VOLUME XII.

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NUMBER 12

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 14th a joint resol; tion was presented from the Legislature of Connecticut asking the passage, without delay, of a bill to provide for the Presidential count. The memorial of Southern Dakota, praying for admission as a State, was also presented. The Presidential succession bill was reported favorably by Mr. Hoar. The Committee on Appropriations was increased to ten members, and Senator Logan appointed to that committee. Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably a bill fixing the salary of United States District Judges at \$5,000. The Senate then went into executive session. When the doors were opened a message was received from the President transmitting the Kelley correspondence recently called for and the Senate adjourned.... In the House Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the report of the committee on the proposed revision of rules, and it was ordered to be printed and laid over one day, permission being given to Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, to submit a minority report. A motion by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, for the call of States for the introduction of bills was defeated, and the House adjourned. tion was presented from the Legislature of

In the Senate on the 15th a bill was introduced for the admission of a portion of Dakota as a State. Mr. Ingalis introduced a bill for the sale of the Kickapoo diminished reservation in Kansas. Senator Georgd introduced a bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Julia D. Grant, and another bill granting her the franking privilege. The report of the Committee on Rules, embracing a code of joint rules for the two houses of Congress was then called up and after a lengthy debate on rule 13, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol, the rule was adopted... In the House Mr. Morrison called up the report of the Committee on Rules and a lively debate at once commenced and was continued until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 16th Mr. Manderson In the Senate on the 15th a bill was in-

In the Senate on the 16th Mr. Manderson introduced a bill to provide for the pensioning of all persons who served for at least one year during the late war and were either discharged upon surgeon's certificate of disability, or who were discharged with the re-enlistment clause stricken from their certificate. Senator Plumb introduced a bill to provide for the payment of bounty to certain discharged soldiers of the United States Army. Senator Teller introduced a bill to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Senator lngalls introduced a bill to provide for determining the existence and removal of the inability of the President to discharge the powers and dut'es of his office. The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of the Interior, calling attention to the condition of some of the Cheyenne Indians. The Presidential Succession bill was then discussed until executive session, after which the Senate adjourned... In the House the Senate bill passed removing the political disabilities of Alexander R. Lawton, or Georgia. The discussion of the proposed revision of the rules was resumed and lasted all day, and without concluding the general debate the House adjourned. ing of all persons who served for at least one

In the Senate on the 17th Mr. Plumb introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate with the names of all settlers and a description of odd numbered sections of land settled upon by such settlers within the granted limits of each of the and grant railroads in the State of Kansas. Mr. Manderson introduced a till to provide for locating a branch of the Soldiers' Home. Mr. Mitchell, the new Senator from Oregon, was sworn in. Mr. Hoar reported favorably the bill to fix the day for the meeting of the Electors of President and Vice-President. The Presidential Succession bill was tuen passed. After executive session the Senate adjourned... In the House Mr. Dibble introduced a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of a Second Vice-President, who should be Vice-Presidency. The debate on the new rules then commenced and continued until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 18th the bill granting a pension to the widow of General Grant passed without debate. Mr. Hampton intro-duced a bill making it unlawful for Senators or Representatives to recommend or solicit appointments to office. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to prevent the unlawful enclosure of public lands. It is the bill introduced by Mr. Ingalls in the last Congress. The Dakota resolution oftered by Mr. Butler then Dakota resolution offered by Mr. Butler then came up and a lengthy debate followed, when the Senate proceeded to consider the joint rules, and after a short debate accepted. Hem. Adjourned until Monday... In the House consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules was resumed, and after a lengthy debate the report was adopted by an overwhelming vote. On motion of Mr. Mason, of Indiana, the Senate bill granting a pension to the widow of General Grant was taken up and passed, Mr. Price, of Wisconsin, alone voting in the negative. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE change ordered by Secretary Manning in the office of the Collector of Port at Baltimore went into effect on the 15th. Fourteen employes whose salaries aggregated over \$24,000 were dismissed.

DR. T. E. HOLLAND, of St. Louis, has been appointed on the Board of Pension Examiners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. E. C. Franklin.

THE President sent the following new nominations to the Senate on the 15th: John Bigelow, of New York, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York City, salary \$8,000; General Franz Sigel, of New York, to be Pension Agent at New York City.

THE Secretary of the Interior has requested the Attorney-General to institute suits in about forty additional cases against cattlemen for illegally fencing the public lands in Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado. In many of these cases criminal actions will be brought.

THE EAST.

Fire recently at Philadelphia caused losses which aggregated nearly \$100,000. Morrel Bros., printers and typographers, lost about \$40,000; Newman & Hagedell, shirt manufacturers, lost \$20,000, and the Electric Motor Company \$20,000. The insurance was \$58,000.

SEVENTEEN persons were reported to be suffering from trichinosis contracted by eating diseased ham at a birthday party given by a family named Wetzell at 78 King street, New York, on Thanksgiving evening.

THE balloting on the 15th for Mayor of Boston resulted in the re-clection of Hugh O'Brien, Democrat, over J. M. Clark, Republican, by a majority of 8,597 in a total vote of 44,757. O'Brien's majority is the largest ever given to a Mayoralty candidate in Boston.

THE steamer City of Mexico was boarded by customs officers recently at New York and a large quantity of arms taken out. Information had been received that the arms were for a flibustering expedition on Cuba. A customs official was also put in charge of the vessel.

A CONVENTION of silver advocates recently met in the Metropolitan Hotel, New York. Edward Pierrepont presided. Resolutions were passed demanding the free coinage of silver.

SAMUEL DYER, Abolitionist, the staunch friend of Garrison and Phillips, died on the 15th at Southampton, Mass., of softening of the brain, aged seventy-eight.

MISS YSEULT DUDLEY, the assailant of O'Donovan Rossa, who is at present in the asylum for the insane at Middletown, N. Y., causes her keepers so much trouble that the State Board of Charities intend to make an effort to send her back to England.

THE \$200,000 bequeathed to the Vanderbilt University by the late William H. Vanderbilt will be used in the erection of a fireproof library building and the purchase of books for the same.

THE art manufactory of James Cooper & Bros., Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire recently. The building was five stories high and had a frontage of eighty feet. Loss estimated at \$125,000; partly in

sured. THE Singer sewing machine factory at Elizabethport, N. J., shut down recently because of a tax levy of \$20,000 by the city. Two thousand five hundred employes were

THE Susquehanna Coal Company's mine at Nanticoke, Pa., was flooded by water on the morning of the 18th. Some thirty men were entombed out of about one thousand who were working in the mine, the others succeeding in escaping. Strenuous efforts were being made to rescue the imprisoned miners, but it would take some time for the pumps to clear the mine of water.

THE WEST.

THE act of Dakota declaring itself a State and electing United States Senators is declared by prominent politicians to be revo lutionary.

THE Cherokee Council adjourned on the 16th. There was a deadlock between the Senate and Chief Bushyhead.

Ar Woodmore, a suburb of Detroit, Mich., early the other morning, Frank Knox, his wife and two children were burned to death in their house. There were suspicions that the house had been

robbed and the parties murdered. A TRAIN on the Utah & Northwestern was derailed between Harngood and Market Lane, near Eagle Rock, Idaho, recently. W. O. Palmer, a railroad man, was instantly killed and eight other persons injured, among whom were three Chinamen.

MRS. MINER, an insane woman, recently burned herself and four of her children to death at Long Prairie, Wyo. T.

THE Mormons were reported quiet, and orders were sent on the 16th to Omaha rescinding previous orders to send troops to Salt Lake.

SENATOR STANFORD, of California, in response to a question at Washington as to what he knew in relation to the band of professed assassins recently arrested in San Francisco, who had threatened his life, replied that he was not at all afraid of them.

DURING a fight in Renfrew, Ont., recently, between natives and Poles, one man was killed and two others fatally wounded. PREPARATIONS were reported making at Huron, Dakota, to call a convention of settlers and others for the purpose of denouncing Land Commissioner Sparks for his recent rulings in public land cases.

In joint session on the 17th the so-called State Legislature of Dakota declared A. C. G. Moody and the Hon. A. G. Edgerton elected United States Senators for the State of South Dakota.

T. W. Buck, for six years reporter for the National Hotel Reporter of Chicago, has disappeared after having swindled all the hotel keepers out of various sums of money aggregating over \$2,000. He left behind him a wife and two small children in desti-

tute circumstances. PAUL HENDRICKS. Secretary of the Mad son Gas Company and a cousin of the late Vice President, dropped dead the other

morning of heart disease, at Madison, Ind. PHILLIP MURPHY, a grain trimmer, fifty two years old, while helping the Captain of a steam barge tie up to the dock at Chicago the other morning, had his head jammed between the vessel and the dock It was crushed to a jelly and beyond de scription.

HON. JOHN R. GOODIN, a prominent Democratic politician of Kansas, died at Wyandotte, Kan., on the morning of the 18th. He was sent to Congress from the Second District about ten years ago, and was also at one time a Democratic candidate for Governor.

HIBBS, the defaulting Lewiston (Idaho) Postmaster, has been tried and acquitted on four of the eight indictments found against

W. H. Coomes, in charge of Ed. Hammond & Co.'s store at Arlee, Mont., was attacked by two Indians, supposed to be Spokanes, recently, who forcibly entered the store and drove him out. Coombs fired at them, killing one and seriously wound ing the other. Arlee was deserted soon after by the whites, the Spokanes coming in and occupying the place.

FRANZ TRAVIER KRAUTBAUER, Bishop of Green Bay, Wis., died recently at his home in Green Bay, of apoplexy, aged sixty nine

THE SOUTH.

TEN or twelve persons were killed and several fatally injured by an accident at midnight on the 14th on the Georgia Pacific Road at Austell, fifteen miles from Atlanta, Ga. The accident was caused by one train running into another at the water tank. The trestle work was thirty feet high and the wreck was terrible.

VIRULENT small-pox is prevalent at Fort Davis, Marfa, Presidio and Murphyville, stations on the Southern Pacific Railroad in Texas.

GENERAL ROBERT TOOMBS, the well known Southern statesman, died at Washington Ga., on the evening of the 15th. He had been critically sick for several weeks previously and was unconscious when he died.
A very disastrous fire broke out in Jackconville, Fla., early on the morning of the 17th. The loss amounted to over \$450,000; insurance, \$905,000. The fire started in Hubbard's warehouses.

AT Cambridge, Md., on the seventh ballot Rev. Chauncy M. Williamson, of Au' gusta, Ga., was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Easton of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to succeed Henry M. Lay, who died September 17 last.

A DEPUTY SHERIFF recently arrested J. N. Israel, President of the defunct bank of C. W. Israel & Co., of Henrietta and Har-old, Tex., on the charge of embezzlement, growing out of the failure. He was taken

to Wichita Falls. In the United States Court at Atlanta, Ga., Judge McCoy refused to continue the injunction restraining the ordinary from announcing the result of the prohibition election, and decided the case against the liquor men upon every point. The bill adopted had a provision that Georgia wines might be sold, but wines from other States should be excluded. That portion of the bill the Judge decided was unconstitutional and ruled that no wines at all could be sold.

JERRY BARDWELL, colored, of Harreville, Miss., recently left his house and locked the door, his three children being inside. The house caught fire and the children perished. THE grease boiler at Hart & Hensley's pork packing establishment, Nashville, Tenn., exploded recently. Henry Warnack, a lard wheeler, was killed, his body being terribly scalded by the grease.

GENERAL.

A DISPATCH from Calcutta reports that a large party of Shans led by a Buddhist priest were raiding the Shaaygylen district in Southeast British Burmah. The raiders looted and burned four large villages. It was also reported that the town of Sittaugh had been burned. A flying column of British troops left Rangoon to punish

M. ADOLPH DEUCHER, at present Vice President of Switzerland, has been elected President for the year 1886. He is a Radi-

THE Dacoits of Burmah made a raid in the vicinity of Mandalay the other night and fired on the British outposts, wounding one officer and killing a native. The British returned the fire, killing seven Da-

A SENSATION was caused in Paris the other day by the collapse of a portion of the Point Neuf, which connects He de la Cite, on which is situated the cathedral church of Notre Dame with both sides of the river Seine. It is the largest bridge in Paris, and one of the oldest.

Business failures for week ended Decemper 18 numbered: For the United States, 233; Canada, 22; a total of 255, against 247 the week previous. The grand total of failures in the United States from January 1 to December 10 is 10,771, against 11,088 in a like period in 1884, a decline of 316. The totals for fifty weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881 respectively were 9,519, 7,762 and 5,939.

JOHN MAGEE and a woman supposed to be his wife were arrested in London recently for sending threatening letters to the Prince of Wales. The letters demanded £150, for the purpose of emigrating to America. The pretense was that they had received orders from a secret society to take the Prince's life, and they would have to obey or fly to America.

Ir was reported in Madrid that the Sultan of Morocco had offered to cede territory to both Spain and France, in order to gain their support against the colonizing schemes of Germany.

THE LATEST

RICHMOND, Mo., December 18.-Mine Inspector Barrister transmitted to the State Commissioner of Labor Statistics his annual report. The report shows that there are twenty-four coal mines in Ray County, ten of which are first class, and fourteen second class. During the year ending December 1, 2,245,100 bushels of coal were mined, 541 men were employed and \$134,706 paid in wages and royalty. The capital invested is \$190,000. The estimated coal acreage is \$190,000. The estimated coal acreage of the county is 275,000, and the vein averages twenty-four inches in thickness. The average product per acre has been 72,000 bushels. The mines are remarkably free from poisonous gases and not one fatal aclong strike of the miners last summer materially reduced the output.

St. Louis, December 19.—Clemens Martins, a Carondelet youth, was examined yesterday afternoon by Commissioner Morgan on the charge of passing counterfeit money. His sister had taken home from a nouse where she was employed as nurse a bad coin that had been given to the chil-dren to play with. She gave it to her siscident has occurred during the year. The ters and brothers for the same object, and Cleniens attached it as one of the emolu ments of position as big brother. He passed it with the aid of another youth and was arrested by the police.

DENVER. Col., December 19 .- The suit of the Government against Barlow and Sanderson, late star route contractors, to recover \$60,000, was concluded yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court. Judge Hallet held that the large extra allowances made to the contractors by Brady were in direct violation of the law, but it was necessary for the Government to prove actual fraud in order to recover the sum paid. The ruling was unex-pected by both sides. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendants. The case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court.

MONTGOMERY, TEX., December 19 .- The negro Andrew Jackson, who perpetrated the horrible crime at Mink Prairie last Friday night, was run to cover yesterday by the bloodhounds at a point fifteen miles from the scene of the murder. When the dogs got the scent they followed him day and night for twenty-four hours through a most circuitous path through the dense woods. The murderer waded creeks for a long distance to throw the dogs off the scent, but they followed him, and he took to a tree, where he was cap-tured by the officers some hours later. He arrived at the county jail here last night, but was cut up around the legs and face from his wild chase in the underbrush. It is thought that an attempt will be made to lynch him.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., December 19 .-Governor Marmaduke yesterday appointed Martin V. Rodney Judge of the County Court of Mississippi County to fill a va-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A Railroad Decision.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners recently received a letter from John H. Mc-Leod, of Marysville, making complaint of the high rates of freight in Northern Kansas, compared with other parts of the State; that the freight on corn from Marysyille to St. Joe, a distance of 113 miles, is 13 cents per bushel; and desired the board to look into the matter and afford relief to shippers in that part of the State. To this communication the board replied: "The Board of Railroad Commissioners have considered the matter stated in your letter, namely, the rate on corn over the St. Joseph & Western Railroad from Marysville to St. Joe. The rate is the same as the rate on the Central Branch for the same distance, and only one and one-half cents higher than the rate on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Union Pacific. The St. Joe & Western is several millions of dollars behind hand in its interest payments, and is in bad shape financially. It can not afford better rates under existing conditions. Besides, the board has no power to fix rates on grain from Marysville to St. Joe. The powers of the board do not extend beyond the State of Kansas. The power of the board to fix rates is limited to rates on shipments made wholly within the limits of Kansas."

Miscellaneous. C. Wood Davis has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court at Topeka against the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company for overcharges and damages. There are four cases, two being for overcharges, amounting to between \$6,000 and \$7,000, and the two others being damage suits growing out of discrimina-tion in cars and other facilities in transportation. The original claims in the two discrimination suits were for \$70,000; they now, by adding interest, amount to over In addition to these cases, two suits to recover overcharges are pending in the District Court at Wichita, in which the amount involved overruns \$10,000. The plaintiff alleges that the road discriminated against him in charges for coal, which he mined and shipped from Pittsburgh, and in favor of a rival company owned by the officers of the road, and by which his busi-

ness was ruined. In a case recently decided by the Supreme Court that tribunal held that where an agent such as is usually denominated a "drummer" or "commercial traveler." simply exhibits samples of goods kept for sale by his principal, and takes orders from purchasers for such goods, which goods are afterward to be delivered by the principal to the purchasers, and payment for the goods is to be made by the purchasers to the principal on such delivery, such agent is neither a peddler nor a merchant. Nor does there seem to be any authority under the statute for cities of the second class to levy license taxes upon drummers or com-

mercial travelers. ONE recent Sunday Mrs. Theodore S. Ferrier, an old lady seventy-two years of age, living just east of Meade Center, while standing in front of her house, observed a wild goose flying over. Nobody but herself being at home, she obtained a gun and at the first shot brought down the game.

J. E. Norse, a Fall River teacher, was recently taken before a Justice of the Peace, charged with excessively whipping a sixvear-old pupil. He pleaded guilty and was fined five dollars and costs.

Mr. Morgan, residing near Walton, while recently crossing the railroad track with his team, was struck by a switch engine, both horses being killed and himself seriously injured.

L. D. Cowen, who was recently taken to Topeka and lodged in the County Jail, was released on giving a bond in the sum of \$1,000. Cowen is charged with being implicated in the land steals which have lately been going on in Finney County.

AT a recent spelling match between Topeka lawyers and printers, for the benefit of Christ's Hospital in that city, the lawyers were beaten, the score being seventeen misspelled words for the printers and twenty-two for the lawyers. The printers 'stuck" on the word "prohibition."

SUPERINTENDENT LAWHEAD has issued a neat card for mailing to the Kansas teachers who may desire to attend the State Teachers' Convention, giving a list of the hotels and the rates of charge per day, by floors, for room and board; also the prices of meals, etc., at the principal restaurants in Topeka.

THE new town of Springfield has completed its public well, having obtained an inexhaustible supply of excellent water.

LATEST patents granted Kansas inventors: Railway tie, L. M. Clark, of Harper; sugar cane harvester, Charles H. Lee, of Centralia: ice machine. Thomas L. Rankin. of Quenemo; machine for cleansing clothes, J. M. Chamberlain, of Winfield; rotary engine, John Harrington, of Caldwell; aggregate cube, Henry Keeler, of Oskaloosa. G. L. McDonaugh, General Traveling Agent of the Southern Kansas Railway, recently stated to a reporter that the outlook for business to Southern Kansas next year was very promising. A large number of farmers and others from Dakota and other Northern places who have found the winters there too severe are writing for information about Kansas, and will probably flock to the State next spring in large numbers.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Es tablished, Lakeland, Meade County, Edward McQuin, postmaster. Names changed, Dallas, Norton County, to Oronoque; Naomi, Mitchell County, to Excelsior; Ozark, Anderson County, to Kincaid; Waseca, Johnson County, to Holiday. Discontinued, Lebreton, Leavenworth County.

JUDGE GRAVES, of the District Court of Lyon County, has rendered a decision in the case of the State of Kansas vs. the Emporia Mutual Endowment and Benevolent Association, doing business on what is generally known as the "Texas Endowment Insurance plan," that the association is a mutual insurance company, and not a merely benevolent organization, and must give \$50,000 bond and comply with the other provisions of the law to regulate mu-

tual insurance companies.

SPECULATORS ONLY.

Recent Land Decision of the Supreme Court Which Will Only Affect Specu

WASHINGTON, December 17 .- The recent opinion of the United States Supreme Court, asserting that the title to all public lands were patents have not actually issued, including lands sold by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, is still in the Government, is thought by officials of the General Land Office to affect mainly the large purchases of land for grazing and speculative purposes. The bona fide settler who is living on his own 160 acres of land will not be affected even if it is shown that the railroad company from which he purchased his land has not the title to the land. The law expressly protects the bona fide settler, but

the mere speculator or purchaser of it, should it prove that the railroad has not and can not get a title to the land, will have to suffer the loss of the money invested unless some redress can be obtained from the railroad company. In a large number of instances the land grant roads have delayed getting out patents to lands to which they were entitled, in order to keep the title still in the Government, and thus avoid the payment of State and county taxes. Where a good claim to the lands exists on the part of the railroad company, patents can issue, and then, the title having passed from the Government the company can make a legal transfer of the land, but in the event of the Land Office refusing to grant a patent the purchaser of the land will be left without remedy except against the company. In the case of the Northern Pacific the Commissioner of the General Land Office has ever since he came into office refused to issue any patents at all on the ground that the question of the forfeiture of the entire grant was now pending before Congress. Inquiry at the General Land Office concerning the recent decision of the

United States Supreme Court, by which the Treasurer of Trail County, D. T., is enjoined from collecting taxes upon lands granted the Northern Pacific Railway Company, elicited substantially the following statement: In 1870, when making the appropriation for the survey of making the appropriation for the survey of lands granted the Northern Pacific Compuny, Congress added a provision that before title shall pass from the Government there shall first be paid into the Treasury of the United States the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying the same, by the company or party in interest. The Northern Pacific Company has never asked for, or received patents upon its lands in Dakota, but has left the title with the Government, thereby relieving the company from the cost of making the surveys and from the burden of local taxation. It is further said by the General Land Office officials that even if Congress should declare a forfeiture of the entire Northern Pacific land grant for alleged non-compliance with some of the terms of the charters, the bona fide settler would in no manner suffer, as his claim is held to be superior to all other, and that hardship would result only to land speculators and owners by purchase from the railroad company of large tracts. In these cases recourse could be had only upon

the railroad company. A BIG SENSATION.

Sensational Arrests in San Francisco-Plots to Assassinate Prominent Citizens. SAN FRANCISCO, December 16 .- A most sensational and startling plot for the wholesale assassination of the most prominent men in this city came to light here last night. Some time ago the police obtained information of the existence of an organization called the "Socialis-Revolutionary Association," com-

posed of ultra-socialistic members. A close watch was kept on their movements and the police finally succeeded in obtaining the minutes of one of their meetings held November 23. From these it was discovered that it was the intention of the association to put out of the way about twenty men, including W. T. Coleman, Congressman W. W. Morrow, Gen-Barnes, Mayor Bartlett, United States Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Governor Stoneman, the principal police officials and several others. These names were placed the prospective list and placed in the hands of the executive committee to carry out the orders of the asso-ciation. The committee were to devise the best mode of accomplishing the ends of the plot and were thus engaged when the work was brought to a sudden termination last night by the discovery of the association's headquarters by the police and the arrest of four men found in the room, named Julius C. Fosher, Henry Weiseman, Charles Mittel-stadt and Oscar Eggers. In the room was also found a complete laboratory for the manufacture of infernal machines. The men were taken to the city prison where they boldly asserted that they were dyna-miters and proposed to get rid of the citi-zens named and then raze Chinatown. The prisoners also belong to the anti-Coolie League. No charge is yet entered against them. Further developments are expected.

FREE SILVER.

Representative Men Assemble in New York and Resolve in Favor of the Free Coinage

NEW YORK, December 17 .- The main parlor of the Metropolitan Hotel was occupied by gentlemen last night who assembled to hear the silver question discussed. Probably sixty or seventy-five persons were present. The meeting was under the auspices of the Anti-Monopoly League. The Hon. Edward Pierrepont presided. He gave an extensive review of the silver question in this country and Europe. He said among other things that silver did not fluctuate any more than gold. In the period extending from 1833 to 1873 there was but little fluctuation in the London prices of silver. In 1833 the price was fifty odd pence per ounce and forty years after that the price was exactly the same. There is no nation now coining silver, but all nations are coining gold. It all were to stop gold coinage, the result would be a fall in the value of gold and a fluctuation in the prices. Resolutions demanding the free coinage of silver and in favor of an equal bi-metallic currency were adopted. After several addresses had been made the meeting adjourned. was but little fluctuation in the London

THE SUCCESSION.

Mr. Randall's Scheme for Filling a Presi-dential Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, December 18 .- Mr. Randall has prepared a bill for introduction in the House entitled "a bill in relation to the manner of filling vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President." It pro-

First-That the Presidential Electors shall hold their office for the term of one

Second-That whenever, in case of removal, death or resignation of the President, the Vice President shall have become President of the United States, the electors shall meet in their respective States and elect another Vice President. In the same manner, in the case of the removal, resignation, death or disability of the President and Vice President, the electors shall elect mather. another President and another Vice Presianother President and another Vice President. In the case of the removal or death of either the President or Vice President the Secretary of Stateshall notify the chief executive of the several States thereof, and they be requested to notify the electors to meet on the first Wednesday next ensuing after the expiration of one month from and after the notice by the Secretary of State, and shall select a President and Vice President. It is further provided that, in the event of the death, removal or disability of both the President and Vice President, in case no Vice President has been elected, the Secre-tary of State shall act as President until an ary of State shall act as President until an election can be held and consummated. If there be no Secretary of State, then the office shall revert to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster General, in the order named, who hall not as President until an election, can be all of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster General, in the order named, who shall act as President until an election can be had as provided in the bill, provided that nc one of these officers shall be competent to act as President who would not be eligible to the Presidency of the United States as provided by the Constitution.

AGREED.

The Balkan Belligerents to Keep Their Positions Until the Difficulty is Diplomatic-

ally Settled. London, December 18 .- It is understood that the following points represent whathas been agreed upon by the conference of the Ambassadors of the Powers who are engaged in an effort to arrange a temporary settlement of the dispute between Servia and Bulgaria: The armies are not to advance beyond the positions occupied on December 8; upon the decision of the com-mission which is to be appointed to arrange definite terms of peace the respective armies shall at once retire within boundaries allotted to each Government by the commission; and no further milby the commission; and no further military movements shall take place until the congress of the powers called to meet at Vienna in January shall have agreed upon the future relations of th-Balkan States to one another and to Europe. It is said that Austria is secretly opposing the first clause and will urge Savila not to consent to it in the hone that Servia not to consent to it in the hope that a more favorable strategic position may be

assigned her than that occupied on Decem-

OKLAHOMA. The Coveted Lands May Probably be Pur-

chased St. Louis, December 18 .- Corretta M. Micco, second chief, and L. C. Perryman, brother of Chief Perryman, delegates of the Creek Indians to Washington, arrived this morning, en route to the national capital. To a reporter Mr. Perryman said: He and Delegate Micco would remain in Washington during the session of the present Congress for the purpose of looking after the interests of the Creeks. "The most important question affecting the Creeks," said he, "is the sale of Oklahoma lands to the United States Government. Among the Creeks and Seminoles the sentiment is about half and half in favor of a compromise settlement with the general Government, but the Cherokees, who are jointly interested in the lands with the Creeks and Seminoles are unquestionably opposed to the settlement of Oklahoma by the whites. I think that if the Government made the Creeks and Seminoles a square offer for the

CYCLONE AT COLON.

lands that it would be accepted."

Another Cyclone at Colon Creates Great

Havoc-Loss of Shipping. PANAMA. December 17.-Colon has been visited by a very severe cyclone which has done considerable damage. It commenced on the 2d inst., about two p. m. and next day iulled, but recommenced again with terrible severity. All steamers in the port put out to sea for safety, returned and had again to put out. The damage to property is heavy and the loss of life was most serious. The following vesse with their crews: Holden, Karayan, Blanche, Atwood, Archt, Veteran, Ocean, Lynton, Avelina, Stella, Catalina, Figari, Douglas and two others, names not ascertained. The rain poured down in torrents and a terrific gale of wind from the northeast set in. The Royal Mail's new freight office was destroyed by the storm. Wharf No. 4, belonging to the Panama Railroad, was almost demolished and the rails torp up and earthworks destroyed by the force of the tornado.

Jacksonville Fire.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., December 18 .- In spite of the efforts of the firemen the fire which broke out in Hubbard's warehouses on the dock, spread to the Abel block, in which were located the Herald newspaper and several billiard halls. McCormack's, Hubbard's and the Abel block on the wharf with their contents were destroyed. The fire was finally stopped at Kohn, Furchgatt & Benedict's store on the east, the western limit including McConihee's hardware store. About two a. m. a portion of the front wall of the Abel block fell crushing four colored

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OCTONEWOOD FALIS . TIMO.

AN OLD ROUNDSMAN'S STORY.

So you're a writer, and you think I could Tell you some story of the Christmas-time— Something that happened to myself, which Having the rhyming knack, might put in

Well, you are right. But of the yarns I mind The most are best untold, they are so sad; My beat's the shadiest in town, you know, Amongst the very poor and very bad.

And yet from one of its worst places, where Thieves gather who go round with murdrous knives,

A blessing came one Christmas-day that

brought
My wife and me the sunshine of our lives. The night before, I had at last run down Lame Jim, the captain of a river gang, Who never had been caught, although his

Were such that he deserved for them to

And as he sprung upon the dock I sprung Like lightning after him, and in a trice Fell through a trap-door, and went sliding

Upon a plank as slippery as ice. 1 drew my pistol as I slid, and when I struck the earth again: "Hands up!"

"I've got you now," and at the same time flashed The light of a dark lantern every side. I'd landed in a big square room, but no Lame Jim nor any other rough was there; But from some blankets spread upon the A child looked up at me with wondering

A little girl with eyes that shone like stars, And sweet pale face, and curly, golder "Why did you come so fast?" You woke me And scared me, too," in lisping words she

"But now I am not seared, for I know you.
You're Santa Claus. My stocking's on I wish you merry Christmas. Where's my I hope you've brought a lovely cup and

I never was so taken 'back, I vow; And while I speechless stood, Jim got away, "Who are you, pretty one?" at last I asked. "I? Don't you know? Why, I am little

"My mother died the other night, and went To Heaven; and Jim, my father brought m It isn't a nice place; I'm 'fraid of it,
For everything's so lonely and so queer

*But I remembered it was Christmas eve, And hoped you'd find me, though I thought because

There was no chimney you might not. But I'm glad you did, dear Mr. Santa Claus." Well, Captain Jim escaped-the law, I mean,

But not a higher power; he was drowned.

And on his body near his heart, poor wretch,
The picture of his baby girl was found. And that dear baby girl went home with me, And never was a gift more precious given; For childless had that home been many

years, And so she seemed sent to it straight from

God's ways are wonderful. From rankest There often grows a flower sweet and bright.

But I must go, my time is nearly up.

A Merry Christmas to you, and good-night!

-Margaret Eytenge, in Harper's Weekly.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Jack Halliday's Christmas Pantomime and His Fairy Queen.

This little tale opens in the year 1839, in the month of December. It was a tempestuous month, the snow falling turned—the merry Andrew, the central fact and thick, and the howling wind figure, the bright particular star. The laid it up in all kinds of fantastic heaps in the thoroughfares of old New York, for it was old even then, nearly fifty years ago, at the time when Forty-third street was in the country, when stages started from Cortlandt street for Philadelphia and Barclay street for Boston, the latter taking their route along the old Boston road, which coursed its way along where Harlem is now-a thrifty. inhabited district.

In this month of December, 1839, the talk of the town was the Christmas pantomime at Niblo's Garden. Vaux-hall Garden, then at the corner of Third street and the Bowery, had no attrac-tions; its music hall and little summer alcoves were bathed in snow. Castle Garden, with its concerts, opera and fireworks, was covered with the white robe, and the Zoological Garden in the Bowery offered little inducement for the holiday pleasure seekers. Niblo's with its pantomime was the rage—the sensa-tion of the hour. Even "Jim Crow Rice," then in the height of his fame, sank into insignificance at the approach of "the Christmas pantomime," and thousands out of New York City's population looked forward to the good old English festival. The aged, with perhaps recollections of Grimaldi, could re-

call many a merry laugh they enjoyed from him in the past, but now, in this cold December month, they united with the young to welcome the clown, with his gibes, his gambols, his songs and his flashes of merriment that would "set

many a table on a roar.

Theater Alley was situated in the year 1839, as it is now, in the rear of Park Row. To-day it's a hive of industry; but half a century ago it was a nest of tenants—an ill-paved, ill-lighted abode of misery. In a room at the summit of one of these houses, a room somewhat bare of furniture, but a neatness in it that gave it the appearance of genteel poverty, sat Jack Halliday, the clown, a demure, grave looking man of about forty years. On the table before him were spread sundry sheets of paper. He was intently scanning them over, and at times crossed out certain lines or words, or inserted others with his pen. By the aid of the light from the dim candle one could read on these papers: First Comic Scene—Baker's and Undertaker's Shops; Old woman with baby to come on left; Man to change into skeleton, to come out of undertaker's; boy with trick bread to come on right; butcher with basket and leg of mutton in it; fop with a split coat; man with dummy head, left; look out for Harlequin's leap through under-taker's window, pull down flap; gone to kingdom come; look out for Pantaloon's leap; pull down flap when he's through the window; old "enough to know better," stand by for clown's leap; when he's through pull down flap.

—a rally—mob—fight—send everybody over—plenty of fish, carrots, turnips, etc.; when stage cleared, whistle on scene second. No author ruminated more over his manuscript than did Jack Halliday over those papers; he altered them again and again with as much care as a Cabinet Minister would in drawing up the draft of some State papers that might decide the fate of a Ministry—what Halliday, the clown, was arranging, would, in a great meas-ure, decide the fate of the great Christmas festival. To read the funny sentences he wrote, to look at the sad, earnest expression of the writer's face, to cast a glance around the room in the dim light, spars of furniture, as it was with its plastic walls decorated with cheap pictures of bygone harlequins, pantaz loons, columbines, sprites and clowns, presented a weird and grotesque picture.

Halliday, the jester, was preparing and arranging in methodical stage business "the comic scenes" of the pantomime, which in the old genuine pantomime days was solely under the inventive genius and management of the clowns. So absorbed was Halliday in his task that it was some time before he heard a low, clear musical voice call out "Father!" It was then he arose from his papers and quietly walked in the direction of a small, clean, but scanty bed in a corner of the dim room. On it reposed a fair young childish girl of about nine years. A pretty child, with dark brown hair and deep blue eyes; but her pale face, slightly tinted with hectic flushed cheeks, and the short, dry, hollow cough that came from her graceful throat, denoted plainly that some fatal

illness had fixed its grip upon her.
"Do you feel better, Rose," asked the clown, as he bent over the bed and affectionately kissed his only child—his daughter. "I've had you excused from daughter. any more rehearsals, for the management know you are perfect in your lines. I'll take you down to the theater when the night comes in a carriage, and keep you nicely wrapped up from the cold in the streets and the draughts from the

stage."
The child pleaded hard to go down to more rehearsals. She really liked what she had-great talents for the stage, and she knew-young as she was-that it was the season of the year when her trebled salary, for her enacting "The Speaking Fairy," so greatly added to her father's income, but the clown stoutly protested against her going to the theater until the performance on the opening night. So she submitted, lying there on that little bed, thinking of the spangled fancy dress she would wear, how nice she would look, and repeating to herself the pretty poetic lines she would have to speak when the big "revolving star" would open in the last scene, "The Fairy's Realm of Everlasting Bliss." She thought of all this sea the watched the elegant environs as she watched the clown's anxious face as he once more sat down to cogitate upon the funny characters with funny dressings for the comic scenes.

J. R. Halliday-except during the reign of pantomime-was in the theater almost a nonentity; he was only until that time "Captain of the Supers" or a small "utility actor," or "a copiest," at the beek and call of the manager or prompter. People then called The star knew him not, and the leading man, the heavy man, the juvenile man, the comedian nicknamed him "Old Yorick;" but when Christmas came round and the pantomime was being prepared Halliday became a man of importance. He was then Mr. John Halliday. His salary was large, for he was "the clown" to whom all eyes are Harlequin may dance gracefully in his variegated dress, the Columbine trip around the stage in a fascinating way. the lean and slippery Pantaloon amuse by his quaint stupidity, but they all sank into insignificance before the Clown with his comical antics, his painted face, and fifty years ago, with his songs of "Hot Codlings" and "Tipper-

Jack Halliday, a few days before 1839, came to this country from England. From his very boyhood he was a pantomimist. His wife dying soon after his arrival in New York he was left with his one child-Rose-to fight as best he could the battle of life with no accomplishment but that which is necessary for the merry Andrew. In his line he was famous, for he invented many "tricks," many new stage devices, songs, characters, leaps and mechanical changing scenes, and the daughter Rose developed into a precocious but clever child. With the elder Booth, Cook, Kean and Forrest she was frequently "the lit-tle page," one of the children in "The Stranger," or one of the princes in "Richard III.," and other such infant impersonations. She was a favorite with the public-her beauteous face, clear de livery, winsome ways and graceful form made her so. In this pantomime at Niblo's Garden she had a very important role—"the good fairy"—in the opening, and at its close she had pretty and important verses to speak. The bills announced her as "Mlle. Rosa Hallideni, the beautiful young prodigy," and so the reader will understand that "the clown and his fairy" were of some importance during the merry season. The poor child was very ill, more so than the anxious parent imagined, for the fairy concealed much from him, showing as she did how intently his mind was fixed upon his clownish duties, and how any wrong about her would con-

fuse and upset him. For days before its production the clown worked hard in the theater. The scene painter, the stage carpenter, property man, prompter and even manager acted upon his suggestions, sought his advice and obeyed his orders. The outside world know little of the clown's labors-the constant rehearing over and over again of what at the night's performance causes "roars of laughter," which on the wide, cold, gaping stage in the daytime is gone through in a formal, mechanical manner far from being "funny," leaps through windows, changing tricks and flats, are tried many times; enchanted cars, clouds, flying palaces are made to rise easily through trap doors to ascend into the realms above or to be gracefully low-ered from the realms above and sink into the regions below the stage. As we before said, Halliday was naturally

would revolve, then open in its center, showing the fairy, who, with waving wand, would speak "the tag" or closing lines that brings down the final curtain Halliday had been the whole year working almost secretly upon his revolving star. It was there on those days the first of its kind; it cost him many anxious thoughts day and night, and with his limited income he made and studied from little rough models in his humble nome in Theater Alley. No inventor of the most complicated piece of mechanism could have been more proud of his work than he was of his pretty device.

The pantomime is at last ready for production. The stage is clear of its endless mass of large and little pieces of painted canvas, ropes, blocks, wireseverything is in its place in working order. Crowds stand in the snowycold, windy-icy weather to read the bills, with their synopsis of the piece, the name of the clown and the amuse ment of his pranks, his capers and his songs, that attracts the first attention, and then in prominent letters they read of "the beautiful, bewitching Mll. Rosa Hallideni, the charming young prodigy, engaged, regardless of expense, for the Fairy Queen." Mention is made of the dazzling revolving star, of haunted caverns, magic palaces, abodes of nymphs, the regions of spirits, shops, and "wellknown streets," ending with "The Fairy Realm of Everlasting Bliss." ending with "The pantomime is almost on tongue—you hear of it everv in the nursery, the drawing room, the workshop, in the brown stone mansion, or the tenement house. At last the day came. Rose was worse in health. A weakness, a faintness stole over her as the hour for going to the theater with her father drew near-but she uttered not a word of complaint but assumed an air of gayety foreign to her feeling. The father's heart was pleased, for the child looked better, her eyes sparkled and there was more color in her cheeks; but all this apparent beneficial change was only caused by the excitement of the hour. It was about seven o'clock when a coach drove up to the door of Halli-day's house in the alley. With his child carefully wrapped up, he, in company with a woman neighbor, carried her to

stage entrance of the theater. The father goes to his dressing-room to put on his paint and fantastic dress; the daughter is led to hers to assume her thin, white, spangled fancy dress and flesh-colored tights. Could that father have known the struggle going on in his young child; of the effort to remember her lines and maintain that quiet composure and smiling manner so nec-essary for her part, the large, jovial, merry audience full of joyous anticipa-tions, that packed the building would have seen no "mirth provoking clowns" that night; but he was ignorant of it, for the brave young child knew if her father had been aware of her sickness it would unnerve him, and that a scene would follow.

the vehicle and soon it reached the

The overture ceases and the curtain rises. The audience are charmed with the beautiful scenery, the dresses and the dazzling lights, and they applaud liberally, but there comes long and loud cheering as some golden clouds are slowly lowered from the "flies," for on it stands Rosa Hallindeni, looking the picture of fair loveliness. The anxious father, standing in the wings—ready "made up" and waiting for the "comic scenes"—intently watches her; his heart throbs with joy when he hears the plaudits, but a thrill of agony passes through him, a cry of despair escapes his lips as he sees his child totter in the narrow suspended space-sees her convulsively tached to the piece of painted cloud work. Luckily it was the end of the In the excitement and buzz of scene. noise the audience did not notice what the father and those on the stage did. and as another scene was run on, shutting out the moving cloud, they applauded the pretty sight.

With tears and convulsive sobs the child fell into her father's arms, and was

borne to her dressing room. "My God! look to her well until I get through," said the clown as he kissed her cold, pale face, and in a few moments more the comic scenes were over. With a nerve and powerful effort the clown dashed on the stage amid tumultuous applause. The Merry Andrew had come at last. Men, women and children—the old and young—roared with laughter at his antics. The pantomime went on-laughter reigned supreme. The harlequinade was a panorama of fun and the clown was irresistibly comic. Joy was in hundreds of hearts before the footlights-anguish and wretchedness in that of the performer who was the principal in creating the laughter and joy.

o him it was a terrible murdering effort to be funny.

In the meantime little Rose partly recovered. She was alarmed at what had appened, but she collected her active, childish senses. The management had staked large sums of money on the suc-cess of this pantomime, and the success of the revolving star-the ambition of her father-was looked forward to as the climax of success itself. She was still weak and feeble. She assured her father she was better, and able to appear and speak her lines in the star at the close of the piece. Leaving his child to the aid of kind friends behind the scenes, the clown's heart is once more full of hope; the last scene but one goes on; it is a dark one; the fun is over; busy hands are setting the last grand scene ready behind. Rose is carefully placed in the huge silver star that occupies the center of the stage—and closed in it— in the dark front scene. Harlequin has received his magic wand, which the Clown has stolen from him. With a wave of his wand the dark scene vanishes. Colored fires are burning, fairies are gliding about in silver grottoes, sparkling waters are flowing down flowery cascades. The star revolves; its center slowly opens. The applause from the audience is deafening as they The applause see the Fairy Queen looking so beautiful, so lovely, in the reflection of changing fires of different shades. The Harlequin, Columbine, Pantaloon and Clown form a group, but they wait in vain to hear the words of the Fairy. She still lies motionless. The leader of the band knows that something is wrong, and his musicians strike up a loud, jovial tune, as the Clown with a cry of despair falls on the stage.

The curtain falls, the vast throng

leaves the building, their sides aching with laughter; they remember him for days, and children dreamed of him and the lovely little fairy in "The Fairy Realms of Everlasting Bliss." That same Christmas night Jack Hal-

liday sat in his room in Theater Alley peside the dead body of his pretty child

a heart-broken man. In the old churchvard that once stood near Second and Houston streets was a small slab rising from a small mound of earth and on it was the inscription, "Rose Halliday," and there for years a man bearing upon his features the stamp of care and misery might at times seen. He was the clown who lost his little fairy in the mimic, "Realms of Everlasting Bliss."—N. Y. Graphic.

CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION.

A Most Excellent Contribution to the Ser

vant Girl Question. I believe in every human being doing that work in the world which nature best fitted him for, but I also believe that many and many an individual comes to want and misery by attempting what is utterly alien to their taste, temperament and capacity, simply because they believe it to be more respectable. "How would you like to go into 'somebody's' [there is the ogre again] kitchen and be a servant?' was the question asked. I should not like it at all, simply because I can do some-thing better, which is more to my taste, and has a much greater money value. But if I could not, and if I were stranded in the world and obliged to choose between domestic service, the store or the factory, I should take the first. But I would be no common servant. I would have a pride in doing everything I had to do just as well as it could be done. I would learn to cook so that the products of my skill would challenge comparison with those of the best. I would work by rule, that is, I would be exact, so that things should not be good to-day and poor to-morrow. I will have gained the pleasant consciousness of a duty well performed; an independent self support that can not fail me as long as I keep to my standard of excellence; the respect of my employers; a comfortable home and steady pay, out of which I can save something. Experience, combined with skill, would give me a better position with higher pay. There are men cooks whose salaries reach up into the thousands a year. Why not women, if they bring the same skill to the work? "That is all very well," you say, "but how could you bear the social ostracism?" make up the true woman draw their skirts around them and pass by on the other side because you "work out" and his disclosure to the police as to have they do not. We may reason about its you surprised with the forbidden matter absurdity and that such are not worth minding, but all the same it cuts. A wound to the vanity hurts worse than many a hard blow upon the heart. Strange that this should be so, but we must take the world and life as we find it, and this is the way. Well, there are ample compensations for even this if one only looks at it aright. I think I should reason thus, at least I should if I allowed good common sense to speak; I am obliged or desire to be self-supporting. These people will not lift a hand to help me even if I remain a genteel do-nothing. Is it worth my while to slave at work for which I have no fitness mostly to be tolerated by those for whom my only sentiment is indifference? Let them go out of my world without regret, while I turn for enjoyment to the real pleasures that will multiply in my pathway.—Emily Bouton, in Edmund Noble, in Atlantic.

A HUMAN PINCUSHION.

An interesting exhibition of mesmer-

ism or physical phenomena was wit-

Various Interesting Experiments in Prac. tical Psychology.

nessed in the parlors of the American House yesterday afternoon. A number of physicians and prominent citizens was present, among whom were Dr. C. D. Ellis, Dr. Peck, Dr. H. J. Herrick, Mayor Gardner and John Kingsborough. The mesmeric tests were conducted by Professor E. G. Johnson, a young man, who amused and mysti fied the gentlemen present, and fully demonstrated that he has a wonderful command over the minds of a certain class of people. Traveling with the professor is a young man named Harry Leon, who is styled "The Human Pin-He was born without the cushion." sense of feeling, and is impervious to pain. He was stripped to the waist, and Professor Johnson immediately began to stick needles into his body, and fifteen or twenty were placed in his breast and left there. His cheeks, cars and tongue his arms. The young man never winced while going through this try-ing ordeal, and asserted that he felt no pain whatever. The physicians present made several tests and were satisfied that the man was a peculiar phenomenon. He is healthy and goodlooking, but has never been subjected to pain since his birth. The professor then gave an exhibition of his mesmeric powers. A young man was selected for the test, and the mesmerist began to op-erate on the nerves centering in the temples, and directly between the eyes, and soon the mesmeric influence began to manifest itself. Different parts of the body became rigid, and soon the entire body was placed in the cataleptic condition, and turning two chairs back to back about five feet apart, with the aid of several of the spectators, the uncon-scious man was raised and left reclining in mid air, with his heels resting on the back of one chair and his head on the other. The professor and two spectators then sat upon the body without their weight causing any depression or relaxation. The young man was then brought to his senses and knew nothing of what had occurred. The next test was a peculiar one. A common sewing needle was produced already threaded, and the patient's cheek, tongue and limbs were sewed together. The spectators shuddered at the sight, but not a muscle of the mesmerized man moved, and not a drop of blood followed the needle's tracks.—Cleveland Leader.

A RUSSIAN LODGING-HOUSE.

Let us try to realize for a moment

what life in St. Petersburg is, not to the

The Pleasures Life Offers to Dwellers in St. Petersburg Apartments.

easy-minded traveler, whose home is far away and who may leave Russia at any moment, but to the native resident, whose family ties and general intereststo say nothing of patriotism-bind him to the country even more firmly than he may chance to be attached to it by the arbitrariness of the police. The lodge ing-house, under circumstances like these, wears an aspect strikingly suggestive of the jail. Exigencies of state turn the communal dwelling-place and its picturesque survivals into an aggregation of cells, watched over by a houseporter in the pay of the police. This functionary is a very Heimdal in sharpness of senses; he hears the faintest sounds, and sees without any light whatever; while his omnipresence when not wanted is far more complete than any magic carpet of Arabian tale could make it. This personage it is who mounts guard at the porte-cochere to watch entries and exits; it is he who sees that all new lodgers are promptly numbered and pigeon-holed at police headquarters; he who keeps a record of the personal habits, companions and resorts of every man, woman and child under his charge; he, too, who reports regularly to the authorities any "suspicious circumstances" which may come under his notice. If a christening, a wedding or a funeral is to bring together a few friends, it is the house porter who facilitates the intrusion of police spies, ready to snatch at any scrap of colloquial "sedition" capable of conversion into roubles or advancement. If a student's "literary evening" or social gathering is to be swelled into an assembly of conspirators seeking to undermine the foundations of law and order, it is again the house-porter who, figura-tively speaking, supplies the gendarmes with their magnifying-glasses. And if some unfortunate youth is to pay the penalty of his liberalism by being dragged from his bed at mid-night to the fortress of Peter and Paul, nobody is more eager to lead the way to the sleeping suspect than this treacherous janitor of many households, nightly consummating in the garb of the watch-dog his unholy compact with the wolves.

To go in constant fear of the paid de-

nunciator; never to "talk politics" ' save with relatives, or intimates incapable of treachery; to have your local newspaper turned by the censor into a mere record of foreign events, and your foreign journal sub-edited for you by a policeman, Ah, there's the rub! I grant you it who carefully clips from it or erases would be hard to see those you know to everything of "dangerous" tendency; be your inferiors in all that goes to not to know the moment when an enemy may thrust some seditious publi cation in your letter-box, and so in your possession; to be kept by a silent press in a state of complete ignorance as to serious events occurring around you; and to feel in regard to your own personal safety and that of your family and friends, an uncertainty truly Orientalall this is no more that a mere sugges tion of what life is to thousands of persons born to Russian citizenship in St. Petersburg. And when to the elements of the general discontent, to the bitter emptiness of existence, to the longing for a life of nobler activities, you add the pangs of poverty and the sense of personal wrong, it can not seem strange that in many of these lodging-houses sensitive humanity should find its last and only safeguard against voluntary extinction in the hones, the idealism and the self-sacrifice of a political religion .-

SUPPLYING MOURNERS.

Distinguished Looking Gentlemen Who Int. Are Hired Out for Funeral Purposes

I stepped into an undertaker's office the other day and made bold to ask the young man in charge if there was anything new in the funeral business. Having satisfied him that my mission was not one of idle curiosity simply, he replied: "If you won't mention this firm's name I will tell you. The latest thing is to provide a certain class of people with mourners. You know-or if you don't I can tell you it is true-there are some people whose circle of acquaint-ances is limited and yet they make desperate efforts to keep up appearances in that particular. They are always tell-ing about Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So having about Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So hav-ing called, or how they called on Judge So-and-So. They make the impression that they have a big acquaintance. Well, one of the family dies. It is necessary to have a big funeral. They know then that the sham is at an end unless they can do something. have undertaken to supply this some-

thing.
"We have some of the mournfulest were then pierced through, and large needles driven through the fleshy part of looking costumes here that you ever saw. We have arrangements made arrangemen with a number of young men who are out of business by which they call here once a day for their orders. When an order comes in for a casket and carriages, we ask: 'How many mourners shall we send?' If the person is of the class I tell you he generally orders according to his circumstances. Sometimes we send out as many as eight or ten. We pay them one dollar apiece to take a look at the departed; and where they take on to any great extent we pay them fifty cents extra. It has never failed to work. We've got one chap here who looks like Judge Lyman Trumbull for the world. Reporters often mistake him for Trumbull at a funeral and print it so. The old scoundrel has got on to the racket and won't budge for less than two dollars and a half. Every now and then he threatens to strike, but we keep him down by threatening to have him arrested for vagrancy. Come around some time and go to one of these funerals with me,'-- Chicago Herald.

> -It may be said that one-half the world does not know what the other half eats. At a large bakery in New York the bread that is two days old and is hard as a rock, is sold to Italians for almost nothing. After they soak the dry bread in stale lager and partly rebake it, they then sell it for the nourishment of other Italians.—N. Y. Tribune.

OUR SOLDIERS.

Some Interesting Facts About the Army the United States.

There are a little over 26,000 men in the United States army This number does not include officers and cadets at the West Point Military Academy. The highest officer in the army is Lieutenant-General Phil Sheridan. He is the commander-in-general. There are three Major-Generals and six Brigadier-Generals in the army, which consists of ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery and twenty-five regiments of infantry. They are located at the different posts throughout the country, most of them being beyond the Misssissippi. The Department of the East and the only bulk of Loldiers located in the
East the on Governor's Island,
New York, with Major-General Win-

field S. Hancock in command. Only the troops located on the frontier see any service nowadays, and but a small proportion see any active service at all, however, they must be located somewhere, and are distributed at points convenient for call in the event there should be need for them. The army is cut up at all times into departments. There are ten of these departments—the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y.; the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb.; the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at Fort Snelling, Minn,; the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; the Department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio: the Department of California, headquarters at San Francisco; the Department of Arizona, headquarters at Whip-ple Barracks, A. T.; the Department of the Columbia, headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, W. T. Each of these departments are cut up into forts. There are about eight or ten forts in each department, and they are commanded by Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors or Captains. Each department is commanded by a Brigadier or Major-General.

It is a mistaken idea generally entertained by people not well informed upon the details of army matters, that all the officers in the standing armies are gradofficers in the standing armies are graduates of West Point. There are less than half of the high officers of the army, I am told, who are West Pointers. Lieutenantcles and most of the Captaincies are filled by graduates of the United States Military Academy, but the higher officers, in very many instances, are men who came up from the ranks, and who won their spurs in the late war. There is no prejudice against a man because he is not a graduate of the Military Academy, except among those who are graduates. In time, of course, the Military Academy will have supplanted about all the officers of the army, because there are few men who enter the army now from civil life who aspire to become officers.

There are armories, arsenals and ordnance depots for supplying the army with everything needed while it is passing from one part of the country to the other. This is to save the trouble of transportation, and to have whatever is needed on hands at almost any point where an emergency may arise.

The pay of the General of the army is

\$13,500 a year, or \$1,125 a month. The salary of the Lieutenant-General is \$11,-000 a year; Major-General, \$7,500; Brigadier-General, \$5,500; Colonel, \$3,500; Licutenant-Colonel, \$3,000; Major, \$2,-500; Captain, mounted, \$2,000; Captain, not mounted, \$1,800; regimental Adjutant and regimental Quartermaster, \$1,800 each; First Lieutenant, mounted, ntenant not \$1,400; Chaplain, \$1,500. All officers of the rank of Colonel, and below, receive ten per cent. increase above their salaries here mentioned after five years of service, twenty per cent after ten years of service and forty per cent. after twenty years of service. are allowed mileage when traveling on official business and commutation of quarters as follows: General, \$125 per month; licutenant-general, \$100 per month, etc. Privates receive on first enlistment \$13 per month: third year. \$14: fourth year. \$15, and fifth year, \$16 a month. first re-enlistment they receive \$18 per month, and as they re-enlist for other periods of five years they receive increased pay in proportion. Musicians receive from \$22 to \$30 a month; veterinary surgeons from \$75 to \$100; corporals, sergeants, saddlers and mechanics receive from 10 to 25 per cent. above the salaries paid privates .ington Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

A New Parisian Industry.

A correspondent of the Paris Temps has been at pains to ascertain that thereare in Paris at the present time no fewer than twenty-three establishments which employ a more or less considerable staff of clerks in writing out addresses for circulars and advertisements to be sent through the post. Although these establishments are, as a matter of course, busier than usual at election time-having had to write out the addresses of nearly 3,000,000 circularsthey seem to do a pretty good businessall the year round, their ordinary work consisting for the most part of addressing tradesmen's circulars. They alsokeep a list of all the persons engaged in different branches of trade, compiled from the directory of Paris; so that whenany one applies to them to send out a circular, say, to all the tailors of the town, they are ready to begin writing the addresses. Stranger still, they keep a list of those who stammer, who have lost their hair, or are subject to any infirmity which advertisers of patent medicines and so forth profess to cure.

-At the Melbourne Exhibition there was a complete dwelling house made en-tirely of paper and furnished with the. same material. There were paper walls, roofs, ceilings, floorings, joists and stairways. There were paper carpets, bedding, chairs, sofas and lamps. Therewere paper frying-pans, and even the stoves, in which bright fires were constantly burning daily, were of paper-mache. When the builder of this mansion gave a banquet the table-clothes. napkins. plates, cups, saucers, tumblers, cruets and even the knives and forks, were likewise made of paper

Chase County Courous

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

POPTONWOOD FALLS. . MANSAS

THE CHRISTMAS BELLS.

The Christmas bells are rung,
The midnight mass is sung,
Down through the dim cathedral aisles the
deep-toned organ swells;
And while the censer swings, And the psaitering choir sings, Sad memories rise of days long past, when joyous were those Bells.

The merry chimes of home, When Christmas-time was come, To our young hearts were sweet and glad-we never dreamed of knells; But now, each year that roots, The death-bell mournful oils, d leaves some vacant chair since last heard the Christmas Bells.

Yet no!—We'll not look back
Upon our past life's track,
But turn and face the coming time of which
that music tells;
We'll look for happier days,
Tread nobler, better ways—
Old sorrows die, new hopes ring out, in the
music of the Bells.

We'll bury all our woes,
We'll grasp the hands of foes.
All cell thoughts and deeds, the wide world
round the music quells;
Forget the bitter past,
And gather round, this last,
Last time that many listening now shall hear
the Christmas Bells!
—W.M. Donnelly, in Sifting.

VERY BAD "COPY."

Instances of Some 'Noted Men Who Furnished It.

How John W. Forney, Jr., Drove a Poor Printer from State to State--The Worst Penman of America--The Great Conflict Between Editor, Printer and Proof-Reader.

There is no end to the stories that might be told of the trouble, fun, accidents and other complications that have been culled by editorial writers and others who furnish the copy from which printers, in all sorts of offices, earn their livelihood. Proof-readers are the court of last resort in the premises, and many a bald and gray head and premature aged body are the results of hours of struggle and days and years of association with manuscript that puzzles the author himself to read when it once has become cold. The writer's experience extends over quite a period of years and with quite a varied collection of authors, and many a scene of trouble and discord and stormy encounter has come under his notice, brought about by the positive inability to decipher the writing, and a consequent miscon-struction of what the author intended to write and what he undoubtedly did write if it had been properly deciph-

John W. Forney, who was too well known throughout the country to need elaboration as to who he was, wrote a terribly bad hand and he was made to blush and worse many a time when living. He was very willing at all times to read the manuscript of an editorial when the proof-reader appealed to him in his dire extremity, but frequently he would substitute a word, declaring he could not read what he had originally written. But, in the language of the typo, the father's writing was "copper plate" in comparison with the son's—John W. Forney, Jr.'s He held for a long time the position of managing editor on the Philadelphia Press at the time his father owned and edited it and he furnished a good deal of copy, for it used to be said he could "make copy." as fast as any one was ever known to make it in those days. He wrote dramatic criticisms, theatrical notes, etc., and his manuscript was so horrible that the compositors insisted on the payment of fifteen cents a thousand ems extra, which made the price sixty-five cents a thousand for type-setting on this particular manuscript, which, considering the fact that the proofs were also corrected for them, made a pretty fair price. At one time there came into the *Press* composing rooms—so the story goes—a man who had traveled much and whose knowledge of manuscript was by no means limited, and who was a most excellent newspaper printer. He carefully watched for "sub-bing," which in Philadelphia, as all printers who have been there know, is no very pleasant job, for there is not at any time a very great amount of it given out, until at last he was rewarded by a "regu-lar" going off and putting him on to "sub" for him. Everything went along nicely and smoothly for an hour or two, when, upon going to the "hook" he struck a "take" of "Young John's" manuscript. He took it to his frame, put it upon his case, with his "stick" upon it, looked at it for a moment and then ejaculated, punctuating his remarks with words rather too strong to print in full, and the dashes will be omitted: "Well, that's writing, is it? Business is too good in this country for me to waste my time in trying to make a living on that kind of stuff, and I'll leave it." So saying he put on his coat and walked out of the office.

Not a great while after the above oc-curred this same "comp." was working in Denver. The Pennsylvania Editorial Association just about this time went on a Western trip, with John W. Forney, jr., as one of the number. Stopping at Denver, John volunteered to write for one of the journals there an account of the association's trip. The offer was thankfully accepted by the editor, and John W., jr., went to work. Now, it so happened that this was the office in which the above-mentioned seen as the manuscript reached the copy book a "take" of it fell to his lot. printer was working, and, of course, as took it to his frame, and with arms a-kimbo cried out, with language more forcible than elegant: "Well, by George! I left Philadelphia for that, and I'll leave Denver too." And he did leave, for he immediately donned his coat and

Editor Bloss, who several years ago wrote the leading articles for the Cincinnati Enquirer, wrote a hand that no one but four men who were specially employed upon it in the office could

read. To one not accustomed to it, and these four men are certainly the only ones that could be excepted, it looked the same whichever way you turned it. Except for the folio mark at the top of the page, it was impossible to tell when you were holding the sheet upside down. He has gone to his grave carrying with him the proud distinction of having been the worst penman that America or any other country ever produced, and the manner of his death was cruelly referred to at the time by thoughtless type-setters who knew his handwriting, as a just retribution. He was struck by an engine and instantly killed while walk-ing on the railroad track a few years

ago.

Horace Greeley, while he lived, bore the reputation of being the greatest of American editors, and he also bore the reputation of turning out about as bad manuscript as it was necessary for any man to do. He once wrote an elab-orate article in which he found occasion to quote from Shakespeare the well-known phrase: "Tis true; 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true," His proofs were always sent to him, and tall stories are told of the way in which he raged about and tore things generally when he read: "'Tis two, 'tis fifty, and 'tis fifty two." It is also said that a letter written to a man employed on the staff of the Tribune, and intended as a letter of dismissal from Mr. Greeley, was used as a letter of recommendation and did really procure the same gentleman an editorial position in the West.

A leading metropolitan newspaper at one time had a very clever London correspondent, but his handwriting was wonderful to behold, and it was a source of great annoyance to the compositors are supported by the compositors are suppor positors, causing them to lose a great deal of time and necessarily reducing their earnings. The manuscript was dubbed "Choctaw," and it was always known by that name in that office.

But bad manuscript has caused trouble in numerous ways. A compositor will construe it one way, the proof-reader another, and very often neither will hit upon the proper word, and a hauling over the coals is the result. The aiming after sense very often makes nonsense in the author's opinion, and a good point is spoiled. In reading an editorial growl is often hit upon in the columns of exchanges. One newspaper makes this correction: "An unfortunate typographical error occurred in our columns yesterday by which the line How the State Fusion candidates are seeking victory' was altered in such a way as to have a very sinister meaning and we regret that it should have occurred." The word "fusion" was printed "prison." Hence the difficulty. Another paper says; "Our compositors lightly alluded to Snakim," for Snakim, and print 'London' instead of 'Soudan.' In the lang-uage of a gifted Eastern poet, fetch on your Arabs. We guarantee that they will never be able to do any more damage after they have been mangled in our typographical department." Another growl: "Seven hundred and eighty editorial errors of statistics, history, geography or religious information will slip past compositors and proof-reader unno-ticed, but just let a joke or flippancy or other be attempted, and compositor and proof-reader promptly come to the rescue and knock it into 'pi.'" The editor then enters into an elaborate description of how the compositor added a letter to a word intended as a funny hit, and how the "sleepy-eyed proof-reader" passed it by, and eases his mind further by saying: "Now, if it had been a house set on e by a 'pair of geese' instead of a ' of grease upset on a stove, or—well, if they had, in fact, run across a lot of foolish errors, the pair of them would never for an instant have straightened

they just death on a joke?"

But a few errors that have come under the writer's eye and been "caught" must close the story. George Parsons Lathrop recently wrote a long article in which the words "back-yard studies" were used. "Bay yard stitches" was put into type as an improvement on the original. A headline should have read "Tornadoes in the West," but the compositor had an eye to the vegetable kingdom and set it up "Tomatoes in the West." "He did yeoman's service" West." "He did yeoman's service" was transformed into "He did German's service," and a sentence in which the words "provided with implements for turning captured guns against the enemy" occurred was tortured into provided with implements for turning captured Jews against the enemy.'

them out. But a joke! Goodness, ain't

Brooklyn Times. HEALTHY GIRLS.

Why Physical Education Should Go Hand in Hand with Mental Training.

Nothing, says Dio Lewis, is so terrible as severe neuralgia, and beyond doubt, girls acquire it often enough by the conditions of school life. Headache in a school girl usually means exhausted nerve power through over-work, overexcitement, over-anxiety or bad air. Rest, a good laugh, a country walk, will usually cure it readily enough to begin But to become subject to headaches, is a very serious matter; and all such nervous diseases have a nasty tend-ency to recur, to become periodic, to be set up by the same causes, to become an organic habit of the body. For any woman to become liable to neuralgia, is a most terrible thing. It means that while it lasts life is not worth having. It paralyzes the power to work, it de-prives her of the power to enjoy any thing, it tends toward irritability of temper, it tempts to the use of narcoties and stimulants. So says Dr. Nelson, and so say I. A girl who finds her-self subject to neuralgia should at once change her habits, if but to grow strong in body. Of what use is education with ill-health? A happy girl must be a healthy one. The Greeks educated their girls physically; we educate ours men-tally. The Greek mother bore the finest children the world ever produced. The Greek education of girls developed beautiful women, and their beauty lasted till old age. The beautiful Helen was as handsome at fifty as at "sweet sixteen." - Every Other Saturday.

-There are 256 packs of stag and fox hounds in England and Ireland. The seventy-five couples constituting the Duke of Beaufort's pack of hounds at Badminton consume about forty tons of meat, three tons of biscuits, and 150 horses annually.

VISITING DAY.

A Scene from the Rural Districts of Merry New England.

A visiting-day in some rural, districts is a day of perfect pleasure to people whose amusements are limited, and desired result may be secured. It is whose lives run in narrow channels. To 'go visitin' " takes the place of opera, all the other enjoyments open to residents of cities and towns. A teacher in a backwoods region thus describes the and that man has become so thorough arrival of visitors one Sanday morning a developer of material as to be reck-

at his board-house:
They came about nine o'clock in the morning, in a large wagon, father, mother and eight children all seated on straight-backed wooden chairs, painted green, with sheep skin or rope sents. The wagon was a rickety, unpainted vehicle, and the horses were real "bags-

"Well, good land o' massy! Is this reelly yeow?" cried my landlady, rushing out to meet the visitors.
"Looks like us, don't it?" gurgled the mother of the visitors. "Hain't our

specific nohow."
"How do yeow do? Git out, and come right in. All well?" "Well's common; how's all the folks?"

"Oh, so's to be 'round, but pap ain't feelin' right peert. I'm tickled to death to see you! Here's Loocindy."
"Loocindy" grinned.
"And here's Alciny." "Alciny" grinned.
"And Mary Emmeline." Mary Emmeline also grinned.

"And all the rest of you."
"All the rest" put their fingers in their mouths, and giggled. "How do you come on, Mister Jink-

"Oh, middlin', middlin'." "Ain't seen any of you fer a coon's ge. Didn't know but you'd all dried up and blowed away.

Everybody giggled or roared over "Well, all of you walk right in, and set down and take off your things and make yourself right to home. I must fly 'round and get dinner. Here you, Jack, go out and kill four chickens; and you bring a ham and tatters up from the cellar. Harriet Jane; and bring a jar of plums, and one of gooseberries, too. You ain't goin' to git much dinner here,

"La, Mis' Simmons, an' ye the best cook in the country. "Now, Mis' Jinkins."

"Deed you air." "Land o' massy, an' cayn't make a thing fit fer a pig to eat!"
Loud protest from Mis' Jinkins. "Pap

Simmons puts in an appearance.
"Well, I do vum! How air ye, Jinkins, an' Mis' Jinkins, an' the hull caboodle of ye! Glad to see ye. All look natchrell as an old shoe."

The "comp'ny" stays all day, and an incessant chatter is kept up. The tri-fling affairs and incidents of the neighborhood are discussed in every possible light .- Youth's Companion.

A MURDEROUS ENGINE.

cent Improvements in the Method of Loading and Firing the Gatling Gun.

An improvement recently made by Colonel Buffington and L. F. Bruce, of the United States armory, in the method of loading and firing the Gatling gun is destined to make a serious impression in military circles. The improvement s in the invention and perfec new loading case, and an improved mouth-piece to the gun itself, in which the cartridges fall, to be subsequently shoved into each of the ten cylinders Until now the charging of the cylinders was accomplished by means of a tin case, a crude and very unhandy combination. The objection to this case was that in order to insure the fall of the cartridge properly into the mouth-piece, each had to be placed in position singly, requiring thus a most unnecessary delay. This objection is done away with in the new case, which is made of hammered brass, strong and substan-tial. It is built, as Mr. Bruce says, on exactly the principle of main track and switch. The lower part has but a single track, nearly to the middle, where the case widens sufficiently to hold two rows of cartridges. A slide, supported by a pivot, here separates the two rows. Such an inclination is given that only a certain number of cartridges can be held in that position in a double row; the slightest increase of pressure precipitates the cartridges down the single

The holding capacity of this new case is forty cartridges. The ease, simplicity and rapidity with which the gun can be loaded is marvelous. Box after box of cartridges need only be placed above the case and allowed to drop, the automatic movement of the slide and its perfect operation preventing any clog or hitch what ever. The month-piece receives them, and here the new arrangement comes into play. A small wheel has been intro-duced with three grooves in the rim, the sides tapering to a certain angle, and only in one direction. As the cartridge falls into the mouth-piece it lies in one of the grooves, and the mechanism is such that it is impossible to have it fall otherwise than horizontally. The springs shove the cartridge into the cylinder and it is shut. The only thing now to prevent the almost infinite firing of these cartridges is the man-power limitation. The operator turns the crank; the rapidity of discharge of course follows the rapidity of his motion. From eight hundred to one thousand is the average discharge a minute. With this new invention in the loading, the Gatling gun becomes one of the most murderous engines of modern warfare. Both kinds of cartridges can be used, the long with the forty-five-calibre, 2.8 inches and the short 2.55 inches.—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

-A. J. Davenport, of Shawneetown, to be married. The ceremony was performed at nine in the morning, and he died at noon of dropsy of the heart, and was buried at ten a. m. the next day. The minister who married them preached the funeral service, and in the evening married the woman who, for a few short hours, had borne the name of Thompson,—Chicago Mail.

SCIENTIFIC BREEDING.

What It Has Done for the Cattle Industry

Cattle-breeding has become so comprehensively scientific that almost any astonishing to survey the facts of experiment that separate the present concert, lectures, social gatherings and from the past of stock-raising, perceiving, as we must, that a single special end has been multiplied a hundred-fold and that man has become so thorough oned a creator. As far back as the utmost reach of history, and it is not other kind of an animal has been appealed to for hide, meat and milk by the races of men. In earlier times taken in the wild, in later times held in captivity to the hour of service, in still later periods cultivated, the bovine family has afforded mankind many of its greatest benefits, being most provident after man became a trader. . The captive period defined the semi-civilized epoch, and we are now in the high tide of civilized work, when fat cattle shows are popular delights, and when a beef is every part practical to use.

The immense cattle raising districts of South America possess the industry in its most primitive form, the great purpose there being the profit in hides. The herds of that country are about as independent of improving influence as it is possible they should be. Raised for hides chiefly, they are some advantage to the tallow merchant and considerably less to the butcher. Good cattle in that region signify good leather. Other countries are similarly shortsighted as to the many uses of the bovine structure, permitting a waste of material worth in the aggregate very much more than the particular thing saved. Only in the United States and a few European countries are the full possibilities recognized and improved. Here the highest excellence of cultivation is secured, whether the end sought is breed, quality of beef, richness of beef, beauty of outline, or the best conditions of hide. The result of years of careful experimenting has een a knowledge of the foods and treatment best adapted to a particular purpose, and to such perfection has the science been carried a stock raiser

can accurately determine his market when his stock is in embryo. In the matter of killing there need not be an ounce of waste. The blood spilled has its uses in various refining processes, the hair becomes an essential factor in the harmony of building besides having other values, horn and bone make buttons, handles, or-naments, hoofs make glue, hide makes leather, fatty substances make butter or tallow, the substantial part of the flesh and vitals is the most wholesome of foods, and the rendering establishments determine the value of

all that remains. These gains are comparatively new. Not many years have known the full utility of a steer in the shambles. The productive qualities of particular foods, too, are of recent discovery. Our grandsires knew little about changing the kind and quantity of milk a cow yielded, and the critter that could not pick up fat from the fodder commonly supplied to the stock was reckoned of The bulk of such pictures is shipped breed, but the breed is the result of the system. No matter what the origin, cultivating care is essential to the crowning excellence, and it is because of this care, this thoroughness and wisdom in breeders and raisers that America beats the world in cattle today. It is not her vast grazing fields alone that give her the advantage; the science of cattle culture has done most and will continue to do most.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

REARING CALVES.

How Young Animals Should Be Fed and Brought Up.

Feed skim milk lightly. Eight to nine quarts daily in three feeds is sufficient to make a thrifty calf gain from twelve to fourteen pounds a week. More calves are killed by over-feeding than under-feeding. Feed three times a day if you wish good results. Never let the milk go into the calf's stomach colder than ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit. Use the thermometer regularly in determining the warmth of the

Make lime water by putting a lump of lime the size of a hen's egg into a jug of water and shaking. When the jug of water and shaking. When the water is clear it is ready for use. Keep the jug corked tight at all times. A tablespoonful of the clear lime wa-ter may be given with each feed if the calf shows any signs of scours. If scouring occurs, reduce the amount of milk at once. An egg stirred in the milk and parched flour are both excellent remedies. Over-feeding, not feeding often enough, irregularity and cold milk are the principal causes of

scouring.

Teach the calf to eat whole oats by the time it is three weeks or a month old by slipping a few small handfuls into its mouth just after it has drank milk. When it has learned to eat them keep a supply before in a little box. If you haven't oats enough for the horses and calves both, let the horses go without, rather than the calves. Don't waste time grinding the oats. Bran. oil meal and other articles are good but oats is the most satisfactory of all. I never knew of a calf eating too many While young keep each calf tied by itself and if the flies are troublesome darken the stable. Don't put the I. T., relates the following story, which verifies the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction: A Mr. Thompson and a Mrs. Woodfall came to the agency pester them. We have had less trouble and better results with winter calves than with those that come in the spring. Dismiss all prejudice that a skim mulk calf must be a stunted, unsightly vancement in calf-rearing as in butter or chesse making, and old ideas must be put away.—Prof. W. A. Henry, in Farm and Home. thing. We are making as great ad-

CHEAP OIL PAINTINGS.

Factories Turn Them Out by the Thousand at \$20 a Dozen

Every autumn, in anticipation of

holiday times, circulars are sent to farmers and villagers, offering them "real oil paintings," "copies of old masters," and "copies of the works of the most famous of modern artists," "in elegant gilt frames," at prices which are described as "defying all competition." Agents in this city who send the circulars profess contempt for chromos and cheap engravings, which, they decrare, disfigure the walls of unfair to assume that prehistoric man many homes. They claim to have similarly occupied himself, one or an- made contracts with rising young artists for the production of celebrated paintings, which they can sell to a favored few for sums which amount to little more than the cost of the materials. They also have purchased, at a bankrupt sale, a collection of fine gilt frames, which they wish to sell at a small profit. By such means they can offer an oil painting and frame for five dollars, which would cost fifty dollars purchased in the regular way. Each rustic who receives a circular is made to understand that he has been singled out from all the persons of his neighborhood as the one best able to appreciate such an advantageous offer. The result is that in many rural homes are found highly-colored paintings in imitation gilt frames. The pictures are usually expressionless landscapes, marked by dimness of outlines and haphazard blending of colors. City people often wonder where such daubs come from. In boarding houses and in many humble homes in the city the cheap oil paintings have made their appearance in recent years through the medium of mock-auction sales. Many a busy New Yorker has his attention drawn to more than one of the mockauction rooms which abound in the down-town districts. The open door is close to the sidewalk, and persons passing can see at the further end of the room an oil painting on an easel which is lighted brilliantly by a row of gas-jets from above. Seen at a distance and in a new gilt frame, the picture has an attractive appearance to an unpracticed eye. The loud tones of the auctioneer can be heard plainly from the street. His words are seductive to men on the lookout for bargains. Several other men inside the place are his assistants, or "cappers," but they play the role of outside buy-ers. When a stranger enters the room they bid eagerly. Daub after daub is knocked down to them at ten, twenty or twenty-five dollars until the stranger makes a modest bid. If he offers more than two dollars for a painting and frame the auctioneer lets him have it. Most buyers thinks they have secured bargains until their gaudy paintings have hung in their houses for a few months. Then the

> "There are a dozen factories in New York and Brooklyn where such daubs are made," said a picture dealer to a reporter. "Most of the proprietors are Hebrews. It is said that the factories turn out from five hundred to one thousand oil paintings a day according to the condition of the trade. guess how they are made. With big paint brushes, pots of different colored art matters can produce one of the regulation daubs. Even the preparation of the stencil plates does not require much artistic ability. Can-vas for the pictures is made of cheap stuff and hastily tacked on frames. Copies of paintings in which there is little variety of color are the favorites. Ordinary paints are used. First, the prevailing colors, or groundwork, of a painting are put upon a canvas with one stencil plate, and the canvas is placed in a drying rack while the same stencil is used for other copies. By the time the last canvas of a set has received its groundwork the first one is ready for the ad-dition of different colors with another stencil-plate. So the work go on until the workman has completed a set of one hundred or two hundred pictures, all alike and all worthless from an ash!-Philadelphia Call. artistic standpoint. Among picture dealers such paintings are known as buckeyes.' In most factories the stencil work does not complete the pictures. and poor artists are hired by the week to add hasty finishing touches to each canvas. It is necessary to protect the cheap pigments by a heavy coat of var-nish, which also tones down the most glaring inperfections. The actual cost of a completed oil painting is less than twenty-five cents. Dealers in the West buy the 'buckeyes' for ten dollars per dozen and upward, according to size. "Frames for the pictures are made

imitation gilt begins to crack like the

paint on a fire-board, the bright hues

darken on the canvas, and each owner

suspects he has been sold.

in the same factories. The fronts or faces of pine frames are covered with plaster, which is molded in imitation of the prevailing styles of gold frames. Over the plaster is spread a thin coating of Vienna metal. The finished frames look nearly as well as gold frames when they are new, but they begin to crack when they have been exposed to the air for a few weeks. Imitation gilt frames cost the manufacturer a triffe more than buckeyes,' but he will sell the pictures and frames together for ewenty dollars per dozen. I know one man who offers small daubs for sixteen dollars per dozen, frames included. Agents can sell a picture and frame for two dollars and make a fair profit."-N. Y. Mail and Express.

-The Commissioners of the World's ndustrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition lately presented to Major Burke, of New Orleans, the Director General of the Exposition, a complete set of the American Encyclopedia in a carved book-case of ebony.

lustrated magazines, print them on a common quality of paper, and get them on the foreign market at half rice within four days after the issue the originals.

new cook, and I reckon he ain't couched on to de scientifick style o' mashin' dem flies for blueberry pie. He ain't for a fac'."—N. Y. Independent.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Nearly all the towns in the anthracite coal regions have opened night schools, in accordance with law, which are well patronized by the colliers .-Pittsburgh Chronicle.

—In the schools of Copehagen twentyfour boys out of every, one hundred suffer
from headache. They study too much
—eight hours a day—and do not romp

-Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson was recently asked if women were capable of receiving what is called the higher education equally with men. The Bishop replied emphatically: "There is no sex in intellect."—N. Y. Post.

-One-tenth of the "Studentenschaft" t the Zurich University is now female. Twenty-nine young ladies study medicine, fourteen philosophy, and two political economy. Of the forty-five female students, fifteen are Swiss and ten

-The most valuable possession of a city is the reputation of its professional classes, and of all classes the reputation of its teachers is most precious, since they stand at the very fountain head of public intelligence and practical morality.—Journal of Education.

-Middlebury (Vt,) College students had a lark the other night and barred up the chapel doors so that no prayers could be held there. Then they stole a black horse, painted it white, and initiated it into a society with imposing ceremonies.—Rutland Herald.

-Dear brother, who rehearse unctuously your early escapades, do not blame the youthful sinners on the back seats if they persist in their way-wardness. Haply they are only in training, and hope one day, when they shall have been converted, they may have something to brag of as you do now.— Boston Transcript

-One question discussed at the late missionary conference in Osaka, Japan, was whether it is better that missionaries should be sent out married or single. Not only was the sentiment decidedly in favor of their being married, but statistics from one society showed that the term of service for single men was five years shorter than that of the married.

—At one of the schools in this city (says the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald), the master, in a general exercise, wrote the word "dozen" on the blackboard, and asked the pupils to each write a sentence containing the word. He was somewhat taken aback to find on one of the papers the following unique sentence: "I dozen know my lesson." It that boy lives to grow up he will be an editor, or funny man, on some of our

contemporaries. -The following words of England's great Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, are so full of truth that they deserve to be posted in every Sunday-school: "Be-lieve me, the essence of true religious teaching is that the teacher should believe that which he teaches, and should be delivering as he believes it the whole message of truth. Unless there is that sympathetic, that magnetic feeling established between children and teachers that the teachar is dealing honestly with them, the pupil will believe that the religious teaching is a sham."—Boston Journal.

-The great English universities opened the autumn term with large num of new matriculations. There are 610 freshmen at Oxford this term, as compared with 570 at the same period last no great account. Under the system of the present day a steer may be developed to a prodigious size, as witness the ponderous animals of the fat stock shows. Cursorily we talk of the guess how they are made. With big new organ, the gift of the master. There are forty-one freshmen at Keble, paint, and a set of stencil plates, a the newest of the colleges. At Cam-workman who has no knowledge of bridge there are 865 freshmen, Trinity College heading the list with 179, while next come St. John's (eighty-two), Cains (fifty-four), Clare (fifty-four), and Pembroke (fifty-three).

WIT AND WISDOM.

-The Turks say that a knife's wound

heals, the tongue's never. -"I don't love you, and I won't marry you," she said to him in a pet. "Two negatives make an affirmative. my dear; let's go and see a parson, he replied. They went .- Chioago Tribune.

-Mrs. Bromley-This paper says that it will take eleven thousand years to exhaust the coal supply. Mr. Bromley— Eh? Eleven thousand years! What an idiot I've been! I'll not sieve another

—It is always very pleasant for a man to have his young wife knit him a pair of socks, but it requires considerable diplomacy on his part to ask her which section is meant for the toes without hurting her feelings .- N. Y. Mail.

-"You say that the women of Timbuctoo have their noses bored and wear jewels in them?" "So travelers assert. "Then a Timbuctoo woman must be like the Puritan yacht." "How do you make that out?" "Because she has her scenter bored."—Boston Courier.

-A rara avis: Freaks and curiosities in plenty
The various dime shows gather,
But here's one I ween
That never was seen,
And that is the youth of twenty
Who doesn't know more than his father
Boston Couries

-Drunkenness is now said to be a contagious disease. This is no new discovery, however. It has long been known that a man returning home per-fectly sober after doing the town with some boon companions is pretty sure to catch it from his wife when he gets into the house. - Somersville Journal.

-A burglar who attempted to enter house in Sacramento was caught fast in the window; and the woman armed herself with a potato-masher, drew up a chair, and sat there and tapped his head for half an hour before calling the police. She said she had always just ached to pound a man all she wanted to .- San Francisco Chronicle.

-Blueberry Pie: Diner (at cheap restaurant)—"What do you call this, waiter?" Waiter—"Dat, sah? Dat's blueberry pie, sah!" Diner-"It looks -A London project is to make plates by photo-engraving the American illustrated magazines, print them on a lost of the locks more to me like a slice of fly-paper stuck up with flies." Waiter—I declare, sah, to tell the truf, we've got a new cook, and I reckon he ain't cotched Official Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

sentenced Representative Cannon to imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$300 for unlawful cohabitation. Thus, after twenty-five years of failure under Republican rule, the mandate has gone forth that poligamy must go; and the mandate will be obeyed.

Frank Siddalls, the greatest Phila delphia advertiser, is reported to have lately remarked, as a fact worthy of comment, that he had never had a personal application for patronage from the Newspaper Advertising Bureau of Geo. P. Rowell & Co. of New York. The reason for this may be found, not in the fact that Messrs. Rowell & Co. do not want business or are unwilling to drum for it, but they find a cheaper and more efficacious way of securing patronage is to keep their names before the public by using the advertising columns of newspapers. Doing this they attract those advertisers who wish their services, and avoid annoying or wasting the time of those who have not yet arrived at that conclusion. The newspaper is the most persistent and at the same time the best mannered of all advertising

NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE AT WICHITA, KANSAS.

We have just received from Mr. S W. Straub, the eminent composer and musical director, of Chicago, the circular of a ten days' Normal Musical Institute, to be held at Wichita, Kas., commencing Jan.11,1886. The faculty consists of S. W. Straub, Principal Chorus director and teacher of Harmony and Theory; W. F. Werschkul, recitals and teacher of pianoforte technic; Wm. Beery, assistant teacher: Mrs. S. W. Straub, Soprano Soloist. These teachers are all from Chicago, and are eminent in their specialities.

The instructions will include Voice culture, in class and in private lessons, harmony, thorough base, Composition, Theory, Method of teaching, Conducting, Sight-reading, Pianoforte technics, Organ, and drill in Church music, sagreat Masters, etc.

The work will be so graded that beginners will receive equal advantages ment Scriptures (not the revised edition), by Junuary 10, 1886. Should two or more correct answers be reis remarkably low, only \$5.00 for the ceived, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the full course of about sixty class lessons The money will be forwarded to the and entertainments. It is expected winner, January 15, 1886. Persons the author of Dora Thorne, etc. that many students will be in atten-dance from all parts of the State cents in silver or postal notes, (no post-lands, by Etta W. Piere, author of dance from all parts of the State. age stamps taken) with their answer. Circulars, giving full particulars, can for which they will receive the Month be had by addressing S. W. Straub, by for February, in which the name and address of the winner of the re-236 State St., Chicago, or F. J. Moore, Wichita, Kan.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT.

The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy for the third month of the public schools of this city:

Room 1, Miss Ada Rogler, teacher May Engle, Gage Pence, Ray Standiford, Marietta Hazel, Anna Harper,
Rolly Watson, Arthur Pence. Ella
Coe, Frank Foxworthy, Ralph Zane,
Nelie Young, Lulu Heek, Teddie EnRolly Watson and Wife.
Parties who contemplate visiting it or
Parties who contemplate visiting it or gle, Edward Hazel-14.

going to Florida should ask for tickets
Room 2, Miss Alice Hunt, teacher—
Huldie Giese, George Capwell, Maude
Kelley, Ridgel Seribner, Herbert Clark,
Tad Smith, Rosa Ferlet, Anna Zane,
Orphy Foxworthy, Isaac Harper, Gertie Estes, Eva Massey, Mary Austin,
Blanche Robison, Harry Zane, Vernie
Hazel, Harmie Hazel—17.

Room 3, Miss Elsie McGrath, teacher—
Gen. Trav. Agt. Gen. Pas. Agt.

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Winter Evening Recreations, author of David
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Containing instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets.
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Gen. Trav. Agt. Gen. Pas. Agt.
Winter Evening Recreations, alarge collection of acting character stableany.

er-John Engle, Bella Sanders, Eddie Estes, Ella Engle, Nellie Robbins, Bessie Howard, Sarah Austin, Eugene Hinckley, Mattie Coe, Willie Gandy, Frank Hackett, Rena Massey, Orlan-

REPORT FOR THE TERM. neither absent nor tardy during that Room 1, May Engle and Ralph

Room 2, Maude Kelley, Herbert Clark, Anna Zane, Isaac Harper, Gertie Estes, Vernie Hazel and Hernie Hazel.

Room 3, Bella Sanders, Nellie Robbins and Ella Engle.

Boom 4, Bottie Scribner, Anna Rockwood and Irwin Beach.

Papils enrolled during the term: Room 1,-; Room 2, 54; Room 3, 39; Room 4, 51. Total,-. L. A. LOWTHER, Teacher.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Dec. 15, At a regular meeting of Star Lodge, January 10th.

At a regular meeting of Star Lodge, January 10th.

At a regular meeting of Star Lodge, No. 122, I. O. G. T., held Dec. 15, 1885, the following resolution was unanibrary club. A number of people club brary club. The newspaper which has the largest morning circulation in Chicago. For sale by all newsmen. 304 F Street, Washington, C. C,:
John Harrington, Caldwell, rotary engine: Henry Keeler, Oskaloosa, cube:
T. L. Rankin, Quenemo, ice machine:
C. H. Lee, Centralia. sugar cane harvester; L. M. Clark, Harper, railroad tie; J. M. Chamberlain, Winfield, machine for cleansing clothes.

The lollowing lessing less to the lot, dividing mounts of the cost. Then the numbers are exchanged from one to another so that to all parties, not members of this Lodge, who assisted us in the Cantata, 'Lost and Sived;' also, to the public who so generously patronized us.

John E. Harper, W. S.

Mention this paper.

Mention this paper.

DISTRICT COURT.

L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The District Court of Chase county, the December term of which is now be-ing held in this city, has disposed of the ollowing cases since our last report: State vs. August Lindsey and Albert Late advices from Washington state that the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the decision of the Supreme Court of Utah, which the Supreme Court of Utah, which sentenced Proposition Court of Utah, which sentenced to 90 days in jail. State vs. Columbus Hicks and Alonzo Hicks, burglary and larceny; verdict, guilty of burglary in the 2d degree, and given 5 years, each, in the

Hildebrand Bros. & Jones vs. L. W Clay, forecloseure; settled.
Chase Co. Nat. Bank vs. Sheriff of
Chase co., replevin; judgment for plif.
W. A. Smith et al. vs. E. R. Holder-

man, ejectment; judgment for plff. Wm. White vs. Isaiah P. Watts, at tachment; judgment for \$821.54. Nelley Bentley vs. Van Ransaleer

Bentley, divorce; granted.
J. W. Griffis vs. J. A. Smith et al. replevin; judgment for plaintiff. Adam M. Clay vs. David Rettiger ejectment; judgment for defendant set aside, and new trial ordered.

School Dist. No. 41, Chase county vs. W. Gibson, injunction; dismissed.

Hildebrand Bros. & Jones vs. L. W Clay et al.; judgment vacated; petition amended, and Adam Clay given thirty

days to answer. Wm. Earle McKinney vs. O. H. C. Smith et al., forecloseure; judgment for plaintiff, and sale ordered.

Chase Co. Nat. Bank vs. R. Hofman et al., note; judgment for \$358.85.

C. H. Lovecamp vs. County Board appeal: judgment for defendant. W. D. Johnson et al. vs. Martin Ramsey et al., injunction; dissolved.

CEDAR POINT

Is ambitious, and is manifesting sufficient energy to realize her aspirations The people of that village are tired of traveling a mile to reach the depot, and propose to build the town anew over at the station. About sixteen acres have already been laid out in town lots, and when spring opens the saw and jackplane artists will swarm over the new town site like the grasshoppers in hay

But this is not all. The leading mer of that village have got ear of Jay Gould, and propose to have another railroad. The proposed extension of the Gould system from Le Roy northwest Baritone and Soloist and teacher of to Salina will no doubt pass through voice culture; A. M. Straub, Piano this town, as Mr. Fenn has correspondence with a gentleman high in authority intimating that Cedar Point would be a convenient place to cross the Cottonwood. Our neighbors on the east would make a first class ward for the city of Florence, and we are half inclined to propose measures of annexation. - Florence Tribune.

A \$20 Bible Reward.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for January, among which is the following: "We will give cred and seculor choruses from the \$20.00 to the person telling us how many verses there are, having only three words each, in the New Testaward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuble rewards will be offered. Ad

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Dopular instrumental and vo al sheet music, which we propose to close out before January 10th. The music is complete, the printing excellent, and the paper the best. Each piece is seperate, with a handsome title page.

One copy 5 cts; 10 copies 25 cents; 25 copies 50 cents. No duplicate pieces of every kind, with numerous forms. popular instrumental and vo al sheet gentlemen, a guide to politeness and One copy 5 ets; 10 copies 25 cents, 25 directions for composition of corns copies 50 cents. No duplicate pieces of every kind, with numerous forms will be sent with order. We select and examples.

Parlor Magic, a book which tells can be a considered and conside Dec. 8. The following pupils were riety. This music retails everywhere riety. This music retails everywhere how to perform hundreds of amusing from 40 to 60 cents a sheet. We are tricks in magic and instructive experi-

than either one of the other papers of this county Paid locate have been left out of the foregoing measurement, and nothing but purely reading matter has been taken into consideration. You pay your money and you take your choice.

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The Lost Bank Note, by Mrs. Henry

Wood, author of East Lynne, etc.
Back to the Old Home, by Mary
Cecil Hay, author of Hidden Perils. Illustrated.

Reaping the Whirlwind, by Mary Seeil Hay, author of Old Middletons

David Hunt.by Miss Ann S. Stevens. uthor of Fashion and Famine. Dudley Carleon, by Miss M.E.Bradion, anthor of Lady Audley's Secret. Blue Eyes and Golden Hair, by Anie Thomas, author of Playing for

Amos Barton by George Elliot, au-hor of Adam Bede, Mill on the Floss. Henry Arkwell, by Mrs. Henre Wood, The Laurel Bush, by Miss Muloch

author of John Halilax. A Gilded Sin, by Bertha M. Clay, author of Dor Thorne. Jasper Dane's Secret, by Miss M.E.

Braddon, author of Birds of Prey, etc. Illustrated. Leoline or into the Shade, by Mar

Cecil Hay, author of The Arundel Motto, etc. Illustrated.
Gabriel's Marriage, by Wilkie Collins, author of The Woman in White, etc. Illustrated. Retribution or the Mystery of the Mill, by Margaret Blount. Captain Alick's Legacy, by M. T

Shadows on the Snow, by B. L. Far jeon, author of Ever Faithful, etc. The Grey Woman, by Mrs. Gaskell, author of Mary Barton, etc. Illus-

rated.
The Frozen Deep, by Wilkie Colins, author of The Dead Secret, etc. Il-Red Court Farm, by Mrs. Henry Wood. author of A Life's Secret, etc.

Illustrated. In Cupid's Net. by Bertha M. Clay, author of Dora Thorne, etc. John Bowerbank's Wije, by Miss Muloch, author of Christian's Mis-

take, etc. Illustrated.

Lady Gwendoline's Dream, by Miss
Muloch, author of Thorns and Orange Blossoms, etc. Illustrated. A Golden Dawn by Bertha M.Clay. author of A Broken Wedding Ring.

Valerie's Fate, by Mrs. Alexander, author of The Wooing o't, etc. Mildred Trenvanon, by The Dutchess, author of Molly Bawn, etc.

Dark Days, by Hugh Conway, author of Called Back, etc.

The Birth Mark, etc. Illustrated. Parson Garlands Daughter, by Miss Muloch, author of John Hilifax, Gentlemen, etc.

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COTTORWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1885.

W. E. TIMMONS. - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms-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 in.	Bin.	5 in	1 col.	1 co
1 week	£ 1 00	\$1.50	x 3 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 5 50	\$10 0
2 weeks .	1 60		2.50	4 00	6.00	19.6
weeks	1 75		3 00	4 50		
4 weeks	2 00	3 00	3 25	5 00		
2 months	3 00	4 50	5 25			
8 months	4 (8)	6 (0)			20.00	
6 months .	6.50	9 (1)			32 50	
1 year	10 00	18 U	24 00	35.00	1 55.00	85.0
Locat no sertion; an usertion; items unde	d 5 ce	e price	tor h	lack l	etter,	or fo

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a fine, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for ach subsequent insertion.

It rained, Sunday.

Mr. C. C. Watson is again around. Quite cloudy, Monday and Taesday. Last Tuesday was the shortest day

Mr. Chas. Barker, of Florence, was in town. Tuesday.

Mr. W. S. Romigh left for Wichita, last Friday night. Muddy roads and streets, the fore

part of the week. Remember the Band "boys'" dance,

December 31, 1885. A strong south wind prevailed the fore part of the week.

Mr. A. R. Hilton, of Strong, was at Emporia, last Monday.

Mr. Geo. George has had a well drilled in his stable lot.

Mr. Matt. M. Kuhl is having a well drilled in his back yard. Summer heat, yesterday, and bogs,

wasps. etc., were on the wing.

As the days are getting longer, good resolves are growing stronger.

The culvert across Broadway is rap. idly approaching completion.

The District Court adjourned, yes terday, until after Christmas. There will be a Christmas tree at

Bazaar school-house, to-night. The new Methodist church, at To-

ledo, has just been completed. Mr. John Kelly and family, of Sharp's

creek, have moved to California. Mr. J. A Smith, of Topeka, was town, Saturday, on legal business. There have been eight convictions

at this term of the District Court. Mr. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, was

over to Council Grove, last Friday. To-morrow will be Christmas, and if

home, with an affliction of the kidney. Born, December 10, 1885, the Rev.

and Mrs. Long, of Strong City, a girl. The postoffice will be closed to-morrow (C.ristmas), from 10, a, m., to 5,

There was a very pleasant dance at Mr. Geo. Campbell's, last Thursday ni cht.

Mr. Charles Cosper and wife, of Bazaar, have gone on a visit to Pennsyl-

Mr. G. L. Skinner, of Strong City, has our thanks for our Christmas

turkey. Last Monday night, Dec. 21, the ants were at work making holes in the

ground. Mrs. C. C. McMillan went to Atchiso i. Tuesday night, on a visit to her free. Each person purchasing a tick-

There will be a Christmas tree at the M. E. church, to-night, for the lit- of a King." Born, on Thursday night. December

17, 1385, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Carter, Mrs. Milo Dug'ass, of Junction City,

is visiting her sister, Mrs. George W.

Mrs. Rieb'd Cuthbert has our thanks for a half bushel of most excellent apples for Christmas.

Mrs. M. M. Kuhl left on Wednesday of last week for a visit at her old home at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Dottie Breese, who is attending Washburn College, Topeka, arrived

home, yesterday, for the Holidays. Born, on Tuesday morning, Decem-

Simmons, of this city, a daughter. Master Guy Johnson returned home.

Monday, for the Holdays, from Fort Scott, where he is attending school.

to her mother who is lying very sick.

Miss Ada Pugh has come home where she is attending the State Uni-

There will be a meeting of the old oost of the G. A. R.

Married, on Dec. 10, 1885, in the

the Rev. J. McAnulty, Mr. Uriah D. both of Toledo There will be a temple at the Con-

gregational church, to night, instead of a Christmas tree; and the presents will be distributed from within the temple, by Santa Claus. Mrs. G. L. Skinner and children, of

Strong City, left, Monday, for a visit at Austin, Moore county, Minn. They were accompanied as far as Emporia by Mr. Skinner. The last dance of the year will be given by the Cottonwood Falls Cornet

Band, in Music Hall, on Thursday

night, December 31, 1885. A good time is anticipated. In approaching the new culvert on Broadway, Monday afternoon, with a load of hay, the king bolt of Mr. J. H. Scribner's wagon broke, letting the

front part of the wagon down. No other

Misses Mabel and Nellie Howard and Miss Ferry Watson, of this city, and Miss Lillie Hildebrand, of Strong City, who are attending Bethany College at Topeka, came home, yesterday,

for the Holidays. Miss Lutie Jones, of Fox creek, and Miss Nettie Adare, of Strong City, have returned home from school at Emporia, for the winter, and will probably continue their studies at the school in Strong City.

There will be a Christmas tree at St. Anthony's Catholic school-house in Strong City, to-night. After the distribution of the presents, there will be given some exercises by the

children of the school. An oyster supper will be given, under the auspices of the Cedar Point Mite Society, for the benefit of the new M. E. church, at the residence of Mr. E. W. Pinkston, on the night of Jan. 1. 1886. Everybody is cordially invited.

Last Friday night the Sons of Veterans elected the following officers for the ensuing year: C. W. Jones. Captain; John Madden, 1st Lieut.; C. C. McMillan, 2d Lieut ; John E. Harper, Jesse Gray and Dennis Madden, Camp

Mr. Isaac Matthews, the veteran teamster and boss painter, is now stopshelves of that establisment by assisting Mr. L. C. Ferguson ir selling goods at bed rock prices.

There was an oyster supper at Pleasant Hill school house, last Thursday to a tub, put the corn in it (the sheller, you want to make us happy-pay up. night, at which there was a good deal and turn the crank, and-well, go and Mrs. J. V. Sanders, of Safford, was in town, last Friday, paying her taxes. cies of the oysters which had been alshell corn. Dr. C. F. Hait is confined to his lowed to cool off in the copper kettle in which they were cooked, before being eaten.

As every cultivated family now-adays 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 \$400.

An entertainment will be given by the Elmdale Sunday-school, at the church in Elmdale, on Christmas evening, Dec. 25, the exercises to consist of music, recitations, pantomimes, shaddow pictures, etc. Admission, 15 cents for adults, those under 15 years, et will be presented with the song (music and words) entitled "The Child

Hon. W. G. Patton, of Cott nwood Falls, member of the Legislative committee to investigate the sanitary condition of the live stock of the State, was in the city, yesterday. * * Mr. Patton says the committee are unanimous in the belief in the necessity of Hotchkiss.

Mrs. Asa Taylor and daughter, of Emporia, are visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jim Clark.

Mrs. Jim Clark.

Asa Taylor and daughter, of Emporia Republican.

Described 29

Tuesday night, Dec. 15, 1885, Falls Lodge, No. 747, K. of H. elected the following officers for the ensuing year:
W.A.Morgan, D.; Geo. W. Weed, ViceD.; C. M. B. Idwin, As't, D.; E.C. Childs
Chaplain; F. B. Hunt, Reporter; J. P.
Chaplain; F. B. Hunt, Reporter; J. P. Mr. A. C. Burton, of Strong City.

Was visiting his mother, in Emporia

With F. Reporter; M.M. Kuhl, Treas.;

Jabeob Hornberger, Guide; W. L. Cazimproved farm and garden implements. aly, Guardian; S. A. Breese, Sentinel; Prof. L. A. Lowther will spend the J. M.Tuttle, Rep. to Grand Lodge; H.P. large supply of heating and cooking Holidays in Topeka, attending the Brockett, Deputy. The installation stoves; so if you want anythining in State Teachers' Association. will take place, Tuesday, January 5,

A number of steers belonging to Mr. Morris, near Mr. Wm. Jeffrey's, on Diamond creek, having recently died, ber 22, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. G. R. the State Veterinary Surgeon visited the place and held a post mortem examination. His opinion is, the cattle died from improper feeding (hay and ornament to your room as well as a corn stalks) without sufficient water. comfort to your body.
The resumb was found to be firmly A car load of Glidden fence Mrs. J. C. Lyeth, of Strong City, packed with a mass of dry, imperfectly has gone to Carthage, Mo., on a visit masticated fodder. He says sick ani- bell's. Mr. Henry Præger, of Jacob's creek, as our thanks for a half bushel of as gallon, followed by a pint of linear two miles east of Cottonwoond Falls. has our thanks for a half bushel of as gallon, followed by a pint of linseed Apply on the premisies to R. E. Manice apples as we have seen this year. oil in four hours.

On Friday night, Dec. 18, 1885,

A. M., elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J. P. Kuhl, W. M.; W. A. Parker, S. W.; J. W.Stone, soldiers of Toledo township, at Safford, J. W.; J. M. Tuttle, Treas.; W.H.Holnext Saturday, Dec. 26, to organize a singer, Secy.; J. B. Byrnes, S. D. H. Fritz, J. D.; James Stearns, S. S.: Elmer Johnston, J. S., W. A. Morgan, Friends' church, at Toledo, Kansas, by Tyler. The installation will take place, Saturday evening, Dec. 26, 1885, St-Obley and Miss Minerva A. Church, John's day. At which time the officers of the Eastern Star will also be installed. After which a supper will

be had by the fraternity. The McGibeny family were greeted with a large and approciative audience, Tueday evening, at Music Hall. The programme was made up of vocal and instrumental music, solos, duets, quartettes and choruses. Our space precludes mention of each member of the family, but we will speak of the leading members. Mrs. McGibeny has a fine voice, and she was heartily encored whenever she appeared. Little Jamie brought down the house, with his cuteness, and was repeatedly called back. Mrs. Franks, Cornet Solo was well executed, thus showing that she was a complete master of her instrument. We will say in conclusion, that the family should have a full

house wherever they go. A 14-inch vein of coal was discov ered on Jacob's creek, Tuesday; and a company has been organized, and a shaft is now being sunk in the vicinity the discovery.

SUBINESS BREVITIES.

M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. You can get flannels, etc., at Breese's

cheaper than the cheapest. Boots and shoes at Breese's.

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.

See price of men's and boys' over coats at E. F. Holmes' before purchas-Persons indebted to the under

igned are requested to call an ettlle at onen. 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 truit 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 ping at Messrs. Ferry & Watson's store in Strong City, trying to unburden the scantlings from J. W. Ferry's homeetead, on or about Dec. 4th, 1885.

M. A. Campbell has a corn-sheller that we never saw its likes before. All you have to do is, to fasten the shell r

We are now offering our full line of and see them at Adare, Hildebrand & supplies. Co. Strong City.

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

J. S. Doolittle & Son have then shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices They also keep a tull 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. Finest line of neckwear for the

Holiday trade ever shown in the county at E. F. Holmes'. 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

sitting of Congress. you should, by all means, take this live, independent Democratic paper. A lot of new heating stove of all kinds and styles just receive and Adare. Hildebrand & Co.'s, Strong City, and will be sold cheap.

Washington news now and during the

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargaine; and don't you forget it. A car load of Moline wagons

just r ceived at M. A. Campbell's. The celebrated "Tiffin" corn sheller can now be had at Adare, Hildebrand

M. A. Campbell has just received a

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

wire just received at M. A. Camp-

Miss Ada' Pugh has come home On Friday night, Dec. 18, 1885, KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP.



ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS.

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

TRUNKS AND VALISES;

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - - KANSAS.

F. BAUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY

for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class un ch! I will patronize Bauerlo.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.



BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Roasts,@ 5 to 7cts, Boiling,@4 to 5cts,



Highest Cash Price

@ 7cts. per pound. CEORCE W. HOTCHKISS.

Broadway, opposite Deolittle & Son's.

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

at E. F. Holmes'.

City.are supplying nearly every plasbuggies and spring wagons for sale at actual cost. Now is your chance. Call hair, lath, nails,—in fact, ALL their all of the best make and quality, and nov26tf

his fall stock of boots and shoes. of the latest styles and just as good as can be had in any Eastern city, and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and

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

Strong City. Mrs. Minnie Madden invites hose who want dressmaking dore with neatness and dispatch to call apon her, at her residence, in Cot tonwood Falls, Kansas.

Elegant line of linen and silk hard-kerchiefs, for the Holiday trade, at E. F. Holmes'.

Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general

Son's.

A car load of Studebaker's wagons and baggers just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Adare Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have just received a full assortment of heavy California saddles. Don't fair 142 Dearborn St., Chicago, III.

to see them before buying elsewhere. Before buying a heating stove any where else, go to M. A. Campbell's, on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones he has.

Messrs. M. M. Young and S. J Evans are now running a sure-enough hack, and orders left at Central Hotel or at Mr. Evan's Livery Stable will be promptly attended to. nov26-tf

Nothing makes a finer Christmas present than sailk or cashmere muffler Big assortment at E. F. Holmes'. You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at M. A. Campbell's.

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 If you want money, for \$2.00 per annum. See notice.

card, etc., for sale at Vetter's gal Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have special facilities for delivering goods to Safford, Elmdale, Clements and Cedar Grove.

Picture frames, mats, glass,

Full line of fur caps for ladies and gentlemen, at E. F. Holmes'. Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh

boiling, at 5 to 6 cents.

Lined kid gloves, warm and durable, at E. F. Holmes.

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, are now carrying a full and complete line of double, single and buggy harness, and everything in the guaranteed to give satisfaction as to S. D. Broese has just received price, style and finish. Be sure and see them before buying.

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

THE CASH WILL BUY A No. 1 two-horse farm wagon \$57.56

A No. 1 baggy with leather top \$120 A No. 1 corn sheller \$8.00. North western barbed wire 5cts. And lumber for less money than any place in this county. ADARE HILDEBRAND & Co.

Strong City.

Offers superior inducements with its fine climte, soil, magnificent timbers, fertile prairies, and pure waters; with several Railroads reanything in the way of general tently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, merchandise, at J S. Doolittle & took dealers and lumbermen should investigate the state of the state gate this splendid country.

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!!

J. B. BYRNES Has the Giant Well Drill, none-inch bore, the

COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEYTOLOAN

low rates of interest, on improved farm land-fall and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Lan-Office, fu the Bank building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

In any amount, from \$500,00 and upwards, a

Cheese, Grain, Plour, Hops, Cotton. Tobacco, Hides, Pelts, Herbs, etc. etc. Ship your goods to us and will we sell them at the highest cash price. meats as tollows: S'eaks at 6 to 12 Prompt sales and cash remittances. cents; roasts at 6 to 8 cents; for Address G. W. FOSTER & Co. 25 Fulton St. N. Y. oct22-6ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CEORGE W. WEED.

Vocal & Instrumental Music

Waukesha Glenn. QUEEN OF WATERS.

Cuaranteed Medicinally Superior-containing more natural mineral salts. It is pure. Is the enly diurectic water known in the world which acts directly upon the secretions of the Liver, Kidney, Urinary and Generative Organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous class of diseases that afflict the human family.

Thousands of testimonials mailed free. As a test we will send you a sample case of ten quart bottles, as bottled for family and club ese, on receipt of \$1.50 and this advertisement, to a half barrel for \$3. Address

T. H. BRYANT, Box B, WAUKESHA, WIS.

Johnston & Reinger,



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B. LANTRY, Vice-President
E. A. HILDEBRAND, Cashi r.

STRONG CITY

National Bank,

STRONG CITY, KANS ..

(Successor to Strong City In nk),

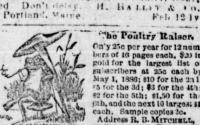
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Authorized Capital, \$150,000.

PAID IN, \$1,0,000 co.

DIRECTORS. D K Cartter, F Jones. N J Swayze, Barney Lantry, PS Jones,

10 Hildebrand, E A little brand. \$200.000 said up to the bounds properly in wire get ee a parage dig off o leger vigenat will the nor being ven bemore y get rthan ainth is one in Amatea. All bout the green man presents with each pox. Ag uts wanted rv ranhere, at his er sex, of all ages, for all the time er spare



D B Berry

The Poultry Raiser. "he Poultry Raiser.
On'y 25e per year for 12 numbers of 16 pages each, \$20 in gold for the largest list of suiserbers at 25e each by May I, 1886; \$10 for the 2n1; 75 for the 3d; \$3 for the 4th; \$2 for the 5th; \$1,50 for the 3th, and the next 10 larges; \$1 cach. Sample copies 2c.
Address R. B. Mitchell, 60 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ili.







RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

LED BY THE STAR.

Led by a star they came
And knelt at His feet;
Bringing fine gold and myrrh
And incense sweet.
No royal sign He wore,
No robe nor ring,
Yet in their souls they knew
He was the King.

Watching their flocks by night, Marvelous strains Came to the shepherds on Judea's plains. Swift from the lips of that

Mystical throng, Down to their waking hearts, Came the glad song. And what was the song that was sung on that wonderful, far-off morning.
When the voice of the Heavenly hosts gave the dutiful shepherds warning?
What was the gift that was given to the world To the place where the young child lay the Wise Men followed the star.

Glory to God on high-the infinite majesty Peace and good will to men, the sign of an infinite loving: A gift from the oul of love—unmeasured by

The song of homage and truth, and beauty and sacrifice. The star the Wise Men saw with hope in its The star of a deathless love, still chimes for a world's redeeming;
And still to the deepest depths the heart of the world is stirred
By the song that so long ago the Judean shepherds heard.

Sweetly the self-same strain may rise from lips that falter;
Weakest of hands may bring the choicest of gifts to the altar;
'Gainst the truest and best of piving there's never a bolt nor bar,
Wise and simple alike may follow the shining star.

Peace and good will to men; O bells in the Peace and good win to men; O beas in the steeple, r ng it.

Peace on earth and good will; O brother to brother, sing it!

Up to the mountain tops and down to the vales below,

On and on, forever let the Christmas message

Ring out, O bells! O songs

Upliting, glad and sweet.
Your music to all time belongs,
So long as hearts shall beat!
Sing, heart, the perfect strain,
Again and yet again;
The immortal song of praise to God And love to men.

-Carlotta Perry, in Chicago Advance.

TOPICS FOR PRAYER WEEK.

Programme of the Evangelical Alliance for the Week of Prayer, Commencing January 3.

The following are the topics for exhortation and prayer, as arranged by

the Alliance: SUNDAY, JANUARY 3.
Sermons—"Occupy till I come."—Luke 19:13.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4.

Praise and Thanksgiving—For the Spirit of
Prayer vouchsafed to us; for all the bounties of Providence: for God's long-suffering goodness in that He has not taken away His Holy ness in that He has not taken away His Holy Spirit from us on account of our little faith and many provocations; for His faithful promises in Christ Jesus; for continuing and multiplying opportunities of proclaiming His Gospel of grace; for the progress of Christian missions among Jews and Gentiles, and the free course given to the Word of the Lord, notwithstanding all the opposition of infideity and abounding iniquity.—Psa. 147. 2 Sam. 6:12-19. Psa. 116. 1 Chron. 29:10-15. Isaiah 61. Acts 4:18-33. Janiah 54.

TUENDAY, JANUARY 5.

Acts 4:18-33. Isaiah 54.

TUREDAY, JANUARY 5.

Humiliation and Confession—National sins; social sins; personal sins. Want of appreciation of the love of Christ; hardness of heart: unfaithfulness and slothfulness in service; false shame in confessing the Name of Christ before men, and especially among our own class and kindred. Want of zeal in missionary work, both at home and abroad. Want of brotherly kindness and charity.—Isaiah 53.

Psa. 51. Rom. 2. Cor. 3. Isaiah 47. Jer. 3: 12-23. 1 Thes. 5.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6.

Tome and Foreign Missions—For the revival and increase of a Missionsry spirit in the hearts of all who bel'eve; for Home Miss'ons and Evangelistic efforts—that more laborers, full of the spirit of love and power, may be sent forth, and that a great ingathering of souls may take blace; for Native Christians among the Heathen—that they may be kept steadfast and zealous in seeking the salvation of their countrymen; for Missionaries and Teachers—that great grace and wisdom may be given to them; for God's ancient people, Israel—that they may be brought into the faith of Christ, and for the maintenance of religious liberty in all lands.—Ezek. 37. Acts 10:34-48. Rom. II:22-36. Joel 2:21-32. Acts 26:12-23. I Thess. I. Micah. 4. Zech. 4.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7.

The Church and the Family—That the Church of Christ may be more united in the bonds of faith and love; that, holding fast the Head, it may grow with the increase of God; that it may be del vered from false apostles and wolves in sheep's clothing; that Christ may be all and all in its teaching; that the grace and power of the Holy Spirit may rest more and more on Christian families; on all instructors and pupils in institutions of learning; on Sunday-schools and on Christian Associations of young men and young women.—Ephes. 4:1-24. John 15:1-12. John 17: 0-26. Col. 3:1-17. Prov. 23:13-28. Gal. 5. Acts 29:28-38. Epistle Jude. Proverbs 4.

FIIDAY, JANUARY 8.

Nations and Governments—For rulers and adi in authority; for the spread of justice and peace; for the defeat of malicious plots and conspiracies; for the manifestation of a Christian spirit between employers and employed; for the removal of al! race and sectional prejudices; for the abolition of trafficin slaves, opium and intoxicating drinks, and all other immoral trades and practices; for a favorable reception of Christian missionaries by heathen rulers and peoples; and for the coming of Christian His Kingdom—ITim. 2:1-6. Psa. 11. 2 Tim. 3. 2 Thess. 2. Psa. 72. Rom. 13:1-8. Psa. 29. Matt WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6.
Frome and Foreign Missions—For the reviv-

Psa. 11. 2 Tim. 3. 2 Thess. 2. Psa. 42. Rom. 13:1-8. Psa. 29. Matt. 24:29-51.

The Christian Life—For increase of Faith, Hope and Charity: for the deepening of our spiritual life in Christ and such conformity to Him as may fit us for being more used for our Saviour's glory; for more love to the Bible: for the better observance of the Lord's day and fam'ly worship; for the success of efforts to prevent or cure intemperance, to relieve the sick and to rescue the perishing; for benevolent institutions and Christian work of all kinds.—Bph. 1:15-23. Matt. 6. 1 Cor. 13. Phil. 2:1-16 and 4:1-13. Rom. 12. James 1. Sunday, January 10.

Sermons—"Lot your loins be girded about, and your lights burning; and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their Lord."—Luke 12: 35-36.

ATTENDING CHURCH.

Twelve Good and Sufficient Reasons Why

People Should Go to Church. This little talk to the readers of the Sunday Globe is on church-going in general, and not concerning my own church. I have never yet asked anybody to come and hear me preach, and never expect to. Though, like the old minister, I should conclude that the Lord had not called me to preach unless He also called somebody to hear

People used to go to church because they did not dare to stay at home.

1. They feared God would be angr with them if they did not join in Hi

public worship.
2. They feared that this anger might bring upon them calamity in worldly affairs, or cause the withholding of some good they might otherwise receive.

3. They feared it might cause the los of their souls.

4. Human laws used to compel church attendance on pain of penalties people did not care to incur.

The rights of citizenship once depended on church relations in Massa-

chusetts, as they do still in some parts

of the world. 6. Then public opinion regarded neglect in this matter as disgraceful. None of these considerations, however, have much weight with the aver-

age citizen of to-day.

On the other hand, there are some who think that they ought not to go to

1. They believe that religion is all superstition, and belongs to an ignorant past.
2. They say that the world is to be

saved by science and education. To people conscientiously convinced of these positions, I have only one thing to say. Do not make your lack of faith in the church an excuse for shirking all responsibility. In your own way, see to it that you are in earn-est in helping the world as the church is in its way. And when your way is proved to be the better one, we will all

walk in it together. But the great body of the people still believe that the church stands for something worth while, and so long as they believe that, they have no right to let laziness or self-indulgence, the morning paper, a favorite book, a drive, a nap, or a poor minister even, keep them away from church.

Note the following twelve suggestions on the general subject:

1. Religion is a permanent part of human nature, and is not likely to be outgrown. 2. History proves that it is, for either good or evil, one of the mightiest of

numan forces. Like steam in a ship, it will urge on towards port or drive on the rocks, according as wisdom or folly is at the helm. 3. Those who think they hold intel-

ligent views and right theories concerning it, are the ones, above all others, who ought to be present and help

4. Like all other human forces of thought and feeling-like art and science and charity-religion tends to incarnate itself in organization and institutions.

5. The church, then, is only the outward embodiment of this force; and is as natural as any other organization

6. The church, then, is a voluntary association of men and women to help each other and help the world in true thinking, noble feeling and right living. No other organization has thus so lofty an aim. The minister is only one of the church, and be is under no more obligation to help his fellow-men than any other man, either in the church or out. It is curious, then, to see people criticising the minister for what he does, or fails to do, while they feel at liberty to do nothing.

7. If, then, you believe in your min-ister, go and help him in the common work. If you do not believe in him, get another minister, or go to another

8. If you regard the wish for an extra nap on Sunday morning, or the fact that there are clouds in the sky, as a sufficient reason for excusing yourself from the common work, extend to the minister the same privilege. Let there be equality of rights, as there is of duty. Do not put the minister to the trouble of preparing a sermon for

persons who are not present to hear it.
9. If the sermon does not hit your case on any special day, remember that there are several others present, having gone through different experiences and having different needs. There is only one dish that has everything in it at once-that is hash, and all people do not like hash.

10. If you think the sermon preached to-day a poor one, think how much worse it might have been if you had preached it. Think, also, of a thousand other demands; what it means to address the same audience constantly. and have something fresh and brilliant all the time.

11. The church stands for man's ideal dream of a perfect condition of human society. It keeps alive the aspiration, the hope, and seeks to realize them. Is there so much of this ideal in the world, and in yourself, that you can afford to neglect any agency that tends to increase it?

12. The church stands for man's audacious, magnificent hope of overleaping the gulf of death and entering on an immortal career. If this is a lie, it is the most magnificent lie that the human soul ever listened to. If true, it has the power to comfort, to make strong, to shield from temptation, to

become the mainspring of noble living. If you can find an organization that stands for some nobler things than these join it and work with it. Until you do, find out some noble minister, and work with him for these ends .- M. J. Savage, in Boston Globe.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

-Bless God for what you have, and trust God for what you want .- Mason. -True piety is the light of a dwelling, the source of the most lasting comfort and happiness.—Exchange.

-In a late sermon Mr. Spurgeon —In a late sermon Mr. Spurgeon said: "In the times of Malachi they that feared the Lord spoke often one to another. In these times we who fear the Lord speak often one against another. That is the only difference, but it is a very serious difference."

-Wherever the Bible goes its power over men is recognized by all thoughtful observers. It changes character, it transforms the outward life. Yet some men do not welcome such transformation, either in themselves or others. "Madam," said a Hindu gentleman to one of our missionaries in India, "madam, you should be most welcome in all the houses of the Brahmans, but we are afraid of the Bible."-Missionary Her-

-One of the greatest evils of the nineteenth century is the vast number of irreligious homes to be found in every community. * * If parents are irreligious and can and do dispense with God and His church how are we to expect better of the children? Godly homes have done more for the peace of society and the spread of the Gospel throughout the world than any other agency. If this be true, who can speak the dreadful influence and results of irreligious homes? Many of them excellent in many things, but wholly un christian. God have mercy on such!-Dr. M. Rhodes.

THE ARMY.

Reforms in This Branch of Government Brought About by Wise Democratic Legislation.

The most important and suggestive fact in all the current annual reports of the military establishment is the great decrease of desertions. During the previous year the number of deserters had been 3,741; and that this prodigious loss was not exceptional is made known by examining also the records of the two years preceding that one. The aggregate desertions for those three years we find to have been nearly 11,000-in exact figures 10,991, which is an average of 3,664 annually. The maximum enlisted strength of the army is 25,000, a number rarely reached on any given date on account of expiring enlistments; indeed, General Sherman, after deducting the various permanent detachments, once estimated the average enlisted strength for army work at 23,000. Hence, the deserters of 1884 numbered nearly one in six of all the enlisted men.

When we find, therefore, that durmg the past year there were 745 fewer desertions than the year previous, bringing the total below 3,000, we certainly have struck upon the most promising feature in the current condition of the army. Apart from the gain in discipline and moral effect here implied, the actual pecuniary saving in the expenses of recruiting and in the supply of clothing, equipments and horses very great, since deserters do not scruple to take off whatever Government

property may be of service to them. What is the cause of this fortunate change? No doubt several causes have co-operated to produce it, but the most potent probably are the recent wise and successful efforts to make the calling of the soldier more nearly, as General Miles once expressed it, "such as the young men of the country will seek and the veterans will desire to retain. The last Congress was unprecedentedly liberal in its legislation for this purpose. It increased the per diem allowances in money paid for the performing extra or non-military duty. It created the new grade of Post Quartermaster Sergeant, which opened eighty new places for promotion, with increased pay and allowances, to men who had served creditably during four years or more. These promotions and transfers in turn opened vacancies among the company sergeants and corporals. spector-General Davis is authority for the statement also, that the supplies of food and clothing have been generally good in quantity and quality, and promptly delivered during the year.

But perhaps the greatest incentive to remaining in the service has been furnished by the act passed by Congress last winter enabling any enlisted man who has served as such for thirty years to be retired, if he wishes, with threefourths of his pay, and also of his allowances for subsistence and clothing. Already ninety-five enlisted men, most ly non-commissioned officers, have taken the benefit of this act. They generally get, with their allowances for food and clothing, from three hundred dollars to five hundred dollars a year, and in some cases still more than the latter sum. General Rochester has recommended the payment of nine dollars a month in lieu of the ration and clothing allowances, and General Drum suggests a payment of a gross sum for pay and allowances, which would vary from \$53.40 per month for chief musicians to \$23.90 for artificers. Thus it will be seen that the maximum allowance for enlisted retirement is really above six hundred dollars a year. There are many non-commissioned offices like those of Ordnance Sergeant, Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeant, and Hospital Steward, which frequently fall as rewards to veteran soldiers, so that their retired incomes

are generally very good.

Besides this, the laws allowing interest on the deposits of enlisted men, made from their pay, not only encourage frugality, but furnish a considerable capital set aside for old age. There is also the possibility of earning a commission, since every year sees promotion from the enlisted men to the Second Lieutenancies. For example, in 1879 there were six such promotions; the next year, fourteen; the next, one; the next, ten; the next, four; the next, six; and the present year, we be-lieve, four or five. But without reck-oning this chance, the youth who enlists sees before him the prospect of retiring at the age of fifty with an income that will support him to the end of his days, and long before that age he will probably, if faithful, have received pro-motion and lighter duty, suited to ad-

vancing years.

The last Congress legislated wisely in this respect. Against the increase in expense it thus authorized was set off a saving in some other direction; w now into the ultimate reckoning must go the saving in the expense of recruiting and in the capture of deserters. Other improvements and reforms in the condition of the enlisted men are possible. Meanwhile, it may be hoped that the monstrous high-water mark of desertion in the past will never again be reached.—N. Y. Sun.

COLLAPSED "BOOMS". How the Policy of Hate and Sectionalism

Has Worked upon Several Presidential

In the general collapse of Republican hopes on election day the bursting of sundry Presidential booms, which had been up to that time most tenderly nurtured and solicitously watched over, escaped general notice. The wrecks of those booms have been discovered among the ruins, presenting a orry sight and inculcating a lesson on the danger of counting one's chickens before they are hatched. There is the Sherman boom, so long wrapped up in a corner of the bloody shirt, and the Logan article of the same kind, which occupied a whole sleeve of the ensanguined garment. They are but memories now and will, probably, be lost to memory when the next Republican National Convention comes around. Sherman made the serious mistake of supposing that what was good enough for Ohio should suit the rest of the country. When he dangled the badge of sectional hate before the Buckeyes and they made no sign, he was encour-

aged to try the same performance in New York and Virginia. He did so, and the result was highly disastrous to His boom is like Mark Twain's good little boy, who went fooling around a nitroglycerine can. There is

not enough of it left for a coroner to

Logan, flushed with his accidental success in Illinois, quitted the bound-less prairies, donned the bloody garment and made a raid on the stump in this State. He is now searching for the scattered fragments of his boom. Foraker, who was also affected by the buzzing of the Presidential bee, went back to Ohio a wiser man, convinced that sectional hate is not so popular as he thought. Carr, who was conjuring up fancies regarding the Vice-Presidency, tried the same fatal garment, and his incipient boom vanished. One of the saddest wrecks is John S. Wise, who was persuaded by little Mahone that his victory in Virginia would en-title him to honorable mention, at least, in the next National Convention. His was a very tiny, unpretending boom, but he hugged it all the closer. He foreswore his Democracy, and his former assertions of loyalty to his train-ing and education, and joined hands with the enemies and slanderers of his native State. He now lies with his little boom and Mahone in a political grave from which there is no resurrec-

Sherman and Logan may endeavor to construct new booms by endeavor-ing to propagate the gospel of hate in the Senate, for it would be idle to expect that even the severe lessons they have received can shake their affection for their bloody shirt. But such booms are bound to go the way of their pred-ecessors at the polls. Blaine has disappeared as a prominent factor in the Presidential line, and Evarts, who was looking forward to 1892 as a candidate on the Columbus or discovery plat-form, will have to content himself with his Senatorial term. The popular vote deals in the most uncompromising manner with booms, which are wrapped up in the Nessus garment of sectional ate. - Allany Argus.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

utile Attempts of the Republicans to Stir Up Discord in the Democratic Party by Manufacturing" Trouble.

Whenever the Republican press is at loss for something to say against the Administration it falls back on the stale and unprofitable yarn of dissatisfaction between the President and his Cabinet. It seems useless to endeavor to convince those crazy-quilt sheets of the utterly ridiculous nature of such an assertion. They hug the delusion all the closer, as they do the myths of John Roach's ruin, the bloody shirt and the steamship subsidy. Never was a Cabinet more harmonious and zealous in carrying out the policy of the President than that which surrounds Mr. Cleveland. Every member is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of reference and the spirit of of reform and the necessity of faithfully fulfilling the highest expectations formed of the Administration. Only earnest and united efforts could have accomplished the vast amount of valuable work done during the past eight months. The radical changes introduced into each department, facilitating its operations and attaining results which a year ago would have been leemed impossible, the sensible improvement of the public service, efficiency, integrity and dispatch taking the place of incompetency, corruption and red tape, the abolition of abuses, the impartial dispensation of justice and the infusion of new life. energy and practicability in every branch of the Government, all testify to the harmonious working of the President and his Cabinet. Those facts constitute a sufficient answer to the idle rumors of the Republican press and are further corroborated by the testimony of a high official, who is well informed on the subject. · He says:

Nearly every member of his official house-hold has had a d sagreement with Mr. Cleve-land, if newspaper reports are to be credited. Messrs. Bayard, Garland and Vilas have been Messrs. Bayard, Garland and Vilas have been particularly mentioned as coming under the ban of the President's displeasure. And now, it is again reported that he is dissatisfied with the Secretary of State. I happen to know that these rumors are wholly groundless. I do not believe a President ever got along with his Cabinot more harmoniously than Mr. Cleveland, and he has not, nor ever has had, any idea of making a change in the head of any one of the departments. The relations between the President and his advisers are of the most cordial character, and nothing that the most cordial character, and nothing that I can see is likely to disturb them.

The party organs can not understand this harmony, or how such a body of public officials should be inspired solely with the idea of doing their duty honestly and fearlessly. They bear in mind only the intrigues and deceptions of other Cabinets, and conclude that the present Administra-tion must follow the example of its Re-publican predecessors. It is hard for them to acknowledge the superior working of a Democratic Government, but they will have to do so, sooner or only excite derision. - Albany Argus.

Should Do Its Own Work

It has now been demonstrated that elections can be carried without the aid of navy yards, as the recent effort in New York abundantly testifies. It is quired Robby, with solicitude. also plain that we are to have an administration of the Navy Department although I shall derive some by which is not a standing offense in the eyes of honest men. These things being assured, there is every reason why the Government should construct its own yards, where it may build its ships is well as repair them. Large amounts have been expended on the plants of all the yards, and it is safe to assume that this property ought to be saved

and put to some good use. If Congress will repeal the ridiculous law giving ten hours' pay for eight hours of work and authorize the Secretary of the Navy to go into the labor market on the same terms as the private builders, or allow him to pay by the hour, the interests of the Government will best be served by building its own ships in its own yards, where its own chosen officials may superintend their construction.—Philadelphia Times.

-The latest list of American beetles describes 9,490 species on this conti-

A HEARTLESS CONDUCTOR.

He Pays No Attention to the Pleadings of

The conductor asked a tall, lank, bearded man for his ticket. "Hain't got any," replied the tall,

lank man. "Where are you ging?"

"Chicager,"

"Seven thirty-five, please." "But say, conductor, I hain't got any money, and I want you to do me a favor. If you will you'll never regret it. Carry me up to Chicager, and in six months I'll buy this here railroad and make you the Superintendent of it." "Seven thirty-five, please."

"Carry me up to Chicager, and in six months I'll buy this here hull railroad and make you a present of it. Eve got a scheme, conductor; the biggest scheme on earth. It'll revolutionize everything.

"You must pay your fare or get off

the train. "It'll turn the hull industrial world upside down. It'll rearrange science an' society an' everything. It'll bust all the monopolies on the top o' 'arth. Carry me up to Chicager to-day, pardner, an' I'll let you in. I'll give you a half interest, I'll-"

"I've stopped the train, and you must pay your fare or get off immediately,

"I'll make you richer than Vanderbilt before the next Fourth of July. This is the greatest scheme the civilized world ever saw. Promise me not to give it away an' carry me up to Chi-cager an' I'll tell you. Sh-h-h! The crust o' the earth is only two or three miles thick. Down there is reservoirs o' heat enough to consume everything on the surface o' the globe in ten minutes. Bend your ear down closter to me-we'll bore a hole down an' tap that great reservoir an' run all the engines, all the machinery, warm all the houses in the world. I'm goin' up to Chicager to git capital interested, an! I'll give you two millions with o'stock. I'll-

But the unambitious and unfeeling conductor called his brakemen and they led the tall, lank passenger out to the platform and dropped him into the ditch.

As the train pulled out the tall, lank man lifted his finger warningly and exclaimed:

"I'll tap the great reservoir an' turn it loose under your old railroad. I'll buy Chicago and refuse to let ye run yer trains into the city. I'll use you fellers for plugs to keep the heat from escapin' when we happen to have a supply on hand. I'll—''
But the train rattled on and the words

of the tall, lank man were lost among the rumble of the wheels. - Chicago Herald.

HE DIDN'T MIND.

A Courageous Book-Agent Who Was De

termined to Make a Sale. A bright, dapper-looking fellow walked into the city dispensary this morning. He had a case of books in one hand and a subscription-list in another. He dumped the books at the feet of Dr. Epstein, took the cover off, extracted a gaudily-covered book, pushed his hat back on his head, and commenced at the rate of one hundred words a minute: "I have here the works of Charles Dickens, in six volumes, which I am selling on time to those desirous of securing the stories of be procured of any dairy supply house. that master of fiction. These books

the only-What shall I do with those smallpox cases I have just brought in?" in-terrupted Henry Kortzendorfer, the big driver of the small-pox hospital ambulance, who had just come in at this mo-

"Are they very bad?" asked Dr. Priest. "Very," said Henry, mysteriously.
"One is broken out and running from

every pore."
"Just bring them in here till I see what they look like. Take a seat for a moment, will you?" Dr. Epstein turned to the book-agent.

"Why, certainly," said the agent, gayly, and moving his books over to the charity chair, sat down. This rather staggered the big driver,

who said: "I don't know, doctor, hadn't we better clear the rooms?" "I think it would be better. You

don't mind seeing these cases, I pre-sume," said the doctor to the book agent. "Not at all," replied the latter,

warmly. "The fact is, I have had a curiosity for a long time to see a case of smallpox. Fetch 'em in by all means. Besides, I want to see how a new gag works. I've had the yellow fever and the cholera racket sprung on me, and I've sat on a seat full of dynamite, and been in a building when they hallooed fire. So you see the smallpox idea is a new one, and I'll wait and see how it And then Henry and the doctor looked

later. Meanwhile, to spare themselves further ridicule, they should give up the foolish work of manufacturing trouble in the Cabinet. Their efforts agent went to work and made a sale.— St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Bon Yoyage.

"Yes, Bobby," said young Featherly, I am going West for a little trip." "Are you going for your health?" in-

"Well, not altogether for my health, although I shall derive some benefit, no doubt. 'Sister Clara hopes you will."

"I say Bobby." whispered Featherly."
"did your sister say that she hoped my trip would do me good?"
"Yes. She told ma last night that if

Mr. Featherly went West she hoped he would go for good."—N. Y. Sun. - Pardon me, sir, but I think you are carrying my umbrella. I could swear to that ivory handle, anywhere. If

had not recognized that instantly, I should not have presumed to stop you. That carving was done—" "Spare me the details, please. It is altogether probable that this is your property. I have no particular claim upon it." "Then how did it come to be in your possession?" "It was left in my hall last night by a burglar who got away with most of the family silver." "I—I guess my umbrella was a size larger than that, after all."—N. E. Farmer.

THE DAIRY.

-Butter tubs should be thoroughly cleansed and then soaked in brine before packing down butter in them, which will materially assist in preventing the butter from being tainted. -Troy (N. Y.) Times.

-The dairy room of the farmer in which milk is kept in winter should not go over sixty degrees, and fifty degrees would be better. A thermometer should be kept to show the temperature. The temperature of the cream when put in the churn should be sixty degrees in summer, and sixty-two degrees in winter.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

-- The economy of providing shelter can not be too strongly urged. Boards are cheaper than grain. Cows forced endure the winter storms require much more food to keep them in condition than if suitably housed. A cow can not make much milk if she is subjected to extreme cold .- Western Rural.

-- Too much should not be expected rom any branch of industry. The profits from dairying are due to experience. There is much to be learned about the management of cows, 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 .- Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

TESTING THE COW.

Why the Qualities of Dairy Animals Should Be Known to Their Owners.

We have frequently referred to the importance of testing the cow to the end that, if she is unprofitable, she may be got rid of. It will be admitted that it does not pay to keep a cow for the fun of the thing. At least it will not pay the ordinary farmer or dairyman. If the fancy farmer chooses to do so, let him. But no cow should be kept in the dairy that does not give a good quantity of milk of a good quality and is not a reasonably long milker. There are other desirable features, such as a good disposition, that will show themselves without test. But the former characteristics should be known to exist or the animal should be discarded. No cow ought to be kept in a herd that does not make her claim good to being a good cow. But it is often the case that a cow that is not really paying her way is kept on year after year. Her milk is never tested separately. But it should be. Her milk should be weighed until her ability as a milk producer is set-tled. It is not much trouble to place the milking on the scales. Provide a book in which the weight of the milk of the different cows shall be recorded. It will do no harm, but on the contrary will be a source of much information and satisfaction, if the weighing and record of results are kept up right along, for then it will be an easy matter to determine how a cow is holding out. But if that is not done, let that be the plan until a pretty definite conclusion as to the amount of milk that a cow can be relied for is arrived at. Such a course, too, will be valuable as showing the effect of different foods upon the

quantity of milk. The next thing to determine is the value or quality of the milk. This is done by using a glass tube which is made for the purpose, and which can It has a scale marked on it, each mark designating onehundredth of its entire depth. That would be one per cent. The tube is nine inches long and two inches in diameter. It is provided with a bottom so that it will stand upright. It is filled to the top mark of the scale with milk that is entirely free from foam, and is not touched for thirty-six hours. By the end of that time the cream will be condensed, and being condensed it may not show as high a percentage as it has shown during the interval that it has been standing. And thus the quality of the milk can be de-termined and the desirability of keeping or getting rid of a cow demonstrated. Every man who keeps a cow ought to have one of these test tubes. Two things ought to be in every dairy, this tube and a thermometer. It is just as well to do things right and systematically as to do them otherwise.—
Western Rural.

FARM BUTTER.

Rules to Be Observed in the Production of a Good Article.

Any farmer's wife who has a clean room where the temperature may be kept at about fifty degrees in winter may make as good butter as the best, provided the cows are kept in clean stables and well provided with proper food and plenty of water. The butter will sell at the highest prices of the whole year. It is simply a question of perfect cleanliness from the time the milk is taken from the cow until it is packed ready for the market. A temperature of fifty degrees will insure the perfect ripening of the cream if it is well stirred every time more is added.

When ready for the churn it should be warmed to a temperature of sixtytwo degrees by placing the jar in a pan of hot water and stirring the cream until the temperature is correct. The time of churning should occupy half an hour. When the butter is formed into granules, stop churning, draw off the buttermilk, and return to the churn what butter comes away with the buttermilk. Then wash in the churn, first with clear cold water, and then with brine. Then work lightly, adding half an ounce of salt to each pound of butter. Before it is ready for market, or after it has stood in a cool place twelve hours, re-work by pressing, never with a drawing motion, and pack in suitable vessels.

If the butter is to be colored—and it should be in winter to give it a delicate yellow tint, some degrees lighter than many persons foolishly suppose necessary—it must be done by mixing the butter color in the cream. Mix the proper quantity of color in a little milk. and add to the cream with stirring until the proper color is assumed. A little experience will enable this to be done correctly. Do not mix the color after the cream is in the churn; it is apt to stain the wood, causing the butter to become streaked.—Colman's Rural World.

...More scholars than school-houses is the cry all over the Union. —N. Y. Sur.

She thinks (she really told me so)
That good Saint Nicholas, long age,
Was old and gray
As he is to-day—
Going around with his loaded sleigh,
Wrapped about with his robe of fur;
With lots of frolic, and fun, and stir,
A cheery whoop and a merry call—
And never a jolly boy at all!

"She thinks he's driven through frost and shows,
As every Christmas comes and goes,
With jingling bells and a bag of toys,
Ho, ho! for good little girls and boys,
With a carol gay
And a Clear the way!
For a rollicking, merry Christmas Day—
With just exacty the same reindeers
Prancing on, for a thousand years!

"Grandmother knows 'most overything— All that I ask her she can tell; Rivers and towns in geography, And the hardest words she can always

spell.
But the wisest ones, sometimes they say,
Mistake, and even grandmother may! "If Santa Claus never had been a boy How would he always know so well What all the boys are longing for On Christmas Day—can grandmother tell?

Why does he take the shiny rings, And baby houses, and dolls with curls, And dainty lockets, and necklaces, Never to boys, but all to girls?

"Why does he take the skates and sleds.
The bats and balls, and arrows and bows,
And trumpets, and drums, and guns-hur-To all the boys-does grandmother know?

"But there is a thing that puzzles me— When Santa Claus was 3 boy at play, And hung a stocking on Christmas Eve, Who could have filled it for Christmas -Sudney Dayre, in Our Little Ones.

A REAL DOLLY.

A Self-Sacrificing Brother's Happy Christ-

"Dear me! I wish I had a real dolly to hug. Perhaps I could go to sleep then. I am so tired, and I just can't be still. My fingers and toes keep playing 'wait for the wagon,' and drumming on the sheet, till I am all tired out. Why can't I have one, mamma? One with real hair, and eyes that can open and shut, like Bertha Scarritt's that we saw last winter?"

Mamma looked up from her ironing table with a sorrowful face which tried to smile. "I'll fix you a dolly, darling, and you shall sing it to sleep; but mamma can't make a doll like Bertha's, only a rag baby, such as she used to play with long ago."

Her mother picked up a pillow case from her basket, and her patient fin-gers had soon fashioned a long roll, which, with a handkerchief for a shawl, was handed to the little invalid to nurse

and to fondle.

The sick child seemed content, and with a tremulous voice began to croon a lullaby over her new treasure: "By baby bunting; Papa's gone a-hunting."

The mother turned back to her iron-

ing table, and if the piece she was ironing had grown too dry whilst waiting for her return, it was "dampened down" sufficiently once more by the tears that welled up from her full heart and overflowed upon her work.

"It is so hard to be poor and sick, too! I get so lonely trying to work for them all. If papa had only lived, nothing would have seemed hard, but without his help everything seems so heavy! If it were not for Ben I should

give up."
So ran her thoughts when the gate clicked, a quick step came up the graveled path, and a boy came in.

He was whistling when he entered the yard, but as he reached the door he stopped, and turning the latch softly, stole in on tip-toe.

'How's Blossom', mother?" he said, peering toward the little bed. "Asleep? Oh, no; she's waking," (as the little head turned from its half doze to eatch the new sounds in the quiet

"How now, Sunshine," he said, cheerily; "been dreaming of brother What's that you've got in your arms?"

"That's my dolly, Ben. Mother made it. Ain't it nice? But, oh, Ben, I do wish she had just a little hair!" Ben looked at the smooth roll of cloth and then at the rueful face and said: "She is pretty bald about the head, isn't she, Blossom? I tell you what, little

Daisy, we'll ask Santa Claus to bring us a new doll that's prettier than this. I am sure he will do it, when he knows you are sick!" Ben thought anybody would be glad to make his little sister happy. Daisy was the dearest thing in the world to

him, and the thought that the doctor might be right and that she would never be well again made his heart ache so that he would not believe it. "It can't be true," he said to his "She's too young to have such a disease. Consumption is for old folks, not for little things like our

Daisy! See how bright she looks this morning! It's all right, mother; we shall soon see her well again!" Ben walked to school that afternoon very slowly. The snow was piled white

and soft upon everything, and the boys were romping as if it had fallen just for them, as I truly think it had. Ben didn't look at the snow. He was in a brown study. He even let the boys snowball him without turning

round, until one more successful than the rest happened to hit him in the small of the back. "Hallo, Will, that's a good shot. You deserve to be Captain of our base-ball

"Say, Will," he added, "I shan't be able to play the match game on New Year's Day. I can't get the uniform."

"Can't get the uniform? Why, you told me you had nearly enough saved up already. It's only two dollars and a-half. Can't you stand the racket to that amount?"

"I did think so, but, you see, Daisy is so sick, Will, and the doctor says she can't-be well for a long time," (here Ben's voice grew very thick, and he declared that that flying snow was "enough to choke anybody,") "and I am going to get something for her that she wants for Christmas."

"So count me out of the nine this of whitime, old fellow, and don't tell the of the boys about Daisy. I haven't really une.

got enough money. Let it go at that.'" "Well, if you say so, Ben; but I'm awful sorry about the match game, and awful sorry about the match game, and Daisy, too," said Will, feeling as if he were putting the wrong thing first.
"You know you're our best pitcher, and we expect just to wipe out that uptown nine on New Year's Day."

Coming home from school, Ben came by way of High street. The stores were gay with Christmas things.

stores were gay with Christmas things, toys, books skates and tops, dolls, pictures, and balls. How pretty it all looked.

As Ben passed through the store be saw displayed on one counter the baseball suits, caps and all.

It seemed to him that they had never

looked so stunning as to-day, many as were the times that he had stood and looked at them again and again, while gathering together his small hoard, hoping to possess one as his own.

It surely was too bad to give up that match game. It might throw the boys out, too, so long as he was their best pitcher. But just then there came before him the little fingers drumming "Wait for the wagon," under the sheet at home, and he heard her say again: "I want a real live dolly, Ben, with curly hair and pretty eyes, so I can hug her and go to sleep,"—and somehow the base-ball suits lost their beauty in Ben's eyes, or else something dimmed those eyes so that he couldn't see how pretty they were, for he walked straight up to the doll counter.

"How much for this big doll, sir?"

"Two dollars for that one already

dressed," and he seemed a little surprised when the boy pulled out his ourse and paid for it.

It was every cent of his savings, but Ben tried not to feel the flattened purse as he stuffed it in his pocket.
"Mother, hide this till to-morrow, for

Blossom, please," said Ben, as he stole into the house with his big package. "Why, Ben," said his mother, but Ben was gone and couldn't hear.

The boys had planned a good snow-ball for this night, Christmas Eve, and it was bed-time before Ben came home. His mother had made the house as neat as wax, and tucked a bit of green

here and there to make it gay.
"It isn't much like the old times, Ben, but we must hang up our stockings just the same. Daisy has been talking about it all the afternoon. And who knows," she added, "but that Santa Claus will find our chimney

Ben smiled as his mother began her preparations, and kissing her tenderly, went off to bed, wondering what he would do if he were a woman, a mother and a widow?

"I'd give up! You bet I would," was his last waking thought. "Come, Ben, a Merry Christmas to you," were the first words he heard in

the morning, and he was soon downstairs by Daisy's bedside. "Oh, Ben! see what Santa Claus brought! My own beautiful, good, darling dolly," said the child.
"But what is that on your stocking?"

Ben turned, there on his stocking lay a bundle-"From the Red Stocking nine to their boss pitcher-Merry Christmas." Ben tore it open. It was a whole

suit of base-ball uniform, just what he "Hurrah!" cried Ben, and then he added: "Mother, doesn't Will Bolton beat anything? To think of our being together all last evening, and he never

breathed a word of this. Those boys are trumps! "Little Blossom," said Ben, going over to the bed, "I think this is a

mighty happy Christmas." And Blossom hugged the big dolly and said: "That's so.

THE VENTURESOME MOUSE.

yng, in School and Home.

He Learns, When Too Late, That the Experience of Age Is Safer Than the Presumptuous Wisdom of Youth.

A mother mouse, when her children had nearly reached the age at which it became time to seek their own fortunes n this world, cautioned them particularly against the traps and dangers the best bred Percherons, and none that would lie in their paths. "My but the produce of recorded sire and very tempting and is sometimes toasted. but beware of it, for it will bring mis-

is the trap against which our mother so carefully warned us. And yet, continued he, "the cheese looks very tempting. I doubt extremely if there be any real danger in it. And even if there be, I think that, by a proper amount of self-control and wariness, one might avoid all ill consequences. Because some have been caught it does not necessarily follow that a like fate must overtake all. At least I shall inspect the trap to satisfy myself whether there is really as much danger in it as our mother said. You know, she is apt to be over-cautious very often." And with this remark, in spite of the urgent warnings of his brothers, the over-wise mouse deliberately en-

tered the trap. "I can not see," said he, when he was within, "that there is any real danger, and it is very pleasant here. One need not eat of the cheese, you know.'

But even as he spoke the delicious smell of the cheese overcame his cau-tion; he concluded there could be no danger in taking the smallest nibble. No sooner, however, had he touched the tempting morsel than the trap fell

and he was a prisoner.
"Alas!" said he to his weeping mother, who had hastened to the trap upon learning the fate of her son, "I now discover, when it is too late to repent, that the experience of age is safer than the presumptuous wisdom of youth."-St. Nicholas.

Horned Toads.

A Chinaman in Hamilton, Cal., has devoted the summer and fall to gathering the horned toads of the red hills. which are as much dreaded by the inwhich are as much dreated by the in-habitants as rattlesnakes. Recently he shipped two thousand of these animals to China, where they are converted in-to various kinds of high-priced medi-cines. A horned toad placed in a flask of whisky constitutes the most valued of the Chinese tonics.—Chicago TribFAMOUS GEYSERS.

Description of the Marvelous Boiling

Springs of Iceland. The most remarkable natural phenomenon in Iceland at the present time is the geysers, or boiling springs. They are to be found on a slightly elevated table-land in the valley of Hankadal. In the small space of about twenty acres there are no less than one hundred and fifty, reckoning pools and jets. It is supposed that the whole of these twenty acres is a crust covering a boiler, and that these springs are

the safety-valves. The first object that the traveler notices is a shallow stream, fed by the overflowing of a pool of unfathomable depth. This stream has the power of incrusting whatever is left in its current. Even its bed has undergone this process, and might be mistaken for white cement. The pool from which it issues is filled to the brim with the clearest water imaginable, of a temperature bordering on boiling. Its sides expand as it deepens, leaving the impression that it is a part of a vast cauldron covered with a thin crust.

The principal fountain is the Great Geyser, which is at the extremity of the eminence. The basin resembles a shallow bowl, gradually deepening to the orifice of the pipe in the center, where it reaches the depth of three feet. The diameter measures about fifty-six feet. It is, however, not quite circular, there being an indentation in the circumference. The pipe is per-fectly round and about twelve feet The depth is reckoned to be more than sixty feet. Mr. Dillon saw two eruptions of this geyser; one was of more than ten minutes' duration, and presented a column, or rather py-

ramid, of at least ninety feet. The day was calm, and consequently the jet was not broken into parts. After raging with incredible fury, it at once burst, and leaving the basin empty, deluged the outside with hot water, while running down in numberless rills, joined again in a stream at the foot of the geyser. The first glance at the geyser is said to be all-absorbing. It holds the spectator, as it were, under the inflnence of a spell, only broken by the final bursting of

the giant column. The other very remarkable geyser is called the Stokr, which means in Icelandic the piston of a churn. It is higher than the Great Geyser, but not so large. It has no basin. There is seen merely a round hole, about ten feet in diameter, with water bubbling at a depth of fifteen feet. An eruption is sometimes effected by choking this hole with earth. Mr. Dillon and his two companions, on their celebrated visit, collected about a wagon-load of turf and peat. They put it round the edge of the hole, and, on a given signal, tumbled it into the For a second or two the boiling pipe. ceased; the water then suddenly rose to the top, and, darting through the air, formed a column about one hundred and twenty feet high. The turf was hurled out and lifted even higher than the water. The violence of the erup-tion exceeded that of the Great Geyser, and the column was much smaller in diameter. For thirty-five minutes it continued in an uninterrupted jet, tossing up large stones which were thrown at it, and casting them out like balls from a cannon.

The height of these two fountains has been estimated variously by different travelers. Some have given it at three hundred and forty feet, and others at seventy. Sir John Stanley measured them with a sextant, and found the Great Geyser to be ninetysix feet and Stokr one hundred and thirty. The eruptions are not always the same height, but it is believed that they have not varied much for many years .- Golden Days.

The Value of the Percheron Stud Book of France.

It contains the pedigrees and brief descriptions of about five thousand of but the produce of recorded sire and children," said she, "the cheese looks dam are now eligible to entry. Every one is familiar with the old breeding axiom, "Like begets like or the likeness of some of its ancestors." From this One time the whole family of younger mice came upon a trap. "This, I suppose," said the eldest and wisest, perceive that a knowledge of those perceive that a knowledge of those ancestors is as necessary to the successful breeder as the perfection of the animal himself. Stud books are histories of the individuals of a breed, and are, therefore, the only means by which the value of any animal for breeding purposes can be measured; while the worth of animals of unknown ancestry. however fine they may be, individually, can only be ascertained by experiment. This is the reason why animals of established pedigrees, tracing through a line of excellent ancestry, always command higher prices. In this advanced age of scientific breeding any person attempting to disparage the value of pedigrees, or opposing improvement through the means of stud books, must be actuated by selfish motives and should be regarded with suspicion. There are many horses being imported from France, of whose origin nothing

Expense of English Aristocracy.

As almost every member of the Cabinet is either a Peer or a Peer's relative, it may be well to keep in mind what our peers and their relatives have received from the State between 1859 and 1884: Dukes, £9,760,000; Mar-quises, £8,305,950; Earls, £48,181,202. These are large sums, and assuredly no ten thousand families of those who are not Peers have received one-hundredth part of this amount. It may be an excellent plan that the Executive should be in the hands of the aristocracy, but cheap it is not. These Brahmins know how to take care of themselves and their relations .- London Truth.

A Noted Ladies' Seminary. In no institution of learning in the country is a more complete education given than in the celebrated Notre Dame, near Baiti more, Maryland. The Sisters in charge say they find that Red Star Cough Cure successfully removes all colds and throat trou bles among their pupils. It is absolutely free Cross poison, and costs but twenty-five cents CHINESE EDITORS.

The Sang Frold With Which They Adapt mselves to Circumstance

The life of a Chinese journalist is a happy one. He is free from care and thought, and allows all the work of the establishment to be done by the pressman. The Chinese compositor has not yet arrived. The Chinese editor, like the rest of his countrymen, is imitative. He does not depend upon his brain for editorials, but translates them from all the contemporaneous American papers he can get. There is no humorous department in the Chinese newspaper. The newspaper office has no exchanges scattered over the floor, and in nearly all other things it differs from the American establishment. The editorial room is connected by a ladder with bunks in a loft above, where the managing editor sleeps, and next to it is, invariably, a room fitted with an opium bunk and a lay-cut. Evidences of domestic life are about the placepots, kettles and dishes taking up about as much room as the press. If an editor finds that journalism does not pay, he gets a job at washing dishes or chopping wood, and he does not think he has descended far, either. -- Literary World.

-To remove a spot of oil on the carpet, an exchange recommends the application of buckwheat. This looks like good advice. Buckwheats may be cast of any size, and it must be a pretty large spot of oil that can't be covered with one of them. Indeed, an entire carpet of buckwheats would be unique and elegant .- Boston Transcript.

A Help to Good Digestion.

In the British Medical Journal Dr. W. Roberts, of England, discusses the effect of liquors, tea, coffee and cocoa on digestion. All of them retard the chemical processes, but most of them stimulate the glandular activity and muscular contractions. Distilled spirits retard the salivary or peptic digestion but slightly when sparingly used. Wines were found to be highly injurious to salivary digestion. On peptic digestion all wines exert a retarding influence. They stimulate the glandular and muscular activity of the stomach. Effervescent wines exert the greatest amount of good with the least harm to digestion. When one's digestion is, out of order everything goes awry, unless, as in the case of T. T. Seals, of Bellaire, Ohio, who had had bad dyspepsia for seven years, the digestive apparatus is kept in apple-pie eating order by Warner's Tippecance, the best appetite producer and regulator in the world.

Tea, even in minute quantities, completely paralyzes the action of the saliva. The tannin in strong tea is injurious. Weak tea should be used, if at all. Strong coffee and cocoa are also injurious it used in express.—The Cosmopolitan.

Auctioneers have a nod way of receiving bids.—N. O. Picayune.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. Interview with Mr. Wilson Soule, a Large Representative Advertiser, as to Its Ben-

cfits.

[From the New Haven (Conn.) Sunday Union, Oct. 18, 1885.]

Mr. Wilson Soule, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company, has been spending the last two days here, arranging his advertising matters, and was interviewed by a UNION reporter as to the results and the worth of newspaper advertising. He said that for the four years previous to 1878 they spent all their money in bill posting and circulars, from which they received no profit; in fact, they got back just about half what it cost them for making the medicine and printing and distributing the circulars.

In the spring of 1878 they placed an advertising order of \$40,000 with H. P. Hubbard, of New Haven. The results were sales of \$107,000. They increased the advertising the following year to \$100,000, the sales being \$360,000. The next year they spent \$120,000, with \$480,000 sales, and the next year the expenditure was slightly increased, as also the sales. They argue from this that nothing but simon pure newspaper advertising, judiciously and theroughly applied, is the sure road to success.

Winter is a trying season for hogs in

WINTER is a trying season for hogs in Chicago.—Lowell Citizen.

The Poor Little Ones. We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough, scaly skin and often sores on the head. These things indicate a depraved condition of the blood. In the growing period, children have need of pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy bodies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is given, the blood is purged of its bad elements, and the child's development will be healthy, and as it should be. Scroftlous affections, rickets, fever-sores, hip-joint disease or other grave maladies and suffering are sure to result maladies and suffering are sure to result from neglect and lack of proper attention to such cases.

Bogus butter-A goat without horns .--

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaec Thompson's Eye Water Druggists sell it. 25c. A PUSHING young man-The scene shifter.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 26c. h Wилт is laughter?" aske a philosopher. It is the sound you hear when your hat blows off.—Bloomington Eye.

"PLENTY of room at the top," remarked a dealer as he opened an apple barrel and found it only half full.—Dansville Erecze.

"I HEAR you have a new baby at your house." "Yes, and she is an excellent cook." "How's that?" "Well, she has been making us stir-about already."—Eos-

Husband (trying to read)—What's that baby yelling about now? Wife—Por little thing! She sees the moon through the window and is crying for it. Husband—Well, for heaven's sake let her have it,

anything to stop that noise. - N. Y. Sun. "WHAT great blessing do we enjoy that the heathens know nothing about?" inquired a Sunday-school teacher. "Soap!" was the answer that came out like the crack of a pistol from the small boy at the foot of the class.—Chicago Ledger.

GIANTS are always sorrowful men. They are always troubling people with their size. Guest—I say, landlord, your food is worse than it was last year! Landlord—Impossible, sir.—N. Y. Telegram.

A PRINTER called a newspaper cut of a fat pig a fine specimen of type-hog-raphy. BUCKET-SHOP dealers in Syracuse, N. Y., have failed because they were without the pale of credit.—Buffalo Express.

What scason of the year is most in need of a handkerchief? Winter, when it blows it snows .- Chicago Tribune.

BILLIARDS must be an easy game, for it's mostly done on cushions. - Stockton Maverick. Huxor has about the same enlivening et fect en some people that a setting hen has on a china egg.—Et. Paul Herald.

A Town in Dakota has actually advertised for a brass band. Such things are only possible in the woolly West.—Phiadelphia Call.

"What a lovely complexion," we often hear persons say. "I wonder what she does for it?" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow, blotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Irr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to discover the base lurking in the system. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to drive out the humors lurking in the system

"An artist in black"-A designing widow.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 250 Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

An off-hand acquaintance—a buzz-saw.— Hartford Sunday Journal. MILD, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

RED STAR SAFE. SURE. PROMPT.

EVERY CHILD Coughs, Croup M Whooping Cough.



CONSUMPTION: Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein. ists at 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.



You will get them by buying the MENDERSON EXTRA ARCITICS. One pair of them will outwar two pairs of any other Arctics. This has been proved in thousands of cases during the past four years. They are made specially for C. M. Henderson & Co., Chicago, according also handsome, and fit splendidly. The C. M. H. & SPECIAL PURE GUM ROOTS are also the best emade. These Arctics and Boots costs and the best emade.

PATTERNS OF ANY SIZE. UNPARALLELED OFFER!

EMOREST'S -THE BES

Of all the Magazines. ings, Photogravures and Oil Pictures. Each copy of "Demorest's Monthly Magazine" centains A Coupon Order, cutilling the holder to the selection of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department in that number, in any of the sizes manufactured.

Subscribers or Purchasers sending the coupon with a two-cent stamp for nostage, will receive by return mail, a complete pattern, of the size and kind they may select, from the Magazine containing the order.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS per year, including twelve full size, cut patierns, of sizes and kinds selected.
Send twenty cents for the current number with Pattern Coupen and you will certainly subscribe for a year and get ten times its value. W. Jenning's Demorest, Publisher, 17 E. 14th St., NewYork, Vol. 227 Sold by all Newsdealers and Postmusters. [1566

Ministers.

Rev. H. H. Fairall, D.

D., Editor of the Iova

Meshodist, says editorially, in the November

CREAM BALM

CREAM BALM CATALOCURES COUNTY OF THE AD (1883) number of his pa-per: "We have tested the merits of Ely's Cream Balm, and be lieve that, by a tho ough course of trea ment, it will cure s



Drs. THORNTON & THORNTON Of Kansas City, Mo. Without Knife, Ligature or Caustics. CURES CUARANTEED. No Money to be Paid Until Patient is Cured.

We make a spectary of liching Diseases of the Skin; also of Diseases of Women. Send for circular giving all necessary information and the names of hundreds of persons who have been Office, 111 W. Tenth St., Kansas City, Mo.

CANDY Send 41, 42, 83 or 45 for a sample box, by express, of choice Candy, ele-gantly put up. Write to MANNING & MANN, Confectioners, 322 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. ORGANS The most beautiful and finest toned in the world. Long prices, case paying and prices, case paying wearen. Send for catalogue. Address Weaver Organ & Plano Co., York. Pa

GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS. Extra terms to Agents.
Write for particulars to Appointable, Box 446, St. Louis, Mo

HAIR Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. any, where, Wholesale and retail price-list/res

THE

The Most Popular, Most Widely-Circulated, and Best Family Newspaper in the

Great Northwest.

THE TRIBUNE is the livellest Republican newsaper in the United States. Its stanch fight for Blaine

paper in the United States. Its state high the Daniel and Logan will not be forgotten by subscribers to the Campaign Weekly of 1884.

"With malice towards none, with charity for all,"
THE TRIBUNE will try to show its patrons that the Republican party is best fitted to rule the country

which it saved.

This will be a stirring winter with the Republicans in Congress and a still more stirring time for the Democrats in the National Administration. THE TRIBUNE will help to keep things moving all along

THE TRIBUNE collects the news from all parts of

THE TRIBUNE collects the news from all parts of the world regardless of expense, and prints it in an attractive and intelligent shape.

THE TRIBUNE prints each week in its Saturday and Weekly Editions a \$10 Prize Story selected from a large and constantly-growing number submitted in competition, and it has two pages of selected matter especially intended for home and fireside reading. THE TRIBUNE'S Commercial Reports have for years been unrivaled.

The Financial Articles of THE TRIBUNE are the best printed. They are supplemented by daily dis

best printed. They are supplemented by daily dispatches from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all

patches from New York, Boston, Philadelphis, and all financial centers.

The Railroad News of THE TRIBUNE is admittedly the freshest, fullest and most accurate printed by any newspaper in the country.

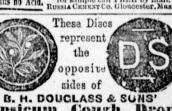
THE TRIBUNE employs a competent person whose sole duty it is to supervise the Agricultural and Livestock Departments, in which will be found the latest intelligence concerning farm topics, animal diseases and the remedies for the same, the dairy, the stable, seeding and harvesting, and all kindred matters. seeding and harvesting, and all kindred matters.

The terms of subscription to THE DAILY TRIB-UNE are: Daily (excluding Sunday), one year, \$10.00; parts of a year (including Sunday), per month, \$1.00; Saturday edition, double sheet, \$2.00. A commission of 10 per cent. is allowed to Postmasters and persons

getting up clubs.

The terms of THE WEEKLY for one year are as follows: Single copy, \$1.00; for 5 Weekles (one free to Agent), \$5.00. A cash rebate of 20 per cent, is allowed for all subscriptions for five or more copies sent to one address, making the Weekly sell for \$3 cents per year to clubs of five or more.





Capsicum Cough Drops for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, an Alleviator of Consumption, and of great benefit in most cases of Dyspepsia.

Denent in most cases of Dyspepsia.

(SEWARE OF HAITATIONS.)

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

Retail price 15 cents per quarter pound.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

I GURE FITS!

Description and Maps of NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY, the Free Govern.

ment Lands and CHEAP RAIL ROAD LANDS in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana

Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn. PIANOS-ORGANS The demand for the improved MASON & HAM-LIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addi-tion to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free. 100 Styles of ORGANS, 823 to 8900. For Cash, Essy Payments, or Rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY, 146 Wabash Ave., Chicago, III. No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes. Colebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTEER and BRIPLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Haiter to any part of the U.S. free, on receipt of 81. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Speed of the same of the

asthma <u>cured</u> CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS,
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION CONSUMPTION

BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your n 'no. P. O. and express office at once. The National Co., 25 Dey St., N. Y. ANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary \$75. per Month and Expenses. Expenses in ad-vance. Canvassing outfit FREE Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Macs.

STRINGS ACTUALLY GIVEN AWAY
C.A. LOHMAN, 1398 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. CARCER Treated and cured without the knife.
Book on treatment sent free. Address
F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

A. N.K.-D. No. 1061

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

There are now 107 Women's Relief Corps

Byron O. Witter, of Newton, Kan., bas been admitted to the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth. He was a member of Company F., Ninety-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served three years.

The Woman's Relief Corps, No. 10, of Kansas City, recently met and elected the following officers: Mrs. Bessie Young, President; Mrs. Cora Madison, Senior Vice-President; Mrs. Lizzie Patton, Junior Vice-President; Mrs. Jesse Livingston, Chaplain; Mrs. Paul Groyer, Treasurer.

Department Commander Stewart attended a camp fire of T. O. Howe Post, held at Kinsley, Kan., recently. A bountiful supper was spread, which was partaken of by at least 200 persons. Eighteen ladies present signed an application for a Woman's Relief Corps charter.

James R. Fulton Post, of Garden City, elected the following officers: George Moore, P. C.; J. T. Pearce, S. V.; J. L. Dunn, J. V.; J. A. Garver, Quartermaster; A. Miller, Chaplain; Dr. J. W. Holmes, Surgeon; Frank Rust, O. D.; M. E. Wolfe, O. G.; E. G. Bates and D. A. Mims, dele-

A car containing twenty-eight insane men from the Soldiers' Home at Dayton lately passed through Pittsburgh bound for Washington, where they were to be consigned to the Government Hospital. Nearly every case could be traced to exposure and other hardships of the camp and field. Sergeant Kelly, who had charge of the men, said that full one-half of them were ossessed of the idea that the war was still going on, and that they were going to the front in a few days.

A general order has been issued from the headquarters of the G. A. R. in Washington, D. C., informing the members of that organization that Washington has been selected as the site of the G. A. R. monu ment to General Grant. "To suitably mark the event and to evidence for all time the equal share of all the comrades of the Grand Army in this work of commemoration," the various posts are requested to prepare rolls containing name, rank, regiment and post of each donor, which when returned to national headquarters will be bound into volumes, properly cared for, and provision made to furnish each post a lithographic or other suitable form of ea graving of the finished monument.

Kansas has a veteran in the person of Andrew Franklin, who was born December 25, 1793, in Germany. He came to the United States in 1809, went to Ohio in 1810 and tramped over the country until the war of 1812, when he culisted. He saw Perry and his fleet the day after the naval battle on Lake Erie. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war in 1832 for four months, and until Black Hawk's capture. He enlisted in Iowa as a soldier in the Mexican war, and was at Vera Cruz with General Scott. He returned to Iowa and was elected to the Legislature. He moved to Kansas, where he now lives, in 1879. When the call was made for volunteers in the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, but when his age was made known he was mustered out by General Denver. He is still hale and hearty, and resides with his second wife, to whom he was married in 1870.

STOCK ITEMS.

A leading swine-grower of Illinois who has been at some pains to inquire as to the facts, estimates that at least one-third of the hogs in Central Illinois have died of hog cholera within the present year. The disease continues its ravages in many localities, and on some farms in Douglas and Champaign Counties it has recently carried off all the hogs .- Northwestern Stock-

A number of hogs have recently died of cholera in the vicinity of Silver Lake.
Uncle Eph. Kennedy lost thirty, John
to the women of the United States and exand forty, and Mr. Pratt about 200. There are 300 or 400 carcasses on the sand bars and shore of the Kaw River south of the lake which are supposed to have died of cholera and have been thrown into the river .- Topeka (Kan.) Mail.

No one who has not tried raising and feeding turnips to sheep can have a full appreciation of the benefit derived from this cheap food and in the increased thrift of their stock. There can be no doubt of the advantage of the English method of feeding compared with ours, if we compare their immense fat mutton with ours; and in all the feeding districts of the English provinces turnips are fed in immense quantities.—Sheep Breeder.

With the exception of November, 1880, when 1,111,997 hogs were received here, the last month's receipts were never equaled. Enormous as was the supply, the market has actually advanced 35@40 per cent. during the month. From present appearances this year's total receipts will exceed the grand aggregate for 1880, which was 7,059,355. The receipts of cattle and sheep will also surpass the totals for any previous year .- Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.

During the last year Messrs. Armour & Co., of Chicago and Kansas City, killed a little over 1,100,000 hogs and 300,000 cattle. They have on their pay-roll at the stock yards four thousand men, and during the winter season frequently exceed that number. Their capacity for slaughtering hogs at their packing bouse in Chicago alone is 12,000 per day, their usual run being about 5,000 per day. This may be of interest to dairymen as showing the possible development of the butterine industry.—Chicago

A correspondent of the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator says, that charcoal is one of the best things that can be given hogs to keep them in good health no one that has given it a thorough trial will deny, and advises farmers to rake up their corn-cobs into piles and burn them, and as they get well on fire sprinkle the heap with water. The cobs will make excellent charcoal, and will also be gotten out of the way and not lie around for the hogs to step on and sprain their feet and legs upon.

Farm Notes.

A business education is not appreciated by farmers, as a rule, most of them sup-posing that only those intending to engage in mercantile pursuits will be benefited thereby. In proportion to its cost, nothing is a better investment for a farmer than the small sum necessary to procure a busi-ness education, says a writer in the Spirit

If we were asked to suggest a school for the business education of farmers' boys, outside of an agricultural school, we would unhositatingly recommend a business college, presided over by practical business men of large experience.—Exchange. THE KEILEY MATTER,

lence Retween the State Department and the Italian and Austrian Gov

WASHINGTON, December 15 .- The Presi dent, in response to a Senate resolution, has transmitted to that body all the papers and correspondence on file relating to the appointment of A. M. Keiley as Minister to Itaty and his subsequent appointment as

Minister to Austria. The correspondence begins with a letter to Secretary Bayard from Baron Favia, the Italian Minister Resident, dated April 13, 1885, in which he calls attention to an editorial in the New York Herald, in reference to the alleged utterances of Mr. A. M. Keiley, appointed Minister to Italy, in regard to that Government, and says that if the newspaper statement is true it is a most regretable one. Secretary regretable one. Secretary Bayard answered under the same date, making an appointment to see the Italian Minister April 15, and saying that enough is disclosed by his note to state that the department can be made the deficiency of the sail to the department of the sail to the partment can not make the editorials of a newspaper in regard to alleged utterances, confessedly made unofficially some fourteen years ago, of a gentleman selected to repre-sent the Government in a foreign country, the basis of discussion with the minister of

that country.
On May 4 Secretary Bayard informed Baron Schaester, the Austrian Minister at Washington, that the President had appointed Mr. Keiley to succeed Mr. Francis as Minister at Vienna. May 9 Baron Schaeffer handed to Mr. Bayard the following translation of a telegram from Count Kalnoky to himself, dated May 8: "We regret the nomination of Mr. Keiley as Min-ister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraor-dinary to the Imperial Court, and his sudden departure from America, as here, too, like in Rome, prevail scruples against this choice. Please direct in the most friendly way the attention of the American Government to the generally diplomatic practice to ask previ-ously to any nomination of a foreign minister the agreement (consent) of the Gov-ernment to which he is accredited. You refore requested to earnestly entreat them that the newly nominated minister may not reach Vienna before our confidenplace. The position of a foreign envoy wedded to a Jewess by civil marriage would

In a communication to Baron Schaeffer, dated May 18, Secretary Bayard says:
"The question thus raised by our Government involves principles of the greatest importance and has no precedent as yet discoverable to me in modern times and intercourse between friendly Nations. Having: submitted the matter to the consideration of the President, I am instructed by him to inform your Government through you, that upon the ground upon which it is announced that the usual ceremonial courtesy and formal respect are to be withheld from the envey of the United States by your Government; that is to say, because his wife is alloged or approach by your Government; that is to say, because his wife is alleged or supposed by your Government, to entertain a certain religious faith and to be a member of a certain religious sect—can not be assented to by the Executive of the Government of the American people, but is, and must be, emphatically denied. This stand by any foreign government is necessarily and a fertiori inadmissible. To suffer an infraction of this essential principle would lead by a disfrance property of our would lead to a disfranchisement of our citizens because of their religious belief, and thus impair or destroy the most important end which our constitution of government was intended to secure. Religious liberty is the chief corner stone of the American system of Government, and provisions for its security are embedded in the written charter and interwoven in the moral fabric of its laws. Anything that tends to invade a right so essential and sacred must be carefully guarded against, and I am satisfied that my countrymen, ever mindful of the suffering and sacrifices nee-essary to obtain it, will never consent to its impairment for any reason or under any pretext whatsoever. In harmony with this research law is the almost acceptance. essential law is the almost equally potential acts deference in the treatment at home and abroad of the mothers, wives and daughters of the Republic. The case we are now considering is that of an envoy of the United States unquestionably fitted, whose presence near the foreign Government in question is objected to by its agents on the sole ground that his wedded wife is alleged to entertain a religious faith which is held by very many of the most bonored and valued citizens of the United States. It is not believed by the President that a doctribude of the state of destructive of religious of the president that a doctribude of the state of destructive of the state. not believed by the President that a doctrine and practice so destructive of religious liberty and freedom of conscience, so devoid of catholicity and so opposed to the spirit of the age in which we live can for a moment be accepted by the great family of civilized nations or be allowed to control their diplomatic intercourse. Certain it is, it will never, in my belief, be accepted by the people of the United States, nor by any administration which represents their sentiments. Permit me, therefore, being animated only by the sincerest desire to strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect between the Governments we

tual respect between the Governments we respectively represent, most earnestly and respectfully to crave careful consideration of this note and to request your Government to consider the views you have communicated to me in respect to the possible reception of Mr. Keiley on the mission of amity and mutual advantage which, in the amplest good faith, he was selected by this Government to perform."

Mr. John M. Francis, then United States Minister at Vienna, on June 17 notified Mr. Bayard that he had been informed that the Austrian Foreign Office raised objections to. Austrian Foreign Office raised objections to receiving Mr. Keiley because Italy had objected to him, and not because his wife was a Jewess. The Austrian Government also objected to Mr. Keiley's utterances. Mr. Bayard on June 1 instructed Mr. Francis Bayard on June 1 instructed Mr. Francis to again present the request that a proper reception be extended, "as these conditions were simply intolerable and were, in the case of the United States, not only inhibitedfly the plain letter and undying spirit of the constitution of the Government, but were inconsistent with that decent self-mespect which forbade a nation of 60,000,000 of freemen to accept the position of diplomatic dependency of the 'friendly power,' whose behests appear to have been acquiesced in and carried out by Austria-Hungary in the present instance."

tual respect between the Governments

Land Bills.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The Seaate Committee on Public Lands held its first meeting yesterday morning. It took up the measures referred to it by the Senate and referred them to sub-committees. These include bills for the repeal of the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land acts, for the forfeiture of certain land grants and providing for the taxation of ratiroad land, all of which have heretofore been published. It is the purpose of the committee to have some of the most important of these measures, the majority of which have already been passed upon in previous sessions, reported at an early day,

THE MILITIA.

Annual Convention of the National Guard WASHINGTON, December 16 .- The fourth

nnual convention of the National Guard

Association of the United States met yester-

day morning. President Wingate, of New

York, opened the convention by an address,

in which he said the condition of the association was more favorable, and that bills now before Congress would receive favorable consideration. General Taylor, of Colorado, was elected Recording Secretary, and Colonel Charles E. Bridge, of New York, Corresponding Secretary. General Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, made a short address in which he counselled cautious action, so as not to arouse opposition. He reviewed the history of the militia organization in his own State and said that if Congress would give the desired \$600,000 for arms and ordnance stores sired \$600,000 for arms and ordnance stores they would ask for nothing more. The repeal of obsolete laws affecting the militia was saved for future consideration. He moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a bill similar to the one by the Senate appropriating this money, and that the Slocum bill be referred to the save committee. He thereby ferred to the same committee. He thought this committee ought to confer with the officials of the Government and of Congress, and then draw up a bill. They might not be able to report to this meeting, but they could be authorized to prepare a bill for introduction in Congress. Remarks were made by General Fainsworth, of NewsYork, made by General Fainsworth, of New York, and others, the general tenor of which was that everything should be subordinated to securing the appropriation. General Hartranft's motion was adopted, and the committee appointed as follows: General Snowden, of Pennsylvania; General Campbell, of den, of Pennsylvania; General Campbell, of Kansas; General Ordway, General Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; General Jones, of North Carolina; Colonel Castleman, of Kentucky; General Finley, of Ohio. The following officers were elected: General George W. Wingate, of New York, President; Adjutant General John S. Jones, of North Carolina, First Vice President; Adjutant General A. B. Campbell, of Kansas, Second Vice President; Colonel Charles E. Bridge, of New York, Corresponding Secretary; Adjutant General W. L. Alexander, of Iowa, Recording Secretary, and General Bonnet, of Nebraska, Treasurer. The following executive committee was appointed: lowing executive committee was appointed: For the New England States, General Elisha Rhoades, of Providence, R. I.; for Elisha Khoades, of Providence, R. I.; for the Middle States, Major Andrew D. Hep-burn, Philadelphia; for the Southern States, General D. H. Mawry, Louisiana; for the Western States, Colonel James M. Rice, Peoria, Rl.; for the Pacific States, Colonel Hoxace D: Ranlett, San Francisco. The committee appointed to draft a bill for presentation to Congress for the benefit of the State militia; submitted a message pro-posing an appropriation of \$1,000,000 an-mally for the purpose of providing ord-trance stores, etc., for issue to the militia. It was agreed to: Am assessment of \$15 to-defray the expenses of the association was ordered levied on each State represented. The question of the relative merits of regimental or brigade camps, and whether it is best to hold them near large cities, was taken up and discussed at length. of the nineteen delegates who took part in the debate ten favored brigade encampments and nine favored the regimental camp. An invitation from the President to the convention adjourned.

TERRIBLE RAMAROAD ACCIDENT.

Twelve-Persons Killed and Others Fatally Injured. ATLANTA; GA., December 35 .- One of the most terrible railroad assidents ever known in Georgia ecourred last night at midnight fifteen miles from here on the will be improved; she will enjoy books Georgia Pacific Road uses the same track which any equally intelligent but less well trained mind would never dream to Austell, and lass night the Georgia of reading, and thus will have an un-Pacific mixed train with one coach failing source of pleasure which is lost and one sleeper stopped at the weigh so heavily upon her, as she is weigh so heavily upon her, as she is tank to get-water. The coach and sleeper were on a trestle thirty feet high, the East herself; and when thrown upon her senger train going at a speed of thirty miles struck the sleeper and the engine went nearly half, way through it. The wreck was terribles. The freeman sprang overboard and received slight injuries. The

engineerheld to the throttle and was unhurt. engineerheld to the throttle and was unhurt. The following, persons on the Georgia train were killed: Bernard Peyton, of Charlottsville, Va.; Nathan Hanley, Anniston, Ala.; Jacob and Mary Banks, Jonesboro, Ga.; J. J. Bright and wife and two children, of Jonesboro, Ga.; a wealthy Texan named Pierce, of Aberdeen, Tex.; T. Hugty, East Point, Ga.; two children who are dead are maknown. The following are the fatally injured: Mrs. Eliza Brown, home unknown: William Eliza Brown, home ueknown; William Cook, of Fairburn, Ga.; Texan not known who was in company with Pierce. About ten others were more or less hurt. The dead and wounded have been brought to Atlanta

PLAMING STATE.

The Legislature-Organizes the State of Dakota and Elects Moody and Edgerson

United States Senators. HURON, Dawn, December 16 .- The first Legislature of the State of Dakota assembled at Huron Monday morning. Uader the constitution it was made the duty of Joseph J. Campbell, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, to call the House to order and swear in the members. Minety of the ninety-nine members were present. Then on motion, Mr. Greene Turner, of Marshall County, was nominated Temporary Speaker and unanimously elected on the roll call. A joint resolution was adopted fixing faur o'clock as the hour for neceiving the Senate and State officers and for administering the oath of office to the latter. At that hour these officers and the Senate took seats in the Irouse, when Judge Campbell administered to them the oath. The joint session then terminated and the Senate returned. A joint resolution was adopted that they meet in joint session Tuesday noon to select Senators. The House, adjourned at 13:40. The Senate met in their hall and took the oath of office from Judge Campbell. Lieutenant-Governon Frank took the chair and J. H. Drake, of Brown County, was elected Secretary. The so-called Legislature elected Judges Mondy and Edgerton United States Senators for the would be State of Dokota.

Toombs Dead.

WASHINGTON, GA., December 16, General Robert Toombs died here last exening at six o'clock. General Toombs had been unconscious for several days, and surrounded by his family and friends he quietly and painlessly passed away. General Toombs' funeral will take place Thursday morning. General Toombs had been ill for many months, and it was thought several times that he could not hive twenty-four

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Discussion of the Question of the Cultiva-tion of Woman's Mind. The question as to how far a woman's mind should be cultivated is still a vexed

one, and it is likely to remain so, for it s a very difficult one to decide. This truth has become enforced upon the minds of all thinkers who have pondered at all upon the important point of female education. Every girl is not to be a teacher in the future-at least, she is not entirely to devote herself to teaching as a profession, although some are so destined. For such girls as these-the mathematical, classical or head mistresses of the future for our female colleges and higher schools-it is quite right that they should devote themselves to special subjects and be-come as proficient in their special branch of study as they possibly can, for, of course, a good teacher should know far more than her pupils require if she is to be efficient. But, on the other hand, the greater part of the girls submitted to a good course of study are intended for no profession at all.

It is highly important, in educating a girl from her childhood to be an efficient, self-reliant woman, that her hand should be trained to be useful. Of course, the details of her education should be arranged in consideration of the social position which she will probably eventually occupy. In ordinary cases the hand should be as carefully trained as the brain; for, to fulfil the ordinary duties which fall to the lot of average women, a useful hand is abseaverage women, a useful hand is absolutely necessary. Girls who have the advantage of studying at our female colleges and high schools do not, as a rule, belong to wealthy circles where every domestic duty is performed by servants. The generality of such girls will not, when then are married, have a staff of servants and a housekeeper to look after them; they will have to be their own housekeepers for the most part. La such a household as this the wife must assist if all is to go well, and her head and hands must be the chart and helim of the domestic ship.

With reference to the education of the mind anless intended for a special teacher, ail the energies should not be specially devoted to one subject unless there be promise of great results. In an ordinary coffege course a girl can acquire sufficient Latin to translate with some ease and to become partially acquainted with some of the best writers. This is a desirable knowledge, as it helps greatly to a thorough knowledge of her own tongue, assists

the acquirement of many foreign lan-guages and rowses a liking for litera-ture beyond the novels of the day. Geometry and higher arithmetic strongly improve the reasoning powers, and she who even knows the first four books of Enerid and can work problems upon them, will have acquired a power of reasoning which will stand her in good stead. Hie will be more likely to be methodical, to keep her house-hold in after hie in due but easy order, and, what is very important in a household of moderate means, will keep due and restricting account of all spent.

A well stocked and well ordered

brain will keep her above small worries, and will therefore check irritability and weak repinings against the in-evitable. The whole tone of her mind age to help herself, while the woman who can turn her hands and brain to nothing more useful than fancy needle work becomes a barden to her friends. How muck better it is to learn some-

thing useful and turn it to account, even in youth; when all seems bright and prosperous. When, in times of trouble, father or husband leaves a lonely, struggling wayfarer to face the world, what better capital can she have to support Herself and those dependent upon her than the well stocked brain and useful hands which spen to her many a method of earning whivelihood.

N. Y. Herdil.

THE BRITISH ARMY. Remarkable Diminution of 2ts Irish Con-

Annual Return of the Army, there is a table giving the nationalities of the rank and file since January 1, 1868. Att that date the proportion per 1,000 men was 598 English, 94 Seetch, 308 Itisk and 55foreigners. Compared with the representative populations of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, the Irish then showed by far the most man tial spirit. A steady change, however set in about that time, the number o English recruits increasing year after year, while that of the Irish fell of This tendency has gone on ever since almost without interruption, and or the 1st of January, 1885, the ingliss proportion was 720 per 1,000, while the frish had fallen to 178. Seatch re oruiting also diminished up to 1875 but has remained stationary since tha year, the present proportion being 78 It ought, however, to be considerably larger than it is, to meet the recruiting requirements of the more numerous Scotch regiments. As the revers is the case, the conclusion would seen to be that those battaliens are mue more leavened with English recruit than before the territorial system became established. The number of th several mationalities on January 1 wer respectively: English, 128,022; Scotch, 13,720, and Irish, 31,133, a striking contrast to 1868, when they were 106,840, 17,011 and 53,588. It is note-worthy that more than half the Irish diminution has taken place since 1880, addicating that Mr. Parnell's teaching has had some effect in restraining trishmen from enlisting.—London

-Fifty-six per cent. of the population of Massinchusetts dwell in cities and thirty-two per cent, within half an hour's journey of State Street. - Esson

NOCOMOTIVE EXPORT.

The Whitele of American Locomotives to be Heard in the Remotest Recessors of Every Comment.

Near \$3,000,000 worth of locomotives are annually being sent abroad by the United States, the amount during the last fiscal year aggregating \$2,819,946. This, at an average value of \$10,000, represents 290 locomotives, which is an increase of over 100 per cent. on the number sent out for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. In regard to the distribution of the locomotives in the various foreign countries, Brad-

street says:
Of the 282 locompotives exported from the United States in 1883-4, 65 went to the Argentine Republic, 49 to Panama, 34 to Mexico, 32 to Brazil, 27 to the Dominion of Canada, 19 to Chili, 14 to Australia, 13 to Central America, 14 to Cuba, 6 to Spain, 3 to San Dominion of Canada, 19 to Chili, 14 to Cuba, 6 to Spain, 3 to San Dominion of Canada, 19 to Chili, 1 14 to Cuba, 6 to Spain, 3-to San Do-mingo, 3 to Sweden, 2 to Venezuela and 1 to England. The London Col-liery Guardian adds that "the Americans would naturally obtain a good footing for the products of their me-chanical skill in North and South America, but it is something for them to have secured customers in such a comparatively remote corner of the world as Australia."

The number actually shipped in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, was 99; in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, 133; in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, 219, and in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, 282. During the ten year and in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, 282. the ten years ending with Jone 30, 1884 the Americans sent 434 licomotives to various parts of South America, 203 going to Brazil, 84 to Columbia, 72 to the Argentine Republic, 37 to Peru and 31 to Chili. The value of these engines was computed at \$4,541,165. During the same period of ten years Canada and British Columbia imported 208 American locomotives, valued at \$1,908,129; Mexico, 167, valued at \$1, 809,699; Australia, 113, valued at \$11,079,170; Cuba, 88, valued at \$172,-910; Russia, 58, valued at \$778,500; General America, 22, valued at \$108, 222, and Turkey 12, valued at \$182,000. "It may also be observed." says the journal named above, "that during the ten years, nine American locomotives went to Spain and eight to England, so that the American locomotive export trade has certainly obtained tangible, and what is more, a growing imper-

It is pointed out that American ideo motives have surpassed those from Great Britain in "flexibility" (thus adapting them to new roads in newly developed countries) and to their ability to got up steam with wood as opposed to cole or coal locomotives. It is claimed that British locomotive manu-Giverative, "notwithstanding this, sthe experience of the last four years has shown that American locomotive builders can not now be driven from coun wies within a comparatively easy distance of the United States, while even in Australia the American locomotive has acquired a popularity of which it can not now be readily deprived. . Theex isting state of affairs affords another illinstration of the growth of foreign competition in connection with articles in which Great Britain formerly enjoyed a practical monopoly."—Michand Indianatural Gazette.

They Kept Everything.

At 'young man from the country' enternal one of the large variety store in this city a few days ago and wan dered around looking upon everything with admiring eyes. The variety of goods and the rich coloring fairly bewildened him. He passed from depart-ment to department, his wonder increasing more, and at last he said to by people in his vicinity:
"There ain't nothing under the sun

hat tibey don't keep here. Just then a baby carried by some mother on a shopping tour set up a loud well in a distant part of the store. The rustic's eyes apened to their widest extent and he added:

"And I'll be goldurned if they don't sell babies here, too!"—Boston Courier.

-The casting of wrought, itom is the Among other instructive matter in latest metallur sical phenomenon. Besthat best off all blue books, the Generali cass even than his own.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

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1.	KANSAS CITY	Dogge	nha	. 10
11			@	4 35
8.	Native cows Butchers' steers	2 70	0	3 25
631	Butchers' steers	2 10	0	4 05
9-	BOGS-Good to choice heavy	3 25	0	3 50
8	WHEAT -No. 2 red	701	6	71
-	No. 3 red	524		59
	No. 5 soft	81	0	83
£	CORN-No. 2	263		26
4	DATS-No. 2	48	00	19
-	RYE-No. 2. FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1 85	100	1 36
	HAY-Lauge baled	6 00	0	6,50
	BUTTER-Choice creamery	25 10	0	26 11
n	CHEESE-Full creams		0	17
h	BACON-Ham	9	0	10
e	Shoulders	5	0	
-	Sides	6	0	
· ·	WOOL - M ssouri wawashed.	14	00	16
t	POTADOES-New	65	à	80
3.	ST. LOUIS.			
	CATMLE-Shipping steers	3 90	3	4 25
y	Butchers steers	2 00		4 00
g	HOGS-Packings	2 00		3 60
8	Pricit R-Choico.	4 80		4 10
e	W.HEAT-No. Beech	93	0	94
n	I WORN-No 2	33: 28		38
h	OATS-No. 2 BYE-No. 2 BUTTER-Casumery	59	00	60
ts	BUTTER-Casumery	25	0	32
B-	PORK. COTTON - Niddling	2.00	0	10 00
10	COTTON - Middling	8	0	8
10	CHICAGO.	THE STATE		
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	3 50	0	5 50
À,	HOGS-Proking and shipping SHEEP-Tair to choice	2 00	00	3 75
8	FLOUR-Winter wheat	A 50	6	E 04

No. 2 spring CORN—No. 2
OATS—No. 2
RYR—No. 2
RYR—No. 2
BUTTER—Creamerx
PORK NEW YORK.

THE GREAT

EMPORIUM!

Besires every body to know that he has

Best & Largest Stocks

Of goods ever brought to this market, q insisting of

DRY GNODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

facturers have taken cognizance of these facts, and that such superiority of American over English locomotives no longer exists. But, says the Colliery CLOTHING,

QUEENSWARE,

Glassware,

And in fact, anything

HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existenes on earth.

RE SURE TO GO TO

J. W. FERRY'S

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

AND

YOU WILL BE PLEASED