Sharp was elected Speaker.

Two million feet of lumber was recently on fire at Pattevent, Favre & Co.'s mill, at

Pearlington, Miss. A WRECK occurred on the Chesapeake & Ohio Road at Stretchers Neck tunnel, near Hinton, W. V., recently, by which three men were killed and three others wounded. The men were raising the track in the tunnel when a freight train entered and was

derailed, piling the cars in confusion. THE safe is the Post-office in Danville. Ky., was blown open the other night and all

noney taken H. M. SMITH & Co., agricultural implements, Richmond, Va., have failed: liabilities, \$75,000.

In Henderson County, Tenn., temperance and anti temperance factions are at war. Recently the latter faction burned down s

school house at Sand Hill, near Juno. LATE on the afternoon of the 9th, during the heavy snow storm, the front and middle part of the large four-story warehouse occupied by H. P. Forwood & Co., Trabue & Co. and J. B. Balmsforth & Co., at Louisville, Kv., all cotton and commission merchants, fell suddenly, overturning a stove and starting a destructive fire. Mayor M. H. Wright, manager, and J. B. Balmsforth, one of the proprietors, was killed under the

ruins. The loss amounted to \$110,000; insurance, \$95,000. THE Richmond, Va., Whig, which suspended publication December 22, has been bought for \$5,000 by Abner Anderson and Judge A. W. C. Nowlin and will be started

as a Democratic paper. Tue hearing of the postponed prohibition cases was taken up again in the United States Circuit Court at Atlanta, Ga., on the 8th. The prohibition law was in full effect in Atlanta and was being stringently

GENERAL.

ADVICES from Warsaw say that forty persons have been arrested there on charge of being implicated in Nihilistic conspiracies. An unsuccessful attempt was made recently to murder two police spies. The majority of the alleged conspirators are Russians and are of good social rank.

THE ironmasters of Lancashire have notified their employes of a proposed reduction

THE British bark Mabel, Captain Jones, from Demarara for Bristol, is believed to have foundered with all on board in the Bristol Channel.

It is stated that Servia, acting at the instigation of Austria, will refuse to discuss terms of peace with Bulgaria, except upon the basis of a return to a status quo ante and the non-payment of a war indemnity by Servia.

THE Mexican Government officially de nies through its organ that it is considering a proposition for a loan from American houses for \$4,000,000 to be repaid by granting said houses 40 per cent. on cus-

toms goods sent into the country by them.
An official dispatch from Tonquin says:
During the latter part of December the rebels destroyed Catholic mission houses and killed the French missionary and 500 native Christions. A column of French troops were sent in pursuit of the rebels.

On November 29 six of the crew of the whaling schooner Mary E. Simmons were separated from their vessel by being towed in the wake of a whale, which they had harpooned, and after three days' exposure, without food or water, were picked up by a passing vessel and taken to Pernambuco. They arrived at New York January 6.

THE work of widening the Suez Canal is delayed owing to the refusal of the Egyptian Government to sanction a modification of the treaty so as to allow interest on the proposed loan of £8,000,000 to be paid out of the loan itself instead of from the receipts of the canal, as stipulated by the treaty.

The returns issued by the London Board

of Trade show that during the month of December the imports decreased, as compared with that month last year, £1,930,383. and the exports decreased £835,675, as compared with December of 1884.

THE Australian harvest is over. Ninety thousand tons of wheat will be available for export.

THE new French Cabinet is as follows: resident of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, De Freycinet; Minister of the Interior, Sarrien; Minister of Com-merce, Lockroy; Minister of Finance, Sadi-Carnot; Minister of Public Instruction, Goblet; Minister of Justice, De Male; Minister of Agriculture, De Ville; Minister of War, General Boulanger; Minister of the Marine and the Colonies, Auber; Minister of Public Works, Barhant; Min-ister of Ports and Telegraphs, Granet.

There were 299 failures in the United

States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ended January 7, against 297 in the preceding week and 448, 345, 342 and 152 in the corresponding weeks of 1882, respectively. About 82 per cent. were those of small traders, whose capital was less than \$5,000.

THE opening of the American exhibition in London has been postponed to May,

THE schooner Swallow! was wrecked at Fleetwood, Eng., the other day and all on board drowned.

THE LATEST.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 9 .- At the Hendricks Monument Association meeting o-day the officers made an encouraging report. They say that in every quarter sentiment is found readymade and awaiting the presentation of requisite machinery in the way of committees and subscription books, etc.; that a monument of noble proportions may fairly be anticipated. The Secretary is just in from Chicago and reports a corlial co-operation there, with Potter Palmer at the head. A telegram was received this norning from Judge Woodbury, one of Boston's most honored citizens. saving: Eastern friends of the late President are interested in your efforts to raise a public monument to his memory."

Council Grove, KAN., January 9 .- A. Missouri Pacific passenger train was wrecked by the snow in the Downing cut, eight miles north of town, Thursday evening. Conductor John A. Brown and Mail Messenger John Pullman started to walk back to this place for assistance. In walking across a bridge Pullman slipped and fell, breaking in his left leg. Conductor Brown carried the injured man to this city, a dising a blizzard and the thermometer indicated 22 degrees below zero. The train was imbedded in a snowbank all night and was brought back to this place yesterday morning. The passengers are all comfortably cared for by the trainmen.

VICKSBURG, MISS., January 8 .- An attempt was made on Tuesday night to burn the jail of East Carroll Parish, La., situated at Lake Providence, by Rev. William George, colored, who is now under sentence of death for the murder of his paramour. Peggy Johnson. He is to be executed on the 15th. An examination of the iron cell doomed man was confined shows that he had been preparing for the consummation of his purpose several days previous. A small crack in his cell gave evidence that he had used his water bucket for kindling purposes, aided by the use of a piece of fat meat and matches, used for lighting his pipe, which he dropped through a crack, igniting the woodwork of the building, which burned slowly and was discovered and extinguished. The damage has been repaired and the prisoner secured by shack es and chained to the wall. This is his third attempt to escape.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 9 .- Mrs. Margaretta Sergeant Meade, the widow of Major General Meade, died at her home here Thursday evening. She was a daughter of the Hon. John Sergeant, the eminent lawyer and statesman, and her sister was the wife of the late famous Governor Henry A. Wise of Virginia, and mother of John S. Wise, recently defeated as the Republican candidate for Governor of that State. Mrs. Meade was married to General Meade December 21, 1840, and left several children.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

School Children.

State Superintendent Lawhead has just completed a table giving the school popu-lation of Kansas by counties as follows:

	s:
Allen	5,322
Anderson	4,980
Atchison	7,845
Barton	2,808 3,991
Bourbon	9.255
Brown	5,79 8 9,379
Butler	9,379
Chase	3,052
Chautauqua	5,375
Cherokee	9,541
Cloud	5,979 7,221
Clark	879
Coffey	5 820
Comanche	842 10,652
Cowley	10,652
Crawford	9,157 3,244 1,270
Davis	1 270
Dickinson	7,385
Don phan Douglas Edwards	5,050
Douglas	9,053
Edwards	1,385 5,537
Elk	5,537
Ellsworth	3,650 2,051
Finney	628
Ford	628 2,516
Franklin	7.942
Graham	1 411
Graham Greenwood. Harper	5,684 4,187 6,140
Harper	6 140
Hodgeman	682
Jackson	5.017
Jefferson	6,566
Jewell	7,055 6,444
Jeweil Johnson Kingman Labette	0,44%
Labette	3,817 10,401
Leavenworth	19 641
Lincoln	8,883 6,750 8,216
Linn.,	6,750
Lyon	6,503
Marshall	8,132
McPherson	6,883
Miami	6,342
Mitchell	5,468
Montgomery	9,934
Nemaha	6,621
Neosho	7,120 1,290
Ness	1,290
Norton	3,056
Osage	8,998 5,001
Ottawa	4,897
Pawnee	1,976
Phillips	8,977
Pottawatomie	8,977 6,785
Pratt	2.001
Rawlins	1,219
Republic	1,219 6,871 6,310
Rice	4,621
Riley	4.65.4
Rooks	2,765
RushRussell	1,684 2,679
Saline	5,679
Sedgwick	11,050
Shawnee	14 50%
Sheridan	5,708 2,170
Smith	5,708
StaffordSumner	10,790
Trego	
Wabaunsee	1,240 4,158
Washington	7,469
Wilson	
Woodson	8,4:24 10.220
	Therend

JUDGE DUNDY, United States Judge for the District of Nebraska, before whom the star-route civil cases against J. W. Parker, of Atchison, and others, were tried at Topeka at the April term, recently announced s decision, overruling a motion made by the Government for a new trial and ordered final judgment for Parker. These cases were brought by a special United States Attorney from Washington to recover about \$600,000, alleged to have been paid

defendants in fraud of the Government. Post-office changes in Kansas during the week ended January 2, 1886: Established, Culwick, Sedgwick County, Henry Haskins, postmaster; Hector, Greeley County, George L. Chapman, postmaster Scott, Scott County, William W. Trelkild, postmaster. Discontinued, Ada, Republic County. Postmasters appointed, Arlington, Reno County, Sylvester L. Bunch Cope, Jackson County, Samuel B. Randolph; Fulton, Bourbon County, David A. Johnston; Randolph, Riley County, Thomas

Leach. On New Year's day a fine looking Ger man registered at the National Hotel, Leavenworth, as J. W. Nawell, Topeka. He had seemingly plenty of money and everything went along all right until several mornings after when a servant girl went to the door of his room and finding it locked opened it and found the man lying in an unconscious condition on the floor, and a note saying he had no money, was down, could get no employment and had taken morphine. He proved to be a druggist, and his recovery was doubtful.

In the United States District Court at Leavenworth Judge Brewer recently rendered an opinion in the case of the State ex rel. Henry Bradley, who was enjoined by the District Court at Atchison from selling intoxicating liquors contrary to the prohib itory law. The defendant in this case filed an application and bond for removal from the District Court of Atchison County to the United States District Court, which was refused. He then took a transcript of the record of that court and filed it in the United States Circuit Court, on the ground that the law was unconstitutional and set up that it conflicted with the amendment to the constitution of the United States. Judge Brewer held that the defendant was not deprived of his rights as a citizen, for the reason that in the injunction suit due process of law was had. He sustained the motion of the Attorney-General and remanded the case to the State courts for settlement

THE cultivated area of the State is estimated by Secretary Sims, of the State Board of Agriculture, to be 14,352,815 acres, of which winter wheat is estimated at 1,801,-151 acres; spring wheat, 90,826; acres; corn, 5,266,035 acres; oats, 905,902 acres; rve, 187,473 acres; flax, 122,199 acres. He estimates the acreage of all kinds of tame grasses at 1.034.42.

SECRETARY ADAMS, of the State Historical Society, reports an increasing interest in the quarter-centennial, to be held in Topeka on the 29th instant. A number of well known friends of Kansas in the Territorial days, who reside in the East, are writing letters of congratulation to Judge Adams on the wonderful prosperity of the State.

THE cracker factory of Eastman & Crandoll, Topeka, was recently destroyed by Insurance, \$11,650, which covered the

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Almighty Silver Dollar-Providing for McClernand-A Land Decision-Free Delivery-A Scheme to Destroy Hostiles. Washington, January 7 .- Mr. Scott, of

Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill to regulate the coinage of the standard silver dollar. It repeals all that part of the act of February 28, 1878, which authorizes the Secretary of the Tressury to purchase not less than \$2,000,000 worth of silver bulliou per month and cause the same to be coined. It provides that whenever the standard silver dollars now in the Treasury shall be reduced in amount to \$20,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall set that sum aside in a specified sum to be known as the silver coinage adjustment fund. If by payments on lawful demands made on that sum, the amount thereof on the last day of any month shall be reduced below that amount, the Secretary is authorized to coin in the following month sufficient silver dollars to bring the amount up to \$20,000,000 and to coin as many silver dollars in every month as shall be necessary to restore the fund to \$20,000,000 provided it shall nave been reduced below that fund in the month immediately preceding. He is also authorized to purchase from time to time at the market price silver bullion in such quantities as shall enable him to carry out the provisions of the act. It appropriates a sufficient sum

to carry out its provisions.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Some months ago Mr. Tilden wrote a letter to the President in which he stated that while he had no favors to ask of the administration, yet he was especially desirous that General Mche was especially desirous that General Mc-Clernand, of Springfield, Iil., should be pro-yided for. Referring to this matter this morning the President said that he had not lost sight of General McCler-nand nor forgotten Mr. Tilden's request, and he further said that his present deter-mination was to appoint General McCler-nand to the Presidency of the Utah Comnand to the Presidency of the Utah Com-mission, in place of Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, the present incumbent, who has signified his willingness to retige whenever

it may suit the pleasure of the l'resident.

Washington, January 7.—Land Commissioner Sparks has made a decision affecting a grant of lands within the conflicting limits of the Atlantic & Pacific, and the branch line of the Southern Pacific Railroads in California, holding that the latter company has no legal claim to the land embraced within the indemnity belt of the former. The decision is based upon the provision in the granting act of the South-ern Pacific Road that "it shall in no way affect or impair the right, present or prospec-tive, of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Com-pany, or any other railroad company." The pany, or any other railroad company." The Commissioner holds that the right to indemnity was a prospective right, and although the Southern Pacific constructed its roads and the Atlantic & Pacific has not, still the lands not being granted to the Southern Pacific, that company can have no right to them. This decision affects odd numbered sections with an area of 8,000 square miles, or about 2,500,000 acres.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Mr. Seney, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in the House to amend the revised statutes relating to letter carriers so as to authorize the employment

carriers so as to authorize the employment of one letter carrier in each town where the and less than \$10,000 per annum. Where the receipts exceed \$10,000 the Postmaster General is to designate the number of carriers to be employed. The bill introduced by Mr. Hill, of Ohio, to provide for the construction of post-offices in the United States authorizes the Postmaster General to construct fire-proof post-office buildings in all places having post-offices of the second and The cost of the buildings is third class. not to exceed \$30,000 in towns of the second class and \$15,000 in towns of the third class, the buildings to be of uniform size and constructed under the direction of a chief architect of the Post-office Depart-

Washington, January 7 .- Delegate Joseph, of New Mexico, will introduce in the House a bill to provide for the organization of a regiment of volunteers in New Mexico and Arizona for the purpose of suppressing outrages on settlers committed by the hos-tile Indians. Each company shall be composed of thirty native Mexicans, ten Americans and ten Pueblo Indians. They shall each be mounted and furnished with two native horses or Indian ponies and armed with weapons suitable to Indian warfare. Each private shall receive \$50 per month and the officers shall receive the amounts allowed for such officers in the regular All officers and privates shall be mustered in, subject to and with the benefit of all pension laws of the United States now in force, both as to themselves and their wives, children and dependent relatives. For the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of \$500,000 is appropriated, to be immediately available.

Bogus Odd Fellows

CHICAGO, January 7.—The civil war be tween the Patriarchal Circle and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is now on in full earnest. It will be remembered that the Soveriegn Grand Lodge at its meeting n Baltimore last summer decided that all Odd Fellows should withdraw from the Circle or be expelled from the order. January 1st was the date decided upon as the limit of time to be allowed for obedience to this mandate, and it is reported that a large number of Odd Fellows have severed their connection with the order rather than Among these is Peter Van Vechten, of Milwaukee, who has been an Odd Fellow for thirty-four years and has held almost every office in the gift of the order. A new Patriarchal Circle with fifty members is to be organized in that city next week and still another is to be brought into existence in Chicago. With last reports the various State lodges had not commenced to enforce the mandate, but expulsions on a wholesale scale are expected during the next three weeks.

Tobacco Men.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 7 .- A meeting of prominent tobacco growers and dealers was held here to-day. All the New England States were represented, as well as New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The conference agreed upon three propositions: First, to ask Congress to levy a proper duty upon a whole bale of tobacco, not exempting any portion thereof; second, to cause the duty on unstemmed tobacco to be fixed at \$1.50, and stemmed at \$2; third, that the standard of taxation sho upon wrappers.

IMPOSTANT BILLS.

Senator Morgan's Silver Bill and Senator Ingall's National University Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 6 .- Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday was one by Senator Morgan providing for the substitution of silver dollars in part in the place of gold coin and currency in several of the reserved funds held in the Treasury. or the reserved funds held in the Treasury.

It requires the Secretary to place to the credit of the reserve fund \$100,000,000 of gold coin now held in the Treasury for the redemption of the legal tender United States notes, not to exceed \$50,000,000 in standard silver dollars now in the Treasury or that shall come into the Treasury in the excess of the amount required for the redemption of silver certificates. Such silver dollars shall be so any cates. Such silver dollars shall be so applied to the reserve fund from time to time until the sum shall be \$50,000,000, and as such silver dollars are placed in this fund, an equal sum of gold coin, not to exceed \$50,000,000, shall be withdrawn from the reserve fund and covered into the Treserve \$50,000,000, shall be withdrawn from the reserve fund and covered into the Treasury. It also requires that the Secretary of the Treasury place such standard silver dollars to the credit of the several funds held in the Treasury for the redemption of the notes of National banks that have failed or are in process of liquidation, and the five per cent. redemption fund of the National banks to the extent of half of such of the several funds as there shall be any time held in the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury is required from time to time to withdraw from such funds and cover into the Treasury an amount of United States legal tender notes or National bank notes, equal to the amount of silver dollars, so equal to the amount of silver dollars, so deposited by him to the credit of the fund.

deposited by him to the credit of the fund.
WARHINGTON, January 6.—Among the
bills introduced in the Senate yesterday was
one by Mr. Ingalls providing for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the establishment of
a National University in the District of
Columbia. The Treasurer of the University.
No chair for instruction sectarian in religion or partisan in politics is to be maintained, and no sectarian or partisan test is tained, and no sectarian or partisan test is to be allowed in selecting officers or profesby gift, bequest, etc., but no amount less than \$100,000 is to be considered an endowment. Instruction is to be as nearly free as is consistent with the income, and no person is to be admitted for regular study and graduation who has not previously received the degree of bachelor of arts, or a degree of equal value, from some recognized institution. States and Terri-tories shall be entitled to scholarship in the tories shall be entitled to scholarship in the ratio of one for each Representative or delegate, and two for each Senator. These scholarships shall secure free instruction for five years. The Governor of each State shall nominate candidates for life scholarships and each State Secretary shall be entitled to one life scholarship. Two classes of fellowships are established, one open to the competition of the graduates best acquitting themselves and the other open to learned men of all nations who have merited distinction.

THE SANTA FE ROAD.

It Absorbs Other Lines in Kansas-Work Commenced on New Extens

Boston, Mass., January 6 .- The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Directors met this morning and declared the usual dividend of 11/2 per cent., payable February 15. The company has issued a circular lines in the State of Kansas have been acquired, which the managers believe will be self-sustaining from the start. The total mileage which it proposes to construct, work on some of the roads having been commenced already, is 450 miles, and the estimated cost is \$6,300,000, toward which there will be local aid to the extent of \$700,000 leaving \$5,600,000 to be provided. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company has agreed to construct and equip about 450 miles of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad, on certain conditions. The directors have decided to offer the first mortgage and income bonds of the Chicago, Kansas & Western to the stockholders in blocks of \$1,000 All subscriptions must be received at the office of the company in this city before January 23. For each \$1,000 cash, the Atchison Company will deliver \$1,000 of the first mortgage five per cent, gold bonds of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, having forty years to run, interest payable half yearly, principal and interest being guaranteed by the interest being guaranteed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and \$500 of the same company's currency 6 per cent. income bonds having

AN EASTERN FLOOD.

Destructive Flood in Pennsylvania-Great Loss of Property. EMPORIUM, PA., January 6 .- Yesterday's

flood in the valley reached its greatest height about midnight. To save their lives families in many cases were obliged to leave their homes with barely sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness. All houses di rectly along the banks of the river were swept away by the rushing waters along with the logs and debris. Near Renovo and about five miles west of Young Woman's Creek, the large wooden bridge recently built across the west branch of the Susq hanna was completely swept away. At this hour there are no evidences that the waters are subsiding, and the people are greatly excited and fear much more danger should the rain countinue, as this is dictinctly a lumbering country. The heaviest losers will be the lumbermen, who have been unable to control their log booms. scattered all over the country, and it will not be possible to have them gathered and returned. It is now estimated that the total losses will approximate \$5,000,000. A number of families in this vicinity have lost all but their lives. All such are being provided for by charitable and more fortunate citizens. In this place the situation remains unchanged. Logs are coming down the river, but in smaller quantities. The cities of Lock Haven and Williamsport, lower down the river, were flooded last night, and considerable damage has been done to the business fortions. The railroads were running their trains by telegraph last night, out all the Western Union wires were still down and but very meager reports were obtainable. The flood in the Susquehanna River at Lock Haven is within two feet of being as high as in 1865.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

POTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

THE MAN AND THE FOXES:

It was a farmer, grum and gruff; The foxes came and spoil'd his vines, His orchard, and some other stuff To which the rustic mind inclines,

Right bitter ran the farmer's blood Right bitter ran the farmer's blood
Each morning, ere the sun was up,
As, statuesque with rage, he stood
And view'd the havoc in his crop,
And vow'd by all that's orthodox,
With blood and thunder in his tones,
The very first marauding fox
He caught—he'd fry his very bones!

He set a trap. At last one day
The foxes came, and one was caught:
(Of course the others ran away
As any prudent foxes ought).
Scarce had the dawn begun to shine
Before the jubilant farmer came:
A bunch of tow, some turpentine,
And lucifers to start the flame
Were in his hands. He took the tow,
And steep'd it in the turpentine;
And then he took a yard or so—
Or may be more—of common twine;
And, seizing on the gorgeous "brush,"
He wrapp'd it in the dripping tow,
And tied, and kindled. With a rush
Away he lets poor reynard go.

Oh! 'twas a pleasant sight to see
The meteor motion of the blaze,
O'er field and fen, by tower and tree,
Through lanes and many devious ways!
Till o'er a low-set hedge it flies
Into the August-yellow wheat:
Behold the spreading flames arise!
Wide seas of fire h's vision greet—
His precious field—his goiden grain—
Gone in a flash before the wind!—
"O! should I catch a fox again."
He groaned, "some safer way I'll find
To punish him, and less unkind."

The moral is not hard to see In vengeance it is best to be Not cruel. Every human fox, Of course is dangerous to your flocks; Will pluck a purple grape or two, Or, other trifling damage do; Nay, with the deadly dynamite, May blow up buildings in the night: Still, foxes soak'd in flaming flax Leave worse destruction in their tracks. Deal even justice out to all With mercy temper'd where you can; The best of men may trip and fall, So dark the night, so frail the man! Deal mercy even to your foe,

GEN. JACK'S DIAMOND.

How It Was Brought to Him by an Honest Man.

Pretty much everybody has heard of General Jack's penchant for diamonds, and a great many of us know the man himself, a sturdy character, sound and firm on his feet as a horse-block. A florid face, rather hard, a square chin, determined lips closing over white teeth, cold gray eyes looking right at you from under a hedge of eyebrow sandy in color, dusted with gray, a large, straight nose, broad and fleshyyou've seen the man. Dressy in his way, but not as gentlemen dress, and wearing rings upon his fingers, and a big diamond in his expansive shirt-front. His voice is deep and stern, rather hoarse, too, and harsh; its volume is tremendous when it comes freighted with a crash of oaths. General Jack is self-made; began as a driver of a pair of mules on a canal route, then took the lion car of Herr Brocher's menagerie, became finally ring master to a circus, owner of his own circus, keeper of a livery-stable, millionaire, art patron, political leader. His wife was on the stage once, and a charming creature she is; and General Jack is universally it is about General Jack's diamonds I am to tell you.

"First thing I ever bought," says General Jack, "when I got to be ringmaster, after I was properly fitted out in the clothes department, was a diamond, and I've been buying 'em ever since. It's a weakness, and I've paid for it. Tiffany people always send for me when they've got anything new, and the Amsterdamers know me.

It is said that those who want to come it over General Jack-no easy thing to do -always approach him on his diamond He takes it as a compliment to be asked to show his collection, and does show it. But he is a good judge of character, for all. The story goes that some thieves conspired to rob him by profiting by his pleasure in showing his treas-There were three of themnobby English fellows-who came over expressly to do the job, and throughly posted. They made his acquaintance at down-town hotel, where he is often to be found, and in due course procured the invitation to see his diamonds. They claimed to be sporting men, ardent turfites. but connoiseurs in such things. They came to Jack's house one forenoon, in a coach, and he received them alone, opened his safe, displayed all his treasures, went into their history, etc. "This,' he said, 'is my golconda specimen—not very large, but remarkable for its brilliancy and pure water. This is my Brazilian—it is a bit off color, a suspicion of a canary tinge'whack! smack! thwack! "You would, would you?" and with three success sive blows of his fat white fist his three English visitors were knocked down and put hors de combat. It was a mere suspicion on his part — something he saw in the men's faces, road in their eyes-but it saved his diamonds. He summoned aid, locked the safe, secured the men and found them fully armed-pistols, burglar tools, handcuffs, rope, gag, chloroform, red pepper. He disarmed them, bundled them into the coach and gave them twenty-four hours to leave the country. "As you came here on my invitation, I won't cache you, but-git!" And he still preserves the gag, the handcuffs and the Cayenne among his trophies. One day General Jack had a visitor, a

man of forty years, with grizzled hair and a stoop in his shoulders—a pallid face, somewhat bloated from long indulgence in liquors.

You on't know me, General Jack?" said the man.

The General was puzzled a good deal "Hombre, I've seen you somewhere. Stop—I have it. Good Lord, Cary, what have you done to yourself?" 'It's fifteen years ago, General," said Cary, apologetically.
"Only fifteen! Zounds! You were a

handsome young fellow then; I thought you were a genius. And your wife was lovely."

"Don't mention the past - she's a wreck—six children to care for; and I am—what you see. I want you to do something for me before the black dog

"Hombre, its the drink that does it." "I want you to save me from the drink, General."

"This man" (the General says, when he tells a story)—this man, Mark Cary, was what you might truly call one of these here geniuses. When I knowed him, and loved him, too, as eveybody had to do, he was editing a neat little paper in a Virginia town, and happy as a June bug. One of your Apollos—tall, square, a step like a spring-board, blue eyes full of fire, Hyperion curls like—a man, every inch. The things ne couldn't do with the dumb-bells weren't worth trying he could beat my best man at a square leap; sat a horse like Center or Comanchy, and put a pen in his hand, or call on him for a speech, and, by zounds, you couldn't mate him nowhere. I used to get him to write my bills and advertisements for me; he'd been a treasure in that line if he'd only taken wages. As for poetry—well, I'm no judge, but if he couldn't pump all these here centenniallers, I'm Dutch! His wife was just the sweetest little lady ever you see, and could pour out tea like an angel. And now here he was gone to seed. "How come it, Cary!"

It was the war, poverty, sickness, long struggles in adversity, long lassitude and loss of spirits, chagrin—all that turned in. "I think I'm gone, General, but Mar-

garet won't hear a word of it. She told me to come to see you and ask you to help me." "Where is the little woman, Mark?" He named a wretched tenement-house. General Jack drummed on the

table with his fat fingers a moment. "Not in want, I hope, Cary?" said he, at last. "Not quite, General; but the times are hard; I can't get away, and there's

no telling how long it will be before that "Come, let's go and see her," said the General, and Cary, without a word, led the way to his poor lodgings.

The General does not say much about the interview that ensued, but 1 know from other sources that the wife and children had a good supper that night. "Come to my office-down town; here's the number-to-morrow at two, Mark, and I'll talk with you. Madam, I'll see you again," and the General

"See here, Mark," said the General next day, "you're broke down. The little woman can't do anything with you, and your own backbone's turned to injun-rubber. You an't worth a rap!" "That is just about the conclusion I am coming to myself, General," said

Cary, with pathetic sincerity. "I know better!" cried Jack, vehemently pounding the table with his fist; "I mean to take you in hand now, and make a man of you!" "I wish to heaven you would!" cried

Cary. "I mean to! You're the very fellow I've been looking for this year or more. Your're honest and capable -- you know all about geology, mineralogy and that sort of thing, don't you? If you don't you can learn. Stop! Listen! You are up to my diamond passion; well, there's where I want you! I want a man, an honest man, a capable man, to go to South Africa for me and find me the biggest diamond there—a dozen of them if you're so minded! Will you go? Stop! I'll take care of the little woman if you do, and provide for her if you don't come back. The sea voyage will give you a chance to taper off, drop the known and liked by the profession—but drink, build yourself up, and all that. When you get there you'll be all right again, and then you can use your brains in finding me that diamond. I'll pay you good wages and all you find is mine. Is it a bargain? Strike hands on it if it is."

"If Margaret says yes, I'll go, General. And God bless you anyhow! "Come home to lunch with me, then, and we'll ask her-she'll likely be

Not only she, but all the children were there, and in the newest of clothes, for Mr. Jack had been at work, too, and Mrs. Cary told her husband with tears in her eyes: "We needn't go back to that dream of horror any

more. So it was all settled in a very few minutes. Cary's family was to have the cottage on the General's farm and an ample allowance, the eldest boy and girl to go to school and Cary himself to go after the big diamond. In a week Mark Cary sailed, with a chest full of books in which to study up the subject, and the little woman and her children were happy on the farm-happy, at least, as they could be, with Cary away

in quest of a big diamond.

How did that quest fare? I must let
General Jack tell it in his own way, as he takes the key of his safe from his pocket, preparatory to opening it, and stands on the hearth before the grate warming his

stout calves and emphasizing his narrative with gestures of the key. 'Never was mistaken in a man in my life before that! Made all my money by looking in people's faces to see if I could trust 'em or no. And this here Mark Cary-well, there's half a million o' diamonds, great and small, in this here chist, let alone bonds, and I'd left him here with the safe open and nobody else in the house and gone off, say to Europe or the Sandwich Islands, perfectly easy. But, you see-well, there's such a thing, perhaps, as tempting people too far. Cary got along splendid at first. He wrote to his wife and me regular all along the voyage, and when he got to the Cape he sent a photograph that we might see how he was spruced up. I could see the old curls was coming back to his hair, the old fire to his eyes and the old roundness to his cheeks-and the little woman was more in love with him than ever. He went up country and by and by his letters began to come regular again, and diamonds, too-small ones, but one or two good-sized ones, so that in their sum they might be taken to be worth full us much money as I had put up for him. One day he sends me a real brilliant two-carat fellow and simultaneous draws on me for £500, saying he was going to another place in hope to find a diamond worth the venture.

"After that no more from Mark Cary. More than a year went by, and not a word did I get from him, nor did his much gusto such portions of his history wife no more than me. The little as do not reflect too much credit upon woman was well nigh crazy, and as I himself.-N. Y. World.

had no good news for her I didn't tell her any. I had written in a private way to a correspondent of mine at Natal, and heard what I was afraid of-that Cary had gone all to the bad again-and it cut me deep; but I never let on, not even to my own wife. No newseighteen months and more went by, and not a single word from Cary. kept out of the little woman's way all I could, for the sight of her would have distressed a politician, let alone a stone wall; but one stormy night she burst in upon my wife and me as wild as she could be. 'General Jack,' she says, wringing her hands, but never shedding a tear, and turning on me a face I couldn't look at for the pity of it; 'General Jack,' I can not be the pensioner of your bounty any longer!
You are the best man that ever lived and I'm the most wretched of women, but that's no reason why I should keep on imposing upon you.' So I says | may be able to finally determine what to her: 'What's up?' for I was pretty sure now she had news of Mark, and nothing good. 'Have you heard from Cary?' 'General Jack,' she says, solemnlike, I know my husband is dead! I know that he has been false to you, and it killed him! It's killing me! I was struck all of a heap, 'Never mind, little woman, never mind!' I was going 'Never mind. on to say, when my wife broke in, 'How did you learn all this, Margaret?' she asked. 'In a dream, a dreadful, awful dream!' said the poor creature, and then she broke down, burst out crying and couldn't say any more. So we sets to work to console her best way we could, but didn't make much headway at it. I told her I would be cruelly hurt if she didn't let me keep my promise to Mark, but her last word was she couldn't, daren't and wouldn't live on me.

"Just then the front door-bell rang, and when William opened it the rag-gedest buzzard of a man broke past him and came rushing into the sitting-room here where we were. He hadn't a whole stitch nor a clean stitch on him, that fellow hadn't; his hair was lo g and wild, and his beard also; his feet bare, and his face would have won the premium over a Connecticut hatchet for sharpness. All the same, that little woman knowed him as soon as he stopped at the door, turned white as a sheet, held her two hands together tight and just sighed between her set teeth, 'Mark!' I thought she'd go over, but she was too true grit for that. He never noticed her, nor nothing else. He came stra ght up to me, and kind o' steadied his staggering feet by holding on to the table, and looked me in the face and said, cool and calm-like, but in a monstrous thin, reedy voice: 'General Jack, I've been a thief and a traitor, a sot and a vagabond for more than a year; but I have lived long enough to make you amends. Here's your diamond; take it quickly, for I am dying!" and he put a bundle of rags about as big as your two fists in my hand, and went over just like he was shot!

"The little woman gave one cry, half joy, half terror, and had him in her arms the next instant, his head in her lap and she smothering him with kisses, while my wife, cool as a statute, turns to William and says: 'Have some soup made,' and first thing I saw she had the brandy bottle and a spoon and was down on her knees beside him. 'He's just starved to death, General, that's all,' says she. And I wasn't nowhere in that ring, while them women were bringing him round with little doses of beef tea and brandy, kisses and pattings, and calling him all the loving names in the dictionary. By and by he sits up. 'Where is it?' says he, and makes me hand that parcel of old rags out of my pocket where I'd slipped it in the hurry of the moment the hurry and unwrap and unwrap until out there shined-but sho! there are somethings you can not describe!"

And at this point in his narrative the General always unlocks his safe and produces his great diamond. "There he is! Biggest diamond in America! Finest jewel in the world! Look at it! That man watched him for me all the way from Africa by way of Australia, and hadn't a cent in his pocket half the time! Didn't I tell you I never was mistaken in a man's character in my life? Hadn't had a bite to eat from Omaha here, but held on to the diamond

and said nothing-only starved. "Well, he told me all about it-not that I believe all his sentimental trash, though. People with this sort of face are honest because it's their nature. If they get wrong their nature beats and kicks them and pulls their ears till it sets them right again! That's all of it. His story is that he hadn't been at the new place more than a week before he lighted on the big diamond— kicked it up with his toe. He no sooner saw it than he knew it was a fortune for him if he kept it. Then, he says, the devil entered into him and tempted him, and he got on an all-fired rolicking bust, and run away to India to sell the stone to a rich Maharajah there. But, just as he was concluding the bargain, he ran away again—he don't say the devil tempted him this time, though. Then he landed in Australia, and kept up his joilification until he hadn't a red left; but all this time he held on to the diamond, because it was mine, not his. So one day he makes up his mind to come home, and works his passage across to California, and then for fear lest he should be tempted again, or get robbed, begs and borrows his way home. Now, that I call pretty much of a temptation for a poor man to over-come; don't you? Look at the stone it's worth \$80,000 as it's cut, and that Mark Cary didn't know he was going to get a penny for it, outside his wages, as agreed on. But he brought her on, all safe! It isn't every man would do it—but the way I got rich was by looking in men's faces and seeing if they're honest. And I never was wrong in judging a man's character in my life."

General Jack will not tell you what is nevertheless the fact, that, after his famous diamond was cut, he had it appraised, and paid Mark Cary its value, ess the advances made to him and his family. He will not tell you of Cary's fine plantation and his fine prospects; of how he is a temperate man, a citizen and the best of fathers and husbands-made so by General Jack's ministry. But he will show you the big diamond, if you call upon him, with exquisite pleasure, and relate to you with

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The Protection of Forests from Depredation to Be Accomplished - Previous Hasty Legislation Should Be Avoided.

The efforts which we have made to rouse the attention of the public to the importance of better methods for protecting the forests situated upon the public domain than are afforded by existing laws are beginning to bear fruit. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report just made public, calls attention to the fact, which we have constantly pointed out, that "depredations upon public timber are universal, flagrant and limitless" He recommends the immediate withdrawal from sale or public entry of all the Government timber lands until proper surveys and estimates of their value can be prepared; that Congress parts of this property shall be disposed of, what parts shall be retained as permanent National forests and under what rules the sales shall be made hereafter.

This is a wise and timely suggestion, which Congress will do well to adopt. There should not be another acre of our public forests disposed of under any circumstances whatever, and every effort should be made to protect them from trespass and injury until Congress has determined upon a general forest policy. This is a question which certainly can not be settled off-hand. The interests at stake are vast and varied, and we can not as a Nation afford to take any more legislative risks upon questions relating to the public domain without first obtaining all the

information attainable in regard to it. We have already the Timber Culture act as a good example of what hasty and unconsidered action by Congress in such matters will lead to. The Timber Culture act is, and always has been, a fraud, inasmuch as it has never succeeded in securing any of the results Congress intended it to secure. It was based upon observations made only over a small portion of the public do main, and in entire ignorance of the possibilities of tree growing in the great dry region which comprised at that time, and still comprises, the largest part of the public lands. It has cost the people of the United States millions of acres of land, without any return whatever, and it has ruined thousands of honest settlers in fruitless efforts to carry out its impracticable and impossible conditions. And all this has come to pass because a few enterprising men wanted to sell trees and tree seeds, and so, with the aid of some well-intentioned sentimentalists, got up this idea giving land in return for planting trees in a region where, save in some exceptionally favored localities, it would be as easy to make a tree grow as to compel moisture from a cloudless sky. There

may be, somewhere, thriving and valuable plantations which the Timber Culture act has brought into existence, but, if there are any such, they escape the vigilant attention of disinterested Eastern travelers. Congress ought to repeal the Timber Culture act forthwith. It is disgraceful to longer allow honest settlers to be ruined in futile endeavors to obtain land in this way, and it is not less disgraceful to allow honest settlers and land speculators to avail themselves of

defraud the Government. It will be wise with this example before our eyes to go slow in all future legislation for the management of the public domain, but in the meantime Mr. Sparks' recommendation for the immediate withdrawal of all forest property for sale or entry should be adopted. It is a good suggestion. -N. Y. Sun.

the opportunities offered by this law to

NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE. Secretary Manning Making a Thorough Investigation of It-A New Law Prom

Secretary Manning, in conversation respecting the proposed examination by the Senate into the working of the New York Custom-House, said that as the executive officer was primarily responsible for the execution of the tariff law, he should welcome the co-operation of a committee of the Senate, if one be created to that end. He said. however, that during all the present year an active inquiry into the condition of the custom-houses had been going on under the initiation and supervision of his immediate predecessor and himself and that the result of that inquiry is exhibited in a volume of 890 printed pages, which when examined by Senators, will disclose all the needed facts in regard to the custom-houses up to October last and save the work of an examining committee. If there has been defective administration since then, which had escaped his attention. he would be glad to know it. A resolution has been introduced in the House respecting an importation of glassware by L. Lehmann, which, he said, would be completely answered as soon as adopted, and sent to him Any other specific inquiries addressed to the Department by either House would receive immediate and thorough attention. Mr. Manning remarked that he had, in his annual report to Congress, described his own ideal of a collector of customs at any of the great ports, and he had distinctly intimated his own conviction that a satisfactory execution of the present tariff law would severely test the best efforts of a staff of the best officers that the country could supply. The point of attack now, he said, is the Appraising Departmen, and, for obvious reasons should, he said, firmly and earnestly uphold the conscientious conduct of those officers against all comers. The collector at New York, he said, was unnecessarily and naturally assailed by selfish interests, because in case of disagreement between two reappraisers his decision is final. The Secretary had no doubt that the Senate and the country would discriminate between the existing tariff system, or rather the existing tariff chaos, created by law, and the officers who administer that system of chaos. It will be difficult enough to execute the existing law with the very best of subordinates, and

it would be his effort to efficiently use

such instruments as may be placed in

his hands by the President and the

confided the selection of the calef cus

oms officials.
The Civil-Service law has, Mr. Manning added, practically taken away from the Treasury Department the selection of such most important subordinates as examiners, inspectors, weighers, gaugers and measurers. The general appraisers, the appraisers and the assistant appraisers are nominated by the President and confirmed by the

Mr. Manning said that he expects soon after the holidays to send to Congess a special report on one branch of the customs system and the project of a law, which, if adopted, will work therein a needed reform. The Secretary concluded by saying that it is vital to the public welfare that in customhouse matters there be concert of action, good understanding and pleasant forms between the Senate and the head of the Treasury Department, and added: "I shall do my utmost to promote this, and shall not unduly intrude my party affiliations and my party prejudices, which, I nevertheless hope and believe, are reasonably strong."-St. Louis Re-

AT HIS BEST.

Mr. Hendricks' Last Public Appearance Before His Home Friends.

The sudden death of Vice-President Hendricks will call vividly to the minds of many his appearance on the evening | Cinconnati Times. preceding his decease, at the grand reception given at the residence of State Treasurer Cooper.

While the gathering possessed no political significance whatever, from the very nature of things it contained many of the prominent Democrats of the State, and was a very brilliant oc-casion. It was at a late hour when the Vice-President and his wife appeared upon the scene. After expressing the courtesies of the evening, Mr. Hendricks paused for some moments on the threshold of the spacious reception rooms and contemplated the scene with a smile of unconcealed pleasure. A slight pallor was noticeable countenance, yet

As he stood there, with that polished grace and suavity of manner so characteristic of his nature, he presented a mer. - Western Rural. magnificent appearance, and never seemed grander or in fuller possession that the butter and cheese merchants of all his powers. There stood before of several of the principal cities have rehim many a true, tried friend, whose hand-grasp was more eloquent than words. Here and there passed many a frosted head of both parties, touched by time and the strain of many an anxious campaign. There were also present several of the younger politicians, who were wont to seek his counsel, and who always met with a kind and encouraging reception. The general eagerness of the throng to gain his presence was especially noticeable, and long interval of hand-shaking followed. He has been received with enthusiasm and distinction wherever he has gone, but the home hearts the hearts that touched the tenderest cord -how they crowded about him! It was his last meeting of friends on earth, his last farewell to them all; and now it would seem some wise Providence had drawn them together just once more to receive the strong magnetic cheer of this distinguished leader, and his neighbors and friends, regardless of political faith, who were present on that occa-sion will have a pleasant remembrance of the last time when he appeared in

their social midst. Mr. Hendricks, in conversation at looked so fresh and youthful that he must have discovered the fabled fountain of perpetual youth. "No," replied the Vice-President pleasantly, smiling in acknowledgement of the compliment. "I have not discovered the legendary fountain, but I am reminded of a little incident. I was engaged in trying a case in Ohio, when a young man, before a Judge whose years, though nearly four-score, rested years, though nearly lour-son, lightly upon him, and his youthful appearance was most remarkable. spoke to him during the trial of my case concerning the disparity in his age and appearance, and asked him how he had managed to preserve his youthful vigor to such a remarkable degree. By not allowing myself to look at things through old eyes,' said I have endeavored to retain the enthusiasm of younger days in everything I have undertaken, and have retained my youth simply because I have never permitted myself to consider my-self old.' So it has been with me. I have retained the enthusiasm of my younger days, and to this I attribute the appearance on which you compliment me."--Indianapolis Journal.

DEMOCRATIC ITEMS.

John A. Logan will stand on tiptoe for three years to come, with his head in a listening position and ears alert, hoping to attract attention and finally to hear the Republican order to go to the front. He is likely to get very tired, but his endurance is great.—N. Y. Graphic.

-We can see nothing but good to issue from a careful and vigorous ob-servance of the spirit of the President's letter, and we believe that all except a very few of his changes of office-holders, made before the legal expiration of their commissions, will bear all the tests to which they may be properly subjected .- N. Y. Evening Post.

-One of the most ridiculous performances in politics lately is the pretense of Senators Logan and Hawley that they knew all about the act of Congress passed last March, providing for the payment for property belong-ing to officers and enlisted men and destroyed in time of peace, but that Secretary Endicott is muddled about it. The law limits the liability for articles to the discretion of the Secretary of War. Secretary Endicott, an ex-Justice of the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts, says that this is a very loosely drawn law and advises Congress to more closely define the duties of the Secretary. Thereupon the two Senators, who served four years in the army, but who never have been lawyers, proceed to put a very low estimate upon the Secretary's legal ability. Senate, to whom the law had wisely | - Deiroit Free Press.

THE DAIRY.

-"A great many cows in the dairies of this country do not yield enough to cover the cost of their keep." So says Duncan's Monthly, and there are abundant proofs everywhere of the truth of the statement.

-The nutritive value of beef without bone, and pure milk, is only as the difference between seventy-five and eighty-five in one hundred pounds. Did you ever think of this? And yet the difference between a pound of milk in price is as about three to twelve retail. - Farm, Field and Stockman.

-Limburger cheese is more profitable to the farmer and maker than any other kind of cheese; first, because from a given quantity of milk more weight is obtained, owing to the mode of making, and also because the price. it brings is usually from ten to forty per cent. higher than that obtained for the standard American cheese .-- Albany Argus.

-Too much should not be expected from any branch of industry. The profits from dairying are due to experionce. There is much to be learned about the management of cows, the the care of milk and the manufacture and sale of butter. Every little detail should be studied, and a familiarity with the characteristics and merits of all the breeds should be the object of the farmer, if he wishes to succeed .-

-Opinion, quite prevalent, that the deep milker is a poor feeder for flesh when not yielding milk, says the National Live Stock Journal, is based upon the penurious and unthrifty practice of putting cows upon short rations as soon as they are dried off. She is in thin flesh at the end of her milking, and called a poor feeder because she does not become fleshy on a half ration. Give her liberal feeding, and there will be no doubt of her capacity to lay on flesh.

-An Ohio dairyman, speaking of the profitableness of winter dairying, remarks that the time will never come when winter dairying shall be over-done. With warm, well-lighted, clean stables, plenty of early cut and wellnever looked or seemed in cured grass, supplemented with the better spirits, and expressed himself as being in excellent health. root cellar, the comfort, health and profit of the cows should be no more problematical in winter than in sum-

-In relation to the alleged statement solved to handle nothing but pure and unadulterated dairy products, it would be well to keep track of their doings. This class are engaged in selling prod-ducts. It is through this class that the bogus products have been distributed. It is pleasant to know that the commission merchants have experienced a change of heart. Give us pure products. - Farm and Field.

GORGONZOLA CHEESE. How This Rich and Elegant Article of

Food is Made This cheese is made in loaves of the proportions of Cheddar, and of twenty pounds to forty pounds in weight. The milk is coagulated warm and fresh, directly after milking, so that it is thick in ten to twenty minutes. Now the curd is slightly broken up and left alone until it has sunk to the bottom, when it is still more cut up with a wooden instrument, always drawn in one direction. After this it remains untouched for an hour and is then cut in squares. When the whey has collected pretty clear over the curd it is the reception, was addressed by some drained off, and the curd is left to hang one present with the remark that he in a cloth until all the whey has run off; after this it is filled in the wooden forms, which can be made smaller. The filling is done in the following way: Curd which has been made the day before is crum-bled and put in alternate layers with the fresh curd, which also crumbled, with the provision that the first and last layers are from the fresh curd. The forms are then covered up and left standing for six hours, when the top of the cheese is loosened three or four inches deep, covered with a cloth, and the loaf turned upside down. After twelve hours the cheese is again turned, and after twenty-four hours the cloths are taken away, fresh forms substituted, and the cheese taken to a room whose temperature is about 65° to 70° Fahrenheit, where it is placed on a table thinly covered with straw. For the next three or four days the loaves are turned several times a day, then the forms are taken away and the cheese placed for twenty-four hours on a table strewed with where it is turned several times. For the next twenty-four hours it is put back into the forms. This alternate treatment is repeated from ten to twenty times. Afterwards the cheese is kep six to eight weeks in a cellar, where it is

Seasonable Hints.

turned, wiped and salted repeatedly.

These cheese are very highly prized, and are very delicious food. When they are ripe, blue mould permeates

them throughout, and they resemble,

alike in flavor, appearance and consist-

ency, a fine specimen of a rich and ripe

old Stilton. -- Boston Transcript.

Remember that milk is a powerful absorbent and loves bad company. It immediately affiliates with its worst enemy. It will "take a blemish from the breath of love and bear the blight forever." As long as the surrounding air is colder than the milk there is comparatively little danger of the milk absorbing bad odors, which accounts for milk escaping when kept a long time in the stable; but so soon as the milk gets colder than the surrounding air the moisture of the air begins to condense into the milk like dew on a glass of ice water, thus depositing all of the impurities of the air into the milk. Thus if the milk-room becomes very cold at night and the air outside warms up considerably during the day, it will e bad practice to throw the windows open, especially if the air is stirring in a direction that leads from the stable lot to the milk-room. Have some care to this, and you will save yourself from injuring some otherwise good makes of butter .- American Dairyman.

-Hold-the-Fort is the name of a post-office in Kingman County, Kansas.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

NEMESIS.

When he and she were ten and eight
His little wife was she;
And both were quite content to wait
Till a man he should be.
They played together as they grew;
A tyrant lord was he—
They'd quarrel when the clock was two
And make it up at three.

At fifteen he on girlish toys
Looks down with scornful mein;
And she disdains to play with boys
At feminine thirteen.
His matrimonial vows are cool,
At love he gayly mocks;
She boasts a dearest friend at school,
And daily lengthening frocks!

When twenty sees him quite a man, Its bliss has one alloy:
She laughs at him behind her fan
And calls him such a boy.
For she has lovers now galore,
Who smiles and favor crave
And he who tyrannized of yore
Is now her humblest slave!

They now are middle aged: 'tis said

His chin a beard now covers;
And strange to say she's not yet wed,
In spite of all her lovers!
But vain for her to sigh for him,
For so the story tells—
Grown weary of caprice and whim,
Ho's married some one else?
—Chambers' Journal.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH

Did Poor Frank Die of a Broken Heart?

Frank was a fine, large, noble-looking dog, with great brown eyes that seemed to sparkle with almost human intelligence and sagacity; jet black in color, except a ring of white round his neck and a white tip to his tail, in which color and marking was easily traced his lineage from a noble ancestry of Newfoundland and English Coach. Under the training of his young master, James Monroe Dalzell, the fifteen-year-old son of Private Dalzell, of newspaper fame, in whose almost constant companionship he had grown up from puppyhood, he learned to perform many interesting antics. Fondly attached to the youth he never seemed happier than when in his company, and harnessed to his little wagon in harness made and fitted to him by the boy's fitted to him by the boy's own hands, he would trot along the street and draw heavy loads with an air that seemed to say: "See how happy I am, and how useful and pleasing to my young master." duty he was always admitted to the household circle, where he would often mount a chair and sit upright like a person, always ready to extend his paw in cor-dial greeting to strangers. Frank often appeared to laugh over his own shrewd-More than once have I seen him stop in the midst of his antics and look around with an unmistakable broad grin on his face, as much as to say: "Don't you think I am smart?"-a peculiarity,

however, not confined to dogs.

But what is most noteworthy was his supreme attachment and devotion to his young master. One day, toward the latter part of last June, young Dalzell was seriously and, as it afterward proved, fatally injured in a railway accident. He was carried home and laid upon a bed where he lingaged in laid upon a bed, where he lingered in great agony until sunset on the Fourth of July, when he expired. When Frank saw his young master thus prostrated upon his couch, from which he was never to rise, and heard his moans of pain and agony, he mounted a chair by the bedside, an affectionate and sympathetic watcher, his sad, anxious look impressing itself upon all present; and so continued whenever allowed during all the long and weary watches of the days and nights that followed. Often as the suffering boy groan-ed in his agony of pain would the poor creature express his sympathy by a low, sorrowful whine, that touched the hearts of all present, and would notice every new movement with almost hu-man interest. When driven from the room he would walk about the yard in a slow, apparently thoughtful way, or linger about the door with a sad, pleading look in his large brown eves, partaking only occasionally, and apparwithout relish, of his customfood. Finally the end came. and as the dying groans of the child echoed more and more faintly through the house, poor Frank seemed to appreciate the sad situation, and creeping up closely as possible to the bed-side he mingled his sad wailings with the groans of the dying boy, and held his position so tenaciously that with diffi-culty he could be removed.

The next day when the funeral took place from the family residence, Frank appeared very prominently among the members of the grief-stricken family. When the pastor appeared the dog took a position at once by his side. He listened attentively to all the services, watched the proceedings with the greatest interest, and mingled his own sad wailings with the sobs of grief of the stricken family. When the casket was at last borne from the house, he kept by the clergyman's side until the body was deposited in its final resting-place in the cemetery, and returned with the clergyman to the family home.

But poor Frank had lost his interest

The family endeavored by every kindness to make him feel at home, but to him it could be home no longer. Quietly and sadly he walked about, and visited the old familiar haunts, but always with a restless, unsatisfied air would return to the house with a strange, sad, inquiring look in his eyes that moved the members of the family to tears. Apparently desiring to be alone in his grief, he would play with no children, as had been formerly his wont, nor would he make friends with any of his own species. Day after day he would visit the cemetery and the grave, and would go and return quietly and sadly, as one in a dream. In a measure he seemed to have transferred his affections to the pastor, and be-came a frequent visitor at the parsonage, where he seemed to be more at home than elsewhere. Never did the parson appear upon the village street but Frank was instantly at his side.

exception, he would make his appearance at the church—a place where he was never seen during his young master's lifetime; and would sometimes occupy the family pew, but more frequently the pulpit, standing or lying at the pastor's feet. Sometimes he would mount the pulpit desk with his fore-feet, and gaze out earnestly and inquiringly over the congregation, as though searching for some lost one. At first some of the younger members of the congrega-tion were inclined to be amused at his peculiar actions, and some of the older ones to criticise the propriety of his presence in the sanctuary, and especially in the sacred desk. This led the pastor to make a public explanation of all the sad and peculiar circumstances of his constancy and fidelity, which proved to many a more wholesome sermon on these topics than anything that could have been written from an abstract standpoint.

This peculiar conduct on the part of poor Frank continued for several weeks; but at length the end of it all came. Day after day he continued to pine away, growing thinner and thinner, and more and more despondent, more and more restless and uneasy. One Sabbath evening in the latter part of August he appeared at the church as usual, and after the service returned with the pastor to the parsonage, and after a few moments disappeared. This was the last ever seen or known of him, at least by those with whom he was formerly associated. What became of him is a question no one has ever been able to answer, though diligent inquiry and search was made by the family and others in every direction. That he was killed by any one in the neighborhood seems highly improbable, since he was a general favorite wherever known, and besides had the sympathy of all who knew anything of his pe-culiar history. That he was stolen is equally improbable, because of his utter disregard of the overtures or enticements of any person. Is it too much to suppose, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the grief and loneliness of his isolated condition —his intense sorrow, if we may use such a term, for the sad end of his young master so weighed upon his canine heart that he wandered off, and alone in his sadness and grief laid himself down in some unfrequented nook to die of that same malady which oftentimes afflicts even to the members of the human family under like circumstances, and known as a broken heart? Whatever we may imagine concerning his mysterious disappearance, is not the story of his constancy and fidelity a sad and touching one, even though it be that of "only a dog"?—"The Pastor" in N. Y. Observer.

PAPER COLLARS.

The Decline of a Once Prosperous and Im-

portant Business. Twenty-five years ago, when the paper collar made its appearance, it was something of a marvel, for who had ever heard of paper being substituted for textile fabrics? It was a greathit, however, the conditions under which it appeared being exactly suited to it. The progress of the war had carried prices of textiles very high, and linen collars had become almost a luxury. The new article was, of course, much cheaper, even less than the price of washing and ironing the linen one. But it was not merely the cheapness of the former that recommended it. The gloss with which any laundring that had been done at that time. It may be that many people hesitated before wearing a paper collar, shrinking from anything in the nature of a sham.

It took some time for the prejudice to be overcome, for the average American hates cheap substitutes. It is not difficult to distinguish at a glance the imitation from the real thing, for the latter was usually without much gloss, if it was not also limp and broken in wrinkles. Yet in time the new collar came to be regarded not so much a sham as a real article of another character. Taking into account these facts it would seem strange that it should almost disappear from view, for even though the linen collar has come to be a comparatively cheap article, it would seem that paper ought to be able to compete with it. But it has not been The industry of manufacturing paper collars has entirely disappeared from the city of Troy, where it had its birth, and is confined to New York and

Boston, where less than \$1,000,000 worth are produced annually .- N. Y. Herald.

The Palace of El Pardo.

The palace where King Alfonso of Spain died, El Pardo, is a gloomy square building, adorned with many flowers, and belonging to no particular period of architecture. It was originally a hunting-lodge of the Castilian Kings, and was enlarged by the Austrian Princes, while the interior is plainly furnished in last century style; the only valuable decorations being some quaint tapestries representing the life of Don Quixote. A huge oak forest surrounds the palace, making the house damp and very unhealthy for the poor young King in his delicate condition. Only about three hundred people, all connected with the palace, live near, and El Pardo has no railway close by, but is an hour's drive from Madrid along a bad road .-

Chamois Leather Hats.

Foreign fashion journals chronicle, among other novelties, bonnets and hats made of fine chamois leather, dyed to match the color of the costume, Princess' bonnets, with collar and muff to match made of golden-brown velvet, edged with sable fur, and trimmed with groups of tiny sea gulls just from the shell. Alligator skin is also used for bonnet crowns, and also wood, thinly cut and made as pliable as leather by some secret process of art. In chapeaux is a new crush hat with high crown and narrow brim, this new model being furnished inside with springs by which it can be shut up as snugly as a fan when not in use. — Cincinnati Enquirer.

-An Omaha woman showed her good the parson appear upon the village street but Frank was instantly at his side.

Sabbath after Sabbath, with scarcely an end of the parson appear upon the village street parson appear u

A ROMANCE.

How She Fell and How He Tumbled-A Love Story.

It was a corner,

On a public, icy corner. As I approached it from one direction an angel approach it from the opposite.

I mean an angel in female clothingfourteen dollar hat-seal skin sacqueeight dollar boots-and such a face and As we were about to pass she fell.

There was no bag-of-sand business

about it, but she simply uttered a little shriek-a very little one-tossed up her right arm, and then gracefully settled down in a heap, with one foot and ankle peeping out from under her dress.

I'll be hanged! I'll be hanged if it wasn't the most graceful thing in the books-the prettiest, sweetest, daintiest

fall ever seen in public! Quicker'n chain-lightning I made up my mind to marry her. I had fully determined never to marry a woman who slipped down like a bow-legged quad-ruped and made herself an object of ridicule to the public.

11. Months passed.

So did I. My love never grew cold. She took occasion to fall again—this t me off a step-ladder in the back yard as we

trained a climbing rose.

Gracious! but how beautiful! She didn't go down with a swoosh and a kerplunk, but descended like a birdslowly, gracefully, quietly, properly.

After that I hastened the marriage

day. I had long ago determined never to marry one of these women who kick the step-ladder through the back fence as they take a tumble. III.

We were spliced, My happiness kicked the beam at two thousand pounds.

Inside of a week she threw a clock at me. Next day she went into a mad fit and kicked two panels out of a door, and several panels out of me. She tried to saw me in two with a case-knife. She sought to explode a can of tomatoes under my chin as I slept. She stole my watch and pawned it—she plundered my wallet—she placed a torpedo in my path, and she fled with a man who was selling patent stove blacking-three packages for twentry-five cents, warranted not to raise any dust or spot the

Let 'em fall!

I stand on very icy corners and watt and grin and anticipate, I cachinnate and chuckle. I am heart-

less. Let 'em fall gracefully or other-wise. Let 'en descend like feathers, or with a bump which shakes the earth. Let 'em scramble on all-fours, mad and chagrinned, or let 'em remain in graceful position until some soft-hearted fool rushes up to extend a hand.

I am there, but I am immovable, implacable, unrelenting .- Detroit Free

THE WRONG TICKETS.

Why a Musical Critic Is Avoided as a Bad Man and Heavy Hitter.

A terrible mistake recently occurred in one of our most critical journals, which illustrates the danger of mixing up reviews of different art subjects, and the manner in which different branches of culture can be confounded. A sparring match and a concert took place on the same evening, and, by mischance, the tickets reached the wrong art critics of the newspaper. The musical critic, thinking it was merely a broadening out of his field of labor, boldly went at his task, and handed in the following re-

Sotree Puglissique.—Thumper's Hall was well filled with an aristocratic audience last night, who had the pleasure of being present at a delightful programme, which was charmingly carried out. At 8 o'clock the conductor called time, but forgot to spec fy what tempo was desired. Signor J. L. Sullivani and Mr. Driscoll appeared in the duet which seemed to be in the cheracter of a knock-turn Signor Sullivani's touch was a trifle heavy, and he seems much addicted to forcarm action. His performance was, nevertheless, a striking one, and had much power. A great many "rounds" were upon the programme, and we are glad to see this old English style of composition coming into favor again.

The art critic of sparring was at first a trifle uneasy when he saw that he had strayed into a musical soirce; but he soon found that his knowledge came readily into play, and gave the paper the following account:

the following account:

Piano-Slugging Extraordinary. — Apollo-Orpheus Hall was crowded with a lively audience last night, to see Rafe Josephee knock out a piano in four rounds. Betting on the event was very lively, and an offer of two to one on the piano found no takers. Precisely at eight o'clock the master of ceremonies started the proceedings with an orchestral prelude: but they only added to the interest attaching to the main event. Rafe came to the front smilling. He had evidently been sponged off just before the combat, and looked in excellent condition. He at once struck out with his right, and followed it with a terrific left-hander, and managed to get away without return. He now got in some light work with both hands, and for a short time seemed sparring for wind. A short rally followed; but, just as the faint-headed were hearingter to be the price of th some light work with both hands, and for a short time seemed sparring for wind. A short rally followed: but, just as the faint-hearted were beginning to back the piano to the tune of three to one, he caught it a heavy blow on the left side, and in an instant had it in chancery, and was punishing if severely. Such heavy pounding has rarely been seen in any exhibition. The combat was so evidently in Rafe's favor that we did not stay to see the close. The police arrangements were perfect, no disturbances of any kind taking place among the auidence.

And now the sporting critic holds himself a musical authority, and the musical critic is avoided as a bad man and a heavy hitter.—Boston Musical Her-

The Way of the World.

De Baggs-Have you met Tuffboy vet? You know he has just returned from Australia?

De Kaggs-Tuffboy! That ne'er do well who failed in lusiness about eight times! I should think he would be ashamed to show his face. "You haven't heard then that he has

made a fortune in sheep?"
"Made a fortune! What a lucky chap he is! Where did you say he was stopping?"—Philadelphia Call.

—It was a Harvard sophomore who said, the other day, when teld that a girl had once taken the highest classical honors of the college: "Oh, well, you know the girls have nothing to do but study. We fellows really have so much else to attend to that we don't get much time for books."—Boston Record.

A MILITARY STAFF.

ome Reasons Why the American Army Should Have a Properly Educated Staff

That we may be able to keep pace with the rapid and unceasing improvements of modern military science, and adapt them to our peculiar needs, it is absolutely necessary that we should have a permanent establishment where officers devote themselves entirely to the military profession, while the non-commissioned officers and men remain long enough in the service to acquire thorough discipline and instruction.

In measuring the value of such a permanent establishment it is to be orne in mind that not only can it perform certain duties, such as the control of the Indians, very much more effi-ciently and economically than any temporary force, but that, if maintained at sufficiently high numerical standard, it stands ready to bear the first brunt of hostilities until new troops can be or-ganized and instructed, that it affords the means of infusing discipline and instruction among these new troops, and that it furnished the robust frames of the various staff corps, whose business it is to direct the movements and supply the needs of both old and new troops. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of these staff corps of the regular army and it is one of the unavoidable

necessities of our position to maintain them on a larger scale than is demanded by the current needs of the army on peace footing. Our ability to increase the strength of the army with rapidity, and to improvise new armies, depends chiefly—

t might perhaps justly be said entirely upon our maintaining in time of peace large and thoroughly trained staff corps. Far from having too many, our organization is still deficient in the lack of something corresponding to the magnificent "General Staff Corps" of the German army-a corps composed of the ablest and most highly trained officers of the most perfectly organized army the world has ever seen, and forming the most admirable and efficient military instrument of which history

bears record. It must not for a moment be forgotten that the mere drill in the tactics and the use of arms forms a very smallalthough a very essential—part of the instruction required to prepare troops for war.

The proper feeding and clothing of the men, the care of their health, the collection of the various supplies required, together with the formation and management of the requisite depots and trains to insure their being on hand at the right time and place, the determination of the most efficient arms and am-munition, the establishment of hospitals and field-hospital trains, the provision of the means for crossing rivers, the use of heavy and light artillery, the conduct of seiges, the attack and defense of posts, the collection of information as to the theater of war and the supplies it affords, of the movements and intentions of the enemy, guard and outpost duty, reconnaissances, marches, handling troops on the field of battle-in other words, the means required to put troops to the best possible use, or, in fact, to any use whatever—all this requires for its proper execution a combination of the theory and practice, of education and experience, that can be acquired only through a regular establishment. Moreover, it must be remembered that never before has technical science played so great a part in war, and never before was thorough scientific knowledge of the art of war, in all its branches, so necessary to insure success.—The late George B. McClellan, in Harper's Maga-

MILLIONAIRE CLERKS. The "Hard" Life They Lead in Thei Fathers' Establishment.

Apropos of fashion, the newest dodge of prudent fathers to save their sons from the temptations of a luxurious age is to compel the aforesaid offspring to go into trade. It is supposed that the requirements of business will force the boys to avoid late hours and too much champaigne and to lead a better life. Mr. A. J. Drexel, the banker, who is thought to be the owner of fifteen or sixteen millions, is credited with the authorship of the plan. Some weeks ago he appointed his son Tony to a clerkship in his own banking-house at the munificent salary of twelve dollars a week and a midday lunch. Since then Mr. E. C. Knight, the immensely-rich sugar refiner, and half a dozen other millionaires have treated their boys similarly. Fortunately the boys do not have to pay their board or buy their own clothes out of their salary. Young Mr. Drexel, for example, is one of the most conspicuously-dressed youths in the town and his wages as clerk would hardly keep him in gloves. He sometimes ask a friend or two to the Bellevue and spends his whole week's salary on one

very ordinary dinner.

The way most of these millionaire clerks work is not uninteresting. It is like this: They core down at ten. At half-past ten they feel the necessity of some exercise and take a half-hour's stroll on Chestnut street. At twelve they take lunch. That lasts about an hour and a half, and at about two o'clock the boys leave the office for the day. This, I think, is a very fair statement of the case. Yet one of the clerks said to me the other night, midst a cloud of cigarette smoke: "I had no idea"—puff—"when I"—puff, puff—
"went into business"—puff—"that"—
puff—"it would be"—puff—"so confining, don't you know"—puff, puff, puff.
—N. Y. Cor. Chicago Tribune.

-Mother Eve's daughters queen it over the whole world, of course, but South Africa is their own special corner of the earth. The exportations from that region last year were valued at \$37,500,000, and of that \$25,000,000 were paid for articles for women's adornment—ostrich feathers, diamonds and that sort of thing.

-The debt of France is over \$4,000,-00,000—the largest national debt in the world, being \$600,000,000 or \$700,000,000 more than the debt of Great Britain and about three times the amount of interest bearing debt of the United States.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-It is claimed that onions will keep better under hay than in any other man-

-Parants mindful of the welfare of the children can not be over-cautious as to the character of their hired help .-N. Y. Tribune.

-American apples must be of good quality and fine appearance to sell in Europe, as well as at home. Careful selection and packing for market pays at home and abroad.—Chicago Tribune. -Let the birds find a tender spot in

your heart when the snow covers the ground. Spread some crumbs or meal for them near the house. Little things of this kind are conducive to sound slumbers .- Cleveland Leader.

-To stone raisins easily pour boiling water over them, letting them stand a moment to soften, then pour it off. The stones may then be easily pinched out at the stem end by giving an "extra twist" to the fruit.—Cincinnati Times.

—Sour milk pudding: One pine sour milk, one-half pint of molasses, one teaspoonful powdered clove, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one cup of chopped raisins, a little salt and flour, enough to make a thin batter. Boil in a tin mold two hours .- The Household.

-To remove a tight ring: Wind piece of common twine well soaped as tightly as possible around the finger, commencing at the top and winding until the ring is reached, press the end un-der the ring with the head of a needle and unwind. The ring will come off with it .- Exchange.

-Trenching is done in Ireland in this manner: Remove the top soil from a strip one yard wide and a foot deep; then spade the subsoil well and spread plenty of manure over it; throw the top soil from the next row on the surface soil of the first, and so proceed until the whole plot has been trenched. It will produce heavy crops for several years.

-A few years ago, says the Canadian Breeder, a hornless cow was looked upon by cattlemen about as a pacing was regarded by horsemen. Neither was considered quite up to the mark. Subsequent events have demonstrated the fact that polled cattle are distinct and highly valued breeds. They have a distinct purpose to accomplish in farm economy.

-Scones: Put two pounds of flour in bowl and add salt to taste. Make a hole in the middle of the flour and stir in gently one quart of sour milk in which has been dissolved half a teaspoonful of cream tartar and one teaspoonful of soda. The dough should be thick enough to be lifted on the paste board and rolled into the shape of the pan. It must not be kneaded. Bake in a hot oven.— Boston Budget.

-Hold your land and your purse in your own hands while you live. You can divide with John and Mary if you wish, but keep plenty for yourself. yours, you earned it, and we are all familiar with the sad spectacle of the old man or woman who has "made over the property to the children," sitting in an unwelcome chimney corner, and looked on as a burden, where he or she should be a ruler. - Toledo Blade.

-Let your children have a happy childhood. They think more of the nutting expedition, the trip to the fair, the book you bought them, the kind words you always gave them than all the money you can hoard for them, and when life comes to a close, and when they are old men and women themselves, their hearts will beat the quicker for the thought that father and mother will be the first to greet them in the strange, new, other world.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

PLAIN DRESSES.

Stylish Materials Peculiarly Suited for

Birthday Presents The name of homespun has become so popular that it is given to all manner of wool goods, some of which are smoothly woven, others twilled and others are very rough. The twilled homespun cloths are the best choice. because more durable than the sleazily woven smooth cloths that soon become flabby. To be thick, heavy and warmlooking is the desideratum with these stuffs, their beauty being in their usefulness, or at least the appearance The expensive homespuns are soft and pliable, but many of the lower-priced fabrics are too harsh to make a graceful dress, and so sleazily woven that the stuff frays in the seams. Select the pure wool goods without any mixture of cotton, even though it may cost a trifle more in the yard, and buy the whole dress of one fabric instead of a combination of two. Havana browns and tan-color are the popular choice for English-looking dresses made of homespun, but navy blue and seal brown are also good colors. Eight yards is a dress length of these wide stuffs, and ten yards are bought if a jacket is to be added. One dollar a yard is the popular price of such goods, but there are dress lengths cut off and marked from

six dollars and upwards.

People who think more of the quality than the novelty of their materials choose the soft, finely twilled camel's-bair fabrics in dark shades of blue, red or brown for street suits, and in brighter shades for the house. Widely woven diagonals in double rows and the lighter twilled serges are also among these dress patterns.

Combination dresses put up in boxes make very attractive gifts when the colors are well chosen. They are of wool diagonals or of ladies' cloth of light quality for the principal part of the dress, with fanciful velvet or plush for its trimmings; eight or ten yards of the wool goods are given, according to the width, and there are two yar is of the plaid or striped velvet. Imported 'robes,' as they are called, are shown of serge or cloth with a panel and vest or plastron, collar and cuffs, corded, braided, or embroidered, or perhaps th design is cut out of velvet and applied to the fabric. These cost from eight dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars and fifty cents the dress, and needs no further garniture. - Harper's Bazar.

A BAD HUSBAND.

His Mamma-in-Law Tells All About His Desperate Appearance.

I do not know where he had been "spending the evening" as he calls it, my dear, but I know that the evening had waned into three o'clock in the morning when I heard him fall over the rocking chair I left in the hall for him, and if it should please Heaven to send me grandchildren, I humbly trust they may all be born deaf-no, don't say "oh ma!"-rather than have them eve hear the language that man used, coupled with the name of your own mother. He left the hall door wide open, and in the white moonlight I watched him stand on his hat to reach the shadow of the figure 7 on the tran-som, blackly outlined on the white wall, upon which he vainly endeavored to hang his overcoat. After several failures he laid the coat carefully on the floor, and after fumbling in every pocket in his clothes he found some matches, and then held up foot and scratched them against the wall, under the impresthe wall, under the impression, I have no doubt, that he was rubbing them on the sole of his boot. tried, with match after match, to light one of the brass pegs in the hat-rack, making the most shocking and absurd comments at every failure. I could bear it no longer. I called out: "Henry, if you will cease disfiguring the walk and that hat-rack, and come here, I will find a light for you." That man he turned in the most idiotic way to the hall door, and, after staring out at the moonlight in a dazed way, said:

"Oh, yez! yez-zi-see; got parlor all lighted up, ain't you? Whaz goin non?

prise party?" Then I went down stairs and led him up to bed. No, my dear, I am not going to scold him. No; when he comes down stairs I am not going to say a harsh word to him. I shall not say any, thing to him. I shall merely look at him. [P. S.—She looked at him.]— Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

A DISCARDED CHILD.

Judge Kelley's and Stuart Robson's Services in the Thirty-ninth Congress.

A good story is told of an encounter Judge Kelley recently had with Stuart Robson, the comedian. They met at a hotel in Philadelphia, and, being introduced, Mr. Bobson says:

"They tell me you are the father of the House."

"That's my proudest title," re-

sponded the Judge.
"Then I suppose I'm one of your discarded children—a waif—so to speak, and a prodigal, who is waiting for you to ring the dinner bell and carve the calf. I served in the Thirty-ninth Congress myself."

"Is it possible?" responded the Judge. "My memory is ordinarily good, but I do not recall—"

"Don't mention it," interrupted Robson, "don't mention it, I beg of you-I accept your apology-not another word, my dear fellow—not an other word. I was not a fixed star, you know—only a passing meteor, brilliant but brief. My merits were not recognized. I was not appreciated. My career was nipped in the bud like what-you-call-him's rat. I was not re-elected, but I have no hard feelings toward you on that account, I assure you. We will not let it stand be-

"You were a member of the Thirty ninth Congress," said the judge mus-

ingly.
"No sir; you misunderstood me. I was a didn't say I was a member. I was a page. I cleaned spittoons and that sort of thing, and wasn't re-elected, don't you see. But we'll let by-gones."—Chicago Tribune. But we'll let by-gones be by-

FAST COLORS.

A Pretty Story with an Exceedingly Patriotic Termination.

Fast colors, or colors that will not fade, are always desired by the ladies when purchasing or making up fabrics of any kind. An exchange tells how a lady once had a silk dress dyed in very fast colors. Tim Lockwood was a joker. and a jolly fellow generally. In the years agone he had charge of an important department in a dye-house in Malden. On a certain occasion, Mrs. Csent in a nice white silk dress to be dyed. The fabric was slightly soiled, and she thought this would be the readiest way of cleaning it. She was not particular about the color. With the dress she sent this note to Tim:

"Exercise your own taste in regard to color; that is, if you have any taste. I would like the color or colors to be bright, and warranted not to turn pale

or run.' Mrs. C- and Tim were old schoolmates, and they joked each other on every possible occasion. It so happened that on the very day when Mrs. C—'s silk came to hand, Mr. Lockwood had received from Lowell a stamp, or set of stamps, for printing the United States flag; and perhaps the reader can fancy Mrs. C—'s emotions when her silk dress came home covered with beautiful Yankee flags, the veritable stars and stripes. With the dress came this note: "RESPECTED MADAM.—You bade me select for your dress colors that would not turn pale or run. When these colors pale I should like to know it, and I will warrant them not to run. They have been tried by the English, on more than one occasion, and by the piratical Tripolitans, and more recently by the Mexicans; and I think I am safe in warranting these colors to stand firm on every occasion."

The colors are still fast and enduring, although this happened many years ago.—Youth's Companion.

-You don't like that tea?" exclaimed the wholesale merchant to his retail customer. "No, I don't. My wife said it was the worst tea she ever steeped," replied the retailer. "What! do you mean to say that you used that tea in your family?" "Why, of course I did." "I beg your pardon, indeed I do. That is a terrible mistake. I never supposed you intended to use it yourself. I thought you were going to sell it to your customers,"—Puck.

A New York woman laid a diamend ring on the bracket shelf in a big transatlantic steamer. The stateroom steward threw it overboard .- N.

official Paper of Chase County OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Patterson Guardian: President Grant a pension of \$5,000 a year as could be found. soon as it was presented to him, and the fact was telegraphed to her on COMMISSIONER'S PROCEED-Christmas. He knows how to do a thing gracefully.

John Martin, the Hon.H.E. Norton and other self-styled leading Democrats of land; after crossing the sand hills, is the State desire to go on record as opposed to the confirmation of Nelson F. Acres and Geo. W. Glick? Will M. Tuttle, E. A. Hildebrand, C. J. some of the organs please answer for Maule, S. A. Breese, C. J. Lantry, Ed. the deeper you go the more sandy it them, that the public may know just where they stand in regard to the confirmation of the gentlemen. - Emporia Democrat.

"Guilty but not proven" is the verdict of the people against the defaulting Republican treasurer Sam'l Lappin. whose case was recently discharged by the attorney general for want of sufficient evidence to convict him. He has located in Norton county, where he has engaged in real estate and law to start with will soon be on the high- 19, r. 6, was confirmed. way again to political recognition at the hands of his party.—Emporia

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society will be held in the Hall of Representatives, petitioned for as follows: at Topeka, on Tuesday evening, Jan. the members of the Board of Direct- Falls township. ors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at 3 o'clock, p. m., of the same day, in the rooms of the Underwood, on J.C. Nichol road, Bazaar Society. All members are requested township. to be present.

Col. Tom Jones, of Dodge City, spent Sunday in Larned with his son Edgar, Cottonwood township. Sunday in Larned with his son Edgar, who is chief clerk in the United States land office at this place. Col J. R.Fent, Amos Emerson, W.A. Smith Jones is one of the leading, as well as J. R. Stearns, Peter Harder, F. Yenzer of note there are other articles hardly less interesting or important, on "The one of the most sensible and influen-tial Democrats in the Valley. He has many rersonal friends in Larned, and we flatter ourself the Colonel is a little partial to our people, and especially to the Eagle-Optic, the great religious Democratic paper of the Southwest.— The Larned Weekly Eagle-Optic, January 1, 1886. .

"The Feeding of Infants"is the title of an article by Dr. J. Lewis Smith in Babyhood for January, in which the writer graphically describes certain evil effects of artificial feeding, and gives important directions for weaning and aursing. Among other articles are:"The Baby's Mother,"by Helen P. Grafton; "Our Baby and How We Undid Her' (the first of a humorous series) by Martha O. Inglis; "Cat-Naps and their Causes," "Baby's Curls,"etc.,etc. [\$150 a year; 15 cents a number. 18 Spruce Street, New York.

Every year; every local paper gives from one hundred to five thousand dollars in free lines, for the sole benefit of the vicinity in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. The local editor, in proportion to his means, does more for his town than any othe: ten men, he ought to be supported not because you happen to like or ad mire his writing, but because the local paper is the best investment a community can make. It may not be brilliantor crowded with great thoughts but financially and yet on moral question, you will find the majority of the local papers on the right side of the question. To-day the editors of local papers do the most work for the least money of any one upon the earth. Subscribe for and support by advertising in local papers, not for charity, but as an investment.— Washington

The public debt was increased in the mont., of December over \$2,000,000.— Lust week's Leader, inside.

United States Treasury officials express the opinion, founded on the fact that the receipts have been very light during the month, while pension payments have been made to a considera-ble amount on account of last month: that the public debt statement will show an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 during the current month. - Last week's

Young man, you should have your "outside man" better trained than the foregoing shows him to be, so that he will not explain away in the same issue of your paper any fine point you may wish to make against the party you are pleased to call "copperheads," especially when that explanation shows the party on whom you wish to bring down the contimely of your readers, was acting in the premises in the interest of the "old soldiers."

A copperhead, who took no other ac-tion in the war than hunting relies on a battlefield, will hardly be expected to act like a decent man now.—Last week's Leader.

It is not our purpose now to defend the party herein referred to, whoever he may be; but there is one thing certain he did not find a copy of last week's Leider on that battlefield-a paper in

Me Chase County Courant, said editor and had a cast of his intelect taken, so as to have it placed along-side of the brains of the fly that lit on the horn of the ox and then begged pardon of the ox for disturbing it, so that, by a microscopic investigation, the liliputian greatness of said mental State and, thinking the readers of the caliber might be determined; that is, if COURANT would like to hear some an instrument of sufficient magnifying thing about that country, I write this Cleveland signed the bill giving Mrs. power to discover the thing, at all, note. We started with the view of

INCS

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session on January Are we to understand that Judge 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1886, all members being business:

The right of way was granted to J. Pratt and W. P. Martin to build and gets, and I fear the water will sink so operate a street railway, from the quick and deep that the soil will not Cottonwood Halls.

business, and with a record like this praisers of school land in sec. 16, tp.

19th,1886, for the election of one-third Jas. Austin, on Riley Pendegraft road,

granted.

A new petition was ordered for the J. H. Dye road, Cottonwood town-

officers elected at the last election were

approved: John Frew, County Surveyor.

J. J. Massey, County Clerk.

J. W. Griffis, Sheriff. C. E. Hait, Coroner.

John Carnes, Justice of the Peace, Bazaar township, appointed by the Governor.

petitioned for by J. M. Tuttle, was made to push the work of constructing granted.

L. A. Lowther and J. W. Wilson were appointed School Examiners.

rebate of taxes on the following account of personal property erroncousy assessed to them: Johnathan Minnix, \$200.

Homer Roberts, \$200. Isaac Jones, same. G. R. Simmons, \$100.

Sarah Hunt, one-half of her personal property. Sarah Maxwell, \$200.

David Berry, \$3,631 Drinkwater & Schriver, \$3,000. James K. Williams and Frank Montgomery, having paid taxes on their property in Marion county, were

same in this county. January 11, the new Board met and organized by electing M. E. Hunt as Chairman.

released from paying taxes on the

The contract for doing county's adawarded to the Courant, the Leader and the Strong City Independent, each paper to do all the advertising and to receive one third of legal rates there-

The petition of Dill & Bell for release from paying taxes on a cetain \$400 note was rejected.

The job printing required to be done by the county for the current year was let to W. A. Morgan, at certain stipulated prices, there being no other bid than his before the Board and none having been asked for.

A special election was ordered to be held in Falls township on February & Harper and settle their accounts, in 20, 1886, to vote on a proposition to whose hands they are for collection. 20, 1886, to vote on a proposition to issue bonds to the Chicago, Emporia & South-Western Railroad Company. See Sheriff's proclamation.

Adjourned to meet to morrow, Jan. 15, 1886, to consider the petition from Bazaar township to submit to the voters of that township the proposition to vote bonds to the C., E. & S. W. R.R.

PATENTS CRANTED. The following parents were granted to citizens of Kansas Leider on that battlefield—a paper in which its editor shields himself behind his military record to tell this great American people that they are the upholders and defenders of immorality, and to insult them in the person of their Chief Magistrate, the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of these United States, President Cleveland—or he would have looked up.

ABOUT THE FAR WEST.

HOMESTEAD, KANS., (Jan. 11, 1886.

To the Editor of the Courant: Since in your office I have taken a trip to the western borders of our locating a stock ranch, but when we reached Grant county we found that stock water was not to be found except by digging from 60 to 80 feet for it There is no running water between the Arkansas river and the Cimarron, a distance of from 40 to 80 miles. The as level as a floor for many miles, with nothing growing upon it but buffalo grass. The soil is a sandy loam, and limits of Strong City to the limits of hold moisture enough to produce; but it has been taken up till claims are The appointment of J. B. Ferguson, hard to find, especially timber claims.

township.

E. C. Holmes, H. C. Varnum and L. W. Coleman, on E. Phillion road, Cottonwood township.

The several roads petitioned for by J. R. Fent, Amos Emerson, W. A. Smith, Sides these leading articles by writers of note there are other articles hardly less interesting or important, on "The were established.

The road vacations asked for by A. M. Eldred and Jacob North were Elijah Impey," "With the Hungarian in the said Railway Company, or its assigns, shall issue and deliver to fails township, there are other Crisis," and S.G.W. Benjamin on "The Eastern Question as Viewed in Persia." Besides these leading articles by writers of note there are other articles hardly less interesting or important, on "The Wesleys at Epworth," Free Cities of the Middle Ages," "Macaulay and Sir table of such subscription; that shall build sail able freight and passenger depots and side-tracks on the line of sail road, at the following named polints:

Within one-half mile of the Court-house,

M. Eldred and Jacob North were Elijah Impey," "With the Hungarian Gypsies," and others. Indeed the large amount of literature of the very highest interest and importance which finds place in The Library Msgazine, The bonds of the following County printed as it is in large handsome type at the nominal cost of 15 cents a copy, or \$150 a year, is certainly without precedent. John B. Alden, Publisher,

C. E. & S. W. R'Y.

New York.

W. M. Jones, President of the Chicago, Emporia & Southwestern Rail way company, arrived in this city last evening from the east. He states that The road change at Cartter's ford, all necessary arrangements have been the above mentioned road and that if the people render the aid there will be the people render the aid there will be no delay on the part of the company. We understand that the petitions circulated in Falls and Bazaar townships in Chase county have been signed by the requisite two-fifths of the tax-payers and that an election will be ordered at once to take a vote on the propositions in those townships with every prospect of a favorable result. A definite proposition has been received from the committee in Butler county to render county aid. Mr. Jones is well pleased with the success that at-The following parties were allowed culated in Falls and Bazaar townships well pleased with the success that attended his efforts, while east, in arranging all the preliminaries for at once placing the enterprise upon its eet.—Emporia Republican, Jan. 7, 1886.

The centract for doing county's advertising for the present year was awarded to the Courant, the Leader except cost of postage and mailing) of such subscription as the said mailwa. Company may then be entitled to. PREMIUMS every month. Circulation order or orders.

All persons indepted to the firm of Smith & Mann are hereby notified to call at the office of Cochran

JOHN FREW. LAND SURVEYOR. AND

CIVIL ENCINEER. STRONG CITY: - - - KANSAS.



ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, On the 8th day of January, 1886 at a regular session of the Boar i of County Commissioners of Chase county, state of Kansas, the said Board of ounty Commis sioners duly and legally or ered a specia election to be held in Falls township, Chas coun v. Kansas, at the usual voting places for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of said Falls town hip a certain proposition as to whether or not ite said Board of County Commissioners should, for and on behalf of the said fa'ls town ship, su s ribe to the capit d stock of the Chicago, Emporia and South-Western Kail roal Company, up in the terms and coudi tions in the order s atod.

Now, THEREFORE, I, the undersigned, a Sheriff of Chase county, State of Kusas, do hereby proclaim and give notice that a special election will be held in Falls town ship, Chase county, State of Kans s. on th

20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1836,

at the usual voting places in said Fall 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 Count

The appointment of J. B. Ferguson, D. S. Sauble and Richard Sayers as appraisers of school land in sec. 36, tp. 22, r. 6, was confirmed.

The appointment of J. L. Crawford.
J. R. Horner and H. W. Park as appraisers of school, land in sec. 16, tp. 19, r. 6, was confirmed.
The appointment of B. McCabe, F. V. Alford and R. H. Chandler as appraisers of school land in sec. 16, tp. 22, r. 9, was confirmed.
The appointment of B. McCabe, F. V. Alford and R. H. Chandler as appraisers of school land in sec. 19, tp. 22, r. 9, was confirmed.

The appointment of B. McCabe, F. V. Alford and R. H. Chandler as appraisers of school land in sec. 19, tp. 22, r. 9, was confirmed.

The appointment of B. McCabe, F. V. Alford and R. H. Chandler as appraisers of school land in sec. 19, tp. 22, r. 9, was confirmed.

Viewers were appointed on roads petitioned for as follows:
Richard Cuthbert, A. Hinckle and Jas. Austin, on Riley Pendegraft road, Falls township.
S. M. Wood, Wm. Maxwell and Robt. Brash, on H. R. Hilton road, Diamond Creek township.

S. M. Wood, Wm. Maxwell and Robt. Brash, on J. C. Nichol road, Bazaar township.

E. C. Holmes, H. C. Varnum and France," Alferek Statesman on "A signs, shall issue and deliver of said Balward of Country Commensal, near, few lands to the chances on those barren to the that has a disturct the rainer of said town the said town of the said said to few per said of the chances of the country beyond its reach is a failure; but I don't wish to discourage those that have note. I would be sorry if my predictions of that to warm those that have note. I would be sorry if my predictions of that town the said town and and draw interest at the raine of seven per cent, per annum troa date for the reduced to said failure; the interest to the evidence of such said seven and annually, on the fill of the paid semi annually, on the fill of the paid semi annually, on the fill of the paid semi annually on the fill of the paid semi annually on the fill of the paid semi annually of the paid semi annually of the paid s

on the line of said road, at the following named points:

Within one-half mile of the Court-house, situale in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas;

That immediately upon its being determined by a canvass of the votes cast at such election that such proposition has been carried it shail be the daty of sud Board of County Commissioners, for and on behalf of Palls township, Chase county, Kansas, to order the County Clerk to immediately subscribe upon the subscription books of said Railway Company, for and on behalf of said Falls township, for the said Fails township, for the said Board or county Commissioners, for and in behalf of Falls township, thase county, Kansas, to sign and execute the coupon bonds which are to be issued to said Railway Company and its assigns, in payment of such subscription, and that thereupon the said Railway Company and the said Board or County Commissioners shalf immediate y deposit with the fiscal agency of the state of Kansas, in the city of New York, the shares of capital stock so subscribed for, and the bonds so executed, which are to be issued in payment of such subscription, to be held by such serial agency in the terms and conditions and now which such subscription is under shall

That upon the construction and equipment of such radway from said Cotton wood Fail, to the south line of Fails township as herein provided for, said Radiway Company shall nave the right to deliver to the said Board of County Commissioners, for and on behalf of said Fails township, two hundred shares of its capital stock and receive the sam of Twenty Thousa d Dollars of the bonds so he escrow in payment for such stock.

Upon the certificate of the President or

The Devil In payment for such stock.

Upon the certificate of the President or General Manager of said Railway Company and affidavit of its Chief Engineer that said road has been built and constructed in a zontance with the terms and conditions herein contained, to either of the said points above named, from Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, and upon the deliverty of an order upon the fis-al agency of the state of Kansas to deliver to the said Board of County Commissioners shall deliver to the said Board of County Commissioners shall deliver to the said Railway Company or its assigns, an order on sail fiscal way company or its assigns, an order on sail fiscal way company or its assigns, an order on sail fiscal way company or its assigns, an order on sail fiscal way company or its assigns, an order on sail fiscal way company or its assigns, an order on sail fiscal way company or its assigns, an order on sail fiscal way company or its assigns, an order on sail fiscal way company or its assigns, an order on sail fiscal way company or its assigns, an order or sail fiscal way company and affiditions herein contained to the critical way to the said sail way company and affiditions herein contained to the remaind constructed that said road has been built and constructed in a zontance with the terms and conditions herein contained to every order upon the fis-al agency of the said said way to a said points above named, from Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, and upon the deliverty or the said said points above named, from Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, and upon the deliverty or the said said points above named, from Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, and upon the deliverty or the said said points above named, from Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, and upon the deliverty or the said said points above named, from Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, and upon the deliverty or the said said points above named, from Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, and upon the deliverty or the said said points above named, from Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, and upon th

with New Premium List, offering 500 That the said fi cal agency shall, upon the delivery to it of the orders above mentioned, deriver the stock or bon is called for by such

PREMIUMS every month. Circulation 80,000. For 4 cents more for postage we will send one bulb of the beautiful and rare White Roman Hyacinth, or one bulb of the Lily of Purity, a wonderful new pure white lily. Buckkye Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Notice.

All persons indepted to the firm of Smith & Mann are hereby notified to the sound order of the Board of County. State of Kansas, such of said bonds as shall at such period of time remain in its possession uncarried by the Rainway Company and not delivered to it.

Company and not delivered to it

And that an order of the Board of County
Commissioners, under the seal of said councy
for the delivery of any unearned portion of
said bonds, on the ground of such for feiture,
executed after the period named, for such
forfeiture, shall be to such fiscal agency prima facie avidence of such forfeiture and the
right to the delivery of any unearned and
undelivered portion of said bonds.

That the fo m of the ballots to be used at such election for and against such proposition shall be as follows, to-wit:

tion shall be as follows, to-wit:

"Shall the Board of County Commission"
ers of Chase county, State of Kansas, for and
on behalf of Falls towaship. Chase county,
Kansas, sub-cribe to the cariful stock of the
Chicago, Emporia and Sout western Railway Company for Four Hundred shares
th roof, of One Hundred Dollars per share,
and in payment therefor deliver to said Railway Company, or its assigns, the bonds of
said Falls town-bip, to the amount of Forty
Thousand D.1 ars?—YES.

M. A. CAMPBELL

DEALER IN HARDWARE!

STOVES, TINWARE,

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

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

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

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!!

J. B. BYRNES Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells putdown on short notice. Address,

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JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEYTOLOAN

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money. JO. OLLINGER.

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

CAN IMPROVE THEIR COMPLEXION by using a simple remedy, which will render it clear, soft and beautiful AND REMOVE TAN, FRE 'R LE-, PIMPLES and all unnatural redness and roughness of the skin. Also a new discovery for the permane t removal of SUPERFLUOUS HAIR without injury to the FORBES & CO., 56 Broadway, New York

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COURANT oth papers one year for \$2.00

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way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work spare time only of all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages grandly successful. 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unpararalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pry for the trouble of writingus. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent tree. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & CO. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine.

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gate this splendid country.

Send three postage stamps for late railroad and township map of state with reliable information of the best locations, and special rates of fare I can obtain.

W. HENRY WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. LHISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

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

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Joseph G. Waters ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topoka, Kansas, Postonice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the countries of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1623-tl

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

> Office 145 Kansas Ave. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you frame a royal valuable samile box of goods hat will put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once, than anything elections in America. Both sexes of all iges can live at home and work in spite time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. Stresson & Co. nov12-1y.

NEVSPAPER A book of 100 pages.

Abook of 100 pages.

The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, fluds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents, Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10Spruce St. Printing Howes 10), New York.

A PRIZE and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away then any-thing else in this world. All of eithersex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, abso-lutely sure At once address Truk & Co. Augusta, Maine.



SODA Best in the World.



mor : money then atanything geise by taking an agency for the hest selling bookont Beginners y uc-ceed grandly. None tal. Lerms free HALLET BOOK Co., Augusts, Maire.

M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

atifaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

60,000 Pounds Glidden Barb Wire at prices lower than ever before, at

ADARE, HILDEBRAND & CO.'S. STRONG CITY - - - KANSAS. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the A'chi-

son, Topeka and Santa Fe Railread ands wild lands and stock rancher. Well wa-tered, improved farms for sale Lands for improvement or speculation always for saie. Honorable heatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on oraddress J. W. McWilliams, at W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, JAN 14, 1886

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms-pervear, \$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.

	lin.	2 111.	3 111.	5 III.	16 col	1 60
1 week 2 weeks 4 weeks 5 months 6 months 6 months 1 year	1 50 1 75 2 00 3 00 4 00 6 50 10 00	\$1 50 2 00 2 50 3 00 4 50 6 00 -9 00 18 00	\$ 2 00 2 50 3 00 3 25 5 25 7 50 12 00 24 00	\$8 00 4 00 4 50 5 00 7 50 11 00 18 00 35 00	\$ 5 50 6 50 8 00 9 00 14 00 20 00 32 50 55 00	\$10 00 13.00 15.00 17.00 25.00 82.50 55.00 85.00



EAST. PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T.PR'T FR'T C:darPt, 10 03 10 08 8 52 3 05 6 48 11 Clements, 10 14 10 20 9 11 3 31 7 4 4 11 22 Clements, 10 14 10 20 9 11 3 31 7 4 5 12 01 Strong, ... 10 45 19 5 10 16 5 03 8 00 2 50 Safford, ... 11 01 11 19 10 38 5 42 8 32 3 45 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T, FR'T, FR'T, FR'T

The "Fhunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stop. ng at no other station in the county; and only stopqing there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

STA	TE	OFFICERS.			

Governor
Lieutenant Gevernor A P Ri die
annature of State
Sup's of Pub. Institution . D I Brewer.
Chief Justices Sup.Court, A H Horton. Congressman, 3d Dist Thomas Ryan
Thomas Rean
Congressman, 3d Dist I nomas 10, and
COUNTY OFFICERS.
(Arch. Miller.

County Commissioners	M.E Hunt. E r Baker,
	E I Dasei,
County Treasurer	W.P. Martin.
Deahata Indea	. C. W HILBOR.
Canaty Clark	d Witten.
Davister of Hoods	A. F. Gandy.
Ilanety Michigal	I II Calletterne
Clerk District Court	E. A. Kinne.
Junty Surveyor	C W Nesbit.
Junity Surveyor	1 W Gentfis
Sheriff	I C Divis
Coroner	
CITY OFFICER	S.
Mayor	J P. Kuhl
Datas Comes Joh	n R. Shipman'

Police Juage John B. Shipman City Attorney T. O. Kelley City Marshal W. H. Spencer (Edwin Prat) G P flaudesty, E A Kinte S. A. Breese. Treasurer Churches.

Strong City, at 11, a.m.
Catholic - At Strong City--Rev. Guido
Stello, O. S. F. Pustor; services (Véry
Sanday and holy by of obligation, at 8

and to o'clock, A M

Bapes!—At Spring City-Rev. Ware-ham, Pastor; Covena et and business meetham, Pastor; Covera if and distinct a fine on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; 8-rvices, second sud-tourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a m and 7:30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 eventually sunday sun ery Sunday.

Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of e ten month; J M Tuttle, Dictator; J W G 4ffis, Reporter.

Masonic —Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F & a M. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Master; W H Holsinger, Secretary.

Odd Fellows.—Angola Lodge No. 58' I O O F, meets every Monday evening; C I Mule, N. G.; C. C Whitson, Secretary.

G-A R.—Grary Past No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, saturday of each much at Locket, p. m.

10.0 f.—Star of Case Lodge No. 122
ments of Proceedings of each week, in their
Halin the Pence Block, Cottonwood Falls,
D. J. W. Stone, W. C. f.; John E Harper.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a tine, first p sertion, and 10 cents each subsequentinsertion.

It snowed some on Monday.

Mr. P. B. McCabe is quite sick. Big reduction on gloves and mittens at E. F. Holmes's.

Dr. W. P. Pagh started to Texas last Sunday morning.

Miss Carrie Breese, who has been quite sick. is improving.

From 10 to 15 per cent, discount on overcoats, at E. F. Holmes'.

The City Council met and adjourned on Wednesday night of last week.

Mr. Walter G. Hait, of Diamond

creek, lost a cow in the late storm. Born, on Thursday, Jan. 7, 1886, to

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Clark, a daughter. Mrs. S. D. Breese and baby have

gone to El Dorado, on a visit to Mrs. F. R. Dodge. Diamond ranche and that of S. F.

Jones are now connected with Strong place in this county. City by telephone.

Born, on Friday night, January 8th, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Scribner,

The Central Hotel will give a mask oall in Pratt's Music Hall, on Friday night, the 22d instant.

Winters not half gone and gloves and mittens at 10 to 20 per cent. dis-price \$2,300; terms to suit purchaser. count, at E. F. Holmes's.

Born, at 4 o'clock, Tuesday morning, January 12, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas Aldrich, a daughter. Go to E. F. Holmes's to buy your

overcoats, gloves and mittens, and get the benefit of the big reduction.

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

Mr. E. B. Purel and wife, who have been visiting relatives in this county for some time past, returned to their home, in Lawrence, last Monday.

The trains on the Santa Fe road were all abandoned for two days last week, and no mail arrived here from Thursday morning until Sunday morn-

16° below zero Friday and Saturday mornings; 12° below, Sunday and Monday mornings; at zero, Tuesday morning, and 12° above zero, yesterday morning.

On Tuesday night of last week Messrs. John Tod and John Lee, Jr., entertained a number of friends at their reisdence on the Lee ranch, on the arrest and conviction of the party who stole the scantlings from J. W.

Messrs. C. C. Watson and E. A. Hildebrand returned home, Monday, from Topeka where they had been taking Lilly, to school.

During the late cold snap, Mr. W. W. Guthrie lost 13 heads of cattle on his Peyton creek ranch, and Mr. Matt. Makin, on South Fork, lost 2 cows and 5 hogs. Mr. Makin also found 2 foxes on the prairie, with their legs frozen.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates held in the school house in Costor wood Falls, on Saturday, Jan. 80, 1886, beginning at 8:30 o'clock a m. J. C. DAVIS,

County Supt. The following is a list of letters remaining in the Elmdale postoffice for 30 days uncalled for:

David D. Loney, James Starkey, Jas. B. McNames,
Geo. Unrell, W. B. Varune,
W. D. Miner, John Mann.
Miss Viola Woods, Alvin Woods,
Wm. Woods,
with card Jas. B. McNames, William Author, Geo. Unrell, W. B. Vartine, W. D. Miner, John Mann. Miss Viola Wm. Woods,
Perry Woods, Wm. Woods,
Robert Clements,—postal card
F. M.Cutter. Miss Henia Emerson
JAS. R. JEFFREY, P. M.

This week ten years ago the Cou-RANT failed to make its regular weekly appearance, the only time it made such a failure during its entire existence; and the cause of such failure Metho list Episcopal Church—Rev. N.
B. Johason, Pist it: Sabbath schoot, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every siterusic Sabbath; morning some money on which to speculate, for some money on which to speculate, for \$575, making a net profit to that outfit of \$75, and she had this office closed that week on that account; but still that week on that account; but still the Courant yet lives, and is now the largest paper published within a radius of sixty miles from Cottonwood Falls.

Washington news no sitting of Concress, y means, take this live, i ocratic paper.

A lot of new heating that the Courant yet lives, and is now the largest paper published within a radius of sixty miles from Cottonwood Falls.

The celebrated "Ticcan now be had at A strong City, at 11, a. m. was, two notes against this office some money on which to speculate, for A lot of new heating stoves of all \$575, making a net profit to that outfit kinds and styles just received at Adare.

HOW THEY COMPARE.

Total No. inches in both of said papers., 706 The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's Courant was ... 720

No. of inches in Courant in excess of the

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE. The North Central and South American Exposition will Open in New Orleans, November 10th, 1885. The mavagement report that a more extensive display than last year will be made Parties who contemplate visiting it or going to Florida should ask for tickets over the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway, and make a trip through the Sugar and Rice plantations of the Mississippi Valley. For price of ticket to Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and New Orleans and all other points, reached by this line, apply to

P. R. Rogers, or A. J. Knap, Gen. Trav. Agt. Gen. Pas. Agt. No. 11 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

PRAIRIE CROVE CEMETERY. The annual meeting of the Prairie Grove Cemetery Association will be held in the office of the Probats Judge on Thursday, Jan. 21st, at 2 o'clock. p. m., for the election of five Trustees, a Secretary, a Treasurer for this year. It is hoped that there will be more interest taken in this meeting by our people, not compelling us to drum up do a limited practice; and will be just enough to have a quorum to do the necessary business. The settle- his drug store. ment of the Secretary and Treasurer for the past year will also be had.

J. P. Kuhl, Secretary. THE CASH WILL BUY A 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 5cts. And lumber for less money than any

ADARE HILDEBRAND & Co. Strong City.

FOR SALE,

on South Fork, a son.

County Treasurer W. P. Martin was down to Topeka, last week, settling with the State Treasurer.

At a bargain, if taken soon, an improved farm of 120 acres, 4 miles from Cottonwood Falls; price \$2,600; some cash; ballance on long time.

jy30-tf James P. McGrath.

FOR SALE,

An improved farm of 120 acres, 4 miles of Cottonwood Falls, 70 acres of bottom land, plenty of water and tim-ber, good house, first class range,

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 COCHRAN & HARPER. BUSINESS BREVITIES.

M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that von may want.

For most anything you want, go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour.

Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and ettlle at oure.

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

Fifty collars reward will be paid for

their daughters, Misses Ferry and you have to do is, to fasten the sheller to a tub, put the corn in it (the sheller) and turn the crank, and—well, go and get one, for it is cheap, and you will see for yourself how rapidly it will

We are now offering our full line of buggies and spring wagons for sale at actual cost. Now is your chance. Call and see them at Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are equested to call and settle.

Thos. O'Donnell's farm on Middle creek, 480 acres - 95 acres under cultivation, -- good orchard, good buildings, good barn, and good stone and wire fence, is for rent. Apply to Thos O Donnell, Strong City, Kansas.

J. S. Dooiitie & Son have then helves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

We expect on a new lot of those celebrated California saddles in a few days. Call early at Adare, Hildebrand & Cos., Strong City, and get one.

Parties subscribing for the COURANT who pay up all arrearages and one year in advance, can get the COURANT and the United States Democrat, Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy's paper, published at Washington, D. C., a twodollar paper, both for \$2,50 per year. If you desire getting fresh and spicy Washington news now and during the sitting of Congress, you should, by all means, take this live, independent Dem-

of \$75, and she had this office closed Hildebrand & Co.'s, Strong City, and Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for

bargains; and don't you forget it. The celebrated "Tiffin" corn sheller can now be had at Adare, Hildebrand & Co's, Strong City. They are guar-

anteed the best in the market. A responsible man wants to rent a farm. Enquire of Jas. P. McGrath, jal4-tf Go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co-

Strong City, for the best and latest improved farm and garden implements. M. A. Campbell has just received a large suppl of heating and cooking stoves; so if you want anythining in

that line you should give him a call. Sporting men will do well to call on Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City, for anything they want in the hunt or chase. They keep a full stock. nov26

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

As every cultivated family now-a days must have some practical art magazine, we have made arrangments with The Art Amateur, the leading publication of its class, whereby we can furnish that periodical, together with the Courant, including postage, for \$4.50 a year, if paid in advance. The regular price for The Art Amateur alone is \$4.00.

Ed. W. Ellis would like to have his dog "Danger," lost at Elmdale, Christmas, returned to him.

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, are now earrying a full and 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.

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to found, at all unimployed times, at

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, are supplying nearly every plasterer in the county with his lime, sand, hair, lath, nails,—in fact, ALL their two miles east of Cottonwood Falls. supplies.

Sixty thousand pounds of genuine Glidden barbed wire now offered for sale cheaper than ever before in this county by Adare, Hildebrand & Co.

Napply on the premisies to R. E. Maloney.

A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

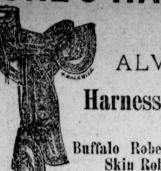
Strong City. Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done just received at M. A. Campbell's. with neatness and dispatch to call upon her, at her residence, in Cot. tonwood Falls, Kansas.

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

Adare Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have just received a full assortment of heavy California saddles. Don't fail to see them before buying elsewhere.

Adare Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, D B Berry P S Jones, heavy California saddles. Don't fail to see them before buying elsewhere. Don't forget that you can get

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP



ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

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



Broadway

CONFECTIONARY

My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know & where to get n first-class n first-class patronize Bauerle.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

-EVANS

Feed Exchang

BOARDING HORSES MALLA PECIALTY.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

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



Hams, bacon & bo Highest Cash Price

GEORGE W. HOTCHKISS, Broadway, opposite Doclittle & Son's.

I MEAN BUSINESS; AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT. oct29 A PROCLAMATION.

We p. opose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes, in which the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an old time friend and couns low We are a condingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS, HEARTH, ROUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS, and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essent ally a Bome Periodical as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who immediately sents us \$1.50, the sub-cription price, and 15 cents for posting book, moving \$1.65 in all, will receive the ARRIGON AGRICULTURIST for 1866, and the ARRIGON AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK just pull shed.—a Countendium of every-day law for Farmers, Mechanics, Busines men. Manufacturers etc., enabling every one to be his own I wee. It is a large volume, weighing one poard and a half, clegantly bound in Cloth and Go d. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 presents to those who abled in the week last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 presents to workers this year. Sena for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forware your subscription. Subscription price, \$1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cts.

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 PUBL'SHEES AMERIC'N AGRICULTURIST, 751 BROADW ". FW YOR".
DAVID W JUDD, Prost. SAM'L BURNHAM

Messrs. M. M. Young and S. J. | Before buying a heating stove any Evans are now running a sure-enough where else, go to M. A. Campbell's, on hack, and orders left at Central Hotel the west side of Broadway, and see or at Mr. Evan's Livery Stable will (what nice ones he has. be promptly attended to. nov26-tf

tinware or hardware or farming implements at M. A. Campbell's. Subscribe for the Courant, the

largest newspaper in Chase county. 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 City, have special facilities for deliv-

nov26tf ering goods to Safford, Elmdale, Clements and Cedar Grove. Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as tollows: Seaks at 6 to 12 cents; rossts at 6 to 8 cents; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents.

A car load of Moline wagons A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received a M. A. Campbell's.

Subscribe for the Counant, the You can get anything in the way of | econd largest Democratic paper

8. F. Jones, President.
B. LANTRY, Vice-President
E. A. HILDEBRAND, Cashier

STRONG CITY

(Sucessor to Strong City Bank),

National Bank,

STRONG CITY, KANS.,

Does a General Banking Business

Authorized Capital, \$150,000.

PAID IN, \$50,000.00.

DIRECTORS.

S F Jones, DK Cartter, MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE W. WEED.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Waukesha Glenn. QUEEN OF WATERS.

Guaranteed Medicinally Superior-containing diagranteed Medicinally Superior—containing more natural mineral salts. It is pure. Is the only diarrectic 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 tamily.

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 & Rettiger,

DEALERS IN



DRUGS,

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Medicines,

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Stationary. Paints,

Cils.

PURE WINES I LIQUORS,

Medical, Mechanical AND

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES!

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.

Soda Water.



The Poultry Laiser. On'y 25c per year for 12 numbers of 16 pages each, \$20 in gold for the largest list of subscribers at 25c each by May 1, 1886; 810 for the 2n1; 55 for the 3d, \$3 for the 4th; \$2 for the 5th; \$1,50 for the 6th, and the next 10 largest \$1 each. Sample copies 2c.
Address R. B. MITCHELL, 60 Dearborn-st. Chicago, Ill.

BROOM- HOLDER!

Private Line Telephones or use between office and residence or factory. So doutright, No centing takes place of Bell Telephone on address under two miles in length. No infrincement, Patented, 500 in use. Circulars free, Azents wantel. infrincement, Pathied, 500 in use Circu artires. Aronis wanted.

T. HARBERT & Cit.,

1 cateria. The pione and Electrical
State his at step description,

142 Lasalie Street Citica 70



STATUE OF "LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD."

More Money Needed.

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 perfect fac-simile Miniature 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-silvered,—at One Dollar each, delivered.

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

No. 3 Statuette, weter inches high, finely chased, Statue bronzed, Pedestal, Heavilly Silver-Plated, wirn ruusn stand, at Fen Dollars each, delivered.

Much time and money have been spent in perfecting 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, 33 Mercer Street, New York.

\$200.000 in presents given away, send us 5 cents postage, and by mail yeu will get I ee a package of good of large value, that will at once bring you in money fast er than anything else in America. Al about the \$200.000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time. or spare time only, to work for us at their homes.
For tunes for all workers absolutely assur.
ed. Don't delay. H. HALLET & Co.
Portland, Maine. Feb 12 1y

THIS PAPER may be found on flie at Goo. P. vertising Bureau (16 Sprine St.), where advertising soutracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THE LAD WHO WINS SUCCESS A sturdy lad with a willing arm,

Who shovels the winter snow.

And whistles a song as he works along,
Is a manly boy, I know.

He'll do his best when the days are dark, And never repine or fret,
And he li reach the height when the sun
shines bright,
Though his feet with the dews are wet.

"Tis the sturdy youth makes the self-made man,
Who reschos a sure success.
Though his steps be alow, they forever go
Where fortune awaits to bless.

He patiently goes to his daily tasks,
And conquers defeat at last,
Till, sitting at ease 'neath the sun-girt trees,
He can smile over labors past.

—M. M. Anderson, in Golden Days.

MISS GOVE'S STORY.

How Eight Children Were Brought Up by the Neighborhood.

"My father died when I was three months old, and my mother when I was a year and a half," said the pretty young school-teacher. She and two of her oldest girls were having a little shat together at noon.

"Why, who brought you up then?" asked one of them wonderingly. "The neighborhood."

"Why, Miss Gove, what do you mean?" cried the girls together. "Just what I say; the neighborhood brought me up, and not only me, but

my two brothers and my five sistersthere were eight of us in all." "But, how could the neighborhood bring you up; I never heard of such a

"Nor I."

"Well, I'll tell you about it," said Miss Gove, laughing, "I guess there'll be time enough. You see, after father died, mother had a pretty hard time to get along, but she was a very smart, courageous woman, and she managed to keep us all comfortable. She owned our little house clear, and, with our cow and hens and garden, we had nearly enough to eat. Then she used to leave the youngerchildren in charge of the older ones, and go out to do days' work for the neighbors. They were good, honest, kind-hearted country people, who make the best neighbors in the world. She had a good faculty about patching and mending, and making our clothes last, and we got along very well till she took cold and died, very suddenly, of pneumonia. Then the outlook was pretty bad. There we were—eight of us, the oldest only fourteen, with nothing in the world but a bit of a house, and a cow and a few hens, besides our little patched garments.

"There were no relatives living to do anything for us; we were all alone. Of course I was too young to remember anything of this, but I tell it as I heard it afterward. People talked of sending us all, except my oldest sister, Annie, and my oldest brother, Frank, who, they thought, might go to live in families and work for their board, to the almshouse. We would be kept there until we were able to work. I don't know how this plan came to be changed, or which of those blessed, good neighbors started the one which

was finally adopted. "My very first recollection of anything of the whole matter is centered in a sweet, pretty young girl, whose name was Agnes Dean. But I did not know her by that name at all; I always called her mamma. That word, to this day, can remember walking with her,

is always associated in my mind with a fair, slender young girl, with beautiful yellow curls hanging down her back, and the mildest, rosiest, sweetest face. holding tight to her hand and looking up at her. Long before that, they tell me, she used to drag me about in a little carriage, and rock me and tend me every minute she could get out of school. She was my sister Annie's friend. Poor Annie had everything she could do to keep the house tidy, and cook. She had nose wing or mending to do. One of the neighbors looked out for each of us, and we were well and tastily clad. Agnes Dean and her mother made my little things. I can remember some of them now; they were nicer than my own poor mother could have got me, I suppose. There was a little pink cashmere hood, trimmed with swansdown, which I had one winter, and there was an embroidered blue dress, too. I don't suppose all the other children fared quite as daintily as I, perhaps. I was the youngest, and that may have made some difference; then the Deans were well-to-do people But all of us had enough. Then, every week, the neighbors, by twos, took turns in cooking for us. Each Satur-day night great batches of cookies and pies, loaves of bread and a big piece of roast meat, came to our house. They lasted us over Sanday and far into the week if we managed prudently, and we were all well instructed in prudent management by the neighbors. Perhaps, on the whole, we received more lasting benefit from their good advice

"I have heard a good deal about its being a poor plan for children to have many masters, but it certainly worked well in our case, and we are none of us any the worse for it. I suppose these neighbors must have been actuated by so much loving kindness and unselfish charity that they made wise rules. They all seemed to agree in them, too; perhaps they consulted before making One rule, which I remember, was: three cookies per day, and no more, for each child. Another was: to take off our best things and hang them up nicely in the closets, and put on our old ones, when we came home from church Sundays. When we were very naughty, and it came to the neighbors knowledge, we were punished. My sister Annie had too gentle a disposition to make much of a disciplinarian, and we met with about all the retribution for our misdeeds away from home.

than we did from their nice food and

their warm dresses.

"I can remember very well being called into a Mrs. Simmons' one night, on my way from school, and being sister Annie in the presence of one of the neighbors, and Mrs. Simmons, being told, had taken the matter into her own hands. After I had been where own hands. After I had been whipped she kissed me, and told me, with tears in her eyes, that she did it for my good. Cor. N. Y. Hair-dresser.

because I hadn't any mother to teach me, and she wanted me to grow up to

be a good woman. "We went by the name of the 'neighborhood children'. Everybody for half a mile around seemed to have an interest and proprietorship in us, the young as well as the old. I remember one funny thing which happened in school. One of the little boys was teasing brother Charlie, when another boy, a mere mite himself, stepped up indignantly with: 'I should think you'd know better than to plague one of these children, Willy Tompkins.

"The neighbors never deserted us: we were the neighborhood children till we were children no longer and able to do for ourselves. One after another grew up and found a place in the world. I am the youngest, and here I am teaching. All of us are comfortable and prosperous, and I believe we owe it all to being brought up by the neighborhood. They keep their kind interest in us now; we think of them as so many fathers and mothers. They are always looking out for us in some Why, I owe my situation here to way. one of them. There, now, you know how I was brought up by the neighborhood.

The bell was just beginning to ring. "Miss Gove," said one of the girls, hesitatingly, "you didn't tell us what became of the girl with yellow curls, the one you called 'mamma'."

"She is dead, dear; she and her husband both. And-Annie and I are bringing up her little orphan daughter."

-Mary E. Wilkins, in Congregational-

A PELICAN'S TOILET.

The Funny Way in Which He Washed and Dressed Himself.

The pelican is a funny-looking bird. His wings are very strong, and under his lower bill he carries a queer kind of a pouch, which he finds very useful when he goes on a fishing excursion. His upper bill is provided with a strong hook, and this is all the fishing-tackle he requires, and there is no necessity of his carrying any bait. He generally catches enough fish at one haul to last him some time, and the supply is as handy as if he had a market in the

It would have made a whole school of fishes laugh uproariously to have seen the pelican take a bath in the pool provided for him and some feathered companions at the Central Park, New York. Such a dirty bird as he was! You wouldn't imagine he had taken a a bath for a month at least.

One bright October day the pelican made up his mind that what he needed most was a good washing, so he waddled along to the bath-tub provided for him, and paddled and splashed until he was thoroughly wet, and there was almost as much water outside the tank as there was inside.

When you come out of a bath, you generally fly for a towel. So did the elican. The air was his towel, and he flew around at such a rate, with his wings extended, that all the other birds

got out of his way as soon as possible.

Then you would have laughed to have seen him dress himself, all the while keeping his wings stretched, so that every tiny feather might dry, as our clothes dry on a clothes-line. Then with his funny bill he went to work as a laundress does with her iron, and smoothed every feather, one at a time,

down his breast. making out of the Pelican Laundry! Why, you wouldn't have known the bird. Instead of a great, dirty, dingylooking biped, here was a web-footed water-fowl in magnificent white plumage, worthy to associate with swans, and easting into shade all his dull-colored companions.-Josephine Pollard, in Harper's Young People.

MOUNT WHITNEY.

One of the Grandest Mountain Piles on

the Face of the Earth. Captain Keeler, in a descriptive account of a recent trip through the mountains of Inyo County, thus portrays the summit of Mount Whitney, one of the grandest mountain piles on the face of the earth: "The entire surface of the summit proper, variously estimated at from four to five acres in extent, is covered with granite blocks and slabs, enough to build two or three St. Peter's, or even one of the pyramids; the incline is slightly to the west. Looking down from the apex brought a shudder over me-a vertical fall of some four thousand feet down to the lake that looks like a spot of silver. Now, when you crawl up to the edge to look off this awful steep, the very flesh seems to crawl on your bones. It is truly startling to look into some of the yawning chasms surrounding this grand elevation-nearly three miles above the sea! The sky was not perfectly clear, but we could see Lone Pine distinctly, and Owens Lake was plainly outlined so far as it lay in our view. The whole valley looked more like a sea than terra firma. One interesting fact strikes you the moment you cast your eyes around you from this height—you know every object is below you."—Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

MEXICAN HAIR-DRESSING. Senoritas Who Have Their Hair Cut Dog Fashion at the Forehead.

Mexican women try to outrival each other by splendid and expensive dresses, but none of them seem to 'think of the coiffure. The hair is cut in a dog fashion at the forehead, and taken up on top with a pouf dentelle, put on with more or less taste, but diamonds the size of an egg. To cut the description short, the Mexican ladies do not yet understand that the hair is the principal ornament of a woman and should

be attended to accordingly.

The Mexican lady leaves the house in the morning to go to church. She wears a sort of black shawl (tapa scan) which she draws over her head, leaving nothing but the nose free. Returning home she lets the hair fall down

GESTURES.

The true character of the hands is be sought for in their movements. It is in their power of expression that the orator, the singer, the actor, find the inexhaustible source of their finest efforts. In prayer, in pain, in joy-when man commands or when he supplicateshis hands, uplifted, lowered, hovering in space, seem to be sowing his thoughts in air, just as grain is scattered to the winds by the sower. In regard to the movements of the hand, we can classify them according to a few general principles. Whatever tends to open, to spread out the hand, signifies clearness, breadth, truth, simplicity, facility. Whatever feeling causes the hand to clench itself, to close, to diminish its appearance, is connected with obscurity, limitation, doubt, complication, diffi-

There are certain gestures which have become so identified with certain sentiments that their mere definition is equivalent to a verb. We say "show one's fist" for "threaten;" we say "point one's finger at a person" to designate malice. The gesture of designation, of warning, of precision, indicated by more or less tension of the index finger, are too well known to dwell upon. We press the fingers flat upon the forehead to recall a memory; the open hand to concentrate thought. We rub or scratch the forehead in trying to think how to get out of a difficulty; a man often scratches his ear when he feels embarrassed. To finger one's chin, to caress it often in succession, expresses in common belief deliberation, the

search for means to fulfill a purpose.
Finally, to rub one's hands togethera sign of joy-has passed into common parlance as an expression of indicative of joy, self-congratulation. The same thing may be said of clapping the hands, which has always and among all people been accepted as the sign and the metaphor of enthusiasm. To put one's thumb to one's nose while the other fingers are vertically extended and agitated is a gesture of mockery among nearly all civilized people. Why? I think it is because the principal effect of the gesture is to render the nose temporarily snubbed-which is done by the pressure of the thumb, while the other fingers are pointed at the persen ridiculed. "Snub-nose! snub-nose!" that is the interpretation of this finger telegram, which is equivalent to saying: "You are a fool!" It is also interesting to note as a vestige of antique beliefs that have long ago disappeared in France-the gesture which consists in retaining the two middle fingers with the thumb and holding in the index and little fingers what we call faire les cornes. The children who use the gestures for pure mischief or derision doubtless never suspect that they are repeating an ancient sign of adjuration to drive away evil spirits, or to conjure the evil eye. This gesture is still very popular in Italy, especially at Naples, where many folks believe themselves hopelessly lost if they had not about them a little amulet of horn, or a little carved hand with two fingers open, to preserve them from the jetta-

CLOGGED WITH WASTE.

tura. - Christian Union.

A Condition of the System Which Causes "Colds" and Other Allments.

the waste incessantly poured into them, so the incessant waste of our bodies is gathered up by our veins and gotten rid of by the lungs, liver, kidneys and skin. If these eliminating organs get clogged up in any way, the waste accumulates in the blood, generating disease, and if their proper action is not restored, resulting in death. This waste, however, is not generally eliminated in the form in which it is thrown into the veins, but undergoes chemical changes into various salts and acids. Among these are uric acid, and its salts known as urates. The real trouble in Bright's disease is that the diseased kidneys, being unable to do their proper work, the uric acid accumulates in the circulation, and poisons the whole system. It is somewhat the same, but in a lower degree, in minor ailments, such as "bilattacks" and many so-called "colds." Now a cold may be not a cold at all, any more than small-pox is a cold, though indistinguishable from it at the beginning. It may be due simply to overeating of animal (nitrogenous) food, either habitually or from a particular excess; or to a temporary lack of accustomed exercise while the full, but not otherwise excessive, amount of nitrogenous food is kept up. In these cases, the liver, which should prepare the nitrogenous elements of food for assimilation, and effect other changes on our waste and redundant elements, to enable the kidneys to eliminate them, is overburdened and unequal to the exigency. At length there is a feeling of depression, soreness, headache, bad breath and a furred tongue, and people say they have a "bilious attack.

Further, when the circulation is more or less loaded with urates, a slight chill, which might be otherwise harmless, closes up the pores of the skin, and thus throws back on the struggling kidneys the large share of eliminating work belonging to the latter. The person is said to have taken a hard cold, but the trouble is in the overloaded circulation. The symptoms, when the whole culminates in the "attack," are essentially the same. The system now unloads, during the enforced rest of the digestive organs, and with the aid of medicine. Sometimes a somewhat similar condition results where one does not drink enough to meet the needs of the system. Much of the power of mineral springs is due not so much to any ingredient contained in the water, as to the water itself. Says a writer in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, to whom we are indebted for some of the above "The whole system becomes thoroughly washed out; every particle of tissue has the effete, waste material all soaked out and flooded away." Youth's Companion.

—The telephone is in the Sandwich Islands, and as "helo" in the native dialect is "kalakaihoikauhaihoihaukoi," you can imagine what kind of a time

ILLS OF FARM LIFE.

A Language which is Understood Almost How They Could Be Relieved by Timely

There is in farm life hardship as well as privilege, drudgery as well as elevating labor. There is exposure to sumin the mud of seed-time; toiling early spent in making hay, and in the winter in feeding it, with little 'results in milk and meat. When ten pounds of milk make one of cheese, that sells for seven cents, the exercise of lifting a mortgage is not a reassuring recreation. When a is not a reassuring recreation. When a purchaser of Dakota railroad lands is offered but sixty cents per bushels for wheat at the station elevator, he sees no elevating prospects of meeting his deferred payments. Nor does the Eastern farmer find either poetry or profit in "picking rocks," or making stone wall. There is many an investment in rural improvement that promises but insigni-

deep lines of care, and showing the need of recuperative influences. It has need of recuperative influences. been said, upon an assumed foundation of statistics, that the proportion of the insane from the country is greater than from the city. If true, as it should not be, what can be the cause? The farmworker who performs most of his labor by the muscles, with minimum use of the brain, unrelieved by sociality or sentiment, uses only one set of the facuities, while the better side of his nature rusts with disuser The isolation of the country thus becomes a greater solitude; with cares, apprehensions, and sometimes forebodings of pecuniary depend-ence, solitude deeps into melancholy,

and insanity sometimes follows. The mistress of the farm-house is more circumscribed, and naturally betions of pure air and free locomotion, and he fails to see the slavery to which his wife is doomed because his mother by inheritance, and are fortified by personal experience. He might relieve her by relegating the dairy to the factory, by labor-saving appliances, by hiring more help, sometimes by doing a little of this domestic daudgery himself; but he doesn't think of it, and, perhaps, don't like to have one jog his memory. Under these evils and hardships, saying nothing of trials of disposition and tribulations of temper, is it a wonder that the farmer's wife is sometimes compelled to exchange her home of hardship for a hospital of mind diseased? These may be extreme cases, but they occur, and, were it not for wholesome influences of the country, would come to light with greater fre-

quency.

The ills of isolation and the heavy weight of care are not the only causes of physical and mental strain and col- also as a stimulant. The mountaineers lapse in the experience of country life. of Styria, Austria, are habitual arsenic-As the sewers of our cities carry off There are avoidable unsunitary sur- eaters. They give as their reason for roundings utterly out of keeping with the purity and healthfulness of natural rural conditions. The barn-yard may be too near the well; c sspools and surface drainage may aid the pollution by percolation; decaying vegetation in the cellar may fill the house with poisonous gases. The resisting power of high health may long withstand influences so injurious, until. some summer, dysentery or typhoid fever may select for a victim the flower of the family, or carry off the hard-working mother, the guar-

dian angel of the household. In view of such facts, which have excited much attention without exerting a sufficient influence, the need of respite from strain of monotonous toil upon the farm must be apparent. Some form of vacation, short though it must be in summer, is evidently necessary. Some temporary change, frequent yet radical, of the tone and tenor of ordinary routine, is essential to the highest results of the work and the highest health and happiness of the worker .- Outing.

Small Farms.

Small farms are largely increasing in number, and chiefly because of the profitable character of market farming near towns and cities. Land in such places is too high in price for ordinary farming, but not so for the growth of small fruits and vegetables, which, when well grown, returns from five hundred dollars to one thousand dollars per acre. Such farms vary in area from one to twenty acres, and careful men have started as servants on land worth several hundred dollars per acre and have saved enough in a ew years to purchase the land after havingpaid a yearly rental of one hundred dollars per acre. For such a purchase light sandy loam is almost indispensible on account of the ease of cultivating it in wet weather, its earliness in spring, and the less labor of working it. But such land requires manuring every year, and for each crop, or it fails to give a maximum return.—N. Y. Times.

Uses of Paper. Inventive genius is constantly devising new uses to which paper can be put. A process has been patented in Germany for making bricks and planks; paper shoes, slippers and sandals are known in England; paper napkins are old and paper handkerchiefs are used; paper counterparts and pillow coverings are made in New Jersey; a paper window-shutter is made by an Ohio man; paper rarpets and mattings are common; besides a vast number of ornamental articles of prper; paper carwheels have been in use for years; paper lap-boards, pails, wash-basins and other household atensils are common.—Christian at

—A Helena (M. T.) practical joker gave a man a drink of liniment instead of whisky. The victim whisky. The victim died in two

CAROLINA CLAY-EATERS.

A Physician's Analysis Shows that the Clay

It has been a matter of speculation for years as to why the "poor white trash" of Central North Carolina ate mer's storm and winter's cold; tramping the clay that is found in that part of the country. It remained for a Philadeland late to secure the harvest. The phia physician to solve the mystery. A haymaking day has as many hours as short time ago Dr. Frank H. Getchell, that of the street-ear driver. In northern of 1432 Spruce street, went on a gundistricts the best part of the summer is ning expedition to North Carolina. His energy to eke out a wretched existence. These creatures are nearly all veritable living skeletons, and, with few exceptions, are addicted to the habit of clayeating.
While shooting wild turkey and other

game in this wild region, Dr. Getchell made an incidental study of this pecufiar habit of vice among the inhabitants. It is a mountaneous country, and in the spring little rivulets start out from the ficant dividends in cash.

It is not strange, then, that we see farmers worn with weary labors, bent the days grow warmer, the little rivulets become torrents, and great washcaps of snow on the mountain, and, as outs are made along the mountain side. The soil is of a heavy, clayey nature, but there are strata of clay that is

heavier than the rest, and when the water rushes down this clay is formed into little pellets, and rolls and accumulates in heaps in the valley. These little pellets and rolls are what the clayeaters devour with as much avidity as a toper swallows a glass of whisky.

eating clay is almost universal. Even little toddlers are confirmed in the habit, and the appetite seems to increase with time. While investigating the matter, I entered a cabin occupied by Herald. one of these poor families, and saw a little chap tied by the ankle to the leg of often a greater drudge than the farmer. In table, on which was placed a log than the farmer. The routine of daily duty is more uniform the confinement is easy reach. The child was kicking and Garden of Eden. He thinks it probable form and exacting; the confinement is more circumscribed, and naturally becomes more irksome. She is too often housekeeper, nurse, cook, governess, housekeeper, nurse, cook, governess, dairy-wo
The woman confessed that she with the present day was propagated from the crab apple, and it is not at all likely was dairy-wo
The woman confessed that she such a puckery little bait." should be made of iron. The farmer is the child's health demanded that it eat accustomed to hard work himself, some substantial food before eating any though it is relieved by the ameliora- earth. Almost every one I met in this section was addicted to this habit. They were all very thin, but their flesh seemed to be puffed out. This was particularly was just such a slave. His ideas come noticeable about the eyes, which had a sort of reddish hue.

"All of the clay-eaters were excessively lazy and indolent, and all of these conditions combined led me to the conclusion that there must be some sedative or stimulating qualities, or both, in the clay, and I determined to find out whether there was or not. consequently brought a lot of the clay home with me, and Professor Tiernan and myself made an analysis of the stuff, and discovered that, instead of clay-eaters, the inhabitants of central North Carolina should more properly be called arsenic-eaters. All clay contains arsenic, but exactly in what proportion we have not yet discovered. Arsenic-eating is common in many parts of the world, and is practiced to a greater or less extent throughout the world. It acts as a sedative and eating it that they are better able to climb the mountains after eating the poison, and their explanation is a perfectly reasonable one, as arsenic acts as a sedative to the heart's action. The habit is also prevalent in the Tyrol and in the Alps. "It is also said that the peasant girls

of Switzerland and parts of Germany and in Scandinavia eat arsenic to give luster to their eyes and color to their cheeks, but this is a matter I have not investigated. It has been shown that arsenic or arsenical fumes are a sure cure for intermittent fever. The inhab itants of a section of Cornwall, England, at one time all suffered with this type of fever, but when the copper works established there the fever disappeared. This was accounted for by the arsenical fumes created in the treatment of copper. As to whether arsenic-eating shortens life I am not yet prepared to say, but I intend investigating the matter thoroughly."-I hiladelphia Times.

A QUEER CHARACTER.

A Mending Cobbler and the Industry Original inated by Him.

Ray is really a boot-maker by trade and it is only in recent years, since machinery has been employed for so many purposes in the trade, that he has been reduced to the condition of a mere mender and patching cobbler. He buys in Petticoat Lane half a dozen pairs of boots, a specimen of which is exhibited boots, a specimen of which is exhibited wasn't no mallets, nor nothin' of the at the end of a grimy fist. Some are in kind about."—N. Y. Ledger. bad repair; others are mere bundles of leather shreds. You would consider them unworthy to reseue from the gutter; but Ray understands better than we do the possibilities of each, and in what to our inexperienced eye is an utter wreck, he sees the frame-work of a presentable boot. Of the six pairs, rhaps two will be quite beyond repair; they must therefore be cut to pieces, that their constituent parts may supply patches for the more promising material. A judicious darn here, a patch there, an exchange of soles in a third case, and a plentiful application of blacking over all, will give to four of the pairs a reasonably attractive ap-pearance. With these in his hand he will probably repair to "the Lane" on the following Sunday. There, amidst the seething crowd, he will not lack buyers; but should the prices fall short of his expectations, he will, if there is enough money at home to carry on the household for a day or two, make a round with his stock among the poorer second-hand shops in all parts of the metropolis. A pair of boots which originally cost him twopence may, after passing through his experienced hands, produce ninepence or a shilling. Perhaps he may trudge about all day and not effect a single sale; at other times success may crown his venture before he has gone a mile from home.

—Cassell's Family Magazine.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Costly living is given as the cause of the loss of students at Yale College.

-The Indian boys in the Educational Home at Philadelphia are to be admitted to the public schools.

-The Bible Society of Great Britain has sold in nine months 950,000 copies of the penny New Testament. -Jacob Haish, of Colorado, recently

subscribed \$50,000 to the Methodist University of Denver.

—During forty years \$200,000,000 have been expended by members of the Church of England in building and restoring churches. -The Presbyterians of Paris have bought for \$30,000 the church in which

the American Episcopalians have hith-erto worshipped. Their congregation is made up of English, Scotch, Irish and American Presbyterians. -Philadelphia is justly entitled to the proud distinction of being the leading city in the United States for Sunday-

school work. There are in that city 555 Sunday-schools, with 155,348 scholars and 15,363 teachers, constituting in all nearly one-fifth of the population.— Christian Union. -At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States Rev. Dr. James M. King was made Honorary Secretary, the office formerly held by the late Dr. Samuel Irenæus Prime. Dr. King has

been for some time a member of the

Board of Managers. - N. Y. Tribune. -An illustration of the fact that school attendance during epidemics largely contributes to the spead of infectious diseases, it is stated that during "Amon the poor people of this sec-tion," said Dr. Getchell, "the habit of the late serious outbreaks of diphtheria in the ironstone villages of England the closing of a school proved in every in-

> -Professor Eaton, of Yale College, in a recent lecture to the students, told

-The following from the early town records of York, Me., we give verbatim et literatim: "At a Legal Town meeting holden in York Sept. the 25th, 1717, Voted that this Town will have a Gram'r School Master for one year to Teach our Children in the Larned Tungs and to Reade write Cypher: to keep said School in the Center of our said town of York: which said School Master is to be paid and subsisted by our said Town.

-The Tuskegee Normal School, at Tuskegee, Ala., which was organized four years ago, has been from the first under the control of colored teachers. During these four years five hundred acres of land have been -secured; two large buildings have been put up, besides half a dozen smaller buildings. The institution opened with one teacher and thirty students. There are at present 17 teachers and 225 students in the normal school and 136 in the training school. The school is largely dependent on charity, there being an annual expense of about \$15,000.—Chicago Times.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-It doesn't require much to start a sensation-st ig it is the trouble.-Albany (Ga.) Med um.

-Contentment is more to be desired than a horse that can "go it" in two minutes .- Chicago Ledger.

-With what an air of calm superiority a hen will gobble a worm after the rooster has scratched it up! There are lots of hens in the world.—The Judge.

-The cry that wives are in demand comes from the far West, and yet the Chicago pork packing houses turn out tons of spare ribs every day .- Philade'phia Herald.

-He that putteth money in his purse is liable to be robbed, but he that enricheth his mind putteth wealth where the sand-bagger can not come at it.

-Don't judge of moral character by the countenance. The frog is more innocent than many an animal that has a handsomer physiognomy.—Occident.

—It's many years ago since the poet wrote that "beauty draws us with a single hair." It generally takes a fifteen dollar switch to do it now.—Chicago

-Mme. Greville, in a recent lecture, said: "Once there was a young man who fell in love with a young lady." This is true. We were intimately acquainted with the young man.—Norristown Herald.

-Counsel (to witness): "Then you think he struck you with malice afo thought?" Witness (indignantly): "You can't mix me up like that. I've told you twice he hit me with a brick. There

-Sparin' the rod will spoil the child; but so will sparin' love, and sparin' the school-house, and sparin' civilized home surroundin's. You can't raise children without sunshine any more than melons. - Chicago Journal.

-"Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption," read a boy to his grandmother, who was interested in Canadian matters. "Well, I declare to goodness," she answered, "that's what comes of being so foolish and not getting vaccinated."—Oil City Derrick.

-While a London chemist was testing a bottle of milk it exploded with a loud report, scattering fragments of glass all over the room. Professor Huxley's theory is that the cow had been eating dynamite, but we think his hypothesis is wrong. A more plausible explanation is that some fiend had thrown nitro-glycerine into the well.-Norristown Herald.

-A little boy had gathered a flower in the London Botanical Gardens in defiance of the rules of the society. His mother, a stately and somewhat pompous dame, approached one of the keep-ers, leading the culprit with one hand, and holding forth the flower in the other, and, in solemn tones, said: "This is the delinquent." "No, beg your par-don, ma'am," replied the civil official. "that there's a polyanthus." ONE ONLY.

In the dawning of days, so ancient
That Time, with its tremulous bee...
Could never tell off or ennumber
The years with their hurrying feet,
The high God sat deftly spinning—
Through ages and zeons He wrought,
While stars and their worlds were fishioned
In the breath of a marvelous thought.

Till the void and the darkness were peopled, And the white shining angels that grew From the web or His infinite power Each trembled, and wondered, and knew That their Maker was God, and their mission To learn His desire—and do!

He sat in the silence, the center
Of all that had been or could be.
He rode o er the ages, as countless
As sands 'neath the surge of the sea,
And every heart-pulse of creation
Proved God—and none other than He

In the cool falling shadows of even, In the cool falling shadows of even,
While the weary of men were at rest,
And the mothers of Israel sang softly
With baby-lips pressed to the breast,
There knelt in the garden a weary
And hard-burdened Man among men;
And the shadows grew dark as He lingered,
And darker still falling; and then
He pleaded the cup might be taken
Away from His lips—but the cross
Loomed up in the distance and claimed
Him—

Yet the World was the price of His loss! In the passionate stress of the garden,
In the piteous death on the tree,
In the white life He lived, as He wandered
Unfrended in dark Gallice;
In the Gospel He gave as He told it
In love on the mount by the sea—
Was proven the Divine and that Jesus
Was God—and none other than He!
—J. H. Kennedy, in Current.

ABOVE REPROACH.

How the Christian Can, and How He Can Not, Shine as a Light in the World. Light, the most expressive emblem

of piety, is the most perfect thing in the world. Of all created things, it best represents Heaven, and even God Himself. That was not the most unreasonable idolatry in which the pagans of old worshipped the sun; for, indeed, of all idolatry this was the most excusable. Light comes the nearest to perfection of anything in the created universe, and hence it is a very suggestive representative of Christian character and conduct; and its suggestiveness is confirmed by such descriptive expressions of Scripture as set forth the follower of Christ as "blameless

and harmless", and "without rebuke".

Such should be the irreproachableness of partakers of Divine grace, whose good should not justly be "evil spoken of". In letting their light shine before men it is their good works that men are to behold. Thus the apostle Paul could say to the Thessalonians: "Ye are witnesses of God also, how holily and justly and unblamably we behaved ourselves among you." In like manner, every professing Christian should so live as to be able to appeal for certification to all who have had an opportunity of knowing him, as actual observers, and are able to testify that he is consistent and faithful, and that there is nothing reprovable which can be laid to his charge. A failure in so living tends to obscure much light of Christian character, and leaves darkness where there should be light. Too many causes for reproach hinder not a few who bear the Christian name from shining "as lights in the world". In the ruined influence of multitudes their lights are well-nigh put out.

A rich Southern gentleman who had been very intimate with a clergyman as worldly as himself, often drinking wine and playing eards with him, was taken dangerously sick, when he was terribly agitated with his convictions as to being unprepared to die. His physician proposed sending for the clergman to come and pray with him, but this he would not hear, for he had no confidence in him, and could hardly bear the mention of his name. He had, however, a poor pious negro servant by the name of Ben, whom he had sometimes overheard at prayer. "Call for Ben!" said he, and when the consistent Christian slave came, his dying master entreated him to pray for him, having more confidence in his prayers than in those of the minister who had not let his light shine, but on the contrary had almost extinguished it by his

inconsistencies. It is too often the case that what are regarded as little things do much to mar the character of a Christian professor, and prevent him from laying claim to exemplary piety. Often has Christian character been sadly injured by levity and vanity, frivolity and folly, imprudence and inconsiderateness, impatience and petulance, suspiciousness and censoriousness; and thus it may be said that the little foxes spoil the vines. The mouths of gainsayers are thus filled with derogatory utterances, and the Christian name is lamentably reproached. By the exhibition of angry or resentful feelings, many become but dimly shining lights. In all bitterness of spirit there is poor shining of Heavenly light. Acerbity of temper is associated with groping as in a shadowy way. Jealousness is as dimness of light, fault-finding is as gathering darkness, grumbling is as evening's departing twilight, croaking is as midnight.

Among light-obscuring inconsistencies, want of truthfulness is quite prominent, and this hinderance to exemplary piety appears in various forms. By delinquency in fulfilling engagements, a reputation for truthfulness may be lost, and religious influence thereby greatly crippled. The word of a professed Christian should be sacredly kept, or he can not shine as a light in the world. In all that is said and done, there should be the transparency of sincerity and fidelity so that the confidence and respect of none may be lost.

"Thou must be true thyself
If thou the truth wouldst teach;
Thy soul must overflow, if thou
Another's soul wouldst reach.
It needs the overflow of heart
To give the lips full speech.

"Th nk truly, and thy thoughts Shall the world's famine feed Shall the world's famine teed;

Speak truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a fruit ul seed;

Live truly, and the life shall be
A great and noble creed - Walchman.

EMPTY-HANDED AT THE LAST.

A Few Thoughts Suggested by the Recent Sudden Death of the "Great Railroad

When the massive bronze doors of the princely house on Fifth avenue on Friday last, there was no money or | do try fail of perfection. - Golden Rule season. - San Francisco Call.

jewels in the costly casket, merely a quiet figure robed for the grave. All the stocks and bonds, the enormous bank account and the guarded private safe were all left behind. Empty-handed as he came into life the great railway king went forth at last, as we all shall go when the final summons comes. No matter what the amount of treasure laid up for time, we leave it utterly behind when called into eter-

The story of a successful life is always an attractive one. What one man has accomplished can be achieved by others, possibly. Yet it is very seldom that the report goes forth that the richest man in the country has suddenly dropped dead. The report is a solemn one, reminding frail mortality afresh that

* * * "all that wealth e'r gave Awaits like the mevitable hour."

Yet wealth is a grand possession in the hands of a man who knows how to use it aright. There is another side besides the melancholy one to an event like this. Despite the greatest possessions, man goes forth empty-handed at the last, but in the face of this unalterable fact, wealth is a very pleasant thing to have and to hold as long as we are mortal beings with a thousand wants on the recurrence of every fresh day of earthly existence. And there is nothing shameful, but much that is credit-able, in gaining all one honestly can, and the honor attaching to superior worldly conditions is not unpleasant, "for men will praise thee when thou doest well to thyself". But know that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment. Aye, there is the rub. There must be an account rendered. Yet why dread that?

The Bible does not tell us, as it is often said to, that money is the root of all evil, but that the love of it is. How often, when a friend has been removed by death, it becomes a great comfort to remember that during life he or she was surrounded with all available means for enjoyment and happiness. It need not appall any conscientious person that large means must be answered for at last. They rank simply as one of the ten talents, not one of which should be hidden in the earth. The grand law of equality, which rules to a great extent throughout the realm of nature, rarely decrees that health, wealth and happiness are the portion of one individual for a great length of time. The fabulously prosperous life just closed was replete with earth's bounties; now he has passed on to his account. If life brings prosperity, it is to be wisely used, not abused. It riches are withheld, there is substan-tial satisfaction in the knowledge that the soul may go forth richly prepared to meet its Maker. Death, the great leveler, sends each child of earth back to its native element shorn of all earthly possessions, "Wherefore lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth' that is, to the harming of the soul-"but lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven".—Golden Rule.

Pour Out Your Heart Before Him.

[Psalm lxii. 8.]

In approaching the Lord in prayer He desires not the flippancy of lip service, the stateliness of oratory, or the precision of prescribed forms and memorized sentences; but He asks that they who worship Him shall worship Him in spirit and in truth, that they shall disclose the inmost secrets of their natto Him the real emotions of their hearts, their sorrows, their burdens, their trials, their sorrows, their temptations and their afflictions, their temptations and of any calculation; hence we may

All these are not to be suppressed, who is touched with the feeling of our infirmities, who was tempted in all points like as we are, who afflicted in our afflictions, and who shall say to the control of the those who have helped or harmed His France, 16; Belgium, 22.7; Holland, weakest, feeblest child: "Ye did it unto the child: "Ye d Me." Why need we shut up in our own bosoms our most sacred thoughts? Heavenly Father those feelings which His own Spirit hath begotten within Why should we be ashamed of the "broken and contrite heart," which He throne of grace; let us pour out our heart before Him, assured that "the eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and His ears are open to their cries."-The Christian.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

-The Word of the Lord is suited to each individual as if he were the solitary occupant of the universe.

-That which mellows and ripens, that without which there could be no golden fruitage, that which gives the rich bloom of a divine manhood to the spirit, is the frost, the frost of care. Thank God for the sunshine of life, thank Him also none the less for the ripening frost .- Moravian.

-Within all social discredit, beneath every repulsive disguise of sin and ignorance, behold the image and superout of His treasury; believe that every man is His of right, is as precious to Him as you can be, and that the high-est, because the most Christlike, work to which you can set your hand in this world is that of restoring a brother man to himself by bringing him back

of the church tell them of their devia-

tions from the right course. It is cruel for the non-professor to find amusement in portraying the weakness of the children of God. It is a credit for a man to strive to live an ideal life, even though he four years. fails of it. It is not creditable for a man to avow his purpose not to try to live a correct life, as the non

WINTER MILCH COWS.

ment Than the Balance of the Herd.

The winter milch cow is a familiar and useful, and often a much-neglected. and sometimes a much-abused animal, not, perhaps, intentionally, but from a lack of due consideration. She is generally the most serviceable beast in the herd. The mission she fills is so important that she ought to have a place on every farmer's premises. Her milk fills a place in the dietary of a country home that nothing else can serve as well. It is the cheapest, most palatable and most wholesome animal food the farm affords or the villager can purchase, and, in a great variety of ways, improves the relish and value of other food of which it is made to form a part. We say, give us a winter milch cow, if we can have but one. The table in summer can take care of itself without milk better than in winter, but we would not, if possible to have it, go without in summer. To get all the good this valuable cow is capable of turning out, she must have good care. This she does not always get. One of her misfortunes is, that she is turned out to buffet the cold with no better protection than her associates that are not giving milk. She can not endure the cold as well as they. The fat and sugar which they burn up in their bodies to give them warmth, she turns out in her milk, making the combustion of the heat-producing matter in her body run low, and she pinches with the cold in consequence. The unthinking owner is apt to overlook this fact, and hence allows her to suffer with the cold, and to diminish her usefulness also.

If, from undue exposure to wintry winds, her teats crack and become sore, aud she endeavors in her own way to protect herself from the pain the hands of the milker occasion, she is liable to harshly yelled at by an enraged milker, and perhaps to get a whack over the back or the hips with a milking stool, and made to suffer needless pain. These are some of the abuses to which this patient and inoffensive creature is compelled to submit, for which she has our heartfelt sympathy. She should have less exposure in the open yard in cold weather than other cattle. She should have a warmer stable, and drink oftener, and have a better supply of food adapted to her necessities than other stock, for her needs are greater in these respects. It may be needless to remind the reading farmer of the prop-er treatment due to this cow in cold weather, but it may not be amiss to jog his memory a little when the winter winds are howling through the north, in regard to the keen susceptibility to cold felt by his winter milch cow, and also bring this matter to the attention of all others who keep cows in full flow of milk in the winter season. - National Live Stock Journal.

WHEAT YIELDS.

The Average Crop per Acre of Various European Countries.

Dr. J. H. Gilbert contributes a letter in which he gives a table of the average wheat yield per acre of various countries. Some of them are based upon only a few years' observation, and of course, may not be so reliable as others where the results of several years were available. At the same time, had the erage was taken been very far above or all the deep emotions that possess their reasonably take Dr. Gilbert's figures as approximately correct in all All these are not to be suppressed, disguised, concealed, hinted or intimated, but they are to be poured out before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into the ear of Him who is touched with the feeling of our before the Lord into t Me." Why need we shut up in our own bosoms our most sacred thoughts? Why need we seek to hide from our Heavenly Father those feelings which His own Spirit hath begotten within bushels, from nine years' observation; and Hungary of 13.1 from one; Wurtem-"broken and contrite heart," which He
"will not despise," or the tear of penitence, which is so precious in His sight!
Let us take courage at His gracious invitation, let us come boldly to the
throne of grace; let us pour out our
heart before Him, assured that "the observations by Dr. O. J. Broch, and published in a French statistical journal, Dr. Gilbert's figures do not differ very much, except as regards Russia, whose average yield Dr. Broch gives as nine bushels. — Bell's Messenger.

-The heavy copper consumption of India is due largely to a religious rite of the natives. At certain seasons of the year small cups of sheet-copper about an inch in diameter and an inch and a half deep are filled with rice, and are thrown into the rivers as an offering, with religious ceremonies. The quantity of copper thus annually consumed is very heavy, India sheets being an important article of commerce.

-The editor of a newspaper in this scription of God, and be sure that no State thus appeals to his delinquent pains are too great which you can subscribers: "To all those who are in spend on the recovery of that lost coin arrears one year or more who will come forward and pay up arrearages and for one year in advance, we will give a first-rate obituary notice gratis in case it kills them. - Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

man to himself by bringing him back to God.—Duckworth.

—Christians do not live up to the high standard set for them in the Word they endeavor to follow as their guide, but it is not pleasant to have those out of the church toll them of their decir. -Missionaries find that savages who

The last census shows that Dakota has 830,398 cattle on the ranches and in her pens, with a valuation of \$25,000,000. This shows that Dakota's cattle interest has more than doubled during the past

-Thousands of hogs have been fat-tened in San Luis Obispo County. Cal., swung open that the body of the late professor practically does, when he on the acorn crop, which was never be-owner might pass out for the last time congratulates himself that those who fore known to be so great as it is this A WISE COUNCIL.

Words of Unmixed Praise for the City Fathers of Weimar. The people of Weimar are to be con-

gratulated upon the possession of

municipal authorities at once wise in council and determined in action. These city fathers have boldly taken in hand the great piano question, and their method of assaulting the strong and hitherto unassailed position shows considerable strategical ability. Hitherto the piano in the home has been able to inflict itself upon a whole neighborhood with impunity by virtue of being securely posted in a private house. Who, without infringing the most sacred liberties, could prevent a man from playing, or setting his daughter to play—"qui faci per aliam facit per she," as a Judge once phrased it—on his own piano in his own prom? The his own piano in his own room? The Weimar magistrates have no idea of making any such attack on the freedom of the subject. They only decree that when the piano is played in any room the windows shall be shut. This is logical. The player insists that his house is his own to do as he likes in. By all means, but it is not quite private till it is inclosed from the public. Clauso . . carcere regnet. The effect of this edict will be to relieve the general public from the worst inflictions of the instrument. Nothing worse than fitful gusts of half-muffled sound can come through the glass, and the torture will be to the apartments next adjoining. The offender will, in fact consume his own noise. In the hot summer-time, too, when the nuisance is apt to be most intrusive, the law will operate to put a stop to piano-playing altogether; for compliance with the necessary condition will be well-nigh impossible. If it is the mark of good generalship to produce the greatest results with the least disturbance and smallest expenditure of effort, the Weimar corporation have certainly shown it in this. Further, they have followed up their advantage by imposing a tax on private musical parties. The im-post is rather heavy (50 shillings), and will be prohibitive except in the case of those rich enough to provide music worth listening to. It is to be hoped that Weimar will not long stand alone in the enviable position of a municipalthat has boldly attacked the music isance at its most vulnerable points. It would go far to reconcile us to the idea of one municipality for all London if we could be assured that its members would have the courage shown by the men of Weimar. We may observe, too, that the repression of private pianes obviously includes the abolition of the street nuisance. For if the instrument may not be played in a private room with the window open, a fortiori it must not be played in the open streets, reinforced by mechanical

appliances to increase its powers for

mischief .- London Standard.

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-A Nantucket cottager recently swallowed a thousand dollar pearl in an oyster. He now thinks of having himself set in gold and selling himself for a solitaire ear-ring .- Puck

LACONIC patient to physician: Caught cold. Physician: Take Red Star Cough Cure; no morphia, no poisons. Only twenty-five cents. St. Jacobs Oil cures p.in.

It is the man with the dark beard who never says dye.—Lowell Courier. what makes children shy?" a writer asks. Didn't know they did; thought it was horses.—Rockland Courier-Gazette.

When you wish to "size up" a man don't look exclusively at his watch-chain. Ask him what time it is.—Detroit Free Press.

ONE rainy day last werk Kosciusko Mur phy, being in a hurry to get home, took a street car. There was a big crack in the roof of the car, through which the rain fell and ran down the back of his neck, so he and ran down the back of his next, so he asked the urbane conductor: "What's the matter with this car? Does it do this way always?" "No, sir; only when it rains."—Texas Siftings.

"Jenny, do you know what a miracle is?"
"Yes'm. Ma says if you don't marry our
new parson it will be a miracle."

A VIRGINIA boy who "couldn't speak a word" was considered a family treasure until it was discovered that he could whistle.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It has been decided by a court of com-petent jurisdiction that there is just as much craft upon the land as there is upon the sea.

Correr is said to cause as much heart trouble as Cupid. Both have grounds for it.

A school journal advises: "Make the school interesting." That's what the small boy tries to do to the best of his ability.—Clinton Cancasian.

PAUL after courting her for seventeen consecutive years succeeded in gaining the hand of Virginia. When she became his, what time was it? Just won.—Prizadelphia Call.

"This is a high-handed outrage," as the boy remarked when he found that his moth er had at the cookie; o the upper shelf.

Why Jews Live so Long.

The New England Medical Monthly comments very favorably on the proverbial long and healthful lives of the Jews. Dr. Picard holds that this superiorit is due to their stringent health laws. The Mosaic, like the older Egyptian code, is very stringent regarding the eating of feesh and other articles of food. Of the animals examined, a large proportion are always condemned as unfit for food. People who eat meat indiscriminately are very prone to disorders of the blood and of the kidneys, for meat is composed of nitrogen, which the kidneys have to remove from the blood, and of course they can not do this successfully except by the aid of Warner's safe cure, the best kidney strengthener, unless it is temperately partaken of and only the very best meat is used. Jews also use alcoholic liquors very sparingly and thus keep up good digestion, and then again they are a holiday-loving and Sabbath-observing class.

Housekeeper.

-The famous Lorillard farm in New Jersey contains one thousand acres The barn has stalls for fifty-six horses forty hands and fifteen teams are employed in the farm work. In one building are two hundered stalls for cattle The pig-pen is four hundred and eight feet long and holds three hundred hogs. The corn-crib holds ten thousand bushels of shelled corn. The stable in which the yearlings are housed contains sixtyeight box stalls, and the center of the three sections of the building is covered with glass, and affords a dry place where the colts can exercise in we

Young Men, Read This.

weather.—N. Y. Herald.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also fer rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days? trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

A DUDE in one of the new cape coats has the general appearance of a perambulating pen-wiper.—Boston Bulletin.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c

A FRESH roll-The actor's new part. An other-The efforts of the inexperienced skater. - The Rambler.

E. L. Noyes, Revere, Mass., was cured of scald-head by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

A ROLLER-SKATE gathers no moss, but a roller-skater's shins often get barked.—N. Y. Journal.

3 month's treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists. It is a difficult job to set a hen or a good example.—Boston Bulletin.

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If a joke can make a horse laugh, why can't it make a shay grin?—Chicago Tribune.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

A List of the Standing Committees as Announced by the Speaker.
On the 7th Speaker Carlisle announced

e committees as follows: Ways and Means—Morrison of Illinois.
Mills of Texas, Hewatt of New York, McMiltan of Tennessee, Harris of Louisiana, Breckenridge of Arkansas, Maybury of Michigan,
Breckenridge of Kentucky, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Hiscock of New York, Browne of
dudana, Reed of Maine, and McKinley of
Olvio.

Indiana, Reed of Maine, and MoXinley of Ohio.

Appropriations—Randall of Pennsylvania, Ferney of Alabama, Holman of Indiana, Townshend of Illinois, Burnes of Missouri, Cabell of Virginia, Le Fovre of Ohio, Adams of New York, Wilson of West Virginia, Cannon of Illinois, Ryan of Kansas, Butterworth of Ohio, Long of Massachusetts, McComas of Maryland and Henderson of Iowa.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland of Missouri, Langham of Texas, Seymour of Connecticut, Hemphill of South Carolina, Norwood of Georgia, Scott of Pennsylvania, McCreary of Kentucky, Bynum of Indiana, James of New York, Rockwell of Massachusetts, Little of Ohio, Felton of California, Fuller of Iowa and Toole of Montana.

Rivers and Harbors—Willis of Kentucky, Blanchard of Louisiana, Jones of Alabama, Murphy of Iowa, Gibson of West Virginia, Stewart of Texas, Carlton of Michigan, Cutchings of Mississippi, Glover of Missouri, Henderson of Illinois, Bayne of Pennsylvania, Stone of Massachusetts, Burleigh of New York, Grosvenor of Ohio and Markham of California.

Foreign Affairs—Belmont of New York,

of California.

Foreign Affairs—Belmont of New York, Elements of Georgia, Cox of North Carolina, Singleton of Mississippi, Worthington of Illinois, Daniel of Vermont, McCreary of Kentucky, Crain of Texas, Rice of Mass., Waite of Connecticut, Ketcham of New York, Phelps of New Jersey, and Hitt of Illinois.

Walte of Connecteut, Keenam of New York, Phelps of New Jersey, and Hitt of Illinois.

Navai Affairs—Herbert of Alabama, Hewitt of New York, Wise of Virginia, Ballentine of Tennessee, McAdoo of New Jersey, Norwood of Georgia, Love of Delaware, Sayres of Texas, Harmer of Pennsylvania, Thomas of Illinois, Goff of West Virginia, Boutelle of Maine, Buck of Connecticut.

Public Lands—Cobb of Indiana, Henley of California, Van Eaton of Mississippi, Foran of Ohio, Laffron of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, Landis of Illinois, McRea of Arkansas, Strait of Minnesota, Anderson of Kansas, Payson of Illinois, Stephenson of Wisconsin, Jackson of Pennsylvania, Voorhees of Washugton Territory.

Territories—Eill of Ohio, Springer of Illinois, Spriggs of New York, Harnes of Goergia, Sadler of Alabama, Boyle of Pennsylvania, Perry of South Carolina, Dawson of Missouri, Struble of Iowa, Baker of New York, Cooper of Ohio, Herman of Cregon, Symes of Colorado, Joseph of New Mexico.

Mines and Mining—Clardy of Missouri, O'Ferrall of Virginia, Hill of Ohio, Skinner of North Carolina, Jones of Texas, New of Tennessee, Gay of Louisiana, Barr of Mississippi, White of Minnesota, Woodburn of Nevads, Lindsley of New York, Symes of Colorado, McKenna of California and Bean of Arizona

Pacific Railways—Throckmorton of Texas,

Arizona Arizona Arizona Arizona Pagelle Railways—Throckmorton of Texas, Pagelle Railways—Throckmorton of Texas, Crisp of Georgia, Cabell of Virginia, Dunn of Arkansas, Bliss of New York, Tillman of South Carolina, Outhwaite of Ohio. Richardson of Tennessee, Hamback of Kansas, Molmes of Iowa, Everhart of Pennsylvania, Hayden of Massachusetts and Weber of New York.

Holmes of Iowa, Everhart of Pennsylvania, Hayden of Massachusetts and Weber of New York.

Electrons—Turner of Georgia, Lowry of Indiana, Robertson of Kentucky, Martin of Alabama. Pettibone of Tennessee, Hahn of Louisiana, Hopkins of Illinois, Dorsey of Nebraska. Boyle of Pennsylvakia, Henderson of North Carolina. Green of New Jersey, Croxton of Virginia, Hall of lowa, Payne of New York and Ely of Massachusetts.

Conmerce—Reagan of Texas, Clardy of Misscuri, Crisp of Georgia, Caldwell of Tennessee, G'Ferrall of Virginia, Tarsney of Micaigan, Pulitzer of New York, Bynum of Indiana, Erwin of Louisiana, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Davis of Massachusetts, Dunham of Illinois, Weaver of Nebraska, Johnson of New York and Morrow of California.

Judic'ary—Tucker of Virginia, Hammond of Georgia, Culberson of Texas, Collins of Massachusetts, Seney of Ohio, Oates of Alabama, Eden of Illinois, Rodgers of Arkansas, Bennett of North Carolina, E. B. Taylor of Ohio, Parker of New York, Ranney of Massachusetts, Hepburn of Iowa, Steward of Vermont and Caswell of Wisconsin.

Banking and Currency—Curtin of Pennsylvania Millor of Texas Condina Consense.

Ohio, Parker of New York, Ranney of Massachusetts, Hepburn of Iowa, Steward of Vermont and Caswell of Wisconsin.

Banking and Currency—Curtin of Pennsylvania, Miler of Texas, Candler of Georgia, Wilkins of Ohio, Arnot of New York, Snyder of W. Virginia, Howard of Indiana, Hutton of Missouri, Dingley of Maine, Brumm of Pennsylvania, Adams of Illinois, Bradly of Virginia and Woodbury of Nebraska.

Agriculture—Hatch of Missouri, Aiken of South Carolina, Green of North Carolina, Winans of Michigan, Frederick of Iowa, Davidson of Alabama, Stahlnecker of New York, Morgan of Mississippi, Glass of Tennessee, White of Minnesota, Funston of Kanssa, Price of Wisconsin, Hines of New Jersey, Pierce of Rhode Island, Swinburne of New York and Gifford of Dakota.

Military Affairs—Bragg of Wisconsin, Wheeler of Alabama, Wolford of Kentucky, Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, Dargan of South Carolina, Findlay of Maryland, Viele of New York, Anderson of Ohio, Steele of Indiana, Laird of Nebraska, Cutcheon of Michigan, Houk of Tennessee, Negley of Feensylvania and Carr of Wyoming.

Post-offices and Post Roads—Blount of Georgia, Ward of Indiana, Riggs of Illinois, Taylor of Tennessee, Jones of Texas, Dockery of Missouri, Warner of Ohio, Merriman of New York, Barry of Mississippi, Bingham of Pennsylvania, Wakefield of Minnesota, Burroughs of Michigan, Guenther of Wisconsin, Millard of New York, Peters of Kansas and Caine of Utah.

Rauroughs of Michigan, Guenther of New York, Hale of Missouri, Allen of Mississippi, Ward of Illinois, Perkins of Kansas, Nelson of Minnesota, La Follette of Wisconsin, Sessions of New York, Helen of Missouri, Storn of Pennsylvania, Felix Campbell of New York, Hale of Missouri, Allen of Mississippi, Vania, Plumb of Illinois, Weber of New York, Vanschalck of Wisconsin and Pierce of Alkode Island.

Manufactures—Wise of Virginia, Swope of California, LeFerre of Ohio, Wilson of West Virginia, Catechings of Mississippi, Lawler of

sock of New Jersey, Atkinson of Pennsylvania, Plumb of Illinois, Weber of New York, Vanschaick of Wisconsin and Pierce of Mhode Island.

Manufactures—Wise of Virginia, Swope of California, LeFerre of Ohio, Wilson of West Virginia, Catchings of Mississippi, Lawler of Illinois, Pindar of New York, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Vanschaick of Wisconsin, Hires of New Jersey.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Dibble of South Carolina, Reese of Georgia, Snyder of West Virginia, Henley of California, Wilkins of Ohio, Worthington of Illinois, Cole of Maryland, Johnson of North Carolina, Millicen of Maine, Browne of Pennsylvania, Rockwell of Massachusetts, Wade of Missouri and Owen of Indiana.

Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi Rilver—King of Louisiana, Rankin of Wisconsin, Van Eaton of Mississippi. Kleiner of Indiana, Dowdney of New York, McRea of Arkansas, Glass of Tennessee, Dawson of Missouri, Brown of Ohio, Whiting of Massachusetts, Morrill of Kansas, Bunnell of Pennsylvania and Grout of Vermont.

Education—Alken of South Carolina, Candier of Georgia, Willis of Kentucky, Curtin of Pennsylvania, Miller of Texas, Maybury of Michigan, Burns of Missouri, Mahoney of New York, Strait of Minnesota, Whiting of Massachusetts, Campbell of Pennsylvania, I. H. Taylor of Ohio and O'Donnell of Michigan.

On Labor—O'Neill of Missouri, Foran of Ohio, Lovering of Massachusetts, Weaver of Julinois, Daniel of Virginia, Tarsney of Michigan. Crain of Texas, Funston of Kansas, James of New York, Haynes of New Hampshire, Bound of Pennsylvania and Buchanan of New Jersey.

Military—Muller of New York, Forney of Alabama, McAdoo of New Jersey, Peele of Arkansas, Collins of Massachusetts, Martin of Alabama, Madoo of Messachusetts, Martin of Alabama, Modoo of New Jersey, Peele of Tennessee, Breckenridge of Kentucky, Townshend of Illinois, Martin of Alabama, Modoo of Missouri, House of New York, Lehlbach of New Jersey, Elsbury of Ohio, Pindar of New York, Hayton of Massachusetts, Necce of Illinois, Muller of New York, Lanham of Texas, Shaw of Ma

Indiana, Stone of Kentucky. Tim J. Campbell off New York, Richardson of Tennessee, Perry. of South Carolina, Comstock of Michigan, Reid of North Carolina, Libby of Virginia, Smalls of South Carolina, Heistand of Ponnsylvania, Johnston of Indiana and Lyman ef lowa.

sylvania, Johnston of Indiana and Lyman ef lowa.
Private Land Claims—Halsell of Kentucky, Barksdale of Mississippi, St. Martin of Louisiana, Eldridge of Michlgan, Sadler of Alabama, Croxton of Virginia, Hall of Iowa, Reid of North Carolina, Osborn of Pennsylvania, Ely of Massachusetts, Thomas of Wisconsin, Dorsey of Nebraska and Thompson of Ohio.
District of Columbia—Barbour of Virginia, Hemphill of South Carolina, Campbell of Ohio. Dowdney of New York, Compton of Maryland, Gay of Louisiana, Ford of Indiana, Heard of Missouri, Itowell of Illinois, Wadsworth of Kentucky, Scranton of Pennsylvania, Davenport of New York and Grout of Vermont.

sylvania, Davenport of New York and Grout of Vermont.

Revision of the Laws—Oats of Alabama, Turner of Georgia. Adams of New York, Outhwaite of Ohio, Ford of Indiana, Lafton of Kentucky. Dougherty of Florida, Hale of Missouri, Payne of New York, Thomas of Ilinois, Fuller of Georgia, Gilbilian of Minnesota, White of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the State Department—Bennett of North Carl.na, Tillman of South Carolina, Lore of Delaware, Arnot of New York, Scranton of Pennsylvania, Lyman of Iowa, Louttit of California.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—

Carolina, Lore of Deiaware, Arnot of New York, Scranton of Pennsylvania, Lyman of Iowa, Louttit of California.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Lowery of Indiana, Bland of Missouri, Breckenridge of Arkansas. Shaw of Maryland, Hahn of Louisiana, Bunnell of Pennsylvania and Johnston of Indiana.

Expenditure, in the War Department—Hobertson of Kentucky, Wheeler of Alabama, Viele of New York, Anderson of Ohio, Johnson of New York, Warner of Missouri and Fleeger of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Taylor of Tennessee, Sowden of Pennsylvania, Davidson of Florida, Tim J. Campbell of New York, Rowell of Ill nois, Brown of Pennsylvania, Davidson of Florida, Tim J. Campbell of New York, Rowell of Ill nois, Brown of Pennsylvania, Thomas ef Wisconsin.

Expenditures in the Post-office Department—Reese of Georgia, Warner of Ohio, Ward of Illndiana, Davidson of Alabama, Z. Taylor of Tennessee, Herman of Oregon, Baird of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Gibson of West Virginia, Hammond of Georgia, Seymour of Connecticut, Ward of Illinois, Milliken of Maine, Hanback of Kansas and Sawyer of New York.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Weaver of Iowa, Dargan of South Carolina, Harrs of Georgia. Culberson of Texas, Brumm of Pennsylvania, Libby of Virginia and Davenport of New York.

Expenditures on Public Buildings and Grounds—Beach of New York, O'Neill of Missouri, Seney of Chio, Riggs of Illinois, Pettibone of Tennessee, O'Hara of North Carolina, Gallinger of New Hampshire.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The President Furnishes the Senate Some Information on the Subject. WASHINGTON, January 8 .- The President yesterday, in answer to a resolution adopted by the Senate December 9, transmitted copies of documents showing the action taken by him to ascertain the sentiments of foreign Governments in regard to the establishment of an international ratio between gold and silver. The correspondence is accompanied by a letter from Secretary Bayard to the President in which he says in part: "It has been the object of this department and its agents, whilst avowing its readiness to co-operate, not so much to impress our own opinions and wishes upon others as to obtain well considered and independent views from the most influential, responsible and competent sources in order to lay before Congress: first, the actual status of metallic currencies in the respective European countries; and, secondly, the inten-tions and policies of those governments in relation to the subject, with details of their action up to the present time. It is believed that the accompanying letters from the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France and Germany, respectively, summarize and convey the true condition of

MANTON MARBLE'S MISSION. The letter then mentions the designation of Mr. Marble as a confidential agent to obtain information on the subject, and says:
"No separate report by Mr. Marble has been
made, because the results of his investigations appear fully in the letters of Messrs. Phelps, McLane and Pendleton." The cor-respondence opens with a letter from Secretary Bayard to Manton Marble, notifying him of his designation to visit Europe on the mission above indicated. Letters were

the opinions and intentions of the Govern-

ments and people to whom they have been

A reply was received from Minister Phelps under date of London, October 20, 1885, in which he gives the result of con-ferences by himself and Mr. Marble with the leading members of Her Majesty's Government and says: "From these as well as other sources I am satisfied that the British Government will inflexibly adhere to their past and present policy in respect to coinage; that they will not depart from the gold standard now and so long established; that they will not become a party to any international arrangement or union for the creation of a bimetallic standard at a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of making both an unlimited legal tender, nor adopt such double standard."

FRANCE WILL NOT CONSENT. A reply from Minister McLane at Paris, dated October 1, 1885, expresses his opinion that "while France would gladly receive the intelligence that the French ratio of 151/2 of silver to 1 of gold had been reached, no 16 to 1, still less would she adopt any higher ratio to assimilate the present commercial or market value of silver with the value of gold, nor would she consent at any ratio now to permit an unrestricted or even a limited coinage of silver at her mints. The present purpose of her Government and people is to maintain, if possible, the two metals at their present ratio of 15½ to 1 in domestic circulation and international exchange." Mr. McLane says that the facts obtained naturally suggest that the United States, the greatest gold and silver country in the world, should suspend its silver coin age in order to utilize part of the Treasury

GERMANY'S SINE QUA NON. Minister Pendleton in his reply, dated Berlin, October 19, 1885, gives his conclu-sions briefly as follows: "The adhesion of Germany to an international bimetallic Germany to an international bimetallic union such as was proposed by the United States and France in 1884 can scarcely be expected, it seems to me, within any limit of time now to be predicted. The co-operation of Germany in such a union may be sought with fair hopes of success whenever it becomes possible to include in such a union England and Russia, the former of which seems to cleave sia, the former of which seems to cleave tenaciously to her gold monometalism, while the latter staggers under the evils of a depreciated and largely fluctuating paper money. The adhesion of England at least is certainly now and would probably for an indefinite period be regarded by Germany

as a sine qua non."

The correspondence also includes a copy of the agreement entered into at the Paris Monetary Convention, the essential parts of which have been published.

A Big Discrepancy.

LONDON, January 7.—An Irish banker has sent letters to the newspapers denying the correctness of Archbishop Corrigan's estimate that Irish-American remittances amount to £8,000,000 annually. He says the gross amount of drafts payable on American account at all the banks in Ireland War Claims-Geddes of Ohio, Kieiner of is about £400,000 yearly.

GRAND ARMY GLEANINGS.

The G. A. R. fair recenfly held at New-President Clevelend recently contributed \$100 to the Grant Monument Fund.

A public installation of officers of Lincols Post was held at Topeka, Kan., on the evening of the 6th. The Council of Administration, Department of Kansas, G. A. R., have decided on

February 23 and 24 as the date or encampment and Wichita the place. The Woman's Relief Corps will also meet at the same General Rice Post, of Topeka, and the Woman's Relief Corps had a public installation on Friday evening, January 8, after which lunch was served in the dining room

ired to dance. Burnside Post, of Wyandotte, Kan., recently had a grand installation ceremony at the Odd Fellows' Hall, the officers for the present year being installed in the presence of the friends and a large number of

and a social dance given to those who de-

the members of the Order. George H. Thomas Post, of Kansas City, had a public installation of officers on January 5. General Nelson A. Miles delivered an address on some of his reminiscences of the war. The attendance was large and the evening was an enjoyable one.

About twenty ex-Union soldiers who survived the explosion of the packet Sultana, near Memphis, Tenn , April 27, 1865, met at Fostoria, O., recently and organized a permanent association. Resolutions were adopted memoralizing Congress for relief, and a committee was appointed to present the petition.

Mr. Downey, of New York, has introduced a bill in Congress for the erection of a monument to General U. S. Grant in New York City. It appropriates \$200,000 for the purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War by a commission, to be appointed by the President, provided that none of the money shall be expended until the additional sum of \$250,000 has been raised by private subscription.

A report having been circulated that on account of the repairs going on at the State House it would be impossible to hold the meeting of the Illinois Grand Army of the Republic at Springfield on the 16th and 17th of February, as announced, the State House Commissioners have been consulted, and they announce that they will have the work so far along that the meeting can be held in accordance with previous plans.

Charles Sprague writes to the New York Times claiming the distinction of being the youngest soldier. He states that he was born in 1849, enlisted in 1864 in the Ninetyfifth New York State Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He says e was neither a drummer boy nor a "cofee cooler," but a private soldier and carried a rifle during his whole term of service, receiving an honorable discharge, which he has in his possession. In explanation he states that as the Government would accept no one under nineteen years of age, he passed for that age, being, however, but fourteen years of age at the time be enlisted.

STOCK ITEMS.

Mrs. E. G. Miller, of Beaver Dam., Wis., has a Jersey cow that not only supplied family with butter and milk, but enabled her to sell 260 pounds of butter and 200 quarts of milk, and this within six days of ten months, from January 25th to December 1st.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Swine and cattle can always be raised together to advantage. There is much feed wasted by the cattle which the hogs will gather up, and then, on every farm there is some feed which cattle will not laity, and both grow and fatten on it.-Exchange.

The Shorthorn breeders of Kansas have 12 months; 1,100 pounds at 24 months; 1.400 pounds at 46 months; 1,600 pounds at 42 months.

of treatment is simply to strew salt on the ground and let them eat all they want, and every three or four days he hauls a fresh last winter was an exception. Cabbages load of sand into the yard. They cat a buried here last winter were nearly all wagon load of sand every three days .-Nebraska Exchange.

They may talk of trails and rumors of trails, but in a few years the cattle leaving Texas for the maturing ranges of the Northwest will go at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and twenty-five to the car. They will leave Texas after feeling the fullness of the early grass, and reach Montana in time to greet its springing judiness in those parts. They will be held separate consideration of future consequences could induce her to adopt the American ratio of then be turned out on the range.—Clarendon (Tex.) Texan.

> Every farmer ought to have some sheep, the number to correspond with the size of his farm. A flock of fifty to a hundred good sheep can be kept very profitably on a small farm. They are very little trouble and the for a crop to harvest .- Cor. Christian at profit is large. Sheep husbandry on a scale corresponding with other interests on the farm is very profitable, and as safe as the raising of wheat and corn if equal care is bestowed. The best cattle, the best horses, the best hogs, the best poultry, the best sheep, are those raised by the small farmers who attend to other things as well .-Kansas Farmer.

About five years ago Messrs. A. B. and lished a sheep ranch in Elk County, Kanwithstanding they make yearly sales from pound. Last year wool sold at 13 cents. has increased from six to ten pounds per sheep. -Sheep Breeder.

Farm Notes.

There is some absurd talk in the papers against draining to excess and that on some land tile draining is outlay lost. Considering the labor and expense necessary to un-derdraining it is not likily these cases ever occur. Where draining would do no good the land is in such a shape that the need of it would never occur, hence no one would be stupid enough to undertake it. But proved crops will always warrant the cost. -Exchange.

Farmers around Mentorville, Neh., are (Pa.) Free Press.

FOOD FOR STOCK.

Artich skes and Carrots as Winger and Spring Food for Horses and Captle.

One of our neighbors thinks he adds to the profit of his farm by buying small stock in the spring and selfing for beef in the fall. He buys yearlings and keeps them entirely on grass, and sells as soon after harvest as the butcher will buy them. His plan is to pick them up in March, as many people are short then on their first of April payments and he buys very low; on the other hand his stock is very thin. He makes money in this way, but it does appear reasonable that he would make more by a different kind of management. We take an example. He reasons thus: If he has a steer which will weigh four hundred and will bring four dollars per hundred on grass alone it gives more profit than to make him five hundred by feeding meal, as this extra hundred will cost him five dollars' worth of meal. That this extra hundred will cost him five dollars is true, but I tell him his beef will be so much better that it will bring one dollar per hun-dred more on the whole weight. He now gets sixteen dollars for four hundred pounds, instead he would have five hundred pounds at five dollars per hundred, or twenty-five dollars, and thus increase his profit by four dollars. This last adds a quarter to his actual receipts and is all profit. To this he demurs and says buyers do not discriminate and he gets the same price per hun-dred for his half-fatted stock as he would if well fatted on grain. This is not true in most locations. Farmers are everywhere losing by this false assumption. When an animal is in fair condition the reasoning is generally true that an increased weight made by feeding grain will not of itself pay the expenses, but it is certainly true that such feeding will make every pound the animal weighs bring a larger price, and this is no small source of profit. It is interesting to note the changes in the popular sentiment on the best kind of ed and the best manner of feeding.

Cooking food for stock has been all the rage and now we are informed by high scientific authority that cooking food for stock makes it less instead of more nutritious. Why did not the chemists tell us this before we wasted so much labor? We have now done this so long we shall continue to do it, and we still think it pays. We have yet much to learn about the kinds of food best adapted to stock feeding. On this point chemists do not agree among themselves and we must be guided by our own experience.

One farmer boasts that he feeds his

horses no grain, and parades this as an example worthy of imitation. This is evidently a step backward, and we hope others will not follow this exam-ple. It is no new idea that horses can be kept in good order and work without grain, and still it is not the best way. Horses and cattle can be kept more cheaply and in better condition through the winter by feeding some kind of roots once a day than by feeding only hay and grain. Half of the farmers have yet to learn the value of carrots as food for horses and cattle. Other roots are also good, and the labor of raising them is often much exagger-ated. It is also desirable to have some-thing of the kind to feed in spring be-tween hay and grass, and for this purpose something that can remain as it grows until spring and then be dug and fed fresh is very desirable. The parsnip remains in the ground without injury, but I do not learn that it is much used as a food for stock. The artichoke is the coming plant for this purpose, and adopted the following scale of weighing as the standard for perfect animals: Bulls— men are well aware of its value. the mission above indicated. Letters were also addressed to the American Ministers at London, Paris and Berlin, notifying them of Mr. Marble's visit and asking their co
1,000 pounds at 12 months; 1,400 pounds at 12 months; 2,100 pounds at 36 months; 2,100 leading crop, and the variety they pounds at 42 months. Cows—850 pounds at grow is a beautiful white and grow is a beautiful white and different from the old-fashioned sort. It will grow two or three times as many bushels to the acre as potatoes, and on A farmer living on the West Blue River owns about 250 head of hogs, and has not lost one with cholera. He says his method It is good for all kinds of stock. In all ordinary seasons it remains in the ground all winter without injury, but last winter was an exception. Cabbages spoilt by the severe cold. As the potato crop is ruined this year in many places by the rot, a plot of artichokes for feed would be a great benefit. They are also considered a great luxury for the table by many people and in the restaurants in all the large cities. Analysis shows them to possess more nutriment than potatoes. This season I have experimented with Hungarian grass to cut green for feed-ing cattle and horses. I have sowed it every few weeks and find it very valua-ble. The thing to avoid is the thick ble. The thing to avoid is the thick seeding. A peck to the acre is enough.

Some of our farmers are still sowing

Augustus Long, of Bethlehem, is the possessor of an ostrich and a monkey Upon a recent day the ostrich, through some manner sprained one of his legs, A. L. Fisher, of Bogard Township, estab- and the owner ordered his hired man to bathe the injured leg with a powerful sas. They began in a small way, but not- liniment. The hired man did as directed, and secured a lotion which he their flock, now have a flock of over 3,500 applied in the stable in the presence of head. Wool sales this year aggregated 26,-656 pounds, which sold at 19 cents per of all his actions. After the process of bathing had been performed, the hired The importance of introducing thorough-bred Merinos is demonstrated in the fact shelf and busied himself in trimming that in five years their average clip of wool | the hair from the fetlocks of one of the horses. Having occasion to leave the stable for a short time, he left the shears lying upon the ground within easy reach of the monkey. He had scarce quitted the building when the monkey climbed up to the shelf and, securing the bottle of liniment, with-drew the cork and drank the entire contents. Scarcely had the liquid entered his stomach than he became aware that he had been monkeying with something he had no business with. The burning pain he suffered set be stupid enough to undertake it. But where tile draining is economically done on land that will bear it the gains in improved crops will always were at the cost. vived his terrible experience, and will know better the next time. - Easton

THE "BLISHUMIST."

A Few Boyhood Reminiscences of a Southe.m Editor.

The Northern readers of "Uncle fom's Cabin" and similar literature are firmly convinced that the Southern negroes before the vour looked upon the abolitionists as their friends. This is as great a mistake as the current impression among Northern people that the negroes sympathized with the Union cause and aided the Union soldiers wherever they could.

When the writer was a small boy ho witnessed from afer a singular procession in the city of Montgomery. He caught only a glimpse of a clamorous mob of men and boys escorting what appeared to be an ostrich or immense fowl of some kind. "What a big bird!" was the juvenile

spectator's surprised exclamation: "Bress your soul, honey," pleasant old negro, who was standing on tip-toe to see the strange sight, "dat's no bird."

"What is it, then?"

"Why, chile, dat's a blishumist. Doan' yer know what a blishumist is? He's one ob de debbil's own chillun. Dere ain't nussin' dat a blishumist won't do. He's jest de wust an de meanest po' white trash ter be foun' on de face ob de yeth?"

After hearing this description of the tarred and feathered monster in the distance, the small boy waited to see no more, but struck for home as fast as his

legs could carry him.

The Montgomery negro was a fair-representative of his race. As a rule, whenever an abolitionist came to grief in the South it was because some negro reported his indiscreet utterances to the whites. To slaves, descended from generations of slaves, slawery seems the most natural thing in the world. They estimated a white man's importance by the number of his slaves, and the man who owned none was in their eyes a very insignificant being. When they found a man who was opposed to slavery they jumped to the conclusion that he was a madman or a monstrosity outside the pale of humanity. The tar-ring aud feathering of an abolitionist never failed to give the negroes the keenest delight. Their only regret on such festive occasions was that they were compelled to remain in the back ground instead of taking an active hand in the affair themselves. Curiosity has something to do with this. Speaking of an abolitionist one day, an intelligent negro asked:

"Did he have hornses and hoofses like all de udder blishumists?" That was his idea of it, and his fellows everywhere were the same way .-Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

SECURITY.

A Species of Politeness Peculiar to Hotel Employes.

"Won't you leave your coat down here before you go up to dinner? Let me take it," suavely besought the clerk of a country hotel of a visitor who had

of a country hotel of a visitor who had just come in. "I will hang it up," he continued, politely.

The guest thanked him for his profuse display of courtesy, and went upstairs highly pleased with the trouble that had been taken over him.

"We always do that," said the elerk, winking at a bystander. "I have only been in the hotel business two menths."

been in the hotel business two months, but that was the first trick I learned. I wanted that man's coat as security for COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. the payment of his dinner bill. It is the rule in many country hotels to get coat, hat or gum boots in the office. it is done properly, the visitor thinks it is nothing but native politeness."—

Des Moines Register.

A Compliment in Disguise. passed upon American society by foreigners who have looked upon it with minds prejudiced against our institutions, but quite as remarkable a criticism as has ever been made by any of these gentry is that recently given by a German, Baron Waltershausen, who thinks the worst feature of American life, so far as immigrants are concerned, is the position of German women, who, "owing partly to the climate and partly to their scarcity, are treated with absurd consideration, wife beating being severely punished, and it being impossi-ble to hold wife and daughters to the performance of the various forms of la-bor which they uncomplainingly yield at home." This is a compliment in disguise .- Utica Morning Herald.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, January 8.

Some of our lathlets are still sowing	NAMOAS CITI	, Jai	uua	ry o.	200
rye to cut green in the spring. It will	CATTLE-Shipping steers 5	4 25	0	4 50	
	Native cows	2 50	60	3 25	
do to sow for this purpose later than	Butchers' steers	3 50	0	4 00	
for a crop to harvest Cor. Christian at	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	3 40	@	4 15	
Work.	Light	2 55	(0)	3 50	
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		200	69	
CUT HIS TAIL OFF.	No. 3 red	53	0	54	
CUI HIS TAIL OFF.	No. 2 soft	84	(0)	85	
	CORN-No. 2	261	600	27	
A Meddlesome Monkey's Experience with	OATS-No. 2	27	(0)	273	4
a Bottle of Liniment.	RYE-No. 2	45	0	47	•
a Bottle of Limitent.					
Augustus Long, of Bethlehem, is the	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1 85	(0)	1 95	
	HAY-Large baled	5 00	0	5 50	256
possessor of an ostrich and a monkey	BUTTER-Choice creamery	28	0	30	
	CHEESE-Full cream	13	0	135	4
Upon a recent day the ostrich, through	EGGS-Choice	16	0	17	59
	BACON-Ham	9	0	10	20
some manner sprained one of his legs,	Shoulders	5	0	51	
	Sides		0	63	
and the owner ordered his hired man to	(ADT)	6			
bathe the injured leg with a powerful	LARD		0	65	
	WOOL-Missouri unwashed.	14	0	16	
liniment. The hired man did as di-	POTATOES	65	0	80	
	ST. LOUIS.				533
rected, and secured a lotion which he			-	5 25	
applied in the stable in the presence of	ATTLE-Shipping steers	5 00	0		259
	Butchers' steers	3 25	0	4 00	
the monkey, who was an intent observer	HOGS-Packing	3 50	0	3 75	803
of all his actions. After the process of	SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 00	0	3 75	
of all his actions. After the process of	FLOUR-Choice	4 00	0	4 10	
bathing had been performed, the hired	WHEAT-No. 2 red	91	0	913	4
man placed the preparation upon a	CORN-No. 2.	331	40	34	
man placed the preparation upon a	OATS-No. 2	28	0	285	,
shelf and busied himself in trimming		57	0	58	-
the hair from the fetlocks of one of the	RYE-No. 2				200
	BUTTER-Creamery	25	0	32	20
horses. Having occasion to leave the	PORL 1	0 30		10 4	50
	TON-Middlings	. 8	60	84	337
stable for a short time, he left the	CHICAGO.				20
shears lying upon the ground within			-		25
The state of the s		3 60	@	5 55	50
easy reach of the monkey. He had	HOGS-Packing and shipping	3 85	0	4 15	80
scarce quitted the building when the		2 00	0	4 75	10
notice quitted one building when the	FLOUR-Winter wheat	4 44	0	4 85	
monkey climbed up to the shelf and,	WHEAT-No. 2 red	82	0	829	á

| WHEAT—No. 2 red | \$2 \(\text{if } \) \$2\(\text{if } \) \$\(\text{No. 3} \) \$\(70 \) \$\(71 \) \$\(No. 3 \) \$\(70 \) \$\(71 \) \$\(No. 2 \) \$\(81 \) \$\(92 \) \$\(81 \) \$\(93 \) \$

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