Chase

County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1885.

NUMBER 10.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE public debt increased during the month of November \$4,887,198.47. The increase of the debt was caused by falling off of receipts and increased pension charges.

A BILL authorizing the distribution of \$300,000 received from the lease of grazing

lands of the Territory to cattle syndicates among the Cherokees per capita, was reported causing some excitement in the ower house of the Cherokee Legislature. ONE of the immediate results of General

Sheridan's flying trips to New Mexico is an order issued by Secretary Endicott detaching New Mexico from the Department of the Missouri and annexing it to the District of Arizona, with General Crook in

THE President has appointed Albert A. Wilson, of Washington, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia. Mr. Wilson is President of an insurance company, Vice President of a railway company and a bank director in Washington City.

REPUBLICAN Senators in caucus at Washington on the 4th unanimously nominated Senator Logan for President pro tem. Senator Logan declined the honor.

THE EAST.

JAMES F. D. CRANE, County Clerk of Westchester County, N. Y., became financially involved and fled recently. Everything was straight at his office. His indebtedness was over \$50,000.

Six men were drowned while skating near Skowhegan, Me., recently.

TRAIN No. 4, the St. Louis limited express, on the Erie Road bound east, was wrecked at Scio, near Elmira, N. Y., early on the morning of the 3d. Engineer Henry Allen was killed. The passengers were more or less shaken up, but none were seriously hurt. The train took fire and the baggage and smoking cars were burned. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

ABOUT 250 shoe manufacturers of New England met in Boston recently and formed an organization intended to cope with the Knights of Labor.

THE striking prescription glass-workers of Pittsburgh, Pa., who have been out for over a year, compromised recently by accepting a ten per cent. reduction.

GOVERNOR ABBOTT, of New Jersey, was reported recovering satisfactorily from the severe effects of a surgical operation per-formed recently for an affection of the

An explosion took place in the chemical laboratory of Tuft's College, Boston, re-cently, several large sealed tubs filled with a poisonous alkaloid bursting while at a temperature of 300 degrees centigrade. A furnace was also blown to atoms, one piece just missing Assistant Palmer's head.

THE freight brakemen on nearly all the roads in Pittsburgh and Allegheny are joining, in large numbers, the secret organization known as the Brakemen's League, JOHN KELLY, the Tammany boss, has been

assured by his physician, Dr. Keyes, that he will entirely recover his health, and it will not be necessary for him to seek a warmer climate than that of New York this winter.

THE clock case shop of E. N. Welsh & Co., of Forestville, Conn., was entirely destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$90,000; insurance, \$43,000.

PITTSBURGH iron dealers report an advance of \$1 on pig metal and fifty cents on ore. This has been brought about by a steadily increasing demand, and is the first apparent substantial evidence of a revival of the iron trade.

THE tug boat Dory Emory blow up on the East River, New York, recently. The crew of six on board the vessel were killed, not a trace of them being found when search parties went out. The tug was blown to pieces. It was valued at \$10,000.

THE committee in charge of the affairs of the National Base Ball League has decided to limit the number of clubs in the league to six. They are: Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York and Bos-

THE New York Chamber of Commerce recently adopted resolutions deploring the decline of American shipping, and suggesting as a remedy the establishment of a Bureau of Commerce under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

JUDGE SIMONTON, of Pennsylvania, has handed down an opinion in regard to the constitutionality of the act prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. The court holds that the act is entirely con-

NATURAL gas exploded at 545 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 4th. One woman was fatally burned and several others seriously injured. The damage amounted to

SEVENTEEN prisoners, among the number some of the most notorious criminals in the State of Pennsylvania, escaped recently from the Beaver County jail by cutting the corridor and window bars and letting themselves over the walls by means of blankets taken from their cells

NEW YORK police found five cases of small-pox on the west side of the city the

BURGLARS entered the private banking house of Bantel & Co., at Freedom, Pa., the other night and exploded the safe with giant powder. The thieves secured about

THE WEST.

THE will of Peter Donohue, the San Francisco millionaire who died recently, has been made public. After some small bequests to friends and charitable institutions, he leaves his widow one-third of the interest derived from the invested property and the homestead on Bryant street. the residue is devised to his son Mervyn Donohue and daughter, Baroness von Schroeder. The estate is valued at \$12,-

THE Indians attacked the town of Duncan, Ariz., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, on the 2d, and killed one man. They also cut the wires between Wilcox and Fort

THE Indians who left Cedar Springs, Ari., killed William Johnson and his twelve-year-old boy and then proceeded to Underwood ranch, where they ran off all the stock and horses. They continued southward and are now in the mountains. Johnson's wife was also reported missing and was believed to have been killed.

A DISPATCH received in Kansa City on the 2d from San Francisco reports the death of Clarence Whistler, the champion Græco Roman wrestler of the world, known as the "Kansas City Cyclone," at Melbourne, Australia. No particulars were given.

PETER BERGER and W. C. Welty were struck by a Nickel Plate train at Green Spring, O., the other day and so badly injured that they died. RENEGADES visited the reservation near

Deming, N. M., recently and attempted to get the balance of the Indians to join them, but the attempt resulted in a fight, in which two reservation Indians and one hostile were killed.

THE remains of the late Vice Presiden Hendricks were interred at Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, on the morning of the 1st. An immense number of persons were present, and the services were very

THE extensive factory of the Barnum Wire and Iron Works, at Detroit, Mich., was totally destroyed by fire the other morning. Two hundred men were thrown out of work. The loss on the works was between \$115,000 and \$200,000, and three dwellings, also destroyed, were valued at

\$80,000. A PROMINENT physician of Bridgeport, Ill., who was Hendricks' friend and attendant for a longer period than any other doctor, says Hendricks did not die of heart paralysis. Several years ago he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never fully recovered, and as usual in cases of paralysis fat formed, which eventually reached the brain and caused death. THE will of the late Vice President Hen-

dricks, recently probated, bequeathed all his property to his widow. MARSHALL CLEMENTS was hanged at Saguache, Col., recently, for the murder of his brother and sister-in-law. The crime was an extremely shocking one. Clements

kept up his bravado to the last. It is estimated that this year's wheat crop in California will aggregate 1,200,000

Two freight trains on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad under full speed collided at Niles, O., recently, badly injuring nearly all the employes of both trains. The collision was caused by a telegraph operator at Salem, O., neglecting to deliver orders to the east bound train. The

esses on rolling stock were very heavy. A very heavy windstorm prevailed in Missouri and Eastern Kansas and Nebraska on the 4th, accompanied by a sudden fall in the temperature. At St. Paul and other parts of Minnesota there was a heavy snow

Officials of the Farmers' National Bank of Mansfield, O., have had an interview with Joseph Hosdowitch, the defaulting teller, who fled to Canada. Hosdowitch agreed to return the securities, and he will

THE SOUTH.

THE Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company has won a victory over the Western Union in the Supreme Court of Louisiana THREE men escaped from the jail at Moundsville, W. Va., the other night. One of the men was shot twice by the Sheriff and recaptured.

A FEARFUL accident occurred at the Slate Creek iron ore mines, near Olympia, Ky., the other day, in which eight men were badly hurt. John and Lafe Staten, John Mountjoy and Charles Reffett were fatally

injured. JUDGE McCoy, United States District Judge, has issued a restraining order against the declaration of the recent probioition election in Atlanta, Ga.

THE well-known cotton house of H. P. Farwood & Co., of Louisville, Ky., made a general assignment recently. Liabilities

about \$50,000; assets, \$30,000. A DERRICK sixty feet high at the works of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Steel Company now being erected at Benwood, gave way the other day, letting a heavy girder fall. John B. Jackson had his neck broken and

was instantly killed, and four others were seriously injured. THE Southern Express Company's Office at Hope, Ark., was robbed by burglars re-

cently of \$5,000. WILLIAM HAMILTON died in the United States Jail at Fort Smith, Ark., November 29 of lung disease. He was under conviction for murder and awaiting sentence. His brother, Wyman Hamilton, awaiting sentence for the same murder, died nine days before. They were convicted in August last, and had been in jail some months previous to their trial.

Five members of J. A. Goulvon's family. at Knoxville, Tenn., were poisoned by drinking coffee, in which their colored cook had placed half a pound of arsenic. Medical assistance arrived in time to save their lives.

ED STROBECKER and Sam Johnson, two lawyers, had a street duel at Macon, Ga. recently. Strobecker was killed. The trouble was over a money loan.

THE mammoth wholesale dry goods house of R. E. Dovle, of Fort Smith, Ark., failed recently. The attaching creditors are H. B. Claffin, Hill, Fontaine & Co., and Durham. Buckley & Co.; nominal assets, \$70,000; liabilities, 60,000.

GENERAL.

THE Anglo-American, Direct United States and French and American Cable Companies have reduced full press rates to this country five cents and deferred rates two and one-half cents per word.

THE Porte gave notice to the Balkan conference on the 2d of impending military action on the part of Turkey in East Ronmelia. A Council of Turkish Generals was held and they advised the permanent occupation of the Balkans by Turkey, fearing that Russia would absorb Bulgaria and Au-

stria do the same with Servia. Tuz Austrian village of Irahoro was destroyed by a land slide. The disaster was canted by the heavy rains which have prevailed recently.

A BILL has been introduced in the Mexican Congress authorizing the expenditure of \$400,000 a year for the drainage of the valley of Mexico, and another to increase the duty on foreign beer.

THE Servian General, Lechanine, raised the siege of Widdin after a fruitless but sanguinary assault, in consequence of the effects of which he was obliged to retire with heavy loss. His troops were quite disheartened.

THE German authorities have permitted the American Telegraph Company to land submarine cable in Germany. A MILITARY officer and eight subordinates

in Cuba attempted to incite a revolt, crying "Viva la Republica!" Troops were ent in pursuit, and one of the men was killed and two surrendered. THE people of Philippopolis refused to

treat with the new Turkish Commissioners. The Russian agent warned the Roumelians that they need not expect Russian assistance if they refused the Turkish Envoys. THE insurrection in Nuevo Leon, Mexico,

was reported increasing in strength. It was reported, however, that an understanding would be reached between Governor Garcia, Generals Trevino and Narano, and Judge Davila, now in Mexico City, and the

THE order of expulsion of the German-Americans from the Island of Foehr has again been suspended, Mr. Pendleton, the United States Minister, having intervened in the matter.

DACOITS attacked outlying portions of Mandalay after the surrender, and several British soldiers were killed and wounded. The Burmese generally were friendly to the occupation.

Reports were in circulation in Madrid that the young Queen Mercedes had developed symptoms of lung disease and scrofulous debility inherited from her father, and will never be in a proper condition of health to succeed to the throne. THE British ship Magician, from Cardiff

for San Francisco, has been sunk by a col-lision with the British ship Ben Douran, from San Francisco for Queenstown. Part of the crew and passengers of the Magican arrived at Pernambuco in ship's boats. A DISPATCH from London says: The

movements of the Greek troops on the northern frontier seem to give color to the report widely circulated recently that a tripartite alliance has been formed between Austria, Servia and Greece, and that the crossing of the frontier by the Greek troops is to be the first open declara-

tion of this union. THE business failures for the seven days ended December 3 numbered for the United States 213, for Canada 26, or a total of 239, against 214 the week previous. There was a considerable increase noted in Southern and Western States.

An earthquake recently threw down many houses at Mascara, Blideh and Medeah, and destroyed three-quarters of the town of Mistla, in Algeria. Thirty-two persons were killed and twelve others inured. Among the victims were several

RECENT advices from Aspinwall report a severe storm off the coast. Several vesit was believed their crews succeeded in reaching the shore. The railroad in Aspin-

wall was damaged. THE German Government proposes to es tablish a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of spirits.

THE LATEST. LONDON, December 5 .- According to the returns received up to three o'clock yesterday afternoon the Liberals have secured 285 seats in the next Parliament, the Conservatives 225 and the Parnellites 58. This gives the Liberals a clear majority over all of two. Many strong Liberal districts are yet to be heard from and it is impossible to say with just what majority behind him Gladstone will enter the next Parliament. In the south division of Sligo Mr. T. Sexton, Nationalist, received 5,151 votes and Mr. Percival, Loyalist, 541. Carlow gave E. D. Gray, Nationalist, 4,50 votes and Sir T. Butier, Conservative, 951. In the north division of Westmeath T. D. Sullivan, Nationalist, polled 3,618 votes and Mr. Smith, Loyalist, 200. In the northwest (Dartford) division of Kent Sir' W. Hartdyke, Conservative, received 4.483 votes to 4.006 for J. E. Saunders. Liberal. In Goar, Scotland, Mr. Pearce, Conservative, has defeated Mr. Burleigh Liberal. In Tyrone, east division, W. J. Reynolds, Nationalist, has been elected by a vote of 3,911 to 3,368 for J. M. Stewart, Conservative. In Kilkenny, north division, E. M. Marum, Nationalist, was elected by a vote of 4,074 to 174 for Mr. Bellewa,

NEVADA, Mo., December 5 .- A wreck occurred about one-half mile north of this city yesterday morning at about 8:30 o'clock, on the Louisville & Southwestern Railway, in which an engine and fourteen cars were totally destroyed. The wrecked train was No. 127, north bound, which was going about twenty miles per hour and collided with eight cars, which had been standing on a side track and which, it is supposed, was blown down on the main track. Fortunately no one was hurt.

TORONTO, KAN., December 5 .- A young son of Henry Bonebrake was placed on a horse to ride to the stable at noon yesterday, when the animal became frightened and ran into a barbed wire fence, crushing the child's breast bone, breaking both legs and cutting the toes off one foot. child died just as the father reached the

NEW YORK, December 5 .- Three of the private residences at the corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-first street, built by Henry Villard before his downfall, have, it is said, been sold to the three different parties intending to occupy them immediately. The transfers will be signed this week. The buyers have discharged the mortgages put upon them by the Oregon Navigation Company, as well as the liens of different me-Villard himself, who is still in Berlin, has been given thirty days to relieve the sumptuous mansion in which he lived for awhile at the corner of Fiftieth street of its mortgages and liens. Some of his friends think he may be able to do it, though they do not say how. The interest on the house is eating it up, for it amounts to nearly \$48,000 a year.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Cities of Kansas Major Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in his last report gives a table of the population of Kansas towns containing over 500 inhabitants, as follows,

co	ntaining over 50	00 in	hat	oitants, as follow					
the number being 153:									
				Rayt'r Springel 9					
2	Topeka2	3.499	79	Carbondale 1.2					
3	Topeka2 Wichita16	6,023	86	Baxt'r Springs1,2 Carbondale1,2 St. Mary's1,2					
4	Atchison1 Wyandotte1	5,599	81	Kingman1,2					
5	Wyandottel	2,086	82	Kingman 1,2 Douglas 1,1 Sedan 1,1 Rosedale 1,1 Lyons 1,1 Neodesha 1,0 Osborne 1,0 Osborne 1,0 Colomon City 1,0 Frankfort 1,0 Cherokee 1,0 Hanover 9 Strong City 9					
6 7 8	Wyndotte 1 Lawrence 1 Fort Scott 1 Emporia Parsons Ottawa. Wellington Newton 1	0,625	83	Sedan					
4	Emporia	7 750	84	Lucus 11					
9	Parsons	7 245	85 86 87	Neodesha 10					
10	Ottawa	6,662	87	La Cygne1.0					
11	Wellington	8,346	88	Osborne1,0					
12	Newton	5,128	89	Solomon City . 1,0					
***	**************	X	90	Frankfort1,0					
14	nucchinson	4.ZD1	91	Hanover 9 Strong City 9					
14		4,183 4,115	93	Strong City 9					
17	Salina	4,000 3,830	94	Cawker City 9					
18			95	Cawker City 9 Cawker City 9 Mound City 9 Baldwin City 9 White Cloud 8 Greenleaf 8 Lindsborg 8 Sedgwick 8 Blue Rapids 4 McCune 8					
19	Kansas City :	3 802	96	Baldwin City 9					
20	Osage City	3,633 3,555 8,516	97	White Cloud 8					
21	Abilone	9 518	98	Greenlear					
23	Abilene Arkansas City.	3,328	100	Sodawick 8					
24	Olathe	3,021	101	Blue Rapids					
			102	McCune 8					
26	Concordia Paola. Paola. Burlington. Harper Manhattan. Pittsburg. Cherryvale. McPherson. Oswego.	2,932	103	McCune 8 Enterprise 8 Kirwin 8					
27	Beloit	2,923	104	Kirwin					
28	Burlington	2,809	105	Russell 8					
29 30	Manhattan	2,709	100	Halstead 8					
31	Pittsburg	2,100	108	South Toneka 8					
32	Cherryvale	2,601	109	South Topeka 8 Downs 8 Grenola 7 Scandia 7					
33	McPherson	2,530	110	Grenola 7					
34	Oswego Dodge	2,510	111	Scandia ?					
35	Dodge	2,446	112	Troy ?					
36	Girard	2,410	113	Oskaloosa 7					
37 38	Girard. Columbus. Hiawatha Seneca. Eureka. Anthony. Garpett. Humboldt. Caldwell Marysville. Chanute. Holden Washington.	2,410 2,354 2,348	114	Wilson 7					
39	Seneca.	2.225	116	Jewell City 7 Medicine L'ge 7					
40	Eureka	2,207	117	Cottonwood					
41	Anthony	2,132		Medicine L'ge Cottonwood Falls					
42	Garnett	2,107	188	LeRoy 6					
43	Humboldt	2,047	119	Waterville					
44	Maryavilla	1 030	120	Elk City					
46	Chanute	1,902	122	Lecompton. 6					
47	Holden	1.899	123	Mankato 6					
48	Washington	1,822	124	Mankato 6					
49	Coffeyville	1,813	125	Axtell 6					
50	Minneapolis	1,799	126	Empire City 6					
51	Warmann	1,770	126	Alma					
533	Conneil Grove	1 74%	120	Kinsley 6					
54	Holden Washington Coffeyville. Minneapolis Clyde Wannego Council Grove. Marion Chetopa Lola. Seranton	1.691	130	Moline 6					
55	Chetopa	1,629	131	Moline 6 Longton 5					
56	Iola	1,514	132	Longton 5 Burrton 6 Hillsboro 6 Meridan 7 Pratt City 7 Wathena 6					
57	Scranton	1,613	133	Hillsboro					
58 59	Penbody	1,588	134	Meridan					
60	Armourdale	1,582	136	Wathena 5					
61	Burlingame	1.574	137	Elk Fails					
62	Osage Mission .	1,508	138	Ellenwood					
63	Larned	1,507	139	Wathena					
64	Nickerson	1,503	140	Hartford					
60	Great Bend	1,499	141	Burr Oak					
67	Augusta	1,478	142	Controlio 5					
68	Sterling	1 455	144	Muscotah.					
69	Fredonia	1,427	145	Winchester					
70	Argentine	1,412	140	Stockton					
71	Galena	1,378	147	Hartford Burr Oak Osawatomie Centralia Muscotah Winchester Stockton Merwin Americus Lehigh Wetmore Pomona.					
72	Sabetha	1,352	148	Americus					
75	Valley Palle	1,007	149	Wotmore					
75	Howard	1.300	151	Pomona					
77	Manager	1 000	152	Delphos					

76 Florence..... 1,297 152 Delphos...... 77 Yates Center...1,271 153 Thayer...... Miscellaneous.

DR. HOLCOMBE, State Veterinarian, who as returned from a western trip, reports that hog cholera, which has committed such ravages, is greatly on the decrease. With the approach os freezing weather, the doctor believes it will almost entirely disappear. The dreaded disease of glanders among horses, however, the doctor reports shows little sign of abatement in some localities.

THE other evening as the turnkey waiter at the county jail in Wichita entered the corridor where the prisoners were gathered outside the cells, two of the men, George Washington and Charles Smith awaiting trial for burglary, grasped the turnkey and attempted to force him into a Then William Hughes, a prisoner, seized the waiter and threw him over the railing to the floor below. The three prisoners then escaped. A gang of lightning rod peddlers have

been working the colored population of Atchison for a month past. It is said not to be an uncommon sight to see a small house of two or three rooms supplied with as many rods, which means a debt that may lead to the loss of the house. The Champion thinks there ought to be a price set upon the head of every lightning rod man caught at work, and the police ought to be notified to run them out of town the minute they put in an appearance.

THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company has established fourteen reading rooms at points along its line which runs through Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. These reading rooms are for the benefit of the railroad employes.

OAKLEY, St. John County, has been having a big boom for the past two months; land seekers have been pouring in, in a constant stream; and yet it is stated that vacant Government land lies within three miles of the town.

A CALL has been issued signed by several hundred residents of Kansas and adjoining States for a National Convention of antisaloon Republicans, to be held at Toledo, Ohio, May 5, 1886. The call directs that primaries be held in all precincts on April 21, county conventions April 28, and State conventions May 5, for the election of double the number of delegates entitled under the call of the Republican National Convention.

Post-office changes in Kansas during the week ended November 28: Established Nevada, Ness County, Jeffrey Marshall, postmaster. Discentinued, Antioch, Osage County; Peach Grove, Clay County; Polo, Cowley County: Saw Mill, Pawnee County

It is stated that a druggist at Sedgwick has surrendered his permit to sell intoxicating liquors, stating that he was disgusted with the business. He will in future confine himself to the compounding of prescriptions.

A Topeka paper speaks of the brutality of a father to his young daughter, in which he turned her out of doors, thinly clad and ill, which resulted in her death, but with commendable prudence failed to give the brutal father's name. Five immigrant wagons, with people suf-

all from Clayton, Adams County, Illinois, halted in Lakin the other Sunday afternoon for a short rest before proceeding ou their journey to Grant County. THE Governor will convene the Legislature in extra session Tuesday, January 19.

ficient to make a respectable community,

This session will be for the purpose of reapportioning the State into Senatorial and Legislature districts, and such other business as properly comes before it.

ALL LOST.

Tug Boat Blown Up and All Hands New York, December 4.-At about six clock last evening while the tugboat Dory Emory was towing a stone barge up the East River her boiler exploded opposite Sixteenth street. The report of the explosion was heard at least two miles and a number of boats put out to render assistance, but no trace of the tug could be found and it is believed that she sank immediately with all on board. The barge was taken in tow and made fast to a pier at Blackwell's Island. The search for the tug and its crew continued for some time, but no trace of either was found. Persons but no trace of either was found. Persons near the scene of the explosion say the tug was blown to pieces, and all on board were drowned. Persons living along the river front describe the explosion as terrific. The windows of many houses in the neighborhood were completly shattered. Several buildings were badly shaken, and for a time great excitement prevailed. Horace A. Green, a deck hand, employed on the steamer Frankdeck hand, employed on the steamer Frank-lin Edson, which was about 250 yards distant, says that immediately after the ex-plosion he put off in a boat to render assistance, but could find no trace of the tug or of any of the crew. As far as can be learned the crew numbered six men, and there seems little doubt that all perished. The names of the men have not yet been learned. The crew of the tug consisted of five men: Captain Garrett Morris; Louis Capperati, engineer; Charles Davis, cook: Thomas Van Hansen, fireman; Garret Morris, Jr., deck hand. Last evening the tug started down the river with a scow lashed to its side. The scow was freighted with stone for ballast. At Hell Gate a strong flood tide was too much for the tug, so she put on extra steam to aid in stemming the current. The supposition is that the extra pressure was too sudden and caused the disaster. A steam launch picked up the scow on which there were, at the time of the accident, four men. The health boat was at the scene of the explosion soon after the accident, but found no trace of any of the crew. There is no doubt but that all perished. The Dory Emery was valued at \$10,000.

A DETROIT BLAZE.

A Fire at Detroit Does Damage to the Ex-

tent of \$300,000 DETROIT, December 4. - Yesterday morning at six oclock fire broke out in the stock rcom of the Barnum wire works. There was a delay of fully ten minutes before an alarm could be turned in, and the fire spread with great rapidity. Three alarms were sent in, and half a dozen engines were called, but the whole building was a mass of flame before they arrived. A gale into the air and carried them blocks away, and for a time it seemed that the whole neighborhood was doomed. The efforts of the fire department were devoted chiefly to seeing property in the voted chiefly to saving property in the neighborhood, it being impossible to save the wire works. Notwithstanding the hard work of the firemen, the fire spread to Howard street, and the men were com-pelled to retreat before the flames with orched hands and faces burned. The heat was intense, and set fire to three double, two-story houses, which were about half consumed before the firemen could get to work on them. The occupants were able to move most of their furniture to a place of safety. These houses were valued at \$8,000; insured for \$6,000. After the fire in the wire works had burned for hours the walls began to fall, and the fire men had many narrow escapes. The works were an almost entire loss. Building, valued at \$112,000; stock, \$50,000, and machinery \$150,000; total insurance, \$116. 700. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of the Kansas State Temperance Committee-Its Action. LAWRENCE, KAN, December 2 .- The State Central Committee of the Prohibition party held a meeting in this city yesterday afternoon and evening. Ex-Governor St. John was present and spoke. He claimed the result of the recent elections in Ohio and New York as well as those in the South show that temperance people are in favor of a third party. A series of resolu-tions denouncing the Republican party leaders was passed, and especially the at-tempts that are being made to close saloons in the Missouri River towns, claiming that

it is only done for effect, and the officers and party leaders are not in favor of prohibition. At the close of the meeting a subscription spaper was passed and some \$400 subscribed for the purpose of at once inaugurating a vigorous cam paign for 1886. The plan as proposed is to send speakers and lecturers to every town in the State. The leaders have many suggestions to make in regard to the present prohibitory law, and will ask for a numbe changes at the special session of the Legislature. They also announce that next fall they will place a full State and Congressional ticket in the field.

OFFICES FILLED.

Judges and Others appointed to Office by the President.

WASHINGTON, December 4 .- Although the appointments yesterday were not many in number, yet they made up in excellence for what they lacked in quantity. The most interesting one, so far as the West is concerned, was that which made Lafavette Dawson of Maryville, Mo., United States Judge for the district of Alaska. The appointments were as follows:

Collector of Internal Revenue--John A. Sullivan, for the Second District of New York; salary, \$4,500. Indian Agent - William W. Anderson, of Kentucky, for the Crow, Creek and Lower

United States Judges-Lafayette Dawson, of Missouri, for the District of Alaska; salary, \$3,000; William G. Langford, of Walla Walla, W. T., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; salary, \$3,000; Charles R. Pollard, of Delphi, Ind., Associate Justice of the

Supreme Court of Montana; salary, \$3,000. United States Attorney—J. Bomar Har-ria, of Mississippi, for the Southern District of Mississippi; salary, \$200 and fees.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Reviewing the Indian Troubles. WASHINGTON, December 4.-Brigadier leneral Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona, in his annual report decribes at considerable length the circumstances which attended the outbreak of the Chiricahuas, under Geronimo, Mangus and other chiefs last spring, and declares substantially that the want of harmony between the agents of the Interior Department and the military makes such outbreaks possible. He says that upon returning to the Department of Arizona in 1882 he found the Apaches huddled about the agency, where there was no land for them to cultivate. The Indians complained of this, and the agent, Mr. Willcox, acknowledged the justice of the complaint, but said he was acting in strict compliance with his orders in keeping them there. He said. however, that if General Crook would take the whole responsibility of their management, he (Willcox) would make no objection to their removal to other localities within the reservation. The Chiricahuas were then out, and it was agreed on all

could not be killed. THE WHOLE MATTER.

hands that it was best to bring in all that

"This whole matter," writes Crook, "was fully understood before I started for the Sierra Madre. Imagine my surprise when I reached the border on my return from the Sierra Madre, with a portion of the Chiricahuas as captives to learn that the agent had telegraphed to Washington protesting against their being brought on the eservation."

Soon afterwards General Crook was ordered to Washington for consultation and in his presence, after full discussion, a memorandum was signed by the Secretaries of War and the Interior by which the police control of the entire reservation was vested in the War Department. "The scope of this control," he says, "was thoroughly discussed and was thoroughly understood, not only by myself but by the other persons present, viz.: the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The idea that the authority which I had already exercised on the reservation, simply as a matter of necessity, was to be in any degree lessened or limited was never hinted at. On the contrary, my duties and powers were by the agreement expressly recognized and made record and were exercised and enforced without any objection for nearly two years.

cised and enforced without any objection for nearly two years.

THE EXPRESS UNDERSTANDING.

"Upon this express understanding I made myself responsible for the peace and quiet of the Indians. For more than two years there was not a single depredation committed by the Apaches, the first time within the memory of white men that so long an interval of peace had been enjoyed in Arizona and New Mexico. As I have said before, up to this time the Indian Department seemed only too willing to have me manage the entire Indian business, givme manage the entire Indian busine ing me the most hearty co-operation, and I certainly could not conceive that with the added danger of the Chiricahuas there would be any less degree of co-operation. Months afterwards it appears that on the very day the above agreement was entered into the Secretary of the Interior wrote Agent Willcox in terms which must have convinced him that neither he nor the Commissioner of Indian Affairs were in accord with my views in reference to Indian management and at the same time saying the agreement was a makeshift to relieve them from responsibility and transfer it to my shoulders; also hinting that expression of views adverse to the method of settlement would be agreeable to the department.

THE RESULT INEVITABLE. "The result was inevitable, and on September 12 I find that Agent Willeox is complaining to the Interior Department with reference to the agreement that it deprived him of his power in his government of the Indians and left little to sustain his authority and influence, and recommended its termination. Of course I have no knowledge of the contents of the confidential communications between the Indian Department and its agent, but as the sequel I find that early in December following, in less than five months, the Commissioner Indian Affairs, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, takes the ground that the agreement was with the express understanding that the military officers were to have the supervision of the police regulations on the reservation under th rection and with the approval of the Indian agent. With this action of the Interior Department officials at Washington it is not to be wondered that the dangers of divided control and want of co-operation should become manifest."

THE NEW AGENT.

In December, 1884, Agent Willcox was relieved and a Mr. Ford was appointed in his place. The new agent worked in harmony, but by the middle of January he took another course. General Crook reported the matter, and asked that his administration be sustained or that he be relieved of responsibility. He was instructed, pending a conference between the two departments at Washington, "not to interfere with the farming operations of Indians who are not considered as prisoners," and informed that the question of relieving him must in public interest be held in abeyance for the present. Thereupon General Crook wrote the Adjutant General a letter, the concluding paragraphs of which are as follows: "As this right of control has now been withdrawn from me, I must respectfully decline to be any longer held responsible for the behavior of any of the Indians on that reservation. Further, I regret being compelled to say that in refusing to relieve me from this reservation as requested in my letter of January 20, and at the same time taking from me the power by which these dangerous Indians have been controlled and managed and compelled to engage in industrial pursuits, the War De-partment destroys my influence and does an injustice to me and the service which I

represent.' The outcome of the matter was the ap-pointment of Captain F. E. Pierce, First Infantry, as Indian agent at San Carles and the dangers from divided responsibility

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWOOD FALLS. . KANSASI

A GHOSTLY REVELATION.

One day a thoughtful man strolled through a churchyard's clustered graves.

And hunted for the tombs of hypocrites and knaves;

For highest virtues met his eyes on every polished stone.

And there enscribed in limping rhyme were all the Virtues known.

No single fault, or blemished life, or good thing warped aside;

"Twas plain that these were sample saints; no sinners there had died.

low tree
To meditate how strange it was that such a
thing should be,
When, looking up, at once he saw the day had The sun was low; he sat down beneath a wilthing should be,
When, looking up, at once he saw the day had
changed to night,
And o'er each stone there shown a gleam of
phosphorescent light;
When, walking swift from stone to note a

The deacon's grave, which but that day preclaimed a perfect lamb,
Was "sacred" now "to one who lived a hypecrit and sham;"
While on a banker's shaft, where praise seemed destined to endure,
Was graved"He piled his shekels up by pinching of the poor."
His neighbor—so the headstone said—had
"Died from soul confusion."
And near him one "who perished young from
vanity's delusion."

Another, where a pastor lay, said "he was wont to mock,
And pride himself because he led the fashionable flock,"
While o'er a merchant laid to rest'mid universal moans,
He read, "Poor man! he pledged his soul for pelf and mortgage loans,"
Another, "Here lies Deacon Smith, who also lied on earth;"
And "Parson Porksoul, who enjoyed good And "Parson Porksoul, who enjoyed good brandy from his birth."

So everywhere the reader strolled his soul was more dismayed.
Unsavory things on lofty tombs were everywhere arrayed.

"Here lies a man who dodged his debts and often slyly swore."

"Here rests a saint whose plety was worn hindside before."

"Here sleeps a sinner who for years passed for a churchman true."

"Here rests in peace one who, till death, no peace with neighbors knew."

"Here lies a girl who died of lace, thin shoes "Here lies a girl who died of lace, thin shoes and corset-pinching."
"Here sleeps a man who hugged his sins with selfshness unflinching."
"Here pause awhile and think of one who never blessed his mother."
And "Here is one who captured wealth by fraud against his brother."
"Here sleeps a wretch who crawled through life, led by the Demon's tether."
And "Here a soul whose principles were changeful as the weather."

One stone contained in long array a list of one stone contained in long array a list of secret vices;
One told of death encountered in delirium tremens' crisis;
While some announced with simple truth:
"He died of over-cating."
And many said: "His vice was great, his virtues poor and fleeting."
So some of "fashionable faults," some from "M. D.'s prescriptions."
And some from "Tempers too intense," and some from "Plain conniptions."

Of one it said: "His sins were bold, his plety most scary."

Another: "He preached patience oft, at home was most contrary."

Another: "He would mock the truth with many a cynic question."

Another had: "An acid soul, which turned to Another had: "An acid soul, which turned to indigestion."

A politician died, it seemed, from "long constrained ambition."

One "Snapped the silver cord to reach beyond his true condition."

Recorded there were faulty traits of every kind and measure:
They died of greed, congested rage, of poverty and pleasure;
"A rush of envy to the heart," of "Anger in a bizzard."

"Attention to the soul," and "Stricture of the gizzard," on of the pocketbook," "Constriction sore of kindness."
"Congestion of religious thought," and
"Envy turned to blindness." Along with each was graven lists of qualities

And these were numerous on graves of most where but a scanty stone bespoke some pauper form reclining.
The phosphorescence on long lists of good was brightly shining.
So on he strolled amid the graves, plunged deep in meditation,
And much he marveled as he read each new and strange creat on.

Tired out at last, he laid him down and slept Tired out at last, he laid him down and slept until the morning:

With woven bars of sunny gold was each white shaft adorning.

But when he read the graven words, the older fibs were gleaming.

And half convinced, yet half in doubt, he thought he had been dreaming.

Yet, when he balanced up accounts, he laughed in strange derision,

And wondered whether graves would bear the test of such a vision;

Nor does he make of tombstones now a standard of precision. ard of precision.

—I. Edgar Jones, in Boston Transcript.

THE TRADING RAT!

An Account of a Queer Resident of the Mountains.

These interesting rodents are dwellers in the Rocky Mountains and adjacent hills, and are known among us by various significant names, as mountain gat, timber rat and trade rat. The first of course, refers to their native home; the second to the sound of their gnawing, scarcely to be distinguished from the sawing of timber and the last to their peculiar system of barter or exchange, so curious a habit that it is doubtful if any other animal has ever been known to practice it while in a wild or untamed state.

These animals are much larger and stronger than the ordinary house ratso much so that eats are apparently afraid of them, and can not be induced to attack them. They are pretty, well formed, have very bright black eyes and soft gray fur. Their tails are not rat-like, but are more like a squirrel's, only less bushy, being covered with fur.

Such keen, intelligent-looking creat-ures are they that, but for instinctive dislike to the name of rat, we should be strongly tempted to tame them as attractive and teachable pets. Until they learn that they have an enemy in man, they are quite unsuspicious, and will allow any one to walk up to them.

One of these rats being caught in the house, attracted by his size, I measured him; body, eight inches long; tail, eight inches; around his body, under his forelegs, seven inches; ears, an inch and a half, fur beautifully fine, grey, with a dark shade, nearly black, running lengthwise down his back. He was very plump and fat, but I omitted getting his weight.

few miles away. The peculiar trading characteristics natural to this little merchant, its habit of exchanging goods without a "by your leave," wise ways, and queer tricks, seem far more like reason than instinct. A few incidents which came under my own observation will illustrate this characteristic. Some men, passing through the country, camped in a deserted cabin, and before

wrapping themselves in their blankets for the night, they placed their bread for breakfast in a pan near the fire. On rising, to their dismay, not a crumb of bread was left in the pan, but it was filled with old scraps of leather, chips, bones, moldy beans, rugs, etc. Searching, they found high up on a partly broken shelf, in an old tin can, their bread packed away with old bacon rinds, bones, rags and other trash.

In the house of one of my neighbors these mischiefs carried off a lot of Indian or corn meal, and in the meal box deposited a quantity of bird-shot, which. mixed with the remaining meal, caused the housekeeper great dissatisfaction. fact so strange.

The found that o'er each text thereon had come a wondrous change.

In the same house a trunk was accidentally left open one night: in the dentally left open one night; in the morning a quantity of rice, bits of dreed fruit, and some oats were found mixed up with loose coral beads and other small trinkets; it was an exercise of patience to separate the articles, as may be readily imagined.

With these traders, exchange is no robbery, and distance small hindrance; they travel from their homes, and go from barn to house, from loft to cellar, and through living rooms (noiseless when acting as porters) with great speed and impartiality. A sheepherder, returning to his camp thirty miles away, brought home a fine new hat; placing the box on his table, he went away for the night. Returning, he found the box had been entered, the crown of the hat eaten entirely round, and the box then filled with wool, flannel rags, remains of food, wheat and dried fruits. There was a sudden forced abandonment of that unsurveyed "squatter's claim."

Some ranchmen were gone having for several days, camping away from home. After their return they soon learned that their quarters had not been unoccupied during their absence. A nest com-posed of wool and rags filled the flour sieve left upon a shelf; next beside the sieve stood the coffee box; in it had been left about a pound of good coffee; now the box was filled to the top, mixed with the coffee, moldy crusts, bones and rinds that had been scattered about the place. 'When I threw it all out," said the man, who was telling me, "provoked as I was, I could not help noticing how prettily the nest was made up of knawings of an old blue army overcoat, red flannel shirt and many white rags, put to-gether so nicely and made so soft with-This morning, going to the storehouse for a lamp-chimney, I found an ordinary glass chimney packed close with straw, grains of rice, oats, wheat, a few beans and chips.

The mischief these rats can do in a single night is almost incredible. One, getting into a lady's room, stripped her house plants of every leaf and blossom, and hid himself behind the wardrobe, where he was found next day, with a most singular accumulation of goods, among them many bits of paper, a quantity of raisins, a box of matches, some candle ends, gnawed postage stamps and a lot of odds and ends. Nothing seems to come amiss, and they are particularly fascinated by anything that glitters, often carrying off knives, spoons and watches and silver and hiding them effectually.

They are "good providers," and in the

fall build their nests, and fill them with expeditions for their families before winter is on them. Under a large cottonwood tree, on a side hill, partly underneath a fallen trunk, a party of us found a mountain rat's nest. It was built up nearly two feet in height; the top or roof covering it sloped on all sides, to shed rain or snow; tearing it to pieces, we found it was built closely of grass, moss, chips, bones and many leaves of the cactus (which grows plentifully among the rocks); how they could cut off and convey this thorny stuff, working it up with the other material, in the close covering, is hard to understand. Away down, running in almost under the log, so well built around, out of reach of any moisture or cold, a elever little bed of wool was found, made for the young rats; this wool, of which there was a quantity, must have been collected bit by bit from the weeds, through which the sheep passed, and

from their corrals. To reach this nest in the rat's house, there was quite a long circuitous passage, entrance close to the ground, on the south side-a little den or hole to erawl through. In a little heap outside, not yet carried in among their provisions, but lying close by, we found more than a quart of fine, fresh-looking potatoes, brought from our own garden, and it is an unsolved mystery how the potatoes were taken there; with not a scratch or mar upon them, or the skin bruised or broken. The garden was a hundred feet away, considerably lower down, and a stream of water, an irrigating ditch, to be crossed, to reach it. One person suggested that the rats might have rolled them all away and across some poles

thrown over the stream. Destroying this nest, a couple of rats darted up the standing tree, and there we were surprised to find another nest had been begun in the forks of the tree. We destroyed this nest also; but here comes in another mystery, a puzzling question: How could the rats climb that tree and carry up stores for the winter? This nest was probably twentyfive or thirty feet from the ground.

I asked a ranchman, a few days ago. who was talking about them, if he was afraid of them (I meant their bite). "No," he said, "and they are not afraid of me; they have waked me many a time sitting upon the floor of my cabin and rapping their tails like a dog

I have already spoken of their great strength and celerity of movements. To an observer these traits are a neverfailing supprise. If a light is steadily burning and all is quiet, they are easily watched, darting back and forth, carrying goods, each way—round trip, so to speak, and often long trips. I have known them to bring nails, bits of iron, screws and other things left about the sheds, quite a distance to the house, place them on shelves, boxes or kegs, his weight.

They haunt houses and camps near lected spot, carrying back from cellar the hills, but seldom, if at all, those a and store-house dried prunes, apples,

rice and all kinds of eatables. If working in the dark, the drawing of a match, a slight noise or sudden light will cause them to vanish like a flash.

They seem, too, to have a fancy for certain colors, particularly bright red, and will soon make away with garments of this color, and attach them to their nests. There may be something attractive in the dye, but knowing their partiality for glittering, shining objects, I am inclined to think they have also an eye for color.

With all their curious and often annoying tricks, they are wonderfully in-genious and perserving, and certainly possess the attributes of a good busine man in their energy, industry, foresight and a desire to make provision against a time of need. — Popular Science

SHORT-HAIRED GIRLS.

Silly Young Women Who Have Thei

Tresses Clipped for Fashion's Sake. Poets, artists and such impractical felows have insisted that a woman's crowning glory is her tresses, particularly red, and the extent to which the switch and false puff trade once obtaintained gave color to their assumed knowledge; but it was reserved to the Chicago girls to knock skywards the prejudice of ages and with one snip of the shears depilate herself and confound the sticklers after precedent. The precusor of short hair was the "shinged bang," which, necessitating frequent and regular attention at the hands of the hair-dresser, accustomed the girls to tonsorial attention. Next the fashion of wearing one's own hair to the exclusion of some other woman's accustomed society to the contour of the cerebellum and made it difficult at ten paces to determine whether the fair creature wore her hair long or short when a hat covered the crown of the head. And so it came to pass that the sound of the shears was heard in the land and the rayen, chestnut, blonde and golden tresses fell like chaff before the wind and womankind had a new craze to occupy itself with.

"We have all kinds," said Dollard, the hair-dresser. "Some have their bangs cut clear across, some slanting, some have them long and some short, but nearly all have them, all save the 'dudines'—the awfully English girls—who promenade with the slims who wear imported clothes. They are the girls who wear ugly tailor-made tweed suits, with tight fitting sleeves, swing an umbrella, sway the body at the waist, locomote in gen tlemen's shoes and drag the hair back from the middle of the forehead and let it go frowsy over the temples. The American sort of girl goes a great deal on the hair-dresser and has her hair trimmed regularly. Some have it curled by us every other day. Those who wear those sweet little curls on their neck, just under the smoothed-up hair that is carried to the top of the head, have them trimmed. I can't tell you why women cut their hair short. Neither can they and you need not ask them. It's the correct thing and that settles it. The last few years' fashions in female nair-dressing have ruined the hair trade Very few switches are worn now. Much hair is a disadvantage, and false frizzes are almost things of the past. Many la-dies do not even carry off their locks after they have been cut. Some save them with the idea of some day having them made up. Undoubtedly many women improve their hair by having it cut, because they give the young hair a chance to grow, relieve the scalp from undue heat and have more attention paid the head than customary. Women who are contracting bald spots don't take kindly to short hair, but, then, fewer women than men get bald, and those that do have the bulge on the men, for they can disguise it so neatly. With the departure of false hair dyes and patent lotions are going. Hair restoratives, one and all, are nothing more nor less than dyes, and people are learning to leave them Yes, hair crop harvest is at its height, and it will boom the hair trade when big coiffures come in. It takes about eleven minutes to clip off threefeet locks, and half as many years to grow them."—Philadelphia Times.

COREAN CUSTOMS.

Female Headgear Whose Dimensions Mus

Be Seen to Be Appreciated. A recent traveler (Mr. Carles) describes some things in Corea which had escaped notice. There is a great deficiency of women, though there is no evidence that female children are destroyed, but it is gravely affirmed that infant mortality is peculiarly prevalent among girls. These facts deserve careful examination. Safer ground is found in Mr. Carles' statement that Coreans wear the largest hats in the world. At Phyong Yang, on the west coast, the poor women wear baskets three and a half feet long, two feet and a half wide, and two and a half deep. It is said with all gravity that these hats "effectually cover the face." We should hope they would. Women of a better class wear a white cloak over their head. The men wear a somewhat smaller hat. It requires both hands to keep these hats in place. The hats are made of like stuff and plan with the covering of a common fishing-boat. The fishing-boat cover is a little larger than the feminine hat. It would seem that the European woman of fashion has never exhausted the possibilities in the direction of large hats. In Corea they bury a doctor of letters and monumentalize him in a striking way. They place over his last resting-place the trunk of a tree, painted like a barber's pole up to a height of some thirty feet. The top and branches are cut off, and in their place rises a slim carved dragon, twenty feet long, with the head of an alligator. -- Christian Union.

-In a sandstone quarry at Kingston, Ont., has been discovered a well-rounded pillar, about two feet in diameter, penetrating the solid rock for fifteen feet. is of the same material as the main body of the rock, but the veins are circular, precisely like the growth of a tree, the veins in the rock being flat. Near at hand is a circular opening in the bluff, out of which another such pillar has fallen .- Toronto Mail.

AN UNTUTORED SAVAGE.

The Impressions Made Upon Him by th Magnificent Harmony of Nature and Art at the Hub.

Strolling through the Public Garden and the famous Boston Common, the untutored savage from the raw and unpolished West is awed and his wild spirit tamed by the magnificent harmony of nature and art. Everywhere the eye rests upon all that is beautiful in nature, while art has heightened the pleasing effect without having introduced the artistic jim-jams of a lost and artistic catch-as-catch-can or can-can scuffle, the designer has certainly hit upon a unique and beautiful impossibil-

Each bullhead also has a tin dipper chained to his gills, and through the live-long day, till far into the night, he invites the cosmopolitan tramp to come and quench his never-dying thirst.

The frog pond is another celebrated watering place. I saw it in the early part of May, and if there had been any water in it, it would have been a fine sight. Nothing contributes to the suc-cess of a pond like water.

I ventured to say to a Boston man

that I was a little surprised to find a frog pond containing neither frogs nor pond, but he said I would find it all right if I called around during office

While sitting on one of the many seats which may be found on the Common, one morning, I formed the acquaintance of a pale young man who asked me if I resided in Boston. I told him that while I felt flattered to think that I could possibly fool any one, I must admit that I was only a pilgrim and a

stranger. He said he was an old resident and he had noticed that the people of the Hub always spoke to a fellow till he was tired. I afterwards learned that he was not an actual resident of Boston, but had just completed his junior year at the State Asylum for the insane. He was sent there, it seems, as a confirmed case of unjustifiable Punist. Therefore the Governor had Punist him accordingly. This is a specimen of our patent capitalized joke with Queen Anne dofunny on the corners. We are shipping a great many of them to England this season, where they are greedily snapped up and devoured by the crowned heads. It is a good, hot weather joke, devoid of all mental strain, perfectly simple and may be laughed at or not, without giving the slightest offense.—Bill Nye in Judge.

A DOG'S BAD NAME.

The Sad Result of a Military Dude's Animated Conversation

Some months ago a Washington society lady presented Captain Smith, U. S. A., one of the military, dudes stationed at the National capital, with a beautiful little dog. The son of Mars was very much pleased with his present.

"What a beautiful little animal, he is, Miss Blank, just like you! What lovely brown eyes he has, just like you! And such little white paws, just like you!'
Miss Blank laughed and said:—

"Just like you, would be a good name for him. Suppose you call him Just-"An excellent idea, ha! ha! ha!-Just-

Not long afterwards, General Jinks,

"I call him Just-like-you." "Young man," said General Jinks, sternly, "I never permit my inferior to joke with me. I resent your familiarity,

"I am not joking, General. That is really the name of the dog. He is called

Just-like-vou. "You shall hear from me sir." exclaimed the General, withdrawing from the canvass.

General Jinks called on the Secretary of War, and now Washington society will ployed in anything that is not especially miss Captain Smith, who was so useful last season in leading the german, for he has been ordered to report for duty. at Sitka, Alaska. - Texas Siftings.

ELEVATOR ETIQUETTE.

A Few Hints for Persons Contemplating a Ride on a Passenger Elevator.

When the elevator is at the lowest floor, before getting on, always ask the boy if he is going up. This will please him, because he is a student of human nature, and likes to see how big a fool a man can make of himself. The rule can be reversed at the top floor. When you find him there ask him if he is going down.

Never teil at what floor you wish to get off. He prefers to guess at it; and would feel hurt if you did not let him carry you to the roof when you want a room on the first floor.

When he has carried you farther up than you wish to go, always get angry and call him hard names. He will appreciate this. Of course it is his fault that you did not tell him where you were go-

A great source of amusement with ladies is standing in the entrance blocking up the passage way while carrying on ar animated conversation with some friend. The best time to do this is when some one on some other floor is ringing like mad, because the boy can not go up until you either get on or off, and, of course, he would rather listen to you than answer the summons.

One of the main things to bear in mind is that the elevator was made for you and the boy hired to wait on you. If he is not waiting for you when-ever you appear, he is neglecting his duty, and should be severely reprimanded.

Be unreasonable in every thing. This pleases him more than anything else. -The Rambler.

-A Boston family were awakened one night by the barking of a pet dog, which had jumped upon the bed in which they Upon opening their eyes they found the house was in flames, and had barely time to escape. But for the alarm raised by the dog they would have perished.—Boston Herald.

AMATEUR ARTISTS.

Fair Hands Finding Employment for Idle Moments at the Easel.

"The craze just now among the young ladies is for painting," said a society man to a reporter. "All the art schools are full to overflowing with pupils, and young ladies who are unable to attend them are either taking private lessons or endeavoring to become accomplished in this line of work through the medium of books of instruction and patient, industrious practice at home. The art department of the Cooper Institute never was so crowded as now, and a vacancy there does not look probable for from two to three years to come. In a large number of the schools, so great has be-come the interest in the art, professional artists are taking part as instructors.

The regular technical schools connected with the Metropolitan Museum and the Academy of Design have both become of increased importance and attract large attendance," said a representative of a large Fulton street firm, dealing in art materials, to the reporter.

"The craze is particularly noticeable for painting in oil on brass, silk, velvet,

plush, china, tapestry, etc. A set of artist's materials in oil costs from six to ten dollars, and while the work is so decidedly the fashion a great many young ladies earn considerable pin-money by what they paint, selling their work to dealers in fancy articles. Lustra painting is just now quite the thing. Lately we have sold one thousand sets of lustra paints, and the demand for them is increasing every day. The designs chiefly painted are flowers, fruit and birds, and they are especially satisfactory on velvet or plush. These lustra colors are not regular paints, but are metallic colors, and on velvet or satin they give a very paints. A set costs three dollars and fifty cents. It is quite the fashion to paint with them on portieres. Only yesterday a lady was in here with a pair of portieres which she had painted that were worth fully seventy-five dollars. The rage is especially for decorating room ornaments, such as placquos, vases and Limoges ware, the latter of which, when painted in oil, has the full effect of the imported ware and at one-third the cost. A new thing in this line are reliefs of models. They are made in France, of white cardboard, and include heads, figures, flowers and in fact every design for the student in modeling. Their advantage lies in the small expense, saving the buying of casts, and that they do not break. We can not get them fast enough, and today we had an order by telegraph for one hundred sets, which we can't supply."-N. Y. Mail and Express.

AMMONIA.

A Household Article of Inestimable Value. Ammonia is cheaper than soap and cleans everything it touches. A few drops in a kettle that is hard to clean makes grease and stickiness fade away and robs the work of all its terrors. Let it stand ten minutes before attempting to scrape off and every corner will be clean. It cleans the sink and penetrates into the drainpipe. Spots, finger marks on paint, disappear under its magical influence, and it is equally effective on floor and oilcloth, though it must be used with care on the latter or it will injure the polish, and keeps clean longer who is very much of a martinet, called at the quarters of Captain Smith, and seeing the dog, admired it very much, and asked: "What do you call hot water, brush the tarnished article with it and dry with a chamois. If badly discolored they need a little whiting previous to the washing. An old nail brush goes into the cracks to polish and brighten. For fine muslin and delicate lace it is invaluable, as it cleans, without rubbing, the finest fabrics. Put a few drops into your sponge-bath in hot weather and you will be astonished at the result, as it imparts coolness to the skin. Use it to clean hair-brushes, and to wash any hair or feathers to be used for beds or pillows. When emsoiled use the waste water afterward for the house plants that are taken down from their natural position and immersed in a tub of water. Ammonia is a fertilizer, and helps to keep healthy the

friend. - Baptist Weekly. Sparrows for Food.

plants it nourishes. In every way, in fact, ammonia is the housekeeper's

The English sparrows are recommended by the New York Experiment Station as an excellent food. The same recommendation has been previously and frequently given in these columns, and the suggestion has been made that farmers' boys should turn their ready shot-guns upon the too-abundant pests. Sparrows are a regular article of consumption in France; and travelers in that country and in Germany may recall the small, clear, white cloth-covered stands in the markets, upon which these birds, ready trussed for the cook, are exposed for sale in large numbers. what shape they appear on the table, however, no traveler can probably tell; for French cookery is well-know to be a series of wonderful transformations. But the American housewife may serve them as quail on toast, roasted, fried, stewed. or in pies; and, in short, in any way in which a most excellent and well-flavored bird can be cooked. They may be made a substitute for reed birds, for quail, and for rail; but the country birds, which feed upon wheat and other grains, are here referred to, and not the city birds, whose unclean food is rather an objection against any other use for them than as food for cats.—N. Y. Times.

-A scientific man, with an equal talent for mathematics and electricity, has recently calculated that if the entire nervous force of a human body be reckoned at ten million ohms, at least five million are expended by the muscles of the mouth and tongue. This exact statement of the amount of energy spent chiefly in talk may seem small when it is remembered that the most of human purpose passes off through the tongue; but, accepting it as correct, nearly one half of the exertions put forth by men and women are found to consist in what answers them for conversation .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASTE PLACES.

A Lesson Which All Successful Farmer

When a farm is so managed that the portions under cultivation, or these portions that are brought under cultivation in the course of the rotation or practice adopted upon such farm are in the best possible condition, it may serve a good purpose to recommend improving the 'waste places," as is frequently suggested. But it must be remembered that with average farmers there exists a pressing need of attention to the manner of improving even the better portions of the farm before undertaking reclaiming those portions which from their character have been long neglected. It is only necessary to compare the average product of all the various crops grown with the exceptionally good ones, that are often reported as the result of extra attention or superior fertility, to prove that the average is very far below point that may be reached with the proper cultivation upon a highly fertile This being so, is it the best policy, as is frequently noticed, to recommend the reclaiming of waste places. We maintain that, so far as the question at present presents itself, there is no call for such a recommend. With a yield, upon an average, of less than one-half per acre what can be produced, is the pest kind of evidence that the present surface under cultivation is not producing as much as it ought. Then it is clear that, however many unsightly fields there may be, there is no demand for their reclamation until the portions on hand are brought to a much higher condition and greater capability.

Even at the risk of opposition, we reterate what we have before stated, that without some change in manner of culture, there is now even too much surface under what would be termed cultivation, which includes what is actually under the plough and in mowing lands. If there is any good reason to prove that it is better to cultivate twenty acres and mow forty acres to produce the same amount of crops and hay that could be obtained from ten acres under cultivation and twenty acres in mowing, we are willing to be convinced, but we do not feel at liberty to recommend the former condition of things, so long as there is a possibility of the latter. If there is any one who believes that the cultivated surface has reached the limit of its capabilities in the direction of maximum crops, we believe they are laboring under a delusion. Of course it depends somewhat upon the location of the waste place, whether it should be reclaimed; if it is of small extent, and situated in a field that is under cultivation, becoming especially unsightly in consequence, it would be best to effect a change that would add to the general appearance or the value of the farm. On the other hand there is nothing especially unsightly in portions of forest or woodland, and so many of the rougher portions of a farm might be restored to its natural primitive condition without any detriment to the general appearance of the surface, but rather

an improvement. Again we say to farmers, adopt an intensive system of farming; it is better to till but few acres, and do it thoroughly in everything that relates to the production of crops, rather than attempt the tillage of many more acres, whereby there must be neglect in some direc-tion, that has an injurious effect upon the crop production. Nothing is gained by attempting to arrive at the position of being classed as a great land-owner, if the numerous acres are in a half-cul tivated state. - Boston Globe.

TAILOR-MADE JERSEYS.

Excellent Substitutes for Half-Worn and Shabby Dress-Waists.

The pewest jerseys are made in tailor style, with as many seams as any lined basque, and are finished along the edges with rows of stitching, or else a binding of braid. Their shape is a reglar position with narrow pleated back, short sides and pointed front, fashioned with as many darts and side forms as any other dress waist. The boucle jersey cloth with rough finish is the newest for these, and is liked for wearing with wool skirts, but the smoother wool or silk elastic ribbed cloths are appropriate with a great variety of skirts. plain jerseys, well fitted and without trimming, are so neat-looking, and are such an excellent substitute for halfworn dress waists, that they remain in favor, while those more showily trimmed are much less used than formerly.

When a jersey is not used, the best waist for wearing in the morning with various skirts is a cloth postilion of some dark shade of brown, blue or red made as simply shaped as the jerseys, stitched on the edges, and if not button-ed straight down the front, lapping only slightly at the top of the left For more dressy wear, velveteen, plush and velvet are similarly made, and are most useful when of black with a very slight trimming of jet galloon. For young ladies extra corsages of black or dark velvet are made as Spanish jackets opening over a soft vest of repped silk or surah, or else they fit the figure closewith evening dresses are lower velvet corsage cut in V shape from the shoulders down, and worn over a lace guimpe, or else the velvet is cut half-high to the neck, and then open in V shape and edged with beaded galloon; it is not necessary to add a frill or white lace inside this opening, though sometimes a double fold of black net or of silk muslin is added. - Harper's Bazar.

-It has lately been discovered that the gum which exudes so copiously from some trees is simply the result of a disease, and can be produced very quickly by the inoculation of a bruised tree with the gum exuded from another. The inoculation is similar to the method used in smallpox, and the disease communicated results in a vegetable suppuration. The scientists add that this does not hurt the gum for chewing purposes. -N. Y. Trioune.

-There is but one millionaire in Nebraska, and only ten persons who are rated as high as \$500,000.—Chicage

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

SIX LITTLE WORDS.

Six little words there are
Which bind me every day—
"I shall," "I must," "I can,"
"I will," "I dare," "I may."
"I shall" is that high law
Inscribed upon the heart,
Impeling to its goal
My being's every part.
"I must" the metes and bounds
In which, on every hand,
Mankind restrains my acts,
And Nature bids me stand.
"I can"—that is the dole
Of action, strength and art,
Of science and of skill,
The Supreme may impart. of science and of skill.

The Supreme may impart.

"I will" the richest crown
Which glorifles the whole:
The seal of freedom true

To be read right, before
They'll move the lock which bars
My freedom's swinging door.
"I may." the fluite is;
Didst infinities it floats;

Hidst intuities it floats;
Infinite light which gleams
On flaite sunbeam motes.
"I shall, "I must," "I will,"
"I ean," "I dare, "I may,"
These six words bind me just
in life, from day to day.
Only as I am taught,
Know I whet, every day,
I shall, I must, I will,
I can, I dare, I mey.

—From the German in Detroit Free Press.

STRONGLY TEMPTED.

The Generous Conduct of a Good and Brave Girl.

"That is all that you wished to say to me, aunt?"

That is all that I wished to say to you," the elder lady repeated, with slight sarcasm, and Edwina felt herself therewith dismissed. She went out of the room and down the long staircase, feeling strangely weak and helpless.

Some one came dancing in off the piazza, for this was their summer home at Broomfield. Edwina knew it must be Kitty; but Edwina could hardly see. Her eyes were still blinded by the weakness that had settled upon her while her aunt was speaking. She did not call to her cousin, as she might have done an hour before; she did not look at her. She did not wish to see any one just now -Kitty least of all. But Kitty, halting, saluted her with a blithe "Neddie, my love, stop a bit; I want to tell you some-

There was little similarity in their appearance. They were both fair; but Edwina was out-and-out a Clay, tall, slender, pale and reserved, while Miss Carmichael had few, if any, of the characteristics of her mother's family. Plump and sandy was Kitty, a trifle freckled, with bewitching dimples, a saucy mouth and divine Irish-gray eyes. By nature she was as rollicking and impetuous as her late father, Colonel Carnichael, whom her grandfather Clay had never forgiven for running away with his youngest daughter. Kitty's paternal inheritance of good looks and ood nature had been greatly to her advantage in a worldly sense. She had this, and this only, to blame for the manner in which her grandfather had treated her in his will. The old gentleman had died something over a year previous, leaving the bulk of his large fortune to Edwina, "only child of his late son Edwin," while to Kitty he had left only a miserable little stipend, barely enough to support her. Grandfather Clay had never been reconciled to Char-

lotte, his youngest daughter.
Kitty had borne her ill-luck with philosophical good humor, and con-tinued to reside, as previously, with her maiden aunt and cousin, for both girls were orphaned these many years. Ed-wina was generous and had thought the

will unjust. "Never mind, Kitty," she had said,
"you shall have a dowry when you
marry; meanwhile I want to arrange

you a little extra pin-money."
"Dowry is all right," said Kitty, "but never mind the pin-money." And it was with difficulty that Miss Clay could prevail on the proud little creature to accept what was by rights only her own. But Miss Carmichael's thoughts were far enough from the subject of unjust wills as she hailed her cousin there on the staircase.
Edwina descended the remaining

steps, looking paler than usual. "What is it?" she asked, slowly.

But Kitty's sharp eyes noted some thing amiss

"Neddie," she cried, "what is up?" "Nothing," said Edwina, faintly. "I
—I don't feel quite well. Aunt Josephine has been talking to me; I think I will lie down awhile."

'H'm! if aunt has been talking to you I should suppose you'd need to lie down and rest," said Miss Carmichael, drily. "I'll see you again by and by, Ned." And she turned like a young

squirrel and whisked herself out again into the open air.

Edwina entered the drawing-room

and threw herself upon the sofa. It was dark and quiet, and no one would interrupt her there. She would have a chance to think over what her aunt had been saying. Suppose it were authentic, the will that her aunt had discovered that very morning in its strange hiding place, the old clock? And her aunt seemed to think it authentic. "I thought it best to tell you at once Ed-wina," she had said. "I will not show you the will; I have reasons. But it is certainly your grandfather's handwriting, witnessed by the Bateses, father and son, who called here a week before father died, and sailed a day or two later for Europe. They have been abroad ever since, you remember. There is another thing: Your grand-father, just before he died, spoke Kitty's name and then 'the clock!' We thought only the clock should be hers. I can not tell why I should have been impelled to open that clock this morning. Edwina, if this should be—if this calamity should fall upon you, and I cannot help regarding it as a calamity, I do not consider myself wanting in affection for my stster's daughter, as well as my brother's, but Kitty is so different, so little a Clay—if this calamity

possess, of course. But meanwhile your wedding is set for October; this is the last of August. I do not for a moment suppose that your loss of fortune would affect your betrothed himself, but his family. They are very proud, very ambitious; they may be even mercenary. Edwina, I have replaced the paper in the clock, and spoken to no one of finding it. Suppose we leave it so until after your wedding. You need not decide at once; think about it awhile. This, however, is my advice.

Edwina went carefully over her aunt's communication. Suppose it were true? Suppose her Grandfather Clay, in some strange, sudden remorse, had done this She remembered the last week of his life. He had been speechless nearly all that week, and taken little notice of anything or any one. It was quite possible that he had turned about and written the few words necessary to revoke all former wills and leave everything to Kitty Carmichael. Yet why should he have turned from one injustice to another? She asked herself bitterly why he could not have divided his fortune fairly, providing for both granddaughters alike.

Edwina was far from avaricious. Had she been quite her own mistress-had there not been Aunt Josephine to disapprove, as well as other complicationsshe would long since, of her own free will, have made over half her inheritance to her cousin. But now, to have everything swept away! It was a crushing, humiliating prospect. With Frederick Montgomery, her affianced husband, it would probably make no difference; but with his family? Her aunt's suggestion was forcible, appalling! With all her faith in her lover, Edwina had not lived twenty years and over and escaped knowledge that a man's family may clutch and control him with ten times the ease with which they could control a daughter or a sister. Edwina was strongly conscious that her father would never have been guilty of a runaway match, as had been her Aunt Charlotte, the mother of Kitty. In all such love matters women are infinitely stronger, tenderer and more faithful than are men, and Edwina, knowing this, could not measure her lover by her

Edwina lay there for an hour or more. Consider the matter as she might, there seemed no relief, no solution. She sat up at length with her head throbbing and her face on fire. The afternoon was slipping away. She heard the clock strike five. She arose and went out on the piazza. Kitty was reading in a hammock on the lawn. She descended and

came toward the house. "Have you been asleep, Ned?" she asked. "Your face is flushed. I'll run and get you a fan."
"No," said Edwina, a little sharply: then, "No, don't, dear; I really don't feel warm. What book were you read-

ing?" The most exciting affair I could find, of course. Neddie, I wish you'd begin to rush your wedding preparations a little, I shall perish of dullness here." Edwina moved uneasily. Suppose there should be no wedding because of

her altered fortunes?

But Kitty ran on blithely enough: "I've a notion to marry—it doesn't make very much difference whom, you know. I have begun to think I ought to know. I have begun to think I ought to marry somebody—anybody that's nice and good-natured and will take me about the world. You'll be gone in a month or so, and I will be left to Aunt Josephine's mercy." Kitty made a little grimace; she was sitting on the steps, while Edwina occupied a rustic chair above. "I don't see," she ended up, "how I shall exist, Ned, when you are married off."

Edwina answered with vi "Perhaps something will happen to alter things.'

Kitty puckered up her brows.

"Alter things? I'd like to have a hand at that. But there's no danger I've a precious mind to marry Phil. Fortesque. He's not as fine a lover as your Frederick, but—"

Edwina could endure no more. "I think I will go in; it is time to dress for dinner," she said wearily.

She did not go at once to her own room. She passed her aunt's door and went towards the chamber in which her grandfather had died, and where the clock stood in which the paper had been found that morning. She wondered how her aunt had come to enter that chamber. It was usually kept locked: all things remained as at her grand-father's death. She turned the knob softly, impelled by uncanny fascination. The door was locked, as usual.

Edwina now retraced her steps and sought her own room, where she threw herself upon the bed and covered her

Miss Josephine Clay and Miss Kittie Carmichael dined tete-a-tete that evening, and Edwina was absent. She was not well was the word she sent down; they might send her a cup of tea,

It was a considerable battle that the girl was fighting out alone. Everything seemed against her. She plainly read her aunt's wish that nothing be said until after her marriage. She admitted her aunt's apprehension as to Frederick Montgomery's family to be well grounded. She conceded that Kitty would be practically as well off in receiving her great fortune a month or two later as in receiving it now. But, on the other hand, truth, honor! Did not these demand the instant wresting of that paper from its hiding place in the silent chamber yonder? Did not right demand that not an hour passed without Kitty Carmichael knowing her

true position? Edwina was fighting out a battle Thank heaven she had courage to look in the face of all possibilities, deprivation, mortification, even the breaking off of the marriage, even wreck and everlasting ruin.

The room was dark now, she had not lighted the gas. The house was still, save that Kitty was playing dance mu-

sic in the drawing-room, playing softly, not to disturb her cousin. Edwina stood upon her feet once more. She opened the door and staggered out into the hall. She knew that her aunt had come up stairs. She went slowly toward the latter's room and

rapped sharply.
Edwina's entrance was unsteady. "I have come to speak to you about that—that other will," she said at once. should fall you shall share all that I "I-I have made up my mind that | -Chicago Inter-Occan-

Kitty should know of it directly. There s no reason for-for delay.

Miss Josephine replied with cold disapprobation: I think we found several reasons

when speaking of it this afternoon. There was a moment's silence. Edwina could still hear Kitty playing softly in the drawing-room below. Then she

spoke again, a little hoarsely:
"However that may be, I have de cided. I have taken time to consider well; I have looked everything in the face, and L-I could not sleep to-night with this upon my mind. Will you give me the key to grandfather's room, that I may go for the-paper?"

The elder lady regarded her incredu-

"You can hardly be in earnest, Edwina? "I am thoroughly in earnest," said Edwina, in a clearer voice. "Will you please let me have the key?"

Miss Josephine Clay had risen to her feet; a certain wild look was upon her face-a look that only came there in extreme anger-a look that at any time previous would have caused her niece to tremble. But Edwina returned her gaze

without flinching.

The elder lady's hand slipped slowly into her pocket and slowly out again. One slim arm reached out disdainfully. The key dropped upon the carpet be tween the two women. Edwina stooped

and picked it up.
"Thank you," she said. Miss Josephine answered with a soldness more bitter than any threat: "Go your own way. But, by and by,

expect no sympathy from me! Edwina flew from the room. It seemed to her she must make haste, lest later she should lose the strength now buoying her up. With shaking hands she unlocked the door of that silent chamber. The light from the hall made objects sufficiently distinct. A moment later her trembling fingers had closed upon the paper. She closed the lock, came out of the room, and, relocking the door, ran to the balusters.
"Kitty, Kitty!" she cried out, despe-

rately; "come up here—quickly. There was a strange ring in her voice not excitement, but exultation. Victory! victory! The battle nearly ended! Kitty came rushing up the stair-case with amazed eyes.

"Come into aunt's room," said Edwina, less steadily. Now that all was over, perhaps would come reaction. "Kitty," said Edwina, "aunt has found this in the clock that grandfather

eft you. You are the one most intersted-and-I congratulate you!" Kitty received the document calmly. "Pull up, Ned, pull up! You are awfully excited." And then she read it

"Gracious goodness!" she exclaimed, when she began to comprehend. "You don't suppose that is good for any-thing." She had turned to Miss Josephine, but the latter sat silent and impas-

"Yes." said Edwina. "It is certainly grandfather's latest will. You see the late—and the witnesses. It—it will change everything; of course you are the heiress, Kitty; you have been kept out of your rights too long. It—it may be-oh, well; whatever happens will be for the best, I trust."

"Bah!" said Kitty. "And what do you suppose the Montgomerys will Edwina drew a little sobbing breath

and made no answer. But Miss Carmichael turned sharply t another sound. Miss Josephine Clay had stirred and

emitted something like a sniff of contemptuous pleasure. "Sit down, Edwina," said her cousin, over to the mantel then, did Miss Carmichael, and stood where the light from

an unglobed bracket made the writing

on the paper more legible. She spoke again presently: "There is just one thing about it. Grandfather-with due respect to his memory—was altogether too cranky at memory—was altogether too cranky at will making. You needn't frown at me, Aunt Josephine. This has always been my opinion. While everything was Ned's I kept it to myself, but now that everything is mine, I don't hesitate to speak it out aloud. I say, he was cranky. He might have divided things like a sonsible man. As for this hit of like a sensible man. As for this bit of writing, I'm too fond of Neddie to spoil

"Kitty!" Edwina sprang to her feet with a startled cry, for the girl had thrust the paper into the blaze of the

Miss Josephine sat as one stricken

dumb. "Oh. Kitty!" That was all her cousn could say. The charred fragments fell and were scattered over the mantel, and Miss Carmichael walked noncha-

lently away from them. "What in the world would I do with such responsibilities?" she inquired. "I'd want to divide with you, that's

about all. Tears were flowing down Edwina's

"Kitty," she said, "the division will be made to-morrow. I ought to have done so sooner; indeed I would, but for—" she broke off; Kitty had glanced significantly at their aunt. She evidently un-

derstood.

Edwina kept her word and all went vell. The marriage was not interrupted. Moreover, Kitty herself was shortly after abetrothed to Phil Fortesque, who had always adored her.—Lilly Curry, in New York Mercury.

An Ingenious Machine. By means of an ingenious machine,

wood intended for paper pulp is shaved off so finely that it is ready to go at once into the boiler. The machine takes a log twelve inches in length, which it revolves at a speed of one thousand revolutions per minute; and a sharp cutter shaves off a shaving so thin that it would take seven hundred and fifty of them to make an inch, a nicety of execution which may be judged of by the fact that two hundred sheets of ordinary paper are required to make an inch. As described, the knife of the machine has a sliding motion, and gradually moves forward as the block decreases in diameter, and in order that it shall not become dull, and the fibre consequently fail to be of uniform thickness. provided a unique arrangement of whetstones constantly at work on the knife.

ABSORBENTS. .

Winter Preparations to be Made by Every

Every farmer who keeps a stock of cattle should be prepared, at all seasons ficient stock of absorbents to prevent liquids exceed in value the solid mataken to prevent waste. While every farmer has not at hand a peat bog, where he can readily obtain all of the muck he needs, there are very few, if any, farmers who can not, if they commence in season, get enough dry loam, sand, or leaves to bed their cattle during the winter season. Whatever materia is to be used should be collected and placed under cover during dry weather. One of the best absorbents is fine, dry muck; but to have it in proper condition it should be dug out at least two years before it is used, and it should be so spread as to secure the full action of the frost of winter and heat of summer, so that it will be not only well pulverized, but also thoroughly dried. is, however, a muck that is so thoroughly decomposed in the bog, and which contains so little acid, that one

winter and one summer will so thoroughly pulverize and dry it that it will be in good condition to use; but this is an exception to the rule, especially if it is dug out several feet below the surface. The great and almost uni-versal mistake which is made in the use of muck is in using it in a green, or partially dried state. One cord of well pulverized and thoroughly dried muck is worth more as an absorbent than five cords which is but partially dried; another mistake is made by not housing muck

Next to dry muck, the material which

when well dried.

can be readily obtained on most farms may be named dry leaves as an absorb ent; it is true it takes considerable quantities of leaves to absorb all the liquids. but when well saturated with urine, and mixed with the solid manure, leaves make one of the best of fertilizers. While every farmer can get some leaves, there are some who can not easily get enough to carry them through season. On farms where neither muck or leaves can be obtained, resort may be had to loam, which, when well dried, makes a very good absorbent, and this is a material that can be dried in a few weeks, if spread but a few inches deep during the hot, dry season. When nothing better can be obtained, dry sand is much better than nothing; in fact, if the manure is to be applied to moist meadow land, it is a very good material, although it requires a much larger quantity to save the liquids than it does of dry muck, or even dry loam, and it does not retain the ammonia as well .-

NORWEGIAN FARM HOUSES.

The Exterior and Interior Arrangement

Massachusetts Ploughman.

and Appearance. The first impression of an ordinary Norwegian farm-steading is not very favorable. A cluster of houses, small and aged, crowd around a larger dwellinghouse, which generally looks somewhat dilapidated. But this appearance is deceptive; for the walls being of wood, they look old in a few years, and become blotched and scarred by the weather. The roof is of the same material, or, in the case of the principal building, either of red tile or slab. Sometimes the dwelling-house is painted white, when the effect is to relieve the sombre aspect of the group. The walls are usually stout and thoroughly weather-proof, planks about four inches thick being used in their construction. These planks are placed edgewise on one another, crossed and countersunk at the angles, and calked in the seams with dry moss. A skin of thin wood is placed over the outside, while the interior is lined smoothly with boards. Inside there is an air of comfort and cleanliness. A table stands in the center of the chief room; and along the wall a bench runs, which serves for chairs, of which there is usually a deficiency. From pots on the floor, ivy is sometimes trained upwards to the roof. giving the room a festive and refreshing look. Not unfrequently the Not unfrequently the worthy farmer is proud to have the dresses of his daughters hung in conspicuous posicions. in order that swains who call may see that the damsels are well provided with garments in case of a matrimonial alliance. - Chambers' Journal.

Sweet Remembrance.

They were enjoying their parting yum-yum at the door. She stood folded in his arms stroking his parted-in-themiddle-English, you-know beard, while he looked into her orbs of blue with a smile on his countenance that would have caused a blush on the cheeks of the Statue of Liberty. For a time no sound was heard save the gentle smack of the colliding lips. At length she said: "George, dearest, do you know why I

love you so well?" "No, darling, why?" "Because when you kiss me you remind me so much of my dear little po-

dle that died last summer.' She now wonders why he broke off their engagement and went West.—

-One of the stories passed down about Governor Kent illustrates his lively sense of humor. After his election as Governor he started for Augusta in a stage coach. They stopped at a tavern on the way, and the Governor asked the driver to go in and buy him a cigar. The Governor did not ask him to light it, but he came out of the tavern with the cigar in his mouth, puffing and holding a match to the other end. After he got the cigar agoing he took it from his mouth and handed it to the Governor. Kent turned away with a deprecatory gesture. "I guess not," said he. "I might have done it before election, but couldn't do it now." Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

—A man charged with having sold the products of land for which he had failed to pay the rent was recently sentenced to one minute's imprisonment at Clarendon, Ark.—Chicago Times.

AN ELECTRIC TABLE

A Contrivance Which Threatens the Ex-

The vocation of the waiter is imperiled, that which threatens his livelihood of the year, to have under cover a suf- in the lower ranks of waiterdom being an invention styled the electric diningany waste of liquids in the barn, for it table. The inventor of this machine, is believed by scientific men that the for it is as much a machine as a table, is a German, and, having put up one of nures, providing proper measures are his contrivances, he has invited all those who are interested in such matters to come and see it. On entering the room ing .- Prairie Farmer. in which the electric dining-table has been erected there is seen a double row of small, flat desk-like tables, set back sugar, a little salt, and a few pieces of to back, and divided one from another by a brass railing. The tables, or compartments, do not touch each other at the back, being separated by a raised shelf about three feet wide. On sitting down each diner finds himself given a space of about three feet square, with a portion of the raised shelf on which to place his empty dishes, bottles, etc. On sitting down, too, the customer will notice a bill of fare and a punch like those till a small area, which can be managed used by railroad conductors. The bill of fare is divided into three columnsthe first containing the dish, the second the price, and the third a series of blank spaces, across which are printed the directions to "please punch in this space whatever you want to order." Giving punches for a plate of soup, a steak and glass of wine, the customer next 'turns over' the bill of fare, according to a foot-note, and finds further direc tions to put it, when punched, in front of him and push the button to his right. He does so, an electric bell is heard tinkling in the kitchen, and then, as if by magic, the table in front of him slips noiselessly away, glides under the raised shelf, and runs kitchenward. The time for filling the order elapses, and then slipping out from under the shelf, comes the table once more, laden now with the soup, steak and wine, and set-tles itself in front of the customer. The bill of fare is there also, and as the eustomer knows exactly what he punched what he has eaten, he takes the bill of fare to the counter as a check and pays the amount due.

If the customer were allowed into the kitchen he would find a boy seated on a

bench having in front of him a spoked wheel like that of a rudder. Over the wheel is placed a series of sixteen numbers covered with black shades, while beside it are two handles like levers. Another customer is heard entering the restaurant; he seats himself at a table, punches out what he wants, and presses the electric button at his side. falls the shade from over No. 2 of the wheel. The boy pulls out a connecting switch marked No. 2, gives a haul at one of the levers, and turns the wheel. The haul at the lever pulls the No. 2 tawell-oiled tramway, and the turns of the wheel bring the table along the tram-way until it reaches the kitchen. On the table the cook places the order, the boy reverses the wheel, this time keeping his eye on a pliable flat wire which runs around the hub of the wheel and which is marked with numbers up to sixteen. As soon as No. 2, marked on this band, reaches an index, the wheel is stopped, the lever reversed, and the customer is served. All the tables can be moved at once by the transfer of the switches, or as many as orders come from. What is claimed by the inventor is economy of time to the customer, expease to the proprietor, the avoidance of complaints, the absence of noise, and a strict check on the kitchen. Several restaurant-keepers have been to see the machine, but all hesitate to use it for fear it might prove a failure and of the boycotting by the discharged waiters. A physician of the French hospital, however, who has no such fear before his eyes, has given his approval to the contrivance and will recommend its adoption at that institution.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Practical Archæology.

A rather curious fact may be mentioned in connection with the building of Archbishop Tait's cenotaph in Canterbury Cathedral. In the construction of the altar tomb a quantity of bricks of the sixteenth century were used, which were dug out of that portion of the crypt appropriated to the use of the French Protestants. It was suggested to the Dean by allocal archaeologist that if ever, in after years, the tomb was to be opened, and sixteenth-century bricks were discovered in a nineteenth-century tomb, antiquaries might be puzzled to understand this. Dean Payne Smith at once recognized the force of the suggestion, and agreed to write a few words explaining how the old bricks came to be used, and to see that the paper containing the explanation was placed within the tomb. Accordingly, before the tomb was finally closed, a bottle was deposited therein containing a notification to that effect.—N. Y. Post.

Legal Phraseology. If a man would, according to law,

give another an orange, instead of saying, "I give you that orange"-which one would think would be what is called in legal phraseology "an absolute conveyance of all right and title therein"the phrase would run thus: "I give you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title and claim, and advantage of, and in that orange, with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pipes, and all right and advantage therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, and otherwise cut the same, or give the same away, as fully and effectually as I, said A. B., am now entitled to bite, cut, suck or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away with or without its rind, juice, pulp and pipes, anything heretofore or hereafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments of what na ture or kind soever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."-N. Y. Ob-

-The Indian names of Boston were recently described by Prof. Horsford. They are: Accomonticus, meaning "Be-yond-the-hill-little-cove;" Messatsoosee, (Massachusetts), "Great kill mouth;" Mushanwomuk, "Cance place," and Shawmut, "Near the neck."—Boston

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Wheat screenings and damaged wheat make a good food for fowls. -N.

E. Farmer. -The man who has not a natural liking for horses will never make a successful horseman.—N. Y. Tribune.

-Two much grain is often sown when seeding and too little grass seed. These are two common errors.—Troy Times. -Learn to be neat about the farm

and its attachments, for in this lies one of the great secrets of successful farm--Quick pudding for dinner: Two eggs. one pint of milk, two-thirds of a cup of

bread broken up. Bake about twenty minutes.—The Caterer. -A Kansas journal, the Osborn County News, celebrates the good old cow as the mother of all our beef, the great mortgage payer, and she catches the wolf on her horns and tosses him from

the door. -Do not try to farm too much land. It is much more profitable to thoroughly and kept in good condition, than to attempt to grow larger crops at the expense of cultivating two or three times as much land as may be necessary un-der a better system.—Indianapolis Sen-

-Molasses Cake: One tea cup of molasses, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of boiling water, one egg, two cups of flour, and one teaspoonful of soda. Bake in three layers, warm a little molasses with a little piece of butter, and spread the layers with the mixture .-Toledo Blade.

-Beef fritters are nice for breakfast. Chop pieces of steak or cold roast beef very fine. Make a batter of flour, milk and an egg and mix the meat with it. Put a lump of butter into a sauce-pan, let it melt, then drop the batter into it from a large spoon. Fry until brown; season with pepper and salt and a little parsley.—The Household.

-Ground Rice Pudding: Boil a large tablesponful of ground rice in a pint of new milk after first mixing it into a smoothe paste with a little cold water or milk; add for flavoring, half a teaspoon-ful of cinnamon and a little thinly pared lemon-rind; when cold add a quarter of pound of sugar creamed up with the same quantity of butter, and two well-beaten eggs. Bake, with a crust around, in pie-plates.—Rural New Yorker.

-The peachblow variety of potatoes is now seldom grown, although it is es-teemed as the best quality, and a few years ago was quite abundant in the market. The reason it went out of favor with the growers was its long season of growing, which made it specially vulnerable to the potato bug, but as ble under the shelf and places it on a that pest has been overcome in most sections, it is now suggested that this sort might be again profitably grown from seed.—Cincinnati Times.

-It is a little singular that this country can not grow its own eggs. We bought from the Canadians last year 11,500,000 dozen for which we paid them \$2,000,000. When there is so much complaint of hard times and of lack of light employment for women, it is a wonder that the poultry business does not get a greater degree of atten-tion. It is a business which does not admit of being carried on in a wholesale way. Large colonies of hens do not thrive. They are subject to vistita-tions of disease which carry them, off by hundreds. But fowls can be made a source of income to thousands of small farmers, paying them better than more costly and laborious investments .- Philadelphia Record.

FARM EXPERIMENTS.

A Beneficial Practice; Which is Rapidly Gaining Ground.

A few years ago there was little or no experimenting done by farmers; this was left to the experiment station; but we predict that there will be much more experimental work done by the farmer in the next decade or so than ever before. He is waking up to the fact that it is economy to know what to buy before he buys it, to know what to sow before he sows it and what his soil needs before he feeds it. A small portion of the field or garden should be set apart to experimental work in testing different varieties of grain or fruit, the effects of different fertilizers on his soil, etc. Thus theories may be brought to a personal, practical test, and he will gain an experience which will enable him to act wisely and judiciously on a larger scale. One thing, however, is to be avoided, viz.: pronouncing too quickly on the results or generalizing from a single trial. For instance, under certain conditions, concentrated fertilizers will do more harm than good. The time and quantity, the method of application must be varied. What will produce good results on one piece of soil would not on an-other, and some peculiarity of climate might make a vast difference in the success with which even the best of fertilizers could be applied. So in the trial of new fruits, new implements, new methods of any kind; do not be in haste to pronounce against them; give them a fair trial first.—Rural Home

Italian Sportsmen.

All Italians are sportsmen in a small way, and all birds are game to them. The barber's apprentice returns from his day's holiday, and proudly easts two finches and a robin redbreast on the kitchen table, while he remarks, with an assumed humility, "There is the caccia." The cook regards him almost tenderly, the kitchen boy views him with undisguised admiration; to have com-passed the death of these three small birds seems an act of unquestionable heroism to him. The young man has borrowed the gun, and most likely, though also most illegally, the shooting license from his neighbor, and it is not improbable that he has either begged or stolen the trophies of the chase. Other nations, other customs," as Heine says. There are parts of Italy in which the swallow is considered fair game and an excellent dish; but in such places a certain grace is granted it—no one attempts to shoot it when it is on the wing.—N. Y. Herald. Me Chase County Courant.

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

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Wm. H. Vanderbilt died of apoplexy, at his home in New York, last Taesday afternoon.

In order that our readers may not be but a few hours behind those of the large daily papers, we lay before them this week, the President's Message, in the form of a supplement to the Court County Commissioners to extend the RANT.

WE Timmons,

Printing blanks,

On motion, the Mayor was appointed a committee of one to request the Kassas,

Geo W trans & Co., Compiled 1 aws of Kassas,

Geo W trans & Co., Stationary for Co., Topeka Lit ograph Co., Letter head's and envelopes.

The Osage County Democrat comes to us in a new form, and under a new proprietorship, that of Geo. Hoover but why the change was made we are unable to say; however, if Mr. Hoover publishes as good a paper as 'did Mr. J. Mayberry, his influence for the good of Osage county and the Democratic party will be felt both in and out of of Osage and alleys in blocks 1, 2 and 3, and alleys in block be vacated. the county, and we hope he will.

Demorest's Magazine for December brings vividly before us the happy season of Christmas. It is replete with beautiful stories and poems appropriate to that time; in addition to which there are other articles of great merit and utility. The opening article is the commencement of an interesting serial by Julian Hawthorne, the well known and popular author. Jenny June contributes a paper on "Women Abroad;"and an exceedingly amusing sketch is entitled "Joseph and his Brethern." The Household Department is unusually full, and the illustrations good. The frontispiece is an oil picture entitled "Merry Christmas."

No English lady considers her home decorations for Christmas complete, until a little sprig of Mistletoe, no matter how small, is hung over the door on the inside of the house. Upon this day, "if a gentleman discovers a lady standing under the Mistletoe, he has a right to kiss her." If this ancient and honored custom becomes as popular in America as it has been for centuries in Europe, it will be largely due to the Emporia (Fla.) Gazette. which by the way is published in Volusa county, Florida, which is Orange Groves; for this journal has prepared packages of Mistletoe (a parasite and a native of Florida) which it will send to any address upon receipt of five 2 cent stamps to cover postage, etc. The Gazette has published a "Florida Catechism," that gives full and accuarte information upon all subjects of interest to tourstamps.

A FARM AND HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

In these days of intelligence wide reading few men enter into any Health Officer, instead of the County class of business without a laudable desire to know what others have done and are doing in the same line. Hence it is that the physician, the lawyer, the ceived. minister, the politician, the tradesman and the mechanic as well as other professions and callings all have their mediums of communications. The same is also true of the farmer, the dairyman, the stockman, the horticulturist and other allied interests of the To meet this desire on the part of the farmer, some twenty-three years ago The Western Rural was founded. It has been conducted by a pratical farmer almost from its inception and has grown in power and influence until to-day it stands at the head of the agricultural press of America. Its editor and proprietor was the prime Farmers' Alliance, which has become a power in the reform agitation of the present day and in time must be of inestimable value to the farming classes. It is the acknowledged champion of the farmer's rights, and as such is the uncompromising enemy of monopolies of every form. The subscription Write to Milton George, 156 Dearborn street, Chicago, for a free sample copy.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The last meeting of the Chase County Teachers' Association, held at Elm-dale, on Saturday, Dec. 5th, instant, was well attended, there being a very general turnout of the teachers of Diasnoud Creek township, and many others from various parts of the county, together with many patrons and other parties interested in the work of education. Jons Wood presided and, of course, no one was excused when called upon to speak. The programme was ca ried out in full. Each subject for discussion was thoroughly and fairly disen sed. Much more tank and talent we displayed than has been heretofore expected at our Associations. fact, the experienced and faithful teachers of Chase county (and we have really of this class) are wide awake to Smith & Mann are her by notified the daties and responsibilities resting to call at the offer of Cochran upon them, and are determined to all at the edge. of Cochran upon them, and are determined to all arper and settle their accounts, in make our Teachers' Association a grand success, and to show ability in the great work of education second to none, no matter what advantages other counties may have over us, in normal.

At a bargain, if taken soon, an improved tarm of 120 acres, 4 miles from Cotton and its results and its results. colleges, etc., and it is plain to be seen Cottonwood Falls, price \$2,600; some (we hope even by careless and disin eash; ballance on long store, terested teachers) that the time is at jy30-th James P. McGrath. hand when those who fail to keep up with their profession will be reduced to the direful necessity of seeking other fields of labor. Yours, &c.,

J. C. DAVIS, Co. Supt.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. Bills Allowed by the Board of The City Council met in regular ession on Wednesday night, Dec. 2d, 1885, his Honor Mayor J. P. Kuhl and

all the members, except Councilman Hardesty, being present, and transacted the following business: On motion, the sum of \$50 were ap-

across Broadway.

On motion, an appropriation of \$25

was made, for additional work on the bridge west of the Court-house.

drain from the Court-house, to the north side of Pearl street.

On motion, Councilmen Doolittle,
Watson and Timmons were appointed
a committee to consult with surveyors
to see what it will cost to survey and
re-plat the city.

The motion of the art street.

The motion of the art street of the paper.

The motion of the art of the paper.

The paper of the paper of the paper.

The paper of the paper of the paper of the paper of the paper.

The paper of the pa

A petition was presented by J. B. west 4 of the mill block be vacated, which, on motion, was granted, and LE Romigh, the Ordinance Committee was instructthe Ordinance Committee was income to prepare an ordinance to that effect. Scharves, Henry Howe, Scharves, Henry Howe, Scharves, Scharve

E. A. Kinne, City Clerk's fees, \$25.00. Simmons & Thorp, stone work, \$15,00. Adare, Hildebrand & Co., lumber,

Adjourned.

MASS MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Irish National League of Chase county, a mass meeting of the friends of liberty will be held in Pratt's Music Hall, this (Thursday) evening, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, to which every one, especially the ladies, is cordially invited. The following is the programme:

Music, by the Cottonwood Falls Cornet Band.

Address, by Judge L. Houk. Song, "Wearing of the Green," by W. G. Patton.

Address, by Rev. J. R. Kelly, of Osage City. Music, by Cornet Band.

Address, by Rev. F. S. McCabe, of Topeka. Song.

Address, by Hon. Frank Doster, of Marion. Song, "God Save Ireland," by W. G.

famous for its Summery Winters and Patton. Chorus, by the audience, with band accompaniment

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOV. 25, 1885. DR. C. E. HAIT: As County Health Officer, through this circular or your county papers, or both, you will please notify every physician and midwife in your county, that they are required by the State Board of Health Law to reists or settlers, which it will mail to turn all certificates of births, still births any applicant, with a sample copy of and deaths to the County Health Ofits paper on receipt of two 2 cent ficer, instead of the County Clerk; and marriage certificates to the County Clerk. All of said certificates must be returned as above directed from and after the date this notice is re-Very truly

J. W. REDDEN, M. D. Sec'y State Board Health.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE. The North. Central and South American Exposition will Open in New Orleans, November 10th, 1885. The mayagement report that a more extenmaragement report that a more extensive display than last year will be made Dr J H Polin, medical attendance on Parties who contemplate visiting it or Parties who contemplate visiting it of going to Florida should ask for tickets over the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway, and make a trip through the Sugar and Rice plantations of the Mississippi Valley. For price of tick-

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

HOW THEY COMPARE. The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's Leater was... 321 The number of unning inches of reading matter in last week's Independent was. 311

Total No inches in both of said papers.. 632
The number of running inches of reading
matter in last week's Courant was ... 696

No. of inches in Courant in excess of the other two paper together... 64
And still the Courant cests no more per venthan either one of the other papers of this county. Paid locals 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,

THE CASH WILL BUY

A No. 1 two-horse farm wagon \$57 5" A No. 1 buggy with leather top \$12 . A No. 1 corn sheller \$800. North western barbed wire 5cts. And lumber for less money than any place in this county.

ADARE HILDEBRAND & Co. oet 22tf Strong City.

NOTICE. All persons indepted to the firm of

STOCK HOCS FOR SALE, thrifty and healthy.

County Commissioners.

Counts allowed by the Bourd of Counts Commissioners at its r gular sessions he Oct. 5 h to 21st Inclusive, also election ex-penses allow d Nov. 6th, 1885, tr-wit: NAME. NATURE OF CLAIM. AM'I J W Griffis, Sheriff's fees State vs J G

and envelopes, 23 6 L W Heck, Kal-omining ard painting 17 7 C B habilton & Co , Book and station

Barney Carlin, G o N Kerr R E Wiltiams

A Brition " " " A Kinne, Clerk's fees State vs Josiah A Kinns, Clerk's tee Williams, I W Griffls Sheriff's fees same case C Whitson, Witness M Heintz, Jas Robinette M Stubenhoffer, E S Jones,

Es Jones,
James Ingmire
Wm Ingmire,
P Hubbard,
J Horndbe ger,
Wm C Giese, John Borr, Hugh Harvey, Dayi | Biggam,

ames Stubbet F Wells, I I Wekerlin, W littar ter. E A Kinne Clerk's fees State vs John Ray. I W Gridis, Sheriff's fees same case.... John Miller, J P fee:

I A Chamberl in constables C F Williams, witness, J A Guedling J B Carmichael Frank McCall, " Frank McCall,
II A hamberlain,"
Herbet Hoover, "
E A Kinne clerk's fees State vs Morris Nugan!
JW Griffs, sher ff's fees same case,...
John Mil'er, J P
H A hamberlain constable
John Kerley, witness,
Dr R H Sch didt, "
Dr J W Stone,
Ida Stadder. "

LEA Burgess, care of panper.
John Price.
JC Davis, co supt's salary and postage 1
Thos L Upton, chainman on b idge sate
D-s Schmidt & Polin, medical service,
State vs M Nugent.
E vitchell, boarding rauper
Dr John arnes, med a tend on pauper
Joseph Herring, boarding pauper,
JT Foreaere, milk for pauper,
Johnston & Rettiger, medicine for pauper,

Johnston & Rettiger for same.....

Mrs Robert Race, rent, and care of

Mississippi Valley. For price of ticket to Vicksburg, Baton Bouge and New Orleans, and all other points, reached by this line, apply to
P. R. Rogers, or A. J. Knap,
Gen. Tray. Agt. Gen. Pas. Agt.

Button Bros. mdse for pauper,
Extinue. e'erk's fees, E1 Williams' vs' ounty floar',
JW Griths, sheriff's fees, same case,...
Dr H R Schmidt, med attendance on pauper. pauper.... Cf Nesbit witness fees, Ed Williams

V Scott, witness fees, Ed Williams vs county board.

J S Doolit le, witness fees, same case., L A Loomis, """
Wm Drummond," """
W S Romigh, """
Wm Sullivan """
Wm Rockwood, """
Richd Cuthbert, """
James Anstin. """" James Aust.n.
Robt Cuthbert,
J J Massey,
E A Kinne, clerk's fees, July term dis-J W Griffis, sher ff 's fees sam torm.

and summoning jury and talismen... Geo W Yeagar, viewer oa J R Horner A Veturg, viewer on same road, H C Varnum
M Noish, veilyer on C W Rogler road
J M Patterson, viewer on s.m. road
J L Jackson, chainman
Plick Rounds.
Wes av Bixley, marker
Ed wit laus dama es on Win Rockwood road
Eli liott, viewe on J B Buchanan

Eli F. Hott, viewe on J. B. Buchanan
read.

T. S. arbent, r. viewer on same read.

I. C. Rogie.

Chis in I neste chairentation.

C. F. Nesb t, su ver or's fees
r tond Craces, indse for panger

I. S. Linco n.

Et ool y chairman on road survey.

I. I. McCh. nodes.

W. P. Martin extrems glar

J. J. Mussey. co-lerk's

F. M. Cov, sty or ap i books.

F. Mit hell, bourding deeds for con ty

L. F. Miller, r. ad ing himn won jail.

W. P. Martin, shuiff sfees pidon uncoil cite itax in arr ars.

G. W. Yen er view on same road

E. Cooky Chairman.

E. Thomas, marker

E. Thomas, marker

E. Thomas, marker ty Chapman Thomas marker Va you, of Wee of R I Gags r d. Dawson R is rison, e & I fa slach nm'n e & I fa slach nm'n e & I fa slach nm'n

STOCK NOCS FOR SALE,
150 head at my farm at Cedar Point;
thrifty and healthy.
O. H. DRINKWATER.

O. H. DRINKWATER.

O. H. DRINKWATER.

PHYSICIANS.

T. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE,

Pysicians - & - Surgeons, Office, east side of Broadway, COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

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

Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

Physician & Surgeon, Residence and office; a half main north of Toledo. jyll-ff.

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST,

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS Having permanently located in Strong City Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in allits branches. Friday and saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel.

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

J. H. POLIN, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office and room at Clay's Hotel. Calls an myl4-tf

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Aichi son, Top-ka and Santa Fe Railroad land wild lands and stock ranches, Well watered, improved farms for sale. Landfor improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorab e treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. Mc Williams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL

LAND. Notice is hereby given that I will offer a public sale, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1885.

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and Ne % of ne ¾ of ...

Ne ¾ of ne ¾ of ...

Nw ¾ of ne ¾ of ...

Ne ¾ of se ¾ of ...

Ne ¾ of se ¾ of ...

Nw ¾ of se ¾ of ...

Nw ¾ of se ¾ of ...

Nw ¾ of se ¾ of ...

I w ¾ of se ¾ of ...

I w ¾ of se ¾ of ...

I mprovements ...

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Matt Hompson, Witness before county attorney

Geo W (rum overseer of poor, ..., 15 00

Thos H Grishum, conttorney's salary, 100 00

L P san'y & Co, building culvert, 437 25

LE A Burgess, care of pauper, ..., 32 50

J C Davis, co supt's salary and postage 180 90

Thos L Upton, chainman on bidge site 0- Schmidt & Pol-n, medical service, Stute vs M Nugent, ..., 100

E Witchell, boarding lauper ..., 25 00

Dr John arnes, med a tend on pauper ..., 25 00

J T Forcaere, milk for pauper, ..., 25 00

J T Forcaere, milk for pauper, ..., 25 00

M McIntire, medicine for pauper ..., 25 00

O M McIntire, medicine for pauper ..., 30

Monttce is hereby given that sended bids will be received at St ong City National Bank, for the building of an arched culver' at the ravine east of Dr. Cartter's, on the Ol iberry road, in Falls township, and as ofor built ing of two dry straight walls for the same place. The township Board reserves the right to accept the bids either for a rarched culver or for plain straight walls. The bids will be opened at the Strong City National Bank, on Saturday, December 5th, 185, at 2 o'clock, p m.

Plaus and specific tions for said work are to be seen at the office of the County Clerk.

By order of the Township Board.

By order of the Township Board.

Attest: GEO. W. CRUM.

Trustee,

novi9 3w

Trustes,

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

M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Satifaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

60,000 Pounds

Glidden Barb Wire at prices lower than ever before, at

ADARE, HILDEBRAND & CO.'S

M. A. CAMPBELL,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE STOVES, TINWARE.

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

FORKS. SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES. Carries an excellent stock of

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Piows, Cu tivators, Harrows. Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well known

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rake

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

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

I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to de all kinds of work in that line, or short notice, and at very low prices WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. OTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS

OSACE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES

-PAID FOR-

WHEAT AND CORN

Manufactures "GILT EDGE"

"THE CHOILE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE,"

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

Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas. JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS Particular attention given to all work shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars car ne bought at this shop

A PRESENT! Our readers, for 12 cents in postage stamps, to pay for mailing and wrapping, and the names of two book agents, will receive FREE a STEEL FINISH PARLOR ENGRAVING of all CHR PRESIDENTS, including Leveland, size 22x28 in., worth \$4.00. Address, ELDER PUB. Co. 5 j-5-6m Chicago, Iil.

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR,

CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY; - - -

We want 1000 More BOOK AGENTS for

U. S. GRANT.

CAN IMPROVE THEIR COMPLEXION by using a simple remedy, which will render it wear, soft and bear tiful AND REMOVE CAN, FRE KLE-, PIMPLES and all unnatural redness and roug ness of the sida. Also a new discovery for the permane t removal of SUPERFLUOUS HAIR without injury to the skin. For full institutions address FOR ES & O. 56 Broadwa, New York

A Splendid Offer!

THE Leavenworth Daily Times AND THE COURANT ne year, (both papers) for \$5.00.

The Lavenworth Weekly Times -AND THE-COURANT

oth papers one year for \$2.00 Now is the time to subscribe. W. E. TIMMONS,



Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY, In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c.

Used by U. S. Government. STABLE CHART TO Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. THOS. II. CIGILIER

ATTORNEY - AT . LAW

thee upstalls in National Bana building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS WALDEN ENCE.

Attorneys - at - Law. Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Felts,

Will practice in State and Podera: Cott

di Dusitoss piacou in odi nama wilitece, ve care, ui and prompt attention. age it -il C. N. STERRY, ATTURNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, darver, antion, Aorise att Osag counties in the State of Kansa-; in the State preme Court of the State, and in the Fed erai Courte inervin.

CHAS. H. CARSWELL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa and promptly remitted. Omer, east side a Broadway, course of bringe men's-a

JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT LAW.

Topeka, Kansas. Postothee box 405) will practice in the District Court of the condities of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

N WOOD, AM MACKEY, JASMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all state and l'ederal Office 1.5 Kansas Ave.,

> TOPEKA, KANSAS. MISCELLANEOUS.

venil to cents posting, and we will martly in free a lovel of the will martly in free a lovel of the will be way of making MORE MOREY at thee, than anything else in America. But he seems of all the continue at home and with in particular, in all the time capital for right reu. We will start you, immerse pay streat rhose who start at once. Set son & co. 10x12-1y.

Postband Manne.

NEWSPAPER A book of 100 pages The best book for an Advertiser to consult to contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising a scheme is indicated which will vertising, a scheme is indicated which will vertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BURFAU, (108) pruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

A PRIZE and receive free, a costly you to more money right gway fran anything else in this world. Altof either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure 1.





Waukesha Glenn.

QUEEN OF WATERS. Guaranteed Medicinally Superior-containing more natural mineral salts. It is pure. Is the only diurectic water known in the world which

acts directly upon the secretions of the Liver, Kidney, Urinary and Generative Organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous class of diseases that afflict the human family. Thousands of testimonials mailed free.

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

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

Offers superior inducements with its fine climite, soil, magnificent timbers, fertile prairies, and pure waters; with several Railroads retently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, tock dealers and lumbermen should investigate this splendid country.

and township map of state with reliable infor-mation of the best locations, and special rates of fare I can obtain. W. HENRY WILLIAMS,

Send three postage stamps for late railroad

142 Dearborn St., Chicago, III.

A GEORGIA WEDDING.

Cause of the Great Excitement Among the Elite of Georgia Colored Society.

[Greensboro (Ga.) Herald.] A remarkable marriage in colored high circles was consummated on last Sunday afternoon. John Shell, a dashing young darkey of seventy, has for the past few months been paying assiduous attentions to Winnie Gunn, a buxom damsel of fifty. The suit of the affectionate John prospered well, and one day last week he hied him to town and bought a license. Sunday afternoon the bridal party repaired to Mount Pleasant Church, where Rev. William Alexander made the two trusting and tender "bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh." The bride was arrayed in a most dazzling costume. A bright blue cal-ico dress covered her shapely form, and around her dusky throat was a perfect cloud of red and blue ribbon, which streamed about her head and fell down her back in graceful and gaudy waves. The groom was spruced up in a suit of blue and white cottonade, while a hat of ancient architecture and of ancienter dimensions adorned his head. The party separated at the church, the old man hobbling away to his home, and the old woman prancing off

With Silver Moonlight on the Snow.

[San Francisco Call.] Surveyors just in report a fierce night battle with bears in their camp about a week ago. They were camped on the banks of a stream that heads in the Rattlesnake Mountains. One night a slight fall of snow came, the weather clearing up about midnight. In the early hours of morning a tremendous din among the pots and pans aroused the camp. By the light of a silver moon four large bears of the savage and feared "silver tip" species were seen to be in camp. A volley was at once poured into them. The fierce animals fought savngely, charging among the men and inflicting some severe wounds. In ten minutes the fight was over and the animals all

The Colorado Idea

[Denver Tribune. [There are lots of stories told of queer witnesses and how they take the oath. The other day a bright young boy appeared upon a Denver witness-stand, and one of the lawyers thought him rather young to understand the nature of an oath. So he began to question him. Said he: "Do you understand the nature of an oath?" The boy replied that he "Do you know what will be the consequences if, after taking the oath, you tell a lie?" "Yes, sir." "What will happen if you tell a lie after taking the oath?" "I'll have to pay the costs, I supthe boy.

Alaskan Wonders

(Philadelphia Call.) Alaska is full of wonders, the half of which have not been brought to light. A great lake has been found at the source of the great Korvak River, which is so deep that no fathom line has been found long enough to reach the bottom. The natives are strong and hardy, about the size of white men, with small black eyes, high and coarse black hair. They are of a bright brunette color. Their dress is made from the skin of the reindeer and other animals. They live in huts partly under

A St. Louis View of Chicago Society. [St. Louis Whip.]

A new game called "Forfeits" has been invented by a Chicago belle. A number of couples meet at a house, and all the gentlemen present put their right hands on the center table, and the one that displays the dirtiest finger-nails is required to kiss all the homely girls in the crowd-as a matter of course, all the girls present are kissed when the game is played in Chicago; and this is what makes it so popular with the gentle sex.

Why He Was Happy. [Greensboro Home Journal.]

Captain J. M. Storey, of this county, probably was struck by bullets oftener than any other soldier from this State. He was hit some twenty odd times. Once on picket something awful struck him. As he regained consciousness he thought it must have been a cannon ball. But it wasn't The Captain's expression was: "I never felt so good in my life as when I found it was only lightning!" The same thunderbolt knocked down seventeen of Captain Storey's comrades.

Tackled the Wrong Game. [Eureka Sentinal.]

Two dogs with their mouths and heads yesterday afternoon from the hills back of the Eureka Consolidated Reduction Works. pincers, pulled out the hundreds of stinging weapons. It is more than probable that the canines will not soon tackle porcupines again.

Feline Toughness. [Veracious Exchange.]

A cat blew up a house in Illinois the other day. At least it is supposed she did. She was left alone in the dwelling, and as an explosion soon after occurred, the accepted is that she pushed a can carelessly been put. The cat herself was found hanging in a tree five hundred yards away, nervous but almost unin-

A Hawk Catches a Tartar. [Florida Herald.]

Two men, while out hunting a few days since in Sumter County, saw a hawk fly from the ground with a black snake in its claws. The bird went up very high and circled around awhile, and suddenly fell to the ground. Upon examination it was found that the snake's had wrapped itself around the hawks neck and choked it. Both were killed by the men.

Dissipating Little Bees.

[N. Y. Sun.] A distillery attracted a swarm of bees came very drunk. They are now so demake any more.

A WARRIOR'S TOMB.

The Strange Discovery Made By Two Hunters.

They Open a Grave and See a Human Body Crumble Into Dust--Indian Arms and Hieroglyphics Carved

[Perrysville (W. Va.) Special.] Walter Forrester, of Baltimore, and Will Eggleston, of Philadelphia, two amateur sportsmen, made a discovery on last Monday while out hunting that will undoubtedly excite the interest of all archæologists. They started out early in the morning with dogs and guns, and hunted up till noon with poor success. They then halted to partake of luncheon at the foot of a dark ravine, half way up the mountain slope. Mr. Forrester started up the gully to explore it. Owing to the precipitous nature of the ground, he was compelled to leave gun and dogs behind and pull himself up by wild grape vines and tough undergrowth. After climbing half an hour he discovered, to his horror, crouched on a dead bough, the huge cat-like head and brown body of a panther. Fearing that it meditated an attack, he drew a large revolver, which he emptied at the brute. At the first shot the panther gave a frightful yell, and, springing from tree to tree, speedily disappeared. Eggleston, who heard the shots fired by Forrester, followed by the yell of the panther, hurried to his friend's assistance. One of the huntsmen, while glancing up the side of the rocks, noticed a crevice about twenty feet above his head. The aperture, which was large enough to admit a man crawling on his hands and knees, was badly choked up with rubbish and large bowlders. It was the entrance to a cave, and the men decided to explore it. Climbing to the entrance, they rolled away the loose rocks and logs, and soon got rid of enough of the debris to enable them to enter a winding narrow passage, high enough for them to walk upright. Owing to the intense darkness they were obliged to return to the mouth of the cave and secure torches. These they lighted and re-entered the cave. The passageway, which turned and twisted in many directions, suddenly emerged into a large apartment of perhaps twenty by thirtyfive feet. The room was paved and walled with blue limestone, which lit up

brilliantly under the glaring torchlight. As the men were on the point of leaving the cave some curious stucco work in one end of the apartment attracted their attention. It had been formed of flat oblong stones, laid with such nicety as to form a perfect wall. A careful examination of the work led them at once to believe that it had been done by the hand of man. Forrester, who carried a light axe, went to work with a will on the wall. After a quarter of an hour a huge rock in the center of the wall gave way, falling into the interior and clearing an aperture two feet in diameter. A tog through the newly-opened pass closed a vision that at once astonis.

dismayed the men. Stretched upon a bed of skins was the life-sized figure of a colossal Indian warrior, attired in girdle and headdress of eagle feathers and beads. with his hands resting on knife and battle axe. The coloring and general appearance of the chieftain was so extremely natural as to lead the spectators to think foreheads, small and flat noses, fine teeth him but asleep. For a moment this vision lingered, then wavered and disappeared, leaving no traces of the gorgeous picture of the dead chieftain save a quantity of dust and a few bones. There were a number of flint arrow heads, toether with a knife and the head of a hatchet composed of an alloy strongly resembling bronze. In addition to these trophies the cave contained a number of curiously shaped flagons or cups of the same peculiar metal and several fragments of earthenware. Just beneath the spot where the body had lain was found a stone bearing a number of curious hieroglyphics. The hunters gathered their treasures together and started to leave the cave.

> As they entered the passageway they were appalled to see two living coals of fire peering at them through the darkness. Forrester fired and killed an enormous panther, measuring six feet one inch in length.

The reporter saw the hunters shortly after they arrived at the village, and also examined their trophies. The knife blade and handle are of the same piece and are about nine inches in length. The knife is very broad, and was doubtless sharpened on both edges. The hatchet head consists of a broad blade several inches in width, with an aperature for the insertion of a handle. The weapons are well finished, and appear to have been hammered out of some malleable metal, according to the opinion of Mr. Frank Henslow, a Washington chemist, to whom the weapons were shown. He made only a brief examination of the alloy, but full of porcupine quills came into town thought it must be impure copper ore, secured probably by the aborigines in trade from the tribes who once occupied the re-Both of the animals suffered intense pain, gion of the great lakes. The gentlemen were caught and held down by three or will ship their treasures, including the four of our citizens, who, with a pair of stone bearing the strange inscription, to the Smithsonian Institution, together with brief details of the discovery. The skin of the panther is being prepared for stuffing by the lucky gentleman who killed

A Case of Witchcraft. | Kilijay (Ga.) Correspondent.

A curious case of witchery comes from a suburban county. An old negro woman, who has been gaining a livelihood digging of nitro-glycerine from a table where it had berbs in the mountains, asked for bread of a negro woman named Clements who lives alone with her children. The Clements woman refused to give the beggar anything to eat, whereupon the root-digger pronounced a curse upon the house and its nmates. She returned a few hours later and told the Clements woman to prepare to die, as she would not live until morning The Clements woman started to pick up a stone to throw at the beggar, when she was seized with terrible pains in the back and side. She crawled to the house, where she died in convulsions. Poison was suspected, but medical examination failed to reveal the existence of any poison, either vegetable or mineral. The Clements woman had three children, all of whom are now ill, and, it is thought, may die. Over the door of the negro cabin was found a conbelonging to a Virginia lady, and they be- jure ball, consisting of red rags, hairs from a black dog's tail and crooked pins. The moralized that they are eating up what negroes in the vicinity are confident the honey they have on hand and refuse to woman was bewitched and threaten the brush pile and went down the creek with life of the old root-digger, who defies them the speed of an express-train.

THE SEA COW.

Cornell Professor Describes It as the Fabled Mermaid, or Sea Goddess [Ithaca (N. Y.) Special.

Much interest was excited in Cornell University at the intelligence that the very rare specimen of the manatee or sea cow, shipped from Pernambuco, South America, recently, had arrived here and would be lectured upon by Dr. Wilder, at eleven o'clock. At that hour the Professor's lecture-room was crowded with professors students and visitors, all eager to see and hear about the wonderful creature. Dr. Wilder, in an intensely interesting address, called attention to the fact that the manatee has been from time immemorial fabled as a mermaid, and that sailors have always regarded it as the siren or deceiving sea goddess luring them to destruction. He said that the manatee is one of the cases in which evolution has produced just the opposite effect to that which it ordinarily produces. The animal belonged to a family that had evidently seen better days. "I predict," he said, "that not many years hence there will be found more and more conclusive evidence that the forms from which the manatee and its relatives have descended had arms and legs and a very much smaller tail. The hind legs have been lost in the process of the evolution, the front legs been degraded into fins, which show, nevertheless, that it possessed nails at one time, and that the tail has become one for swimming instead of one flapping from side to side." The manatee will be carefully dissected.

the process adopted being one peculiar to Cornell University alone, which consists in method of hardening the entire animal by a continuous injection of alcohol at low temperature in a tight box. The following are some of the important points which the dissection will throw light upon in connection with the theory of evolution: First, the bearing of the whole structure upon the question of retrograde metamorphosis; second, the peculiar structure of the heart, which resembles much the human heart and has the two ventricles separate; third, which certainly does not resemble that of the porpoise, but probably does resemble that of some hoofed quadruped; fourth, the question as to which of the seven cervical vertebræ is missing; fifth, the question as to the representation of the hind legs in the tail, which will be decided

by a careful inspection of the nerves. The manatee belongs to the family known as the Trichechus Americanus, and is the third ever brought alive into the United States. Indeed there are only one or two prepared specimens in the country of this wonderful animal, and these more or less imperfect. The price paid for the manatee was \$100, and the skeleton alone will be worth more than this when prepared for the university museum. Wilder also exhibited at the same time to his audience a young manatee in alcohol, the only one ever obtained, together with a lamprey eel, one of the Marsipo branch's family.

A NEVADA YARN.

The Latest Explanation of the Formation of Sand Hills

Cor. Sacramento Bee.! As is pretty generally known, the State of Nevada embraces within its borders a number of vast deserts. For forty or fifty miles the arid wastes sometimes stretch before the eye, unrelieved by anything except an occasional lump of sage-brush or greasewood. A strange feature of the desert scenery, and one that has often caused me to speculate and wonder, is the lone mountain or sand hill that so frequently rears itself in the middle of the otherwise level expanse. A few days ago came across one of those barren spots. It was probably ten miles in width, and was perfectly level, with the exception of a solitary mountain in its center. My friend asked me if I knew anything as to the probable origin of the mountain. I answered in the negative and he said that he would enlighten me. His story was substantially as follows:

"About ten years ago I was prospecting in the eastern part of the State. One day my route called me across a small valley, lying between two high mountain ranges It was something similar to this, but not quite so large, and did not have any mountain in it. The day was very warm and the dust was almost intolerable. You know that all over the State whirlwinds are of frequent occurrence. I was nearly in the center of the valley when my attention was drawn to one of those whirlwinds coming across from the point to which my steps were directed. It was the largest one that I ever saw, and I hope that I may never look upon its like again. It flew down toward me, gathering up countless tons of sand as it came, until it looked to me to be at least half a mile in circumference, and it was higher than my eyes could follow. Becoming alarmed, 1 started to run at right angles with it in order to get out of its track. As it neared me . I found irresistibly turned to approaching sand spout. I was in the outer circle of its circumference, and was being drawn rapidly into the center. I became frantic with fear, and fought hard against my apparently inevitable fate. Suddenly I found myself as strongly repelled as a few minutes previously I had been attracted. The whirlwind had encountered an opposing current of wind that dissolved it. The sand began raining down upon me, and when it reached the ground, in conformity with the law of nature, requiring it to seek a level, flowed from the center of the downfall so rapidly that it taxed my utmost speed to keep up with it. Wearied by my efforts to keep from being buried alive, and with death reaching out his bony hand to grasp me, I at last fell down in a swoon. When the cool evening zephyr, fanning my fevered brows, dispelled the horrible visions of my distempered sleep, I awoke to find myself at the foot of just such a mountain as you now see before us."

[Montana Miner.] Harry Morgan, while riding in the woods near Rock Creek, rode directly into the embraces of a she-bear; as large as a five-year-old steer. Bruin tenderly knocked Harry off his horse, and quickly throwing him on her back, quietly trotted up the stream about a mile, and then, throwing him down in a washout, deliberately covered him over with brush and dirt. After carefully completing her work madame started after her family. Harry, nothing the worse for the incident save a sense of offended personal dignity, got out of the

MEN OF DUAL LIVES.

The Inner and Outer Existence of Several Criminals.

A Class That Can Only Thrive in Metro politan Cities--Hidden Secrets Revealed -- Facts Called to Mind By the Murder of Old Warner.

[N. Y. Mail and Express.]

In a great cosmopolitan city like New York, where vice, crime and morality are separated only by a paper screen, the oc-currence of some social tragedy, the accidental arrest of some petty offender, the burning of an old house, or the breaking down of a trotting wagon, lead every once in a while to the unveiling of some of those mysterious men and women who, more from habit than necessity, live a dual life. Thus some years ago "Dr." Luther J. Bryant kept an coin stand in Fulton street, near William. He was gray-haired, distinguished in appearance, a fluent conversationalist, and would converse for hours on his favorite topic-old coins-from the time of the Cæsars down. Finally he was arrested by one of Pinkerton's detectives for buying stolen postage stamps from a boy in the employ of Taber & Co., and committed to the Tombs. While confined there his residence in the Eleventh Ward was entered by burglars and robbed. Up to that time he had been regarded as a poor but abstruse numismatist, whose whole life was wrapped up in the collection of old coins. To the surprise of the community, it was learned that the furniture of one apartment alone was valued at \$15,000, that the carpets in his rooms equaled in fineness any in the country, and that the burglars carried away nearly \$30,000 in gold, which he had hidden between the false bottoms of a magnificent old oak bureau. The burglars were arrested by Detective Philip Reilly convicted and sent to prison, but the only part of the property recovered was a silk imbrella. Bryant subsequently died from grief.

James D. Grady, alias "Diamond Jim." was another exemplification of the fact that some men prefer naturally to be thieves rather than honest. He was nominally a peddler of diamonds. In reality he was one of the greatest receivers of stolen jewelry and bonds in the country. A low-sized, gray-haired Irishman, he was known to nearly every politician in the city during the palmy days of the Tweed ring. In the most severe winters, night or day, he wore only a black alpaca jacket, in the various pockets of which he habitually carried from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in dia monds, and in a small black leath-er bag about the same amount in vatches and expensive jewelry. These he sold to politicians, gamblers and men about town. This man, stripped of his false personality, was the backer and friend of such bank burglars as Jinuny Hope, James Basdy, Worcester Sam, George Miles, Jim Ly Burns, John Dobbs, James Haggerty and others. He was one of the few men who knew the inside history of the Barre bank robbery, where the unfortunate cashier, Mr. Barron, paid the penalty of his faithfulness with his life Still, one morning when Grady was found dead in his chair at his office in Fourth avenue, the hidden secret of his tortuous career was revealed, and little by little the stages of his criminal progress from early manhood to the grave became marked. Cold, unflinching, audacious and unscrupulous as he was in his dealings with men of his own stamp, in his dual life he had one weakness. He was a sybarite of the nies, and he was seen to the grave by some broken-down pickpockets whose only fortune it was to be at liberty at the time.

Tom Davis, who was shot dead by the Texan. James Holland, whom he attempted to swindle in his "boodle den" in West Broadway, was another specimen of a double-lifed man. In public he was the dashing gambler, the backer of pedestrians and pugilists, and the patron of horse-racing. In private he was the contemptible "boodle" thief, with a spider's web set in every part of the city-a man

with three households and a wife in every Three years ago the city police were puzzled to account for the disappearance of the plunder of sneak thieves, petty criminals and park pickpockets. Last year Inspector Byrnes found the hidden mine. Detectives Manglin and McCloskey arrested a boy who had stolen a watch. He confessed that he had pawned it and that an old man called the doctor had bought the ticket from him for fifty cents. The "doctor" was traced down and arrested at his room in No. 12 Stanton street. He was known as Prof. Schlessinger, a teacher of languages, and so circumspect was he in his habits and so good his reputation in the neighborhood he was actually engaged in marriage with his landlady's sister. On his arrest two thousand dollars' worth of watches and jewelry, and pawn tickets, representing as much more, were found in Doctor's possession. He was committed for trial in the Court of General Sessions and released on bail. The Doctor was a remarkably quiet old man, and his favorite resort at night was a liquor store on the corner of First street and the Bowery. He transacted his peculiar business on the sidewalk, and his customers knew not his private address. In reality the old Doctor was an old criminal. H was sentenced to ten years' imprisoment in Switzerland for burglary when he was a young man. He served through the war as a private in the Second Pennsylvania artillery. There he became mixed up with criminals in Philadelphia, and in 1868 was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for burglary in Chestnut street. After serving his term he came here and began dealing in stolen goods. The "Doctor" was Andrew Warner, the old man who was murdered in his room at No. 287 1-2 Bowery recently. He is the most recent but not the last addition to the list of men who lead dual lives.

Rise in Washington Hotel Rates

[Washington Critic.] Benjamin Patton, of Hicksville, O., is registered at Willard's Hotel. It is stated that Mr. Patton has visited Washington every year consecutively for fifty-seven He has with him his first hotel bill here, which was contracted in 1829, whe he was here for five days. His hotel bill then for five days' board and lodging smounted to \$9.50, including candles and soap. The present rates at the same hotel

COMBOY FUN.

An Actual Incident on the Wild Plains |Sherman (Wy. T.) Letter.

On Tuesday we had visitors. Six of the boys from Hardman's ranch seemed to us like a wolf in the fold. They meant to stay, they said, until they had eaten us out. From the way they handled the dinner that day it looked as if their stay would be mighty short. As they brought sundry flasks of Western Kill-at-a-hundred-vards. they were received with open arms. After dinner everybody was feeling good and the fun began. In our ranch there are only three rooms-kitchen, dining-room and sleeping apartment. The walls of the dining-room are covered every inch with pictures from illustrated papers. Worthies of all races and condition lend their angust presence to our meals, and beauties of all styles look down upon the admiring faces

of the cow-punchers. "Say, Hank," said the leader of the visitors to our cook, "that old duffer in the wig is too snide. Watch us bore him." Thereupon that irreverent herder pulled out his six-shooter and shot Benjamin Franklin square in the eye. That opened the ball. Our foreman was away and our boys and the visitors did just as they pleased. The whole crowd began to blaze away at the pictures on the wall.

There was a picture of Guiteau posted

above the kitchen door. I believe that every fellow in the room shot into him. "That pretty girl's nose is too long," one would say, and then proceed to shave of pieces with his revolver. The ballet girls received especial attention. When they had paid their respects to the picture gallery, the crowd was ripe for any mischief. The ranch we live in was built last fall. Up to the severely cold weather half of us d lived down at the old ranch, about half a mile distant, but when winter set in it was deserted. The boys feared that when spring opened the old, rickety building might be fixed up and again made habitable. Now that the foreman was away they determined to spoil the chances of ever having to live in it again, and at the same time to have some fun. Accordingly, the whole crowd mounted their mustangs and ran a race down to the old building. Some of the boys wanted to burn it, but that was decided too tame a way of disposing of it. Hank Carson, our cook and mischief-maker, proposed that it be blown up. The plan was hailed with shouts of delight. One of the boys was sent back for a bag of powder. When it was brought a train of powder was laid along the floor against each of the walls and carried out of the door down the path. Then the whole party, with the exception of Hank, mounted their mustangs and drew off at a safe distance. Hank touched the train, then vaulted into his saddle and dashed out of danger. That building just humped itself in the middle and the roof sailed skyward, while the four walls went skipping about over the prairie. How that crowd did cheer and howl with delight! They all agreed that it was the biggest picnic they had had since the lynching of a horse-thief in the summer. parties separated and rode b owners of the building are send a little bill of damages to ea On the whole the winter is not a perfectly uninteresting season out here.

A HUMANE MINER.

Successful Search For the Heirs of Wealthy Ranchman.

[London News.] Considerable speculative conversation visit to Wells-next-the-Sea, in that counhome in Norfolk; he had also abandoned telligent fellow I never saw. He got on ton." wonderfully well, and after a bit, with my assistance, he became the proprietor of about six thousand acres of cattle ranch. and had at least five hundred head of cattle. He had recently added to his possessions another plot, and while I was gone to the record office to record his claim, an altercation took place between Overton and some desperado about that very spot Overton declared it was his, while the desperado swore he had recorded his claim to it some time since. A severe altercation ensued, and Overton was badly shot in the neck. Two days afterward he died. When dying he earnestly entreated me to go to England and inform his relatives of all that had occurred, and endeavor to get them possession of his property. All I could learn was that they lived near Wellsnext-the-Sea, Norfolk, England. I promised him that I would do what he asked. and this is the only object of my present visit to England." Mr. Jackson, on arriving at Wells, at once made inquiries of the parish clerk as to Overton's family. Not being able to obtain any information from the register, he staid at the Railway Hotel one night, and several persons in the room gave him such information as they could concerning Overtons at Largebam, Saxlingham and villages in the neighborhood. Next day he hired a pony and car to visit the surrounding villages. He was gone two days, having called at all the villages en route to Holt, and after numerous fruitless inquiries he succeeded in finding a sister of Ernest Overton at Saxthorpe. This was the only relative who appeared to be living. He produced a photograph of Overton, which the girl immediately recognized as that of her brother Ernest. The girl appeared to

THE immediate delivery system—Your money or your life.—Boston Courier.

genuine, and returned to Wells with

Jackson. After staying a few hours at the

Railway Hotel they proceeded by train

from Wells to Liverpool, where they in-

tended to take the next steamer for Amer-

gentleman. He paid everybody well for

their trouble, and from all appearances

had a really genuine case.

ica. The conduct of Jackson was that of a

AS GOOD AS A NOVEL.

A Boston Boy's Romanco in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

How a Real Cowboy Saved a Lovely Girl's Life and Demanded the Largest Reward For His Service-- The Story of an Æsthetic Cow-Puncher.

|San Francisco Alta. The movements of a real cowboy on Kearney street attracted attention yesterday. He stood nearly six feet in his boots, and his regular features and drooping blonde mustache gave his face an aspect of beauty fully in keeping with his handsome proportions. His attire was that of the vaquero, consisting of buckskin trousers, a woolen shirt fastened at the throat with a carelessly knotted silk handkerchief, a coarse chinehilla sack coat and broadbrimmed felt hat of the sombrevo pattern. An Alta reporter learned his name and his history. His name was Edward N. Willetts and six years ago he was at college, when he received peremptory orders from his father, a wealthy Boston merchant, to enter the theological class and fit nimself for the ministry. The command came like a thunderbolt to the happy-go-lucky fellow, who had always believed himself destined to follow his father in business when the latter should be ready to retire. A quarrel with his pere was the result, and the young fellow suddenly left for the West.

At Cheyenne he laid over for a short hunt on the plains. The wild life of the cowboys caught his fancy. Salary proved little object, and he had little difficulty in attaching himself to a big ranch until he had mastered his new vocation. Finally he drifted through portions of Montana, Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, and finally into Oregon and California. The opening of the summer found him engaged with three or four comrades in driving a small band of steers over the Santa Cruz Mountains. Cattle in the mountains are not pleasant objects to deal with.

Every unruly steer that broke from the band required an hour's chasing up and down steep slopes, over rocks and fallen trees, and through the spiteful brush.

Toward the end of the drive the steep

bluffs that line the road on either side kept the steers in fairly good order, and only occasionally did an unusually juicy bunch of grass tempt some hungry one to bolt up the lope or into the canon below. It was an occasion of this sort that sent Willetts careering among the brakes and ferns on the slope above. A chase of half a mile had seen the truant return to the road, and Willetts was skirting the edge of the bank, some distance in advance of the drove, in search of a safe place to descend, when, in the middle of the narrow road, he saw a lovely girl. The drove was thundering down on her, and promised to soon crush her young life out beneath their ponderous weight. Escape for the girl seemed impossible. From the road to where Willetts' horse stood was a vall of rock full twenty feet in height, and below to the bed of the stream was a sheer descent of double that distance. For only a second was the horseman inactive. Then, with the speed born of long practice, he lifted his trusty raw-hide riata from the horn of his saddle and threw it. "Put that under your arms, Miss," was Willetts' hasty injunction. It was obeyed, and not a moment too soon the girl was lifted above the heads and

horns of the oncoming cattle. When they were well by, Willetts slowhas recently been caused in Norfolk by the ly slacked down until his "catch" dropped softly to the earth. Five minutes later, ty, of an American gentleman. He stated when he managed to find a pathway down that his name was Jackson, and that he and reached the subject of his daring bit ost advanced type. Of all the thousands was the senior partner of a large mining of horsemanship, she was lying in the of dollars he had accumulated during his company near the Nevada Mountains; that dust in a faint. When she recovered, he years of cunning infamy, nothing re- he arrived in England last week and at learned that she, too, was from Boston, and mained behind him but a few paltry pen- once went to Wells-next-the-Sea, his mis- with her father and mother was spending sion being explained in the following nar- the summer amid California's most favorrative: "I have lived in California all my ed spots. The old gentleman, her life, and have never before been out of the father, was highly delighted when he country. About seven years ago in the learned of Willetts' identity, as he soon streets of San Francisco I saw a poor, de- did. "His daughter foolishly placed a jected, miserable-looking lad lying on a high value on my little service," explained door-step. I spoke to him, and his manner Willetts, blushing, "and when I saw how and appearance excited my interest and she had overestimated it, I meanly decuriosity. I made inquiries as to his past manded the largest reward I could think history and found that his name was Er- of. The details were settled yesterday, nest Overton; that he ran away from his and I came up on the evening train to fit myself for her society. She swears that I the ship in which he crossed the Atlantic look like an angel in my woolen shirt and and was utterly destitute and wanted buckskin trousers, but I will try to get her work. I took him with me to work in used to me in civilized garb, for a vaquero's our mines, and a more quick and in- dress is hardly the thing for æsthetic Bos-

> "Are you going back?" "Yes. We shall tour Yosemite as man and wife, and then go back home. My father-in-law says that my father has long been anxious to have me come home, and that he will set me up if the old gentleman doesn't, so I think I had better go."

A Journalistic Apology. [Jewish Progress.]

Mr. Sig Meyerfield, a young gentleman well known in our midst, came into our office recently and informed us that he is not the Sig Meyerfield who is engaged to Miss Rottenstein and requested a publication of the same, with which request we cheerfully comply. In course of conversation he remarked that although a gentleman is not particularly affected by the announcement of a false engagement, the lady always is, and with this statement we acquiesced. As yet we have not heard from the lady above referred to, but if she be physically prostrated or mentally worried we humbly beg her pardon, and trust she will forgive us for causing her pain. If this is not satisfactory there is only one course open for us, and we are willing to bow to the inevitable. We will simply marry her ourselves.

Protecting Roses in Winter. (Vick's Magazine,

In the northern regions lay down the rose bushes and cover with evergreen boughs; in places where the common Brake can be had, it is well to collect it, as it makes an excellent protective covering. Old leaves, of course, can be used for the same purpose, and there is nothing better. the difficulty is to get enough of her brother Ernest. The girl appeared to them. First, bend down the be fully satisfied that the whole affair was rose shoots and fasten the tops to the ground with a peg, then draw soil up about the base as high as possible, and afterward cover with whatever material is to be obtained, keeping it in place by poles of sufficient weight to prevent displacement by the wind.

Fine-One dollar and costs. Finer-The Judge. Finest-The prisoner.-Lowell Cit-

Can any one improve his condition by whining? If not, whine not.

CLEVELAND'S FIRST.

President Cleveland Sends His First Message to Congress, Pursuant to Constitution.

Relations With Foreign Powers Continue Satisfactory-Objectionable Treaties.

The Various Departments-The President Argues the Silver Question-Deprecates Further Coinage.

The President Discusses the Mormon Question, Public Lands and Civit Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, December 9.- The first message of President Cleveland was delivered to both Houses of Congress yesterday. it is as follows:

ered to both Houses of Congress yesterday. It is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Your assembling is clouded by a sense of public bereavement, caused by the recent sudden death of Thomas A. Hendelcks, vice President of the United States. This distinguished cublic services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty and his personal wirtues will find honorable record in his country's history. Ample and repeated proofs of the conficence in which he was held by his countrymen, were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity, and at length, foll of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amid universal sorrow and benediction.

The Constitution, which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in 4th discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these Constitutional directions, it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate to Federal legislation. While the Executive may recommend such measures as he deems expenient, the responsibility for legislative action will devolve on Congress. Contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the Executive brant as of the Government under the Constitution, will disclose the partitions of power between our respective departments and their necessary independence, and also the need for the exercise of all the power entrusted to each in that spirit of comity and cooperation which is essential to the proper fulfillment of the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people. The zealous watchfulness of our constituency, as great and small, supplements their suffrages, and before the tribunal they establish

mai they establish every public servant should be judged.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly. Our position, after nearly a century of successful constitutional government, maintenance of good faith in all of our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations, and consistent attitude toward the strong and weak alike, furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign Government. The Argentine Government has revived the long dormant question of the Falkland Islands by chiming from the United States indemnity for their loss, attributed to the action of the commander of the sloop Lexington in breaking up a viratical colony on those islands in Isil, and their subsequent occupation by Great Britain. In view of the ample justification of the act of the Lexington and the derelict condition of the Islands before and after their alleged occupation by Argentine Colonists, this Government considers the claim as whoily groundless.

A question has risen with the Government of Austra-Hungary touching the represen-

A question has risen with the Government of Austria-Hungary touching the representation of the United States at Vienna; hav ing under my constitutional prerogative ap pointed an estimable citizen of un impeacher probity and competency, as minister at that court the Government of Austria-Hungary court the Government of Austria-Hungary invited this Government to cognizance of a certain exception based upon allegations against the personal acceptability of Mr. Kelley, the appointed envoy, asking that in view thereof the appointment should be

The reasons advanced were such as coul

withdrawn.

The reasons advanced were such as could not be acquiesced in without violation of my oath of office and the precepts of the Constituen, since they necessarily involve a limitation in favor of a foreign government upon the right of selection by the Executive and required such an application of a religious test as a qualification for office under the United States as would have resulted in the practical distranchisement of a large clyss of our citizens and the abandonment of a vial principle in our Government, The Austro-Hungarian Government finally deeded not to receive Mr. Ke ley as the Envoy of the United States, and that gentleman has since resigned his comm ssion, leaving the place vacant.

I have made no new nomination and the interests of this Government at Vienna are now in the care of the Secretary of Legation acting as charge d'affa res ad interim.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLES.

Early in March last war broke out in Central America, caused by the attempt of Guatemala to consolidate the several States into a single government, in these contests between our neighboring States the United States forebore to interfere actively, but lent the aid of their friendly offices in deprecation of war to promote peace and concord among the belligerents and by such counsel contribute impartially to the preservation of tranquility in that locality.

The emergence as growing out of the civil war in the United States of Colombia, demanded of the Government at the beginning of this Administration the employment of an armed force to fulfill its guarantees under the thirt-fitch article of the treaty of 1846, n order to keep the transit open across the Isthmus of Panama. Desirous of exercising only the powers even to the lather of the states of Colombia the forces seed to the lather of the states of Colombia the forces seed to the lather of the states the isthmus-of Panama. Desirous of exercising only the powers expressly reserved to us by the treaty, and mindful of the rights of Colombra, the forces sent to the isthmus were instructed to confine their action to "positively and efficaciously" preventing the transit and its accessories from being interrupted or embarrassed.

The execution of this delicate and reponsible task necessarily involved police con-

The execution of this delicate and reponsi-ble task necessarily involved police con-trol where the local authority was tem-porarily powerless, but always in aid of the sovereignty of Colombia. The prompt and successful fulfillment of its duty by this Government was highly appre-ciated by the Government of Colombia, and has been followed by an expression of satis-

duty by this Government was highly appreciated by the Government of Colombia, and has been followed by an expression of satisfaction. High praise is due to the officers and men engaged in this service. The restoration of peace on the Isthmus by the reestablishment of the constituted Government there being thus established, the forces of the United States were withdrawn,

Pending these occurrences a question of anuch importance was presented by decrees of the Colombian government proclaiming the closure of certain ports then in the hands of insurgents, and declaring vessels held by the revolutionists to be piratical and liable to capture by any power. To neither of these proposit one could the United States submit. An effective closure of ports not in the possession of the government, but held by hostile parties, could not be recognized. Neither could the vessels of insurgents against the legitimate sovereignty be deemed hostis humani generis within the precepts of international law, whatever might be the definition and penalty of their acts under the municipal law of the State against whose authority they were in revolt. The denial by this Government of the Colombian proposition did not, however, imply the admission of a belligerent status on the part of the insurgents. The Colombian Government has expressed its willingness to negotiate conventions for the adjustment by arbitration of claims of foreign citizens arising out of the destruction of the city of Aspinwall by the insurrectionary forces.

by the insurrection of the city of Aspinwall by the insurrectionary forces.

The condition of the Chinese question in the Western States and Territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming Territory, where numbers of unoffending Chinamen, indisputably within the protection of the treaties and the law, were murdered by a mob, and the still more recently threatened outbreak of the same character in Washington Territory, are fresh in the minds of all, and there is apprehens on lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific slope may find yent in similar lawless demonstrations.

All the power of this Government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in the treatment of these mea, and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing the wrong-doers to justice should be insisted on. Every effort has been made by this Government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to aid the representatives of China in their investigation of these outrages, and it is but just to say they are traceable to lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Race prejudice is the chief factor in originating these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our domestic peace and the good relationship we strive to maintain with China. The admitted right of a government to prevent the initiax of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even wiscre there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail, is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is new regulated by laws more exclusive than our own.

If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give consideration to any further remedial measures within the treaty limits, which the wisdom of Congress may devise.

I regret to say that the restrictions

PORK RESTRICTIONS.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon the impertation of our pork into France, notwithstanding the abundant demonstration of the absence of sanitary danger in its use continues, but I enicrtain strong hopes that, with a better understanding of the matter, this vexatious prohibition will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with respect to Germany and Austria and other countries where such food products are absolutely excluded without present prospect of a reasonable change.

The interpretation of our existing treaties of naturalization by Germany during the past year has attracted attention by reason of an apparent tendency on the part of the imperial government to extend the scope of their residental restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable under the laws of the empire. The temperate and just attitude taken by this Government with regard to this class of questions will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding.

The marked good will between the United PORK RESTRICTIONS.

satisfactory understanding.

BRITISH GOOD WILL.

The marked good will between the United States and Great Britan has been maintained during the past year. The termination of the fishery causes of treaty of Washington in pursuance of the joint resolution of March 3, 1884, must have resulted in the abrupt cessation on the 1st of July of this year, in the midst of their ventures, of the operations of citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in British American waters, but for a diplomatic understanding with her Majesty's Government in June last, whereby an assurance was obtained that no interruptions of these operations should take place during the current fishing season.

FISHERY QUESTIONS.

these operations should take place during the current fishing season.

FISHERY QUESTIONS.

In the interest of good neighborhoed and of the commercial intercourse of adjacent communities the question of the North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the extensary arrangement above described was negotiated, I recommend that the Congress provide for the appointment of a commission, in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a joint, equitable and honor able basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of the Governments and their respective citizens on the const of the United States and British North America.

The fishing interest, being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon contingency and intercourse, consideration thereof in all their equit.es might also properly come within the purview of such commission, and the latitude of expression of both sides should be permitted. The correspondence in relation to the fishing rights will be submitted.

EXTRADITION.

The inadequacy of the existing arrange-

respondence in relation to the fishing rights will be submitted.

EXTRADITION.

The inadequacy of the existing arrangements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has long been apparent. The tenth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest compacts in this regard entered into by us, stipulates for the surrender in respect of a limited number of offenses. Other crimes no less inimical to social welfare should be embraced and the procedure extradition brought in harmony with the extra continuity of extradition have been and the production of the extra continuity of extradition have been pending ince 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that a satisfactory result may soon be attained.

THE ALASKA FRONTIER.

The frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia, as defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the demarkation assigned in a prior treaty between Great Britain and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable as a geographical fact. In the unsettled condition of that region the question has lacked importance, but the discovery of mineral wealth in the territory the line is supposed to traverse, admonishes us that the time has come when an accurate knowledge of the boundary is needful

that the time has come when an accurate knowledge of the boundary is needful to avert jurisdictional complications. I recommend, therefore, that provision be made for a preliminary reconnoisance by officers of the United States to the end of acquiring more precise information on the subject. I have invited Her Majesty's Government to consider with us the adoption of a more convenient line to be established by meridian observation or by known geographical features without the necessity of an expensive survey of the whole. An international conference to consider means of arresting the spread of the cholera and other epidemic diseases was held in Rome in May last, and adjourned to meet on further notice. An expert delegate, on behalf of the United States, has attended its sessions, and will submit a report.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be most cordial, as befits those of neighbors between whom the strongest ties of friendship and commercial interests exist, a natural and growing consequence of our similarity of institutions and geographical propinquity.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The lately concluded commercial treaty with Mexico still awards stipulated legislation to carry its provisions into effect, for which one year's more time has been secured by a supp. comentary article signed in July last, and s nee ratified on both sides.

July last, and s nee ratified on both sides.
ON GOOD TERMS WITH RUSSIA.
Our good relationship with Russia continues. An officer of the navy, detailed for the purpose, is now on his way to Siberia, bearing the testimonials voted by Congress to those who so generously succored the survivors of the unfortunate "Jeanmette" expediction.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

An international copyright conference was held at Herne in September on the invitation of the Swiss Government. The envoy of the United States attended as a delegate, but refrained from committing this Government to the result, even by sgning the recommendatory protocol adopted. The interesting and important subject of international copyright has been before you for several years. Action is certainly desirable to effect the object in view, and while there may be questions as to the relative advantage of treatry, the matured views of the Berne conference can not fail to aid your consideration of the subject.

VENEZUELAN AWARDS. INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

treaty, the matured views of the Berne conference can not fail to aid your consideration of the surbject.

VENEZUELAN AWARDS.

The negotiations with Venezuela relative to the rehearing of the awards of the mixed commission, constituted under the treaty of 1806 was resumed in view of the recent acquiescence of the Venezuelan envoy in the principal points advanced by the Government that the effects of the old treaty could only be set aside by the operation of a new convention. A result in substantial accord with the advisory suggestions contained in the joint resolution of March 3, 1833, has been agreed upon and will shortly be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The inadequacy of existing legislation, touching crizenship and naturalization, demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation no stantory provisions exist providing means for renouncing cit zenship by an American citizenship and locating an improper acquisition of citizenship should be gaarded with care and extended to those only who intend, in good faith, to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges and benefits. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with the Intent of escaping the duties of their original allegiance without taking upon themselves those of their new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose toward their original Government. These evils have had many flagrant illustrations.

I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors that provision may be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States now invested with that power. The

rights which spring from domicile in the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming with either intent to remain, establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare and by his voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, thereby gains an inchoate status which legislation has not properly defined.

The laws of certain States and Territories admit a domiciled alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree which places him in the anomalous position of being a citizen of a State and yet not of the United States within the purview of Federal and international laws. It is important within the scope of laternational legislation to define this right of alien domicile as distinguished from Federal naturalization.

THE PHPLOMATIC SERVICE.

I carnestly urge that Congress recast the appropriation for the diplomatic and consular service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interest at every point where a representative is necessary. The salary should be so graded as to permit him to live with comfort. With the assignment of adequate salaries the so-called national extra official fees which our officers abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be done away with.

THE TREABLURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury

al perquisites, should be done away with.

THE THEASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances, and of the several branches of government connected with his department. The suggestions of the Secretary relating to practical operations of these important departments, and his recommendations in the direction of simplification and economy, particularly in the work of collecting customs duties, are especially urged upon the attention of Congress.

ties, are especially urged upon the acceptance of Congress.

The ordinary receipts from all sources for the dscal year ended June 30, 1885, were \$322.-690,706.39. Of this sum \$181,471,939.34 was received from customs, and \$112,498,725.54 from internal revenue. The total receipts, as given above, were \$24,829,163.54 less than those for the year ended June 30, 1884. This diminution embraces a falling off of \$13,595,550.42 in the receipts from customs and \$2,687,246.97 in the receipts from internal revenue.

esr, 246.97 in the receipts from internal revenue.

The total ordinary expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year were \$260.-220,835.50, leaving a surplus in the Treasury at the close of the year of \$48,463,71.20, \$40.-220,854.32 less than the surplus reported at the close of the previous year. The expenditures are classified as follows:

For civil expenses. \$23,826,942 11

For foreign intercourse. \$430,609 11

For Indians. \$6,552,494 63

For pensions. \$56,102,257 49

For the military, including river

For foreign intercourse 5,439,699 11
For Indians 6,522,494 63
For pensions 6,522,494 63
For the military, including river and harbor improvements and animals 700 mills of the Mary including vessels, machinery and improvements of Navy pards 16,024,079 69
For interest on the public debt. 51,386,356 47
For the District of Columbia 3,499,650 90
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenue 54,128,064 21
The amount paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was \$45,285,255.43 and there had been paid since that date and up to November 1, 1885, be sum of \$369,828, leaving the amount of debt at the last named date \$1,514,475,800,47. There was, however, at that time in the Treasury applicable to general purposes of the Government the sum of \$66,818,292,38.

The total receipts for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, ascertained to October 1, 1885, and estimated for the remainder of the year, are \$315,000,000. The expenditures ascertained, estimated for same time, are \$245,000,000, leaving a surplus at close of year estimated at \$70,000,000.

EXPORTS.

The value of exports from the United

year estimated at \$70,000,000.

EXPORTS.

The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Some of the principal exports, with their values and the percentage they respectively bear to the total exportation, are given as fellows:

Value. Per-lows: \$579,580,053 80
Merebandise 26,691,896 00
Silver 16,550,667 00

Total. \$625,822,376 80

The following are given as prominent articles of imports during the year, with their values and the percentage they bear to the total importation:

Of the entire amount of duties collected, 70 per cent. was collected from the following articles of import: Sugar and molasses, 29; wool and its manuractures, 15; silks and its manufactures, 8; iron and steel and their

wool and its manuractures, 15; silks and its manufactures, 8; iron and steel and their manufactures, 57; cotton manufactures, 6; flax, hemp, jute and their manufactures, 5. The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the Government justifles a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our Government is but the means established by the will of a free people by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection, and it is never better administered and its true spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditure, and distributed according to a just and equitable plan.

tr. buted according to a just and equitable plan.

We should also deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows where can it best be remitted and what articles can best be released from duty in the interests of our citizens.

mitted and what articles can best be released from duty in the interests of our citizens.

I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessaries of *life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry.

NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year ended November 1, 1885, 145 National banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of \$16,388,000, and 'circulation notes have been issued to them amounting to \$4,274,910. The whole number of these banks in existence on the day above mentioned was 2,727. The very limited amount of circulating notes issued by our National banks, compared with the amount the law permits them to issue upon a deposit of bonds for their redemption, indicates that the volume of circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumentality. Nothing more important than the present condition of our currency and coinage can claim your attention. Since February, 1877, the Government has, under compulsory provisions of law, purchased silver bullion and coined the same at the rate of more than \$2,000,000 every month. By this process, up to present date, 215,750,495 silver dollars have been coined.

every month. By this process, up to present date. 215,759,335 silver dollars have been coined.

A reasonable appropriation or a delegation of power to the general Government would limit its exercise without express restrictive words to the people's needs and the requirements of the public welfare. Upon this theory the authority to "coin money" given to Congress by the Constitution, if it permits the purchase by the Government of bullion for coinage, in any event does not justify such purchase and coinage beyond the amount needed for a sufficient circulating medium. The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power.

The necessity for such an addition to the silver currency of the Nation, as is compelled by the silver coinage act, is illustrated by the fact that up to the present time only about 50,000,000 of silver dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than \$165,000,000 in possession of the Government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for construction of vaults for its delosit. Against this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates of about \$86,000,000.

Every month \$2,000,000 of gold in the public treasury are paid out for \$2,000,000 or more of silver dollars to be added to the idle mass accumulated. If continued long enough this operation will result in a substitution of silver for all the gold the Government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely on the customs receipts of the Government, the silver thus coined having been made a legal tender for all debts and dues, public sund private. At times during the last six mostins 58 per cent of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been 10 per cent.

The portion of silver and its certificates re ceived by the Government will probably increase as time goes on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations, the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver, or for the purpose of speculating. This hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, then will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company. Gold, still the standard of value and necessary in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver. Banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit. Rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors, who need it to liquidate their foreign indebtedness at a ruinous premium over silver, and the laboring men and women of the land, most defenselest of all, will find that the dollar received for the wages of their toll has sadly shrunk in its purchasing power.

It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary, and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change. But even if this takes place the wage-worker can not possibly gain, since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in a coin heavily depreciated, fluctuating and uncertain in its value, but this uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made a pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by the actual depression.

The words uttered in 1834 by Daniel Webster in the Senate of the United States are

tuating and uncertain in its value, but this uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made a pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by the actual depression.

The words uttered in 1834 by Daniel Webster in the Senate of the United States are true to-day—"The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil. The most distinguished advocate of bi-metalism, in discussing our silver coinage, has lately written: "No American citizen's hand has yet felt the sensation of cheapness either in receiving or expending the silver act dollars," and those who live by labor or legitimate trade never will feel that sensation of cheapness. However plenty silver dollars may be, they will not be distributed as gifts among the people, and if the laboring man should receive four depreciated dollars where he now receives two, he will pay in the depreciated coin more than double the price he now pays for all the necessaries and comforts of life.

Those who do not fear any disastrous consequences arising from the continued compulsory coinage of silver, as now directed by law, and who suppose that the addition of the currency of the country intended as its result will be a public benefit, are reminded that the point is easily reached in the attempt to float at the same time two sorts of money of different excellence when the better will cease to be in circulation. The hoarding of gold, which has already taken place, indicates that we shall not escape the usual experience in such cases. So if this silver coinage be continued, we may reasonably expect that gold or its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver dollars worth 80 cents, side by side with a gold dollar worth 108 cents, even with the limit that legislat on does not run counter to trade: to be successful it must be seconded by the continued on the superior of the contralence of the limited

which recently broke out in Canada.

COAST SURVEY.

The work of the coast and geodetic survey was during the last fiscal year carried on within our boundaries and of the coasts of thirty-two States, two Territories and the District of Columbia. In July last certain irregularities were found to exist in the management of this bureau, which led to prompt investigation of its methods, the abuses of which were brought to light by this examination, and the reckless disregard of duty and the interests of the Government depending on the part of some of those connected with the service made a change of superintendency and other offices necessary.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

service made a change of superintendency and other offices necessary.

The war department.

The report of the Secretary of War is herewith submitted. The attention of Congress is invited to the detailed account which it contains of the administration of his department and suggestions for the improvement of the service. The army consisted, at the date of the last consolidated returns, of 2.184 officers and 24.705 enlisted men. The expenses of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, including \$13,164.394.60 for public works and civer and harbor improvements, were \$45,850,890.54.

Besides the troops which were sent in pursuit of the small band of Indians who left their reservation in Arizona and committed murders and outrages, two regiments of cavairy and one of infantry were sent last July to the Indian Territory to prevent an outbreak which seemed imminent. They remained to aid, if necessary, in the expulsion of intruders upon the reservation who seemed to have caused the discontent among the Indians, but the executive proclamation warning them to remove was compiled with without interference.

Troops were also sent to Rock Springs, in Wyoming Territory, after the massacre of the Chinese there, to prevent further disturbances, and afterward to Seattle, in Washington Territory, to avert a threatened attack upon Chinese laborers and domestic violence there: in both cases the mere presence of troops had the desired effect. It appears that the number of desertions can be much diminished, but that during the last fiscal year the number was 2,997, and one instance is given by the Lieutenant General of six desertions by the same recruit. I am convinced that this number of desertions can be much diminished by better discipline and treatment, but the punishment should be increased for repeated offenses.

The Judge Advocate General reports that the number of trials by general court martials took place before garrison and regimental court martials were for offenses almost frivolous, and there should, I thin

and protected.
The Board of Fortifications and Harbor De-

are, by their instrumentality, to be vindicated and protected.

The Board of Fortifications and Harbor Defenses, appointed in pursuance of provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1885, will, in a short time, present a report, and it is hoped that this may greatly aid the legislation so necessary to remedy the present defenseless condition of our sea coast.

The work of the signal service has been prosecuted during the last year with results of increasing benefit to the country. The field of instruct on has been enlarged with a view of adding to its usefulness. The number of stations in operation June 30, 1885, was 489. Telegraphic reports are received daily from 169 stations; reports are also received from 75 Canadian stations, 375 volunteer observers, 51 army surgeons at military posts, and 333 foreign stations. The expense of the service during the fiscal year, after deducting receipts from military telegraph lines, was \$79,402.07.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The military academy at West Point is reported as being in a high state of efficiency and well equipped for the accomplishment of the purposes of its maintenance. The fact that the class which graduates next year is an unusually large one, has constrained me to decline to make appointments to second lieutenantcies in the army from civil life so that such vacancies as exist in these places may be reserved for such graduates, and yet it is not provable that there will be vacancies enough to provide positions for them all when they leave the military school.

NAVIGABLE WATERS.

There should be a general law of Congress, prohibiting the construction of bridges over navigable waters in such manner as to obstruct

navigation, with provisions for preventing-the same. It seems, under existing statutes, that the Government can not intervene to prevent such a construction, when entered upon without its consent, though when such consent is asked, and granted upon condition that authority to insist upon such condition is clear.

that authority to insist upon such condition is clear.

The report of 'the Secretary of the Navy gives a history of the operations of his department, and the present condition of the work committed to his charge. He details in full the course pursued by him to protect the rights of the Government in respect to certain vessels unfinished at the time of his accession to office, and also concerning the dispatch boat. Dolphin, claimed to be completed and awaiting the acceptance of the department.

No one can fail to see from recitals contained in these reports that only the application of business principles has been insisted upon in the treatment of these subjects, and that whatever controversy has arisen was caused by the exaction on the part of the Department of contract obligations as they were legally construed. In the case of the Dolphin, with entire justice to the contractors, an agreement has been entered into providing for the ascertainment, by a judicial inquiry, of the complete or partial compliance with the contract in her construction, and turther providing for the assessment of any damage to which the Government may be entitled on account of a partial failure to perform such contract, or payment of the sum still remaining unpaid upon her price in case a full performance is adjudged. The contractor, by reason of his failure in business being unable to complete the other three vessels, they were taken possession of by the Government in their unfin'shed state, under a clause in the contract permitting such a course, and are now in process of complet on in the yard of the contractor, but under the supervision of the Navy Department.

Congress at its last session authorized the

ment.
Congress at its last session authorized the

under the supervision of the Navy Department.

Congress at its last session authorized the construction of two additional new cruisers and two gunboats, at a cost not to exceed in the aggregate \$2,985,000. The appropriation for this purpose having become available on the lst day of July last, steps were taken for the procurement of such plans for the construction of those vessels as would be likely to insure their usefulness when completed. These are of utmost importance, considering the constant advance in the art of building vessels of this character, and the time is not lost which is spent in their careful consideration and selection.

All must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours, having such an extended sea coast to protect, and yet we have not a single vessel of war that would keep the seas against a first-class vessel of any important foreign power. Such a condition ought not longer to continue. The nation that can not resist aggression is constantly exposed to its foreign policy, is of necessity weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage, because it is not in a condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice.

Inspired as I am by the hope shared by all patriotic citizens, that the day is not far disthant when our navy will be such as belts our standing among the nations of the earth, and rejoiced at every step that leads in the direction of such consummation, I deem it my duty to especially direct the attention of Congress to the close of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in which the humiliating weakness of the present organization of this department is exhibited, and the startling abuses and waste of its present methods are expressed. The conviction is forced upon us with a certainty of mathematical demonstration that before we proceed further on the restoration of a navy we need a thoroughly reorganized navy department.

The affairs of the postal service are ex-

The affairs of the postal service are exhibited by the report of the Postmaster General, which will be laid before you. The postal revenue, whose rate of gain upon the rising prosperity of 1882 and 1883, outsir-pped the increasing expenses of our growing service, was checked by the reduction in the rate of letter postage, which took effect with the beg, nning of October in the latter year, and it diminished during the past two fiscal years \$2,700,000, in about the proportion of \$2,270,000 in 1884 to \$520,000 in 1885. Natural growth and development have, in the meantime, increased the expenditure, resulting in a deficiency in the revenue to meet the expenses of the department of \$5.500 for the year 1884, and \$8,353,333,333/4 in fiscal year. The anticipated and vival of the revenue has been and retarded by the unfavorable condition of the country, of which the respective is a faithful indicator. The gratifying fact is shown, however, by the report that our returning prosperity is marked by a gain of \$380,000 in the revenue of the latter half of the last year, over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The change in weight of first class matter which may be carried for a single rate postage, which, under recent legislation, began with the current year, will operate to restrain the augmentation of receipts which otherwise might have been expected to such a degree that the scale of expense may gain upon the revenue and cause an increased THE POSTAL SERVICE.

upon the revenue and cause an increased deficiency to be shown at its close. Yet after so long a period of increased prosperity, it is confidently anticipated that even the present low rates are as favorable as any country af-fords, and will be adequate to sustain the cost of service.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, containing an account of the operation of this important department and much interesting information, will be submitted for your consideration. The most intricate and difficult subject in charge of this department is the treatment and management of the Indians. I am sat sfied that some progress may be noted in their condition, as a result of a prudent administration of the present laws and regulations for their comfort. But it is admitted that there is lack of a fixed purpose or policy on this subject which should be supplied. It is uscless to dilate upon the wrongs of the Indians, and as useless to indulge in the heartless belief that because their wrongs are revenged in their own atrocious manner, therefore they should be exterminated. They are within the care of our Government and their rights should be protected from invasion by the most solemn obligations. They are properly enough called the wards of the Government, and it should be borne in mind that this guardianship invokes on our part efforts for the improvement of their rights.

Our Indian population, exclusive of those in Alaska, is reported as numbering 290,000 nearly all being located on lands set apart for their use and occupation, aggregating over 134,000,000 of acres. These lands are included in boundarces of 174 reservations of different dimensions, scattered in twenty-one States and Territories, presenting great variations in climate and in the kind and quality of their soils. Among the Indians land, will disclose the fact that the beginning has upon these several reservations there exist the most marked differences in National traits and disposition, and in their progress toward civilization.

The history of all progress which has been religious teaching followed by, or accompanying secular education. While the self-sacrificing and pious men and women who have added in this good work, by their independent endeavor have for their self-support and complete civilization of incomplete investigations an

should be changed, where schools should be established and where discontinued, the conduct, methods and witnesses of agents in charge of reservations, the extent to which such reservations are occupied or intruded upon by unauthorized persons, and generally all matter related to the welfare and improvement of the Indians.

The PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The public domain had its origin in cessions of land by the "states to the general Government. The first cession was made by the State of New York, and the largest, which in area exceeded all the others, by the State of Virginia. The territory, the proprietorship of which became thus vested in the United States, extended from the Western line of Pennsylania to the Mississippi litiver. These patriotic donations of the States were encumbered with no conditions except that they should be held and used "for the common benefit of the United States" by purchase with the common fund of all the people, additions were made to this domain until it extended to the northern line of Mexico in the Pacific Ocean and to the Polar Sea. It is not for the common benefit of the United States that a large area of public lands should be acquired directly or through fraud in the hands of single individuals; the Nation's strength is in the people; the Nation's prosperity is in the equality of justice; the Nation's prosperity is in the patriot.sm of her peeple—hence, as far as practicable, the plan adopted in the disposal of public lands should have in view the original policy which encouraged many purchasers of the lands for homes and discouraged the massing of large areas. Exclusive of Alaska, about three-fifths of the National domain has been sold or subject to contract or grant.

Of the remaining two-fifths, a considerable cortion is either mountain or desert. A rap-

about three-fifths of the National domain has been sold or subject to contract or grant.

Of the remaining two-fifths, a considerable portion is either mountain or desert. A rapidly increasing population creates a growing demand for homes, and the accumulation of wealth inspires an eager competition to obtain the public land for speculative purposes. In the future this collision of interests will be more marked than in the past, and the execution of the Nation's trust in behalf of our settlers will be more difficult. I therefore commend to your attention the recommendations contained in my report of the Secretary of the Interior with efference to the repeal and modification of certain of our land laws.

The nation has made princely grants and subridies to a system of railreads projected as great National highways to connect the Pacific States with the East. It has been charged that these donations from the people have been diverted to private gains and corrupt uses and thus public indignation has been aroused and suspicion and engendered. Our great Nation does not begrudge its generosity, but it abhors peculation and fraud and the tavorable regard of our people for the great corporations to which these grants were made can only be revived by a restoration of contidence to be secured by their constant, unequivocal and clearly manifested integrity. A faithful application of the undiminished proceeds of the grants to the construction and perfecting of their roads, an honest discharge of their obdigation and entire justice to all the people in the enjoyment of their rights on these highways of travel is all the public asks and it will not be content with less.

PENSIONS.

It appears from the report of the Commis-

rights on these highways of travel is all the public asks and it will not be content with less.

PENSIONS.

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions that there were on the Istay of July, 1853, 343, 125 persons borne upon the pension rolls, classined as follows: Army invalids, 241,243; widows, minor children and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers, 78,841; navy invalids, 2,745; navy widows, minor children and dependents, 1,823; survivors of the war of 1812, 295, and widows of those who served in that war, 17,212.

About one man in two who enlisted in the late war is reported as receiving pension, exclusive of the dependents of deceased soldiers. On the 1st of July, 1855, the number of pensioners were 234,821, and the increase within the ten years next thereafter was. 110,304. While there is no expenditure of public funds which the people more cheeringly approve than that made in recognition of the services of our soldiers, living and dead, the sentiment underlying the subject should not be vitated by the introduction of any fraudinent practices; therefore, it is fully as important that the rolls should be cleaned of all those, who by fraud have secured places thereon, as that meritorious claims should be speedily examined and adjusted. The reforms in the methods of doing the business of the bureau, which have lately been imagurated, profitse bester results in both these directions.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

In the Territory of Utan the wor thought and faithfully executed during the pust year with measurably good results. A number of convictions lawe been secured for unawful consideration, and in some cases pleas of guilty have been entered and a slight punishment imposed upon a promise by the accused that they would hot again offend constitution of any or study eventsed and or entered the law or study eventsed and or entered and a slight punishment in posed upon a promise by the accused that they would hot again offend constitution of the profits and faith the constitution of the profits of t

guilty have been entered and a slight punishment imposed upon a promise by the accused that they would not again offend
against the law or advise, counsel, aid or
anoet in any way its volation by others.

The Utan Commissioners express the opinion, based upon such information as they are
able to obtain, that but few polygamous
marriages have taken place in the territory
during the last year. They further reporthat while there can not be found upon the
recentration lists of voters the name registration lists of voters the of a man actually guilty of polygany, and while none or that class are holding office, yet at the last election in the Territory all the officers elected, except in one county, were men who, though not actually living in the practice of polygany, subscribe to the doctrine of revelation, and a law unto all higher and more bunding upon law unto all higher and more binding upon the condition toan any human law, local or

This is the strange spectacle presented of a community, protected by a Republican form of government, to which they own alle-grance, sustaining by their suffrages a pra-ciple and belief that sets at naught that ouhightion of absolute existence to the law of the land which lies at the foundation of Republican institutions. The strength, perpetuity and destiny of the Nation rests upon our homes, established by the law of God, guarded by parental authority and sanctioned by parental

rental author, ty and sanctioned by parental love.

There should be no relaxation in the firmbut just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid the country of this blot upon its furr name. Since the people upholding polygamy in our Terretories are reinforced by immigration from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons much the country.

The country.

The CIVIL SERVICE.

The report of the Civil Service Commission, which will be submitted, contains an account of the manner in which the civil service law has been executed auring the last year and much valuable information on this important subvect. I am inclined to think that there is no senti-

I am inclined to think that there is no senti-ment more general in the minds of the peo-ple of our country than a constitution of cor-rectness of principle, upon which the-civil service reform is based. In its pre-ent condition the law regulates only part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies tests of atness to applicants for these places by means of a compet tive ex-amination and gives large discret on to the Commissioners as to character of examina-Commissioners as to character of examina-tion and many other matters connected with its execution. Thus the rules and regula-tions adopted by the Commissioners have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the result of its applica

The people may well trust the commission, to execute the law with perfect far ruess, and with as little friction as possible, but of course, no relaxation of the principle when underlies it, and no weakening of the safety guards which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest amendment of methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to the system, which distributes public positions putely as rewards for partisan services.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

rewards for part.san services.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The present cond.top of the new relating to the succession to the President in the event of the death, disability or removal or both the President and Vice President is such as to require amendment. This subjects has repeatedly been considered by Conguest, but no result has been reached. The recent lamentable death of the Vice President, and vacances at the same time in all other offices, the incumbents of which in guit immediately exercise the functions of the Presidential office, has caused publicanxiety and a just demand that a reoccurrence of such a condition of affairs should not be permitted.

CONCLUSION.

mitted.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would recommend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, welfare and aspirations of an intelligent and generous nation, and not to subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship, or the accomplishment of selfish aims, or to violate the people's trusts and betray the people's interest. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and as a stern determination to perform our duty well will give us place among those who have added in them day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land. [Sugned.]

GROVER CLEVELAND WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 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."

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 111.	3 in.	âin	1 00l	1 col		
1 week 2 weeks 4 weeks 2 mouths 8 months	1 50 1 75 2 00 3 00 4 00	2 00 2 50 3 00 4 50 6 00	2.50 3.00 3.25 5.25 7.50	4 50 5 00 7 50 11 00	8 00 9 00 14.00 20.00	15.0 17.0 25.0 32.5		
Local not sertion; an insertion; items under	d 5 ce	18 0c al	saline for	e for reach	the fir	st in guen or fo		

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Snow, Sunday.

Some snow, Tuesday.

Court proceedings ,next week.

Remember tue cantata, to-morrov

Missouri. The boys are skating on the ponds

Mr. Josiah Williams has moved to

and creeks. Mr. F. P. Cochran was down to Em-

poria, last Thursday. Lawyer Allen, of Emporia, was in

town, last Thursday. Mr. Preston B. Gillett, of Kingman, was in town, last week.

Mr. Chas. H. Dickinson, of Harper, was in town, last Friday.

Mr. J. C. Farrington, of Eladale, was at Emporia, Monday.

Mr. Wm. Rockwood has moved into the Addison Walker house.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Purel of Lawrence, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. P. B. M Cab: has our thanks for a lot of nice sausage and lard.

Messrs. Chas. F. Loomis and E. W. Brace leave for Garden City, to-day.

Mr. Walter Holsinger has gone to Garden City on a prospecting visit. Mrs. Sallie Kellogg and Mrs. Jabin

Johnson was down to Emporia, last It sleeted, Monday night and Tues-

day, making the streets and road very slippery. Born, November 28, 1885, to Mr. and

daughter. Miss Jennie Gatewood, of Emporia,

was visiting at Mrs. J. II. Scribner's, Mr. Frank Murphy and a brother of

his arrived here, Saturday, from Racine, Wis.

day afternoon, and it has been wintery | fence posts. ever since.

Misses Georgie and Frankie Ragsda'e went to Emporia, last week, on a visit to relatives.

Dr. C. E. Hait was thrown from his left shoulders dislocated.

Mr. A. Seaton, of Newton, formerly station agent at Elmdale, was visiting old friends in Elmdale, last week.

Mr. F. L. Drinkwater, formerly of this county, but lately of Longton, has gone to Syracuse, Kansas, to live.

Mr. Clark Hunt killed a beaver, on the Cottonwood river, west of town, on Thursday morning last, that weighed 41 pounds.

Strong City.

each month.

Mr. Paschal Hubbard, one of the pioneers of Chase county, has moved have our best wishes in their new

Mr. R. W. Kuhns, of Nemaha county, has bought a quarter section of land of Mr. O. H. C. Smith, near Home stead, and will move on to it, next

Messrs. J. V. Sanders, E. S. Waterbury, T. N. Sedgwick and C N.Sterry, of Emporia, and F D. Mills, of Atchison, and Col S. N. Wood, of Topeka, are in town attending Court.

Tax payers should not wait until the last day before the penalty is added to pay their taxes, as, in the rush on that day, you may not be able to pay, and the penalty will be added, Dec. 21.

and Mrs. Maggie Lyons, of Pleasant This case Col. Jones attended to alone, Hill, Mo, mother and sister of Mrs. J. and the consequence was that Watson C. Ragsdale, who have been visiting was acquitted. that lady, left for their homes, Tues-

but last week it contained a garbled the I. O.G.T., Hall on Saturday, Dec. 19, report of the proceedings of the meet- at 1 o'clok p.m. It is hoped that every ing of the Burn's Club, held in Pratt's member will be present. Masic Hall, the previous Saturday.

the Chase County Courant. There will be bible reading at the M. E. church, next Sunday, at 11, a. requested to bring their bibles and to Broadway, next door north of Messrs. take part. Scriptural references given Ferry & Watson's store, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. de3-2t at opening of services.

S. DAVIS, Pastor. Mr. R. M. Ryan, having purchased the O. H. Winegar livery stable and the Josiah Williams restaurant, has moved to town, and is now running both of those establishments, where he

will be pleased to accommodate the public with good square meals or good livery outfits.

The neighbors of Mr. J. H. Saxer on Buck creek, gave him and his estimable wife a farewell surprise party on Tuesday night of last week, which was much enjoyed by all present. Mr. Saxer is a good citizen, and he will be missed from our midst; but may he and his wife live long and prosper is our earnest wish.

The celebrated dramatic temperance cantata entitled "Lost and Saved" will be presented, under the auspices of the Good Templars' Lodge, in Pratt's Music Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening. Admission, 35 cents; children, under 12 years, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Pratt's drug store.

A party of surveyors, in the employ of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., were making a survey, last week, from Safford, up South Fork, no doubt to defeat, to defeat the proposed aid to the Chicago, Emporia and Southwestern railroad, an independent line backed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, and then not build a road.

The wind blew a gale in these parts, all last Friday, overturning out houses, blowing down fences, unrooffing sheds,

etc. The tin roof was carried off Mr. M. P. Strail's wagon shop; the roofs and see them at Adare, Hildebrand & of Mr. J. L. Cochran's and Dr. J. W. Co. Strong City. Stone's porches were blown down, as ! were also the new German church and Mr. John Emslie's carriage house, in Strong City.

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, free. Each person purchasing a ticket will be presentel with the song (music and words) entitled "The Child of a King."

During the heavy wind of last Friday and Friday night a prairie fire in the northeast part of the county destroyed 60 tons of hay and one mile of fence posts belonging to Geo. W.Guthrie; 800 bushel of corn and all of Strady Bowles' hay; nearly all of Riley Pendegraft's corn and hay; 130 tons of A. J. Crocker's hay; 75 tons of J. H. Murdock's hay: 45 Mrs. Jasper Pierce, of Cedar Point, a the northeast part of the county de-Murdock's hay; 45 tons of J. H. Marne, Wis.

tin's hay; 10 tons of W. P Martin's kinds and styles just received at Adare. Hildebrand & Co.'s, Strong City, and

The District Convention of Good Templars, which met in Peabody, on Monday of last week, elected the following officers: W. C. T., A. D. Billings, of Marion; W. V. T., Alice Hunt, buggy, one day last week, and had his of Peabody; W. S., A. H. Billings, of Marion; W.F.S., Frank Barr, of Cottonwood Falls; W. T., L. M. Knowles, of Peabody; W. M., Chas. Burch. of Cottonwood Falls; W.C., J. W. Ferrier; W.G. Ella Billing, of Marion; W. S., Chas. Stewart, of Peadody; W. D. M., Miss Lillie Nusbaum, of Peabody; Asst. comfort to your body. Secy., Alice E. Shook, of Marion.

This week we begin printing the names of our subscribers and the dates at which their respective subscriptions expire, on their papers or wrappers, Mr. F. E. Smith, of Emporia, was in but, no doubt, some of the dates are town, last week, seeing about the pro- incorrect; but, if the date on your paposed street railway between here and per, is not correct don't get angry, but either call in, or write to us, and have The regular meetings of John W, it corrected; and if you wish to pay up Geary Relief Corps, No. 93, will be arrearages anda year in advance, send Geary Relief Corps, No. 93, will be held on the 3d and 4th Saturdays of each month.

arrears and a dollar and a half for the large supply of heating and cooking stoves; so if you want anythining in arrears and a dollar and a half for the present year, unless you are behind three months on the same, and in that to Pratt county. He and his family case send \$1.75 for your present year; or if you are six months bealind, send \$2 for your present year's subscrip-

Monday. He was on his way to Topeka, on legal business. Of a recent Strong City, and see their new line of harness, bridles, halters and whips. murder case tried at Dodge City, in which Col. Jones was counsel for the defense, the Dodge City Democrat says: "The finest plea ever made to a jury in Ford county was delivered, last Tuesday, by Col. T. S. Jones, in the rase of the State vs. Daniel Watson. There were two charges against Watson, and on the first tri I he was found guilty, and there were three lawyers defending him; hence, we suppose it Mrs J. L. Campbell, of Emporia, was on account of too much lawyer.

GEO. W. CRUM, P. C.

NOTICE.

M. Remy, a distinguished barber m.; subject, "Faith." Everybody is and hair dresser, has opened a shop on

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

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

Be sure to read "How They Compare," to be found in another column. Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settlle at once.

JOHNSON & THOMAS. A. L. Maynard, wholsale and retail dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, green-house plants, etc., has located in Strong City, with his family. He says he can sell stock cheaper than any other traveling dealer, and desires you to get his prices.

Fifty collars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party who stole the scantlings from J. W. Ferry's homeetead, on or about Dec 4th, 1885. dec10

M. A. Campbell has a corn-sheller that we never saw its likes before. All you have to do is, to fasten the sheller to a tub, put the corn in it (the sheller) and turn the crank, and—well, go and get one, for it is cheap, and you will see for yourself how rapidly it will shell corn.

A pair of Buffalo Scales for sale. Apply to J. W. Ferry. We are now offering our full line of

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

requested to call and settle. J. S. Doolittle & Son have the helves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap

clothing. Give them a call. Subscribe for the COURANT, the second largest Democratic paper published in the State of Kansas.

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.

Subscribe for the COURANT, the largest newspaper in Chase county Parties subscribing for the COURANT who pay up all arrearages and one

A lot of new heating stoves of all will be sold cheap.

Go to J. S. Doolsttle & Son's for bargains; 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 & Co's, Strong City. They are quaranteed the best in the market.

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

A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campoct5-tf

Sixty acre of corn and fodder in the shock for sale, on the Albertson place, two miles east of Cottonwoond Falls. Apply on the premisies to R. E. Maloney.

Go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co Strong City, for the best and latest improved farm and garden implements. 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 If you want first-class lime, go to C. E. Houston's place, 4 miles south of Elmdale, and get it, for 25 cts a bushel.

The Hon. Thos. S. Jones, of Dodge City, gave this office a pleasant call on plements at M. A. Campbell's. Go to Adare. Hildebrand & Co.'s,

> We are now furnishing the Leaven-worth Weekly Times and the COURANT for \$2.00 per annum. See notice. Picture frames, mats. glass

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

ents and Cedar Grove. Don't torget that you can ge anything in the way of general as can be had in any Eastern city, merchandise, at J S. Doolittle & and which will be sold at very low

Acar load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's.

to see them before buying elsewhere.

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 Broad way,

BAUERLE'S

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - - KANSAS.



CONFECTIONARY RESTAURANT BAKERY

My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a fir-t-class nunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS.



Paid to

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

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



CEORGE W. HOTCHKISS.

Broadway, opposite Doolittle & Son's.

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

A PROCLAMATION. 1886. Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great stiff of citors, who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the AMARICAN AGRICULTURIST at the front for twenty-five years, are now re enforced by Chester P Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Calturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousan is of homes, in which the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Facific as an old time friend and counselor We are accordingly enlarging the

We are accordingly enlarging the HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS, and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time enward, essentially a Heme Periodical as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every p rson who immediately sents us \$1.50, the subscription price, and 15 cents for posting book, making \$1.65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for ISS6, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK just published.—a Come epidum of every-day law for Farm rs. Mechanics, Businessmen. Manufacturers etc., enabling every one to be his own lawse. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, elegantly boand in Cloch and Gold. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60.00 presents to those who aided in the wors last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 presents to workers this year. Sent for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forware your subscription. Subscription price, \$1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cts. Send 5 cents for mailing you grand double number of the AMERICAN AGRI-CULTURIST just out and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book

CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE. A DRES PUBLISHERS AMERIC N / GRICULTU IST. 751 BROADWAY. 1 EW YORK.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

We have just received a job lot of men's suits from one of the largest East-

CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE LOT FOR CASH. we are enabled to give you prices on them that will astonish you. We have One lot of suits @ \$3.50, worth \$6.50 One lot of suits @ \$5.00, worth \$9.00 (@ 6.00, "10.00")

" for boys, @ \$3.50, worth \$5.00.

Giving you prices conyeys no idea of the goods; therefore, we give you a special invitation to step in and convince yourselves that they are

THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY EVER OFFERED to the people of Chase county. Call early and get a good assortment. F. HOLMES

THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong

as can be had in any Eastern city.

The Leader is not only good for garbling the reports of Irish meetings.

C. A. R.

Adare Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have just received a full assortment of heavy California saddles.

Adare Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, county by Adare, Hildebrand & Co., county by Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, county by A Mrs. Minnie Madden spvites

those who want dressmaking done

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, are supplying nearly every plastic complete line of double, single and oct22-6ms. 25 Fulton St. N. Y. terer in the county with his lime, sand, hair, lath, nails,—in fact, ALL their supplies.

S. D. Breese has just received his fall stock of boots and shoes, of the latest styles and just as good of latest styles and just as g of the latest styles and just as good price, style and finish. Be sure and see them before buying.

as can be had in any Eastern city.

Dr. W P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at price them.

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

Portland, Maine.

Feb 12 1y his drug store.

Sixty thousand pounds of genuine Glidden barbed wire now offered for sale cheaper than ever before in this meats as tollows: Steaks at 6 to 12

Messrs. M. M. Young and S. J. Before buying a heating stove and those who want dressmaking done where else, go to M. A. Campbell's on the west side of Broadway, and see who want dressmaking done where else, go to M. A. Campbell's on the west side of Broadway, and see who want dressmaking done with neathers and dispatch to call upon her, at her residence, in Coton at Mr. Evan's Livery Stable will be promptly att nded to. nov26-tf

MISCELLANEOUS GEORGE'W. WEED.

TRACHER OF

Vocal & Instrumental Music

The Chase County National Brook, as mortgage in a moring gy executed of thy Johnson & Thomas, in street to sees soon of all that large to the first them to sees soon of all that large to the first increase to have the Johnson & Thomas, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansan, and pursuant to the terms of its mortgage, it preposes to sell a sufficient quantity of this steek of His dware to pay the indebt does so gived by this mortgage, at retail, or in joe of the first mortgage, at retail, or in joe of the post is time, the jubic are nowind that the prices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost and below. There is no humbing about these goods have seed at retual cost and lass. This is too been operating to the ally cost at wholevale prices. Let very one call at the store form thy occurring by Johnson & Thomas and estarty themselves that the group are the best and cheaped ever offered here. As this opportunity will only last for a short time, every one should can early.

Johnston & Rettiger,

DEALERS IN



Toilet Articles. Medicines.

Perfumes.

Statienary. Paints.

Oils.

PURE WINES & LIQUORS,

Medical, Mechanical

Soda Water.

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES!

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.

S. F. JONES, President.
B. LANTRY, Vice-Presid nt
E. A. HILDEBRAND, (ashi r. STRONG CITY

(Successor to Strong City Dank),

STRONG CITY, KANS.,

Does a General Banking Business. Authorized Capital, \$150,000.

PAID IN, \$50,000 co.

DIRECTORS. S F Jones. D K Cariter. NJ Swayze, Birmy Landry, D B Berry PSJmis. GO Hi debrand, E A Hildebrand.

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! J. B. BYRNES Was the Giant Well Drill, rine-in h hove, the isruest in the country, and guannitees bis work to give saustaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short not ex. Address.

meb12-if

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

MONEYTOLOAN In any amount, from \$500,00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, or improved farm lands, all and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land office, in the Bank building,

JOHN E. SHIPMAN



For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs. Cheese, Grain, Plour, Hops, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Polts, Herbs, etc. etc. Ship your goods to us and will we sell them at the highest cash price. Prompt sales and cash remittances. Address G. W. Foster & Co.

nov26tf | box. Agents wanted ev. r. where, ofeith, • Feb 12 1y

GOOD ADVICE.

Ard it was written in the Rook of Life, Use starr's ELACK link as you go thre life, Keeping your recounts in black and white, ith s ranger and triend alike, As years to by memory will fade awaye it sharps Black link, the old mellable, eas blacker and black; the olde it areas.

cets blacker and black r the older it grows.
Sold all the world over by Stationers, and
Booksellers Drugsits and Dealers generally.
Manu actured only by
J. C. Sharp, Rogers Pa k,
nov5-16
CHICAGO, LLL

9

I love the man who takes delight
In doing good because 'tis right,
Whose sense of duty is his rule
Of action in life's daily school;
Where duty calls, and when, he goes,
And duty measures all he does.
But yet I hold this life more fine
Whose acts transceud mere duty's line;
Who seeks all good for sake of good,
And does the right, because he would,
From neither policy nor act,
But from the fullness of his ceart.

I love the brother who pursues,
What common justice calls his dues;
Who to the jot exacts redress—
Demands his rights, no more—no less,
And with his neighbor is content,
When he returns the compliment.
But yet my love far more delights
In him who sometimes walves his rights;
Who durst what justice makes his part
Forego, to heal a broken heart
And yield his rightful claims to roll,
Oftentimes, some burden from a soul.

I love that servant of the Lord
Who serves in hope of due reward;
Who evil shuns, that he may gain
Deliverance from fear and pain;
Who runs the race to win the prize,
And toils for treasures in the skies.
But yet my love feels more esteem
For him who serves by faith supreme;
Whose motive—neither fear of pain
Nor yet the hope of richer gain—
Is love—pure, unalloved—within,
Of every act the hidden spring.

I love the people we call friends.
On whom so much of life depends;
Who would cheer us, one day, that we,
The next, their comforters might be,
And by the arts of friendship earn
True friends in us, by due return. And yet I must confess I love Those more whose friendship's

above:"
Who are my friends, not for my sake
So much as His who died to make
The Fatherhood of God the plan,
Of common Brotherhood in man.
—Baptist Weekly.

LOOKING TO GOD. How Relief May Be Found in the Great est Extremities.

That God should be kept in abiding remembrance in all situations and conditions is among the lessons taught by the words of the psalmist: "I will remember Thee from the land of Jordan. and of the Hermonites, from the hill Mizar." Those who are in the greatest extremities may thus find relief. They may be in the depths of adversity, and cut off from their former sources of enjoyment; their most highly-prized priveges may be taken away from them, and all that surrounds them may be exceedingly unfavorable to religious engagements and enjoyments; but from whatever scenes they may look forth, they should look unto God, with unfal-

tering trust in Him.

The greatest calamity to be dreaded is getting beyond the remembrance of God in any removals from former prosperity and accustomed privileges. It should not be possible for the tried and tempted to be forced, even, into such circumstances that God might not be in all their thoughts. The more distressed they are, and the further off they are from where they would choose to be, the more their hearts should turn to Him with a confiding acknowledgement of Him as their God, whose character is unchanging, and whose promises are unfailing. From the most ar-off land of Jordan, or the extremest heights of Hermon's mountain-tops, or the most unnoticeable or undesirable locality, they should look with ardent longings unto Him whose ear is never that it can not hear, and whose arm is never shortened that it can not

To lose sight of God in troubles and sufferings is the greatest of mistakes, to say the least. Forgetfulness of the Most High in dire emergencies, when all seems to be going wrong with the tested, affords, in itself, vereiv the most discouraging aspects of their case. They can not reasonably look for deliverance from their land of Jordan and of the Hermonites, and from their hill Mizar, while failing to recognize God in the dark and trying scenes of their day of adversity, and while neglecting to acknowledge Him as their helper and deliverer. The loss of their blessings will be a loss in-deed, if they lose God in them. What is most to be dreaded in evil times is that increasing ungodliness in which agitated minds are all absorbed with their agitations, and with their own methods of escaping from what is suf-

fered or feared. They do well who give due heed to the terribly distressed prophet's testi-mony when he says: "I cried by reason of mine affliction unto the Lord. and He heard. I said, I am cast out of Thy sight; yet will I look again to-ward Thy temple." Though he could say: "Thou hadst cast me into the deep, in the midst of the seas; and the floods compassed me about; all Thy waves and Thy billows passed "When he could also say: my soul fainted within me, I remembered the Lord; and my prayers came in unto Thee, into Thine holy temple." (Jonah 2: 2-7). In his remembrance of the Lord was Jonah's deliverance. Forgetfulness of God never would have

delivered him. Worthy of the most serious consideration are the words of Frederic William Faber, a Roman Catholic priest and poet of England, when he says: "Apart from clear acts of great and grievous sin, how is God forgotten, clean forgotten, by the greatest part of They live as if there were no God. It is not as if they openly rebelled against Him. They pass Him over and ignore Him. He is an inconvenience in his own world, an impertinence in His own creation. He has been quietly set on one side, as if He were an idol out of fashion and in the way. Men of science and politicians have agreed on this, and men of business and wealth think it altogether the most decent thing to be silent about God; for it is difficult to speak of Him, or have a view of Him, without allowing too much to Him."—Watchman.

SEEK NOT GREAT THINGS. The Beauty of True Humility and the Emptiness of Gratified Human Ambi-

William Wilberforce tells us in his journal that, in a day when there were many instances of calls being given to the House of Lords to persons who under the plea of patriotism had secretly followed self-interest, he judged it better in the cause of religion to exhibit an example of political purity and remain peasants to be perfect, as God is persimply the member for Yorkshire. "I feet.—Standard. example of political purity and remain

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. am not afraid," he says, "of declaring that I shall go out of the world plain William Wilberforce. I become more and more impressed with the truth of good old Baxter's declaration that the great and rich of this world are much to be pitied, and I am continually thankful for not having been led to ob tain a station which would have placed my children in circumstances of greatincreased danger." Beautifully, too, did Adam Clarke show the humble spirit which his Master gave him, when he was raised to the highest eminence which the denomination to which he belonged could give. We find him thus writing: "I am returned to London, and am now at the highest pitch of honor Methodism can bestow upon me as President of the Conference, Superintendent of the London District and Chairman of the London District at the same time. * * * The Lord knows I never sought it. Well, I would rather have one smile from my Maker than all the world could confer besides." When Henry Martyn went in for and obtained the high distinction of senior wrangler at Cambridge, his mind was kept, he tells us, in a state of calmness by the recollec-tions of a sermon he had heard from the text "Seekest thou great things for thyself, seek them not, saith the Lord.' James Brainerd Taylor was announced as being Number One in the class of students at college. The emptiness of honors struck him as it had done Henry Martyn. "What are honors?" he said. What is fame? These are not my God?" In such a spirit the soul, while using honors to God's glory, is freed from that vexation of spirit which chafes some men of the world in high life because a few inches of ribbon have been bestowed upon a favored rival.

How touching, we may add, it is to see the vain pursuit of human ambition and its emptiness when gratified. Madame Maintenon, when elevated to the throne of France as wife of Louis XIV., wrote to her friend Madame de la Mainford: "Do you not see that I am dying of melancholy in a height of fortune which my imagination could scarcely have conceived?" When sick, too, of high society, the wife of Thomas Carlyle wrote to her gifted husband: "Ah! if we had been left in the sphere of life belonged to how much better it would have been for both of us."-Sunday at Home.

THE NEED OF CHANGES. Why They Are Ordained by a Wise and Merciful God.

The Psalmist noticed a surprising fact, that the continuance of earthly comforts operated to the disadvantage of men's spiritual interests, and said: "Because they have no changes, therefore they fear not God." The same sad truth finds many illustrations in our time. While favored with prosperity and enjoying exemption from calamity, multitudes never think of the source of their mercies and leave out of their calculation Him without whom no plan can prosper. They fear not God and never recognize the obligation to render to Him any acknowledgement for all His benefits towards them. Their condition answers exactly to the description given by Jeremiah when he tells us: "Moab hath been at ease from his youth, and he hath settled on his lees, and hath not been emptied from vessel to vessel." Like one of old, they say: "I shall never be moved," and in the spirit of the rich fool in the parable, they congratulate themselves on their

erity and anticipate no reverses This tendency and alarming result, make it necessary for a wise and merciful God to ordain changes in the circumstances of men, and, seeing them settled in a condition which yields them satisfaction and in which they desire to remain undisturbed, He appoints for them days of affliction and nights of weeping. "All the changes in this life," as some one has said, "which unsettle us, derange our in this life,' schemes and destroy our pleasures, are meant to appeal to us and to remind us that 'here we have no continuing city,' that this is not our rest. And many are the men who have learned this lesson. How many will have to thank God forever for the blow which swept away in a night the wealth in which they trusted. It was then that for the first time they understood the meaning of the words: 'Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal.' How many, too, who have forgotten God in the days of their vigor, have found Him on their beds when the strength has gone from them like water from the summer brook, and they have learned that their habitation was but a tent. And, how many, too, have needed a still greater change. All has been bright and prosperous with them for years; every desire has been gratified, and every hope fulfilled. But the morning comes at length whose light falls on the face of the dead; the companion of the life is smitten at a stroke, or the child, the hope of the future, withers and fades away, and from that day all the world is changed. And such a change! The sun has no brightness, the earth has no beauty, flowers have no fragrance, music no charms, wealth no worth, work no recompense. Such a change! Ah! through those walls of selfish delight by which they were hemmed in, God has made this great breach that He might come in and stand before them as their best Friend whether in joy or desolation. Then have they seen Him for the first time-the first, but not for the last time; they see Him now continually. They have learned to fear Him. Before they were afflicted they went astray, but now have they learnt to keep God's law."-Baptist Weekly.

-Four things told of Jesus discloses to us His high estimate of human nature and its close relation to divinity. He saw in every little child a candidate for highest Heaven; He looked with compassion on the multitude of common people who lay under the contempt of the upper classes; He held out the highest hopes to the lowest sinners; and, most amazing of all, He exhorted the coarse throngs of Galilean

GOVERNOR HILL'S VIEWS.

He Says the New York Election is Purely nocratic Victory and Favors True

"A great many things can influence

an election in New York State," remarked Governor Hill, lately, to an interviewer. "I believe New York to be a Democratic State on a fair fight, but the margin is not large enough to allow us to throw away many votes. In my judgment the Republicans made a fatal blunder in raising the bloody-shirt banner. The time has passed when that old worn-out cry can be used effectually in intelligent New York State. The war is certainly over, and I think this is the last time we shall see the historical garment brought into service in this State to eatch votes. The majority of Republicans were disgusted when Foraker opened with his sectional speech at Jamestown, and I have no doubt it aroused many Democrats to greater activity. The Republican managers in the future will be forced to drop the bloody shirt as a losing issue. have traveled in the South some and know a little of what the people there have had to endure since the war in the way of oppression. I believe the Southern people are just as loyal to the Union as their Northern brethren. Slavery is a thing of the past and the Southern people are only anxious now for the development of their manufactures and other industries. For a long time the South's advances have been repelled. The Republican party assumed that every Southern man was a traitor until he consented to vote the Republican ticket.

"I look for material advancement in the prosperity of the South in the next few years. New York was Democratic before the war because her merchants were largely engaged in handling Southern products. The business men of New York City were in political sympathy with their patrons. The war changed this to a certain extent. Cur changed this to a certain extent. Gur trade with the South was suspended, and in seeking trade in other directions the business men of New York formed other alliances and new sympathies. That is one reason, perhaps, why the Republican party has been able for the past fifteen or twenty years to control the principal business interests of New York. But all that is changing now. Trade is reviving everywhere, and especially in the South. There is no reason why New York City should not again regain her prestige as the chief market for Southern products. The stale cry that Democratic success means a depression of business is passing away with its kindred spirit of hate

and malice-the bloody garment. "I feel very much gratified over the victory just won in thir State by the Democratic party. From the nature of the campaign made by the Republic-ans, and many wilful and malicious misrepresentations made by the partisan press against myself, I can not but feel that the verdict of the people is in the nature of a vindication to me personally, as well as a rebuke to that character of campaigning in the fut-

"Governor, don't you think the recent victory in this State is purely a Democratic one?"

"Yes, I do, most emphatically. There can be no doubt about that. There may have been Republicans and Independents who voted for me, but they did so with the perfect under-standing that I was a Democrat, and without asking to dietate my policy or to control all the offices at Albany in event of my success ne victory in New York means that the Democrats are in the majority in this State and that the people will not be dissatisfied with a thorough Democratic Administration in all that implies. I do not think it is necessary for the Democratic party to ask the advice and consent of the Republicans in making removals from office, appointments, or in shaping its policy. As I said, the Democratic party owes its elevation to power to Democrats, and I do not think it is necessary or essential to our success to try and win the approval of Republicans or so-called Independents and Mugwumps. The Democrats are the ones to be pleased, it seems to me. "I do not wish to place myself in the attitude of criticizing President Cleveland. The Democrats have been out of power a long time, and perhaps have become a little rusty in managing the affairs of the Government. All that will be changed soon—is changing now I believe. The Republicans are anxious to give advice and to run our party for us. They have always appeared willing to do that, but I think we shall get along just as well without their advice or interference. The people have elected us. Why should we apologize to the Republicans or any one for taking hold and performing our duty? I confess I can see no reason for it.

"I notice in the recent appointment of Civil-Service Commissioners some one hastens to remark that the man appointed Chairman of the Commission vas recommended by Chief Justice Waite. Undoubtedly the appointee is a good capable man, but where was the necessity of getting him indorsed by a Republican Judge? It's the theory that the Democrats are in some way ac countable to the Repub icans for everything they do that I object to. I don't think the people expect it and I don't think Democrats are pleased with it. But probably when the Democrats have been in power longer we will learn to go on managing our affairs on our own responsibility. I thank the election in this State is a guarantee for the people that they will sustain us in such a

course. "During the campaign," continued the Governor, "I was called a spoilsman and a politician by my opponents in the independent camp. I deny the first charge in toto, and if they mean that I am a politician in the sense that I made my living out of politics, that is also false. It is true that I have interested myself in politics. I was brought up and educated to believe that it was the first duty of every American citizen to do so. Every one interested in good government must take more or less interest in politics. I have never before heard that it was a crime and I don't believe it now.

"I am in favor of Civil-Service retorm -of practical Civil-Service reform. Detroit Free Press.

There is so much humbug about it, however, that it is difficult to distin-guish between the evil and good. The Civil-Service law reminds me of the annual edicts against intemperance. We pass laws prohibiting men from getting drunk, and yet they keep on doing it. It is impossible to stop intemperance. Is it possible to regulate the civil service? To a certain extent, yes! We have passed a law naming the necessary qualifications of certain grades of applicants before they can be appointed, and then the attempt is made to prevent removals. I don't think that is possible. Most people probably do not understand the Civil-Service law. The list of people it covers is comparatively very small, but probably do not understand the the civil-service enthusiasts have endeavored to stretch it to cover all the offices, from highest to lowest. I am in favor of retaining in office the clerks and others employed in the minor positions, but I believe that the principal offices should be filled with people in sympathy with the prevailing Adminis-

"I have made no changes in the force in the Executive office here. The same clerks which were under Mr. Cleveland still retain their positions, and will continue to do so as long as they are faithful in the performance of their duty. I think the Civil-Service law could be modified to advantage. But, as I said, there is so much humbug and hypocrisy about the whole so-called civil service that it is hard to make people understand the real state of affairs. I am heartily in favor of a true reform of the civil service, or, in short, anything that will have a tendency to elevate it .- N. Y. World.

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S DAY. The Virginia Election Long to Be Remem-

bered as a Historical Event. The great Democratic victory in Virginia was a result of the elections for which every honest and decent man, North and South, no matter what his political associations, has good reason

to give thanks. Mahone was backed by the whole power of the Republican party, whose leaders were so deeply interested in his success that they went about drum-ming up money to help him along. It was currently reported that one of the objects of Logan's visit to New York late in the canvass was to raise more funds for that restless plotter, and Sherman and Foraker, both greedy for the next Republican nomination for President, went down to Virginia to lend him their aid. They knew that the colored vote was at stake there and

that its loss meant ruin for their party. Mahone, accordingly, devised his most devilish schemes to inflame the race prejudices of the negroes, and his agents sent to Northern newspapers reports that a systematic attempt would be made to frighten them from voting for Wise. On his own part, he spared no effort to cajole and bully them into supporting his candidates, and throughout he conducted his canvass with marvelous energy, audacity, method and artfulness, all the time boasting that his success was inevitable.

But what was the result? General Lee is made Governor of Virginia by this very negro vote, which also elected a Legislature that will turn Mahone concentrated food, and is slightly concut of the United States Senate and substitute for him a Democrat who will fitly represent the honor and digant any other like concentrated food.

nity of that great State. colored vote is strongest, and where cipally to the third stomach, passing on Republican majorities have been greatto the fourth, and forms a plastic dough est, went over to the Democratic side, and no one, not even Mahone himself, dares pretend that the political revolution was due to anything except a change of sentiment among the ne-groes, or that the election was not re-raised and remasticated, pea meal will markable for its fairness. Mr. Wise, the Republican candidate, acknowledges that the colored voters freely expressed their will at the ballot box, that no obstacles were put in the way of their voting, and that the count was

honest. The colored people of Virginia have found that instead of harming them the election of a Democratic President has been for their benefit. They see, after the experience of many months, that their Republican leaders humbugged them when they drove them to the polls to vote the Republican ticket on the ground that Democratic ascendency meant danger to their rights. They have discovered that their Democratic white neighbors have no hostility to them as a race, and are really their most trustworthy friends, whom they alienated only because they themselves insisted on a political separation based on a color line, and timidly followed leaders dangerous to both races.

Hence they have now voted, in large part, with the men to whose judgment in other matters than political they are glad to defer, and for whom they have an attachment which not even carpetbag demagogery was able to shake. They have learned that even more than the whites they are interested in oblit-erating the color line in politics.

This action of the colored citizens of Virginia, more than anything they have done since their emancipation, vindicates their capacity to exercise suffrage with intelligence, and places them on a footing with the whites which assures their rights and brightens their future. -N. Y. Sun.

-Pugh Kirkland, our Marshal, had well, not fright, but surprise Saturday night, as he was ringing the ten o'clock bell. John Burney disguised himself as a crazy negro woman well known on the streets, and, stealing up behind Pugh, seized him. "Few and sweet were the prayers Pugh said," but the way he skinned out of his coat, leaving it and his "billy" in the hands of old Nancy, and made tracks for other quarters, was a compliment to his agility .- Fort Gaines (Ga) Advertiser.

-A little-four-year-old girl was put be frightened at the lightning went to her. On entering the child called out with delight: "Mamma! the wind blew the sun up just now; did you see it?" Fear had no entrance there.-

THE DAIRY.

-Co-operative dairying is no longer an experiment. It has been before the country long enough to demonstrate its economy, and to prove that a factory for cheese or batter making will be a good investment from the start in any good dairy region, if it be well managed.—Indianapolis Journal.

-In breeding up a herd a knowledge of the characteristics of each cow will enable the dairyman to breed for the best results, as the superior cows may be used for breeding to thoroughbred bulls. It does not pay to keep the calves unless the merits of their predecessors are well known .- The Dairy.

-One of the most successful of Illinois dairymen keeps a hundred cows, but never raises a pound of hay. feeds his cows on corn fodder, cut when in blossom, bound and set up till cured, or till winter, when it is removed to the barn. He gets seven tons of this dry fodder to the acre, and claims it is worth as much as the best of hay.—

-The United States Dairyman says that it is a provision of nature that the cow looks out for herself before she does for her stupid owner, and so will not give rich milk until after she has recuperated from the effects of semistarvation. She wants some meat on her bones before she will put much in the pail. The farmer had better take the fat out of his granary than keep it out of the pail.

-How milking is done in the Island of Jersey is thus described: "Tall buckets narrowed near the top, with widened mouths, are used. A linen cloth is tied over the top, then a smooth sea-shell is pushed down into the depression to receive the milk. The shell prevents the wearing of the cloth by the streams of milk. When the niking is done the straining is also completed."

-A large number of the farmers in Iowa, owning native cows, and selling their milk or cream to the creameries raise their calves on skim milk. These calves can be sold at the age of six months for from nine to eleven dollars. The question naturally arises, is this as profitable as it would be to sell the calves at two dollars soon after birth, and feed the skim milk to hogs? The answer must be made partly by facts and partly by estimate. The quantity of skim milk fed to a calf for one hundred and eighty days is about 2,880 lbs. or sixteen pounds per day. If the ealf sold for ten dollars the skim milk would be worth eight dollars, or twenty-seven cents per one hundred pounds .- Hoard's Dairyman.

PEA MEAL.

Dangerous Food Unless Given with Great

We see lately that pea meal is charged with killing several valuable cows to which it had been fed freely-hard balls of it said to have been found in the stomach-no explanation of the cause-leaving it to be inferred that pea meal is dangerous food for cows. If it had been stated that the same amount of corn meal would also form balls in the stomach, that would have been equally true. Pea meal is a very concentrated food, and is slightly con-When fine meal of any kind is fed un-The counties in Virginia where the mixed with coarser food, it goes prinimpenetrable to the digesting fluid. This will very soon derange the whole digestive system. Now, when mixed with moistened cut hay, so as to be eaten with be well digested, and produce no bad result. But concentrated meal of any kind should not be fed alone in large quantity, and should always be fed with reference to its peculiar qualities.

Pea meal is called a butter food, and in a certain sense it is, but not because it contains butter fat, for it has a very small percentage of fat. Milk is a very nitrogenous product, and draws heavily upon this element in the cow's system she therefore fequires nitrogenous food, not only to produce milk, but to supply the waste of her muscular system. meal is very rich in caseine, which is about one-third of the solids in milk. It supplies this, and just the material to keep up the muscular system of the cow. But they feed fully twice as much of it as is necessary—six to eight pounds of pea meal is abundant under any circumstances. The rest is much better made up of oat meal and mid-dlings with four or five pounds of corn meal. When pea meal can not be got easily, new process lin-seed meal may take its place, and will be better for the cow's digestion, being slightly laxative. In many butter tests the grain rations are too large, and will soon undermine the health of the cow. -Live Stock Journal ..

Push for Milk or Beef.

J. A. Smith says that there are hundreds of successful dairymen who feed grain in some form every day, howevver good and plenty the pasture may be. The cheapness of butter and cheese the day the grain is fed has nothing to do in determining the size of the ration, either, for the man who is smart enough to make big money at dairying is looking at the balance sheet at the year's end and the five years' end, instead of running his cows through semi-starva-tion. The men who raise cattle and feed for beef do not open and shut the granary alternately, for days and weeks, as the price of beef goes up or down, but feed right on to the end. A milch cow should be treated the same, and then if a man loses his milk, he will have something fit for beef instead of bones. A cow that is suffered to run -A little-four-year-old girl was put to bed in the third story of her home and left, as usual, in the dark A tere milk brings big prices. Push for either rific thunder-storm came up, end her milk or beef; you can't make anything mother, thinking that the child would at raising bones or hides. The southwestern plains can beat any dairy farmer at that business. - Western Rural.

-A sweet potato a yard long is one of the products of a Kansas farm.

CHINA MANUFACTURE.

Interesting Process to Which the Clay Is Subjected.

A visitor to the great china manufactories at Stoke-on-Trent describes as follows the more interesting part of the process of manufacture:

"To earthenware the blue clay gives toughness and solidity, flint gives whiteness, kaolin whiteness and porousness, and Corpish stone acts as a sort of flux binding all together. These materials. being weighed and measured, are placed, together with a large quanity of water, in huge vats fitted with an agitator called a 'blunger,' by which they are thoroughly stirred up and mixed together. As my courteous guide raises the lid of one of these 'blunging' machines, I descry, as it were, the interior of a vast churn filled with a strong white sea, as if the cliffs had got mixed with the tide in the manner depicted by some painters of seascapes. This beautifully white fluid runs off, when its parts are judged sufficiently mixed, into troughs. and is strained through sieves of lawn, varying in fineness from twenty-two to thirty-two threads to the inch. It is next tested by weight, a certain measure being required to weigh a certain number of ounces. The slip now reposes for a while in quaint receptacles shaped like the Noah's ark given to children. To get rid of the superfluous dampness of the compound 'slip,' it is forced by means of pumps into bags of strong cloth. It is then pressed, and sometimes cut up and pressed again, being then ready for the thrower. "This is hardly the place in which to

descant upon the potter's wheel as used by the Egyptians. Suffice it to note that the main distinction between the modern and the ancient potter is that the latter turned his wheel with his foot, while his descendant is supplied with motive power by steam. When the sort of sausage machine just described has done its work and the slip has been pressed, the material is of the consistence of stiff dough. In this condition it comes into the hands of the potter, but not directly. Before it reaches him it is weighed out in lumps and handed to him by the girl who acts as his assist ant. When the lump of clay is finally handed to the potter he deals with it in a wonderful manner. Placed on the horizontal wheel revolving before him, the clay is made to perform the most extraordinary evolution. It spreads out, leaving a hollow center, and grows like a mushroom under his skillful hand. It becomes anything he likes—it may be a bowl, a cup, or any other shape. As the clay revolves rapidly, the workman has only to change the posi-tion of his hands to produce any shape he may wish. To an imaginative person this is the prettiest part of the manufacture of earthenware. It is incredibly rapid. The workman has hardly his piece of clay placed before him by the girl attendant than he spreads it out and draws it up as if by magic. There are many industrial operations picturesque enough, nay, really grand in effect. Grand effects are to be got from smelting furnaces and rolling mills, the work of an emigrant ship out of harbor, the landing of a great catch of herring, mackerel or pilchard, and beauty may be sought in the ever lovely picture of loading and carrying cornbut, for sheer prettiness and swiftness, the potter's wheel still holds its own. whole proceeding is so rapid, the touch of the workman so clever, that it is just a little bewildering. One stands and wonders whether one could do it one's self by the aid of the outer and inner gauges which appear to be the only aids to workman, beyond his fingers, to throwing off by the dozen cups of the same size. The principle of the potter's wheel, that of making the article to be operated upon revolve while some kind of tool is held against it in one fixed position, is carried out in many departments of pottery .- English Illustrated Magazine.

A WEALTHY ORDER.

A Large Capital Held by the Manchester

Unity of Odd Fellows. The enormous wealth accumulated by the Manchester (England) Unity of Odd Fellows is shown in the financial statement of the Order for the year ending December 31, 1884. Including the subsidiary funds, amounting to £301,-788 12s. 8d., the total accumulated capital of the Order at the above date was £5,732,798 19s. 6d., of which £5,569,350 belonged to the sick and funeral, and £163,448 to district funeral funds. These figures show an increase for the past year of £213,200, and yield an average of £9 15s. 111d. per member, which makes the body the wealthiest friendly society in the world. The annual income last year was £840,526, of which the sum of £619,378 9s. 10d. was from members' contributions, £211,112 15s. 9d. from interest, and £10,035 from initiation fees. On the other hand, the payments only amounted to £585,714 14s. 1d., of which £467,867 was for sick benefits to members, and £117,847 for funeral payments on the death of members. Accordingly there was a surplus of £254,811 to be added to the accumulated capital. The above returns relate to 4,284 lodges, with 533,850 members; but there are in addition 8,721 members belonging to home and colonial lodges from whom the necessary returns have not been received.—N. Y. Post.

-M. Penali, a portrait painter in Lyons, France, was engaged to be mar-ried to Mlle. Minnie Bernard, and the day of the wedding had been announced. A few days ago Penali said to his fiancee: 'I hope you have paid deference to my antipathy and ordered all your clothes without a bustle." The girl smiled and replied: "Sooner than wear a wedding dress without a tournure I shall never wear any at all." The artist earnestly protested, and finally begged her to choose between him and her devotion to fashion. The result was not in his fa-yor, and he left the same evening for Egypt.

-An Indian was chopping wood at Quijotopa, A. T., one morning recently, and while at work cut a rattlesnake in In the afternoon he accidentally put his hand near the half of the snake upon which was the head and was bitten by it, and only the prompt use of "snake weed" saved his life. - St. Paul Press.

"I laid them here beside me When I put the paper down; I s'pose I must have dozed a bit, And now they can't be found.

"I've searched the room in every spot, So now I want to know Which one of you has hidden them— Don't stand there grinning, Joe!

"I tell you this has got to stop-I won't allow such fun,
And if the culprit don't confess,
I'll punish every one."

And grandpa—dear, good-natured man— Looks round with angry stare; To have his "glasses" hid away is more than he can bear.

With rueful looks the culprits stand— Not one the charge denies— When all at once a shout from Ned Draws grandpa's wrathful eyes.

"I guess there's one spot, grandpa,
Where you haven't searched," he said;
"Your specticles are safe and sound—
You've got 'en on your head!"
—Helen Whitney Clarke, in Golden Days.

WHAT FOLLOWED.

The Many Unpleasant Things Which Re sulted from One Day's Truancy and

"I ain't goin' to school t'-day," said Jimmy McRush, with a knowing wink at Ted Sanders. Now, Ted wasn't naturally a bad boy, nor was he usually disobedient; but he was easily influenced, especially by Jimmy McRush.

"Jimmy was always a bad boy," said Mrs. Sanders often. "Yes," she would add, "even when he was in longclothes." And then Ted's father would look over his spectacles at Ted, and say: "I don't want you going with such a boy, Ted; he'll do you no good." And Ted would always secretly vow he would never again be an associate of Jimmy's. But he was sure to break even the strongest vow when Jimmy winked at him like that; and then when he was with Jimmy he liked him very much indeed, and couldn't see that he was so very bad. Ted didn't say bad words, and Jimmy did; but Ted thought it was because Jimmy's

father was a swearer himself. So to-day, when Jimmy winked, and said: "I ain't goin' to school t'-day," and slipped a fishing-line out of his pocket, and held it so knowingly for Ted to see where he was going, Ted couldn't resist, but said: "I ain't goin' either; nobody 'll know it."

Jimmy said of course nobody would

know it, and what if they did? a little "lickin" "didn't last long. He always spoke of the one form of punishment used on himself as "lickin"."

So off to the river they went. Ted wasn't exactly happy; he felt mean. He thought something was sure to happen; at least, that was what he had always been taught. Still, it was too late to turn back, and having gone so far, he was ashamed to—ashamed of Jimmy's mocking laugh, and how he would tell all the boys that Ted Sanders was a "rag-baby cryin' for his ma," just as he had said of Joe Humming when he wouldn't help tie old Mrs. Barnum's pet cat to the door-knob. So Ted went on. And something did hap-pen. Yes; several things happened. The first was that Ted caught two fine "shiners" inside of ten minutes. He had better luck fishing that afternoon than he had ever had before in all his life. At Ted's home something else was happening. Just after the second school-bell rang, a telegram was brought to Mr. Sanders, who sat reading in the front parlor. It urged Mr. Sanders and his wife, and the three children, to come on the afternoon's train up to the city, and see a great parade that was to take place that night, amidst fire-works costly and beautiful.

"Yes, we'll just get ready and go," said Mr. Sanders. "Jane, put on your bonnet, and run down to the schoolhouse and fetch Ted. Tell his teacher I sent for him. I want him excused today. He hasn't had a vacation for a long time, and it'll be a treat to him. It's an hour till train time."

So Jane, the girl, went, and soon returned with the report that Ted had not been to school that afternoon. "Not been in school!" cried Mr.

Sanders, echoed by Mrs. Sanders, with a very white face. "Why, where is he?" demanded the excited man, as though Jane knew any more about Ted's whereabouts than his father. "Oh! where can he be?" cried poor

Mrs. Sanders. Without another word Mr. Sanders put on his hat, and, taking his cane, hurried out to hunt the truant; while Mrs. Sanders walked from room to room, up stairs and down in the cellar, as though she thought Ted might, by some chance, be somewhere about the house. Every one forgot the expected trip to the city in the search for the missing boy. No one that Mr. Sanders inquired of on the street had seen him. Up and down, into stores and out, through long streets and over trashy alley-ways traveled Mr. Sanders, but with no news anywhere of a boy with a freckled stub nose, red hair and blue coat and trowsers. He was about to return home and wait for Ted to turn up, when he was dumbfounded, upon turning a corner, to come upon that very boy himself and his companion, Jimmy McRush, each led by the coatcollar, and at intervals shaken violently, by a big, burly man who talked all the time in the most angry tones.

"What's the matter here?" demanded Mr. Sanders, coming up. Ted's face grew very red and puckered up all over, as the tears filled his

"These young scamps untied my boat, down at the river, and drove her against a rock, and now she's ruined. I'll teach 'em a lesson, see if I don't! I'll teach 'em how to meddle, the runaway truants! I'll have 'em put in the lock-up, just see if I don't," and he shook each vigorously.

Ted looked so pleadingly at his father, and seemed so sorry for what he had done, that Mr. Sanders said: "Let me pay you for half the cost of your boat, as that's my boy there. You can do what you see fit with the other

So the man took the money, and, releasing Ted, marched Jimmy on to

There wasn't a word said to Ted | - Philadelphia Call.

about the affair, although he suffered

untold agonies.

They didn't get him home in time to catch the train; but at supper Mr. Sanders just said: "I sent John word we couldn't go up to the city to-night. I'm sorry, mother, that you and May and Nellie missed the parade and fire-

Ted looked from face to face all around the table; but no one offered the least explanation, and he silently swallowed the lump in his throat, with a bite of biscuit, for he thought he understood. -S. S. Times.

POLICEMAN JOHN, JR. How He Wandered Off His Beat and Got

It was nurse Mary's afternoon out, and John Mabin, junior, aged three years and six months, was left in his mother's care. When mother was well and bright, this was a very nice time for small John, for mother had a heap of fun and romp in her, and knew lots of nice ways of play to suggest, even

when she was too busy to play herself. But this evening a mean old "blind headache" struck mother soon after dinner, and even little John could see there was no play in her then. She had some medicine that the doctor had given her, "to take and go to bed," but she didn't see why she mightn't take it and stay out of bed, and so she did. Her head felt a little better then, but she could not possibly keep herself awake, and in spite of having to nurse John, she felt herself sinking away to the land of Nod.

"Tell me something to play, mamma, fore you go s'eep," coaxed the little

Not a thing could mamma think of; she didn't seem to have any "think" left. But she heard a steady, heavy tread beneath her window. It was Policeman Brady, and a happy thought occurred to her.

"Let's play it is night," she said, in a drowsy tone. "I'll be the people asleep in the house, and you'll be the

John junior was delighted; he went off down stairs and got an old hat of papa's, which was, to be sure, very hard to keep on his head, and a tennis racquet for a club, and went to ask mother where he must march. Now mother had intended to fix her little policeman's beat very carefully, confining him to the halls and back porch and back yard, but when he opened her door, to ask her about it, behold she was sound asleep-sound!

John looked at her a minute in perplexity, but he had been taught never to waken mamma when she was asleep, so he marched off to find his own beat. He couldn't get out of the front door because it was locked; he couldn't get out of the back door because the knob was too high for him to reach; so the little monkey went down into the cellar and out through the area-way, and found himself, to his de-

light, on the pavement.
"I know the way P'eeceman Brady goes," said John to himself. "He goes right round the corner and comes back up the other side," and off he

tramped. Many a passer on the sidewalk stopped to laugh at the odd little figure in the big hat, with the racquet under his arm, as John marched on round the corner. But, dear me, he turned every corner he came to! Three, four, five, six; sometimes to his right and some-times to his left, and each time he kept looking for his papa's house, and each time he couldn't find it. The hat was very troublesome, always tumbling over his eyes or tilting back behind him on the pavement; even the racquet felt heavy, and when the tired little feet turned the eighth corner and found themselves in front of shops and stores baby nature could stand it no longer, and dropping his racquet and knocking off his hat, John junior began to bawl in as handsome a style as you ever listened to.

He cried to some purpose. Three ladies and two gentlemen, and a crowd of boys and girls that seemed to have sprung up out of the ground, came to his help. Also a big, good-natured policeman; not his friend Brady.

But John was a hard fellow to help. "What was his name?" they asked

him. "John junior."

"John what?"

"John junior." "What was papa's name?"

"Papa. "Papa what?"

"Why, just papa. Mamma called

him old man sometimes.' "What was mamma's name?"

"Mamma. "What else?"

"Why, lovey and dovey and pigeon and darling, and lots more."
"Where did he live?"

"In the nursery and mamma's room, and after tea down in the parlor." "What was the number of the house?"

his carrier.
"Hey?" said the man, stopping short. "Who is your policeman?" short. "Who is your policeman?"

ready answer. It was plain sailing then. John's new policeman carried him off to find Brady, but on the way he passed No. 212, and John cried out joyfully: "There's papa unlocking the door!"

The man stayed long enough to tell isfaction, "O, would I were a bird," his part of the story; John junior hasn't when he gave vent to his feelings in finished telling his part yet.—Elizabeth P. Allan, in Youth's Companion.

A Man of Mark.

Mr. DeKaggs-There is a man, Matilda, who will make his mark in this

Mrs. DeKaggs—Tha-lazy, ignorant, Jenkins? Edward, I am surprised at the man under examination, in the exuberance of his joy, "that my you; why, he can not write his own head needs to make it absolutely per-

"I am aware of that, my dear. That is the reason he will make his mark."

"Philadelphia Call."

"Yes." "What is it, pray?" "A shampoo."—Chicago Tribune.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Nevada public schools will hereafter admit no pupil over eighteen years old.

-A graduate of a theological seminary in New York has been refused a expensively and dressed too fashionably. -N. Y. Tribune.

-The Sabbath is held in such great respect at Thurso, Scotland, that the cemetery is not allowed to be open on that day. Even burials is considered a desecration. -In Japan it is the custom to preach

sermons an hour long, or even longer. Sometimes in one church or mission chapel as many as seven such sermons are preached in the course of one Sunday .- Christian Union. -The school superintendents of Bos-

ton, as the Journal reports, think that the teachers are more overworked than the pupils. Teachers require more physical exercise and more recreation, with less worry and less hot coffee and study at night.

-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.

—In Swain County, North Carolina, is a church of nature's own workmanship. It is called "the natural rockhouse." It stands on the Nantabala It stands on the Nantabala River, and resembles the ruins of an aneient mansion. The long, arched pillars give it a very majestic appearance. It has five rooms, the largest of which holds about three hundred persons, and is used for a church. The dedicatory sermon was preached last month.

-There is in Atlanta a beautiful young lady who is deaf and dumb, but in spite of her infirmity she is a regular attendant at church. Unable to hear a word of the sermon or a note of the music, she is nevertheless a devout wor-shiper. Last Sunday an old man sat near her with an immense ear-trumpet leveled at the preacher. The spectacle of these two people worshiping God at such a disadvantage was a severe rebuke to more fortunate people who seldom go to church.-Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.

-An English professor has been tracing the course in life of 1,000 college medical students, taken at random from a London Institute. He found that twenty-seven out of 1,000 achieved distinguished success; sixty-six had considerable success; 507 made a living; 124 had a very limited success, not having made a fair practice within fifteen years after graduation, and fifty-six failed utterly. Nearly ten per cent. (ninety-six) of the whole number left the profession after beginning either study or practice, eighty-seven died after entering prac-tice, and forty-one died when students.— Chicago Herald.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Hope is the yeast that causes the cup of life to bubble over. -A man should never be ashamed to

own he has been in the wrong. -"What is the 'Light of Asia?' " asks a subscriber. We have never been there, but presume it is the sun.-N. Y.

—A man who wanted to see the last echipse got into a cab and told the driver to take him as close to it as he could because he was near-sighted.—Chicago

Norristown Herald. ver to take him as close to it as he could

-The true test of civilization is, not the census nor the size of cities nor the crops-no, but the kind of man that the country turns out.—Emerson.

-Money and time are the heaviest burdens of life, and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use-N.

Y. Mail. -Milkmen are taking great interest Journal.

-Pretty Teacher .- "Now, Johnny Wells, can you tell what is meant by a miracle?" Johnny — "Yes, teacher, mother says if you don't marry the new parson it will be a miracle." Teacher—
"You may sit down."—Life.

day that he wandered how you had escaped him so long."—Methodist Advo-

-A customer went into an eatinghouse where they sell basins of soup for a penny, and having consumed his

was at his house three times yesterday and once this morning." Minister (with concern)—Indeed! I will ask the prayers of the congregation in his behalf."Philadelphia North American.

-A California critic was listening to a vocalist, eminent, indeed, in her profession, but rather affected in manner, who was warbling to her own great satechoing notes with these words, "O, would I were a gun."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

-"Now, you tell me I have a fair memory, a great capacity for learning languages, and a well developed head generally?" "You have," said the phrenologist. "Is there anything,"

The Draft Horses of France.

While some people in America call all horses imported from France Normans, it is a fact that there is no breed in France called by that name by the license to preach because he lived too French people; the name, Norman, therefore, is purely American. The principal breeds of France are known —The Female University at St. Petersburg, the first institution of the kind in Russia, was dedicated recently. The as Percherons and Boullanais. The Percherons are the most highly prized of all French races, and all departments royal family took part in the ceremo- of France go to the Perche for stallions to improve their local breeds. The Percheron stud book of France, published under the authority of the French Government, is the only stud book of draft horses that is or ever has been published in France, and now contains the pedigrees of about 5,000 animals. But some importers are offering certificates from France of Norman draft horses that may mislead people who do not understand the French language into believing these records of origin. Not one of them issued contains a pedigree. They are furnished at the request of American buyers by the secretary of one of the French Agricultural socie-ties, who says there is no intention of publishing them in stud book form, as they have no pedigrees and are of no value whatever. It is a well known tact that what a man gives for a horse over from \$500 to \$800-the price of a good grade—is paid for purity of blood; and where the seller is not able to give the recorded pedigree of the animal sold as evidence of additional value, he has no right to ask it. With these facts before him, no intelligent man will buy a horse imported from France unless he is recorded with his pedigree in full in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

-A Boston young lady visiting in this city was much pleased with the music of a little German band that was playing in front of her friend's house. "We are often entertained in this way," said the latter. "Don't you have street bands in Boston?" 'Oh, yes," replied the representative of Boston culture, "but we don't call them bands, we call them orchestras." -N. Y. Times.

On, the wisdom of the innocent babel When his mother begins to sing, he goes to sleep as soon as possible.—Chicago Tribune.

To ask a young lady in Montreal, Can., to take your arm, is a positive sign that you have not been vaccinated.—Yonkers

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know what is the proper width of a frieze. Generally speaking this matter is governed by the size of a man's ears.—Burlington Free Press.

"Where are you going?" asked a coal-dealer of his driver. "Only across the weigh," he replied, as he drove over the scales.—*Tid-Bits*.

"In times of peace prepare for war," said the young man about to be married, and he immediately went and had his hair cropped close to the skull.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

BECAUSE a man is ridden on a rail by his fellow-citizens it does not follow that he is a popular rail-rode man.—Lowell Citizen GREEK is said to be the best language for poetry. Its especial fitness probably con-sists in the fact that so few people can read

A nor who was "kept in" after school be-cause he didn't know his lesson, excused himself to his parents by saying that he was spell-bound.—Golden Days.

NURSE-"Come, Willie, didn't you hear your mother tell you to come right into the house?" Willie—"Stop 'minding me of it; I'se twying to fordet it."

"How no you tell a fool when you see one, Mrs. Jones!" asked a wearisome old bachelor of a lively young widow. "I usually tell him to leave," she replied, and the bachelor didn't ask for a diagram.— Merchant Traveler.

From the National Capital.

The Washington Post says: We admire the stand taken by numerous eminent phy-sicians in changing the mode of treatment in the accounts of the sea cow. With of coughs and colds, and publicly endors a sea cow in the dairy they might not ing Red Star Cough Cure because it is effi have to keep up so many pumps in order to get water.—Louisville Courier and without morphia or opium. This excellent remedy costs but twenty-five cents

"OH, where shall rest be found?" asks the poet. In the dictionary; look among the R's.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

"Consumption Care"

"You may sit down."—Life. "Gonsumption Care"

"You may sit down."—Life. "Will you tell us about your escape after dinner, Mr. Featherly?" Young Mr. Featherly?" Young Mr. Featherly (a guest)—"About what escape, Johnny? I have had no escape."

Johnny—"Yes, you have. The foolkiller, you know. Pa told sister yester-day that he wendered how the dead of the state of the liver and blood the "Discovery" is a safe and sure specific. Of all drugsists.

"What I Told My Wife" is the title of a new book. It is almost needless to say that it is fiction.—Puck.

Not a was the number of the house?"

Dead silence, and a strong notion of crying again. What was to be done with him?

"I'll take him to the Central Station," said the good-natured policeman. "His folks will go there first to look for him."

They thought he would be afraid of the policeman. Not a bit of it; he felt at home on that blue-coated shoulder. "Where's my p'eeceman?" he asked his carrier.

"Where's my p'eeceman?" he asked his carrier.

"House where they sell basins of soup for a penny, and having consumed his basinful, began complaining that he had not had his pennyworth, the soup was bad, and he had found a piece of worsted stocking in it. "Did ye think we can put bits o' silk stockings in soup at a penny a bow!?" was the reply.—Boston the policeman. Not a bit of it; he felt at home on that blue-coated shoulder. "Where's my p'eeceman?" he asked his carrier.

"How is our worthy brother, Deacon Smith, getting on, doctor?" Physician—"He is in a very critical condition. I was at his house three times yesterday and once this morning." Minister (with concern)—Indeed! I will ask the prayers

It is the man who can't raise the wind who does the most blowing.—Cincinnati Merchant Traveler.

How often is the light of the household clouded by signs of melancholy or irritability on the part of the ladies. Yet they are not to be blamed, for they are the result of ailments peculiar to that sex, which men know not of. But the cause may be removed and joy restored by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which, as a tonic and nervine for debilitated women, is certain, safe and pleasant. It is be yond all compare the great healer of women.

ETERNAL indigestion is the price of pie.-

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

A DABY does not dissemble. He always bollers when he feels holler.—Goodall's Sun. BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Politics Too Much for Him.

A lady on Fifth Avenue, New York, quickly summoned a doctor:

"Oh, doctor, my husband is nearly dead. He attended a caucus last night. He made four speeches and promised to be with his fellow citizens again to-day. But oh, doctor, he looks nearly dead."

"Has he been in politics long?"

"No, only last year. He worked hard for *James McCaulay's election."

"He will get well, madam! He has a stomach for any disease, if he worked for him!"

him!"
Political life, of short or long duration, is very exhausting, as is evident from the great mortality which prevails among public men. Ex-U. S. Senator B. K. Bruce, who has been long in public life, says:
"The other day, when stepping into a car at a crossing, I found Dr. — within, who eyed me up and down in a surprised way, remarking:

way, remarking:
""Why, Senator, how well you look!"
""Well, I feel pretty well, I answered."
The doctor uttered an incredulous reply
when the Senator frankly told him, in an when the Senator frankly told him, in answer to an inquiry, that it was Warner's safe cure which accomplished for him what the profession had failed to do. Senator Bruce says his friends are very much astonished at this revelation of power.—

*Overwhelmingly Defeated.

A CENT'S-ABLE boy-one who saves h

Rupture, Breach or Hernia permanently cured or no pay. The worst cases guaranteed! Pamphlet and references, two three-cent stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Burfalo, N. Y.

ALL the rage-A mad dog.- Washington Hatchet.

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

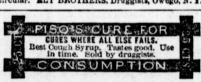
Unless his crop fails the cotton planter can always give bale.

RED STAR B OUGH (URE SAFE.

25<u>Cts</u>. SURE. PROMPT. Lawyers.

I have been afflicte with catarrh for 2 years. It became chron c. and extended to my CATA CURES COLON ness and great difficulty in speaking. I also, to a great extent, lost the sense of hearing and of taste. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm all dropping of mucous has ceased and my voice and hearing have greatly improved.

A particle is applied into each nostril; is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mall or at Druggiets. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



ST. BERNARDS PUCS The best pets, companions, friends, protect ors, watchmen. Largest stock in America. CHEQUASSET KENNELS, Lancaster, Mass

How John's wife made money at home with the Incubator, Bees, Silkworms, Canarles, Chickens, ICow; Illus, Book of 8 pages, mailed for 25c. Hunter MacCulloch, 1828 Reed St., Phila., Pa. THE DIAMOND

FEED MILL

GUARANTEED SUPERIOR

To All Others.



BRADLEY, WHEELER & CO.

AGENTS FOR Garden City Plows, Bradley Lister-Drills and Cultivators, Schuttler

PATTERNS OF ANY SIZE. UNPARALLELED OFFER!

EMOREST'S THE BES Of all the Magazines.

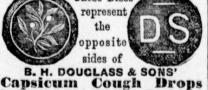
Illustrated with Original Steel Engrav-ings, Photogravures and Oil Pictures. Each copy of "Demorest's Monthly Magazine" contains A Coupon Order, entitling the holder to the selection of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department in that number, in any of the sizes manufactured.

Subscribers or Purchasers sending the coupon with a two-cent stamp for postage, 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 patterns, of sizes and kinds selected.

Send twenty cents for the current number with Pattern Coupon and you will certainly subscribe for a year and get ten times its value.

W. Jennings Demorest, Publisher, 17 E. 14th St., New York, Vol. 22] Sold by all Newsdealers and Postmusters. [1866 These Discs



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

(BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.)

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.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS.

For all Sewing Machines, STANDARD GOODS ONLY, The Trade Supplied. Send for wholesale price is BLELOCK M'y' G CO., 309 Locustst., St.Louis, Mo.

Send one 2c. stamp for latest BABYLAND, end two 2c. stamps for latest Our LITTLE MEN & end two 2c. stamps for latest PANSY. (WOMEN, end dwo 2c. stamps for latest WIDE AWAKE.

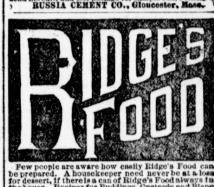
To D. LOTIROP & CO., 32 Franklin St., Boston,
You can then select Magazines for your family and Young Friends understandingly.



EVERY CHILD

CONSUMPTION: TAKE IN TIME
Isylor's Charokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.
The Sweet Gum from atree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.



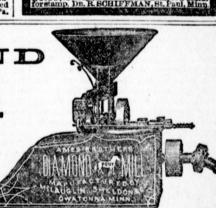


Description and Checker of Country, the Free Government Lands and CHEAP RAILROAD LANDS in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Washington and Creace.

PIANOS-ORGANS

The demand for the improved MASON & HAM-LIN PLANOS is now so large that a second addi-tion to the factory has become imperative. Do nos require one-quarter as much tuning as Planos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free.
100 Styles of ORGANS, \$22 to \$900. For MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY 146 Wabash Ave., Chicago, III.

ASTHMA CURED



Wagons, Corn Shellers, Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Buggies, Etc., E Corner Tenth and Hickory Sts., KANSAS CITY. No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes. A.M.



BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your ame, P. O. and express office as once. The National Co., 29 Doy St., N. Y.

A RITED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary 275, per Month and Expenses. Expenses in admice. Canvassing outh FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass. ORGANS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Oldest firm in U. S. Buy direct from factory and sove all commissions. Prices, \$355 to \$130. Every Organ War-ranted. Write for circular.

ORGANS The most beautiful and finest toned in the world. Love prices, easy payment. Send for catalogue. Address weaver Organ & Plano Co., York. Pa

GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS. Extra terms to Agents. Write for particulars to Appoint tox, Box 446, St. Louis, Mo STRINGS ACTUALLY GIVEN AWAY for Violin, Guitar, Banjo etc. Address C. A. LOHMAN, 1309 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife.
Book on treatment sent free. Address
F.L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill. Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. any, where. Wholesale and retail price-list free B. C. Strehl & Co.,173 Wabash-av., Chicago.

A. N.K.-D. No. 1059

HOME STUDY. Secure a Business Education by mail, from Business College, Buffalo, N.Y.

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

EARTH TO EARTH.



All That Was Mortal of Thomas A. Hendricks Entombed.

A City In Mourning Garb With Mourners From All Parts of the Nation.

Friends, Present and Absent, Attest Their Love By Elaborate Floral Offerings.

The Tolling Bell and Minute Gun Announce the Passage to the Tomb.

The Remains Escorted By an Imposing and Representative Cav-

And Eminent Divines Pronounce Last Sad Words Which Close an Honored Career.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 1 .-The mortal remains of Thomas A. Hendricks, the fifth Vice-President of the United States to die during his term of office, were conveyed to the tomb to-day. The event was made memorable in many respects by the presence of a tremendous concourse of people from all parts of the Nation to witness the simple rites which preceded their interment. The presage inclement weather on the day of his funeral, which was given yesterday, was verified only to the extent of a wintry leaden sky and a thick atmosphere during early hours, unusual to this latitude. The heavy fog of the preceding afternoon still hung over the city, when day broke, but as the hours wore on, it lifted somewhat, and became less impenetrable. The sombreness of the President in the back parlor of the man-heavens were reflected even more deeply in the appearance of the city, which witnessed the development of his career. Its chief structures were hidden in their folds of black drapery, while to the occasion were lent all forms which people can observe to show their respect for the dead. The business of the city was entirely suspended. The ciergy without respect to sect, joined in the obsequies; the bells of all the churches tolled requiems, and the pres-ence of the populace in the column which followed his timeral car, or stood as sifollowed his funeral car, or stood as silent spectators of the solemn spectacle attested their fealty to his memory.

The early morning trains on all the rail-

ways brought delegations from the National Capital and all the leading cities of the Union, together with an influx of people from all the interior cities and hamlets of Central Indiana and Illinois. The Cabinet was repreented by Sscretary Bay-ard, Secretaries Lamar, Whitney, Endicott and Postmaster-General Vilas. The Su-preme Bench was represented by Associ-ated Justices Matthews and Blatchford. The United States Senate was represent-ed by Senators Edmunds, Allison, Pugh, Harris, Conger, Blair, Dolph, Vest, Beck, Camden, Vance, Jones, Voorhees, Payne, Palmer and Harrison. The committee representing the House of Representatives was composed of Morrison, Blount, Herbert, Holman, Springer, Hepburn, Ward, Phelps, Kleiner and Dunn. The num-ber of active and ex-members of the lower House present, in addition or the lower House present, in adultion to those named was large. The Governors of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky were present, attended by their staffs, and numerous State officers. Major-General Schoffeld was the chiefrepresentative of the United States Army present. Ex-President Hayes and General Schorger distinguished General Sherman were distinguished guests, the latter accompanying the delegation from St. Louis. The officers and other official delegates were met on their arrival by local sub-committees and given tickets of admission to St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, to be present at the church services, and were assigned positions in the funeral column.

The Presidential special Baltimore & Ohio train, with members of the Cabinet, arrived a few minutes past nine. The party was met by the Reception Committee, headed by Senator Harrison, and immediately driven to the Hendricks residence. Colonel John M. Wilson, was interested with an arriver of the colone son, U. S. A., was intrusical with an autograpa letter trom President Cleveland to Mrs. Hendricks, expressing his pro-found sorrow and condolence, and re-grets that circumstances, over which he had no control, prevented his attendance at the ceremonies. Colonel Wilson also bore a beautiful floral design made of flowers from the conservatory of the Ex- Indianapolis light infantry. The body

ordinary progress on all the chief thoroughfares. Washington street presented a black mass of humanity hours before Rev. Dr. Stringfellow and Dr. Fulton, in the services were entered upon at St.

Paul's, and long before the passage of the the offices for the dead, until the casket \$6,000 per annum.—N. Y. Sun.

column the windows of business blocks were filled by occupants whose eyes rest-ed upon a waiting multitude which occu-

ed upon a waiting multitude which occupied, apparently, every vantage point along the broad thoroughfare.

The emblems of mourning which began to appear on public and private buildings on the day of the Vice-President's death, have grown in quantity and design until now the whole city may be said to be in funeral garb. Washington street presents an almost unbroken line of draped houses, while on every business street and even along the residence streets, people have been lavish in their display of signs of public sorrow. Perhaps the most effective display is at the Post-office, where wide bands of black cover the entire cornice bands of black cover the entire cornice and completely cover the small space of the first story, leaving only doors and windows visible. Not a line, not a spot of white relieves the entire building. The County Court-house, where the remains lay in state until Monday evening, and the State House are tastefully druped, but in less elaborate style, owing to their much more massive exterior. A striking feature of the drapery of the buildings is the almost universal use of white material as a border, or in bows or rosettes

upon black.

Legends are very few. One business house on Washington street has the

"I AM FREE AT LAST,"

the last words of the dead Vice-President. Portraits of deceased, shrouded in black, are profusely hung in the windows. The general effect tells in mute eloquence of the high respect with which the people of Indianapolis regarded their fellow towns-man and of the tender sympathy which moves them to thus try to mitigate the grief of her upon whom the blow of this National bereavement has fallen with the heaviest force.
One of the central points of attraction

for the visiting multitude was the modest home of the late Vice-President on Tennessee street, a plain two-story brick structure, facing the State Capitol building now in process of construction. On the front door of the home was a on the front door of the nome was a black rosette, from which was pendant a strip of black crape, which constituted the only outward emblem of mourning. On the street, in front of the house, were gathered a large but respectable crowd, which grew in numbers as the forenoon advanced. A detailed solve and call the ways and the conductive respectations are supported to the conductive solve and call the solve and call the conductive solve and call the conductive solve as the conductive solve and call the conductive solve detail of police and soldiery was able, however, to keep the street clear in front of the edifice to enable close friends and relatives of Mrs. Hendricks and members of the respective committees to gain admission to the grounds. Within, emblems of mourning and memorial floral designs were at hand everywhere. The oil portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks were almost hidden in banks of flowers and trailing smilax. On the mantel, in the front parlor, was an elegant floral piece, emblematic of

"THE GATES AJAR,".

Sent in by members of a Chinese class of the Presbyterian Sunday school. The most notable floral design was that of the log cabin in which Mr Hendricks was born in Ohio. It stood at the head of his coffin, and was the work of ladies of Shelbyville, where he had formerly lived. It was six feet in length and four feet in height. Its sides were composed of calla lilies, white hyacinthes, carnations and roses; the roof of English ivy and smilax, and the chimney of red and white carnations. On one side of the miniature structure, in purple immortelles, was the inscription: "The home of my boyhood," and beneath, "Shelbyville." On the open door of the cabin was pendant a black satin banner bearing in letters of gold: "GOD'S FINGER TOUCHED HIM AND HE

SLEPT," and a second inscription underneath "Shelbyville mourns her distinguished

Over a large painting of the dead Vice-Chinese silk, and near it stood a splendid banner, presented during the recent National campaign, containing the faces of President Cleveland and the deceased.

During the morning the arrival of additional floral designs caused a change in the arrangement in the parlors. An emblem of "Gates Ajar," from the Cook County Democratic Club of Chicago was placed at the head of the casket. Perhaps the most thoughtful and touching tribute was a simple wreath from the little village of Fultonham, Ohio, where Mr. Hendricks was born. It was placed on the casket, and along side of it were cast the more rare and brilliant products of the White House conservatories received

this morning from Miss Cleveland.
At 9 a. m. Mrs. Hendricks entered the room for her last leave-taking, accompanied by her brother and Mrs. Morgan. The ordeal was most trying, and the desolate woman seemed to be utterly pros-trated, clinging to the last to the clay so soon to be hidden forever from her view, and impressed with the life-like appearance of the dead, she desired to preserve this last scene, and so, late as it was, she sent for a photographer to take a picture of the casket. Before he arrived, delegations from distant cities began to come and were permitted to pass through and view the remains while the photographer was engaged at his work. The members of the Cabinet Judges of the Supreme Court and others from Washington entered, and were fortunately detained a few minutes by the

process. It was eleven o'clock when the casket was replaced and the stream of visitors again passed by and out through the side door. Shortly after this the pall-bearers arrived. The draped hearse and carriages for the family and friends were marshaled before the door, and prepara-tions were made for the final removal of the body. This was done without further the body. This was done without further leave-taking. The police and military kept the curious but always respectful mass of people out of they way, and the little cavalcade moved quietly with its escort through the densely lined streets to the cathedral of St. Paul.

The casket was borne into the church at 12:14 p. m., the vast congregation having already been seated with the excep-tion of the immediate relatives and church vestry. The officiating clergy, four in number, Bishop Knickerbocker, of this diocese; Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Montgomery, Ala., aest rector of St. Paul's, and under whose ministration Mr. Hendricks joined the church; Rev. Dr. Fulton, of St. Louis, a former rector of St. Paul's, and Rev. Dr. Jenckes, the present rector, in their robes of office, met the remains at the main entrance of the cathedral on flowers from the conservatory of the Executive Mansion, with the condolence of Miss Cleveland.

Train arrivals swelled the multitude on the streets to such an extent as to impede

Train arrivals swelled the multitude on the streets to such an extent as to impede

sentence of the burial service: "I am the resurrection and the life," followed by

side the chancel. The great audience stood while the impressive seene was enacted. Following the bier came the widow, leaning on the arm of Mr. Morgan, followed by other relatives. Thirteen pews at the right of the central aisle were reserved for the family, while the vestry and members of local commit tees occupied pews in front to the left The pew occupied by the dead Vice-President in his life time was the tenth from the front to the left of the middle aisle, when facing the altar. It was dis-tinguished by its complete envelopment in black cloth, and was unoccupied. The church is a modest brick structure, septing 900 people, but holding in this in-

The church was fully and appropriately draped. Handsome designs, the gifts of Cincinnati and Toledo clubs, were prominent. The church was brilliantly lighted. Inside the chancel, in addition to the officiating clergy, were seated other clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in their robes, the choristers' benches were occupied by other city and visiting clergy. When the casket was placed in front of the chancel rail the choir sang

"LORD, LET ME KNOW MY END." The lesson of the dead was read by Rev. Dr. Jenckes. This was followed by the singing of the hymn, "Lead, Heavenly Light" by the choir, the audience joining, Rev. Dr. Jeackes, speaking from the lecturn, delivered the address. When the speaker had concluded, Mrs. Doner, of Chicago, sang "Rock of Ages." The Bishop closing with prayers and benedic

The casket was then lifted and borne from the church, the audience remaining seated. The bells of all the churches began tolling, when the remains were taken from the house, and contin-ued their mournful pealing during the rites and while the procession was on its

long march to Crown Hill Cemetery.

There was very little delay in the movement of the column when once the people who had composed the church au-dience had been assigned their carriages. The column was preceded by a mounted police escort, who were followed by the Columbus Barracks band and the Richardson Zouaves, who immediately pre-ced the hearse. The latter was drawn by six black horses wearing black paraphernalia, worn by the animals attached to the funeral car which bore the remains of General Grant to his grava. On either side of the hearse was a guard of Indian-side of the hearse was a guard of Indian-si apolis Light Infentry, carrying their guns at position of "Reverse arms." Imme-diately in the rear of the hearse were the Rice Guards and Straight Rifles, both local military companies. The funeral car occupied a central position in the second of the four grand, divisions. The first division was composed of State military companies marching independently, all the officers mounted.

The Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis, was the only company appearing in the line from outside the State.

In the second grand division, following the hearse, came the carriage containing Mrs. Hendricks, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Thornton. The succeed-ing twelve carriages contained relatives and very near friends. Ex-President Hayes occupied the next carriage, and was followed in regular order by members of the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, Governors and staffs, Judiciary, ex-Senators and Representatives, military offi-cers, State officers of Indiana, followed by Presidents and faculties of universi-ties and colleges, Mayors of cities and other civil officials.

The Third division was composed of all non-military organizations. It was pre-ceded by local Irish-American organizations, followed by marching political clubs which had taken part in the recent Presidential campaign.

The Fourth Division was made up of

local organizations, including the fire department with their steamer heavily draped.

at 12:48. Their progress through the crowded streets was very slow, and when the head of the column came within sight of the cemetery, a mile distant, the Indianapolis Light Artillery began to fire minute guns, which was continued until the hearse reached the grave.

The line of march from the church was south on Illinois to Washington, east to Delaware, north to Market, west to Meridian, and north on Meridian to Crown Hill Cemetery. At the cemetery there was an immense concourse of people. The Hendricks lot and monument were covered with elaborate floral offerings. A white marble vault had been sunk into the ground near the monument for the reception of the burial casket. The inner walls of the vault are completely covered with smilax and roses, so that the bare earth was at no place visible.

The religious services here were very brief and simple. Drs. Fulton and Stringfellow pronouncing the senteaces. The committal service by Dr. Jencks fol-lowed, and the benediction was then pro-

nounced by Bishop Knickerbocker. Before the simple ceremonies at the cemetery were closed, many of the organizations, military and civic, had dropped from the line and were making for their respective headquarters to avoid a threatened rainstorm. By seven o'clock the central part of the city had again donned its every-day appearance. Almost momentarily trains laden with human freight en route to all sections were leaving the city. The Congressional Committees via the Pennsylvania Railroads, in charge of Southeastern Passenger Agent Parke, of Washington, and General Superintendent Barrie of the Pullman Palace Car Company drew out of the city shortly after six o'clock, and the Baltimore & Ohio special, with the members of the Cabinet and the representatives of the United Press on board, in charge of Assistant General Passenger Agent Pangborn, left the Union Depot shortly before 7 p. m. The Cabinet will reach Washington early to-morrow afternoon. There is a very generally expressed regret here that President Cleveland could not consistently attend the funeral, but it is at the same time fully realized that in not doing so, the Executive obeyed what he con-struct to be the desire of his country-

-There is no such thing as limiting the scope of journalism. One Texas paper recommends editorially, a new kind of cathartic pill with which the editor has been experimenting, while another in-forms its readers that Bill Dreyfuss, the talented commercial traveler, has had a boil lanced. - Texas Siftings.

-A new block of apartment buildings in New York covers an area of 201x425 feet and includes eight buildings, each fire proof. The buildings are so arranged as to have plenty of light are air. They are ten stories high, with suites ranging in rental from \$1,800 to POMADES AND OILS.

A Description of the Way in Which These Luxuries Are Manufactured.

When an American hears the word

'pomade'' he at once thinks of a preparation more or less objectionable to put on the hair. To the perfumer the word means a grease saturated with odor, which is marketable in that shape, and which may be used for essences or other purposes on separating the odor from the substances which has simply served to fix and preserve it by treating the compound with alcohol. It can also, in the state in which it comes from the original producer be used for the hair or beard, if anyone so desires. There are two ways of preparing pomades, according to the character of the flowers used. The principal method used for the jonquil, jasmine and tube-rose is the "chasis," that is, the chase or frame. The size of this frame is arbitrary, but these in common use in the lowest dis those in common use in the largest distilleries in Grasse are something less than three feet in length by about two-thirds of that in width. Each of these might be compared to a large pane of glass detached from the window of glass detached from the window of which it is part, but retaining about it the portion of sash which is its protection. The large, oblong piece of glass corresponds with the pane and its frame to the surrounding wood. The frame may possibly be an inch and a half in width, and consequently rises all around the glass which it encloses to the height of three-quarters of an inch, or a little more. A bed of grease about one-quarter or one-third of an about one-quarter or one-third of an inch in thickness is placed on both sides of the glass, coming at the edges nearly to the frame. The preparation of this grease has been the chief labor of the two months of the year unoccupied by the flower harvest. It is composed of lard and mutton suet mixed in a certain tain proportion and has been refined by boiling and straining till it retains no impurity whatever.

Rows of tables run along the center of a large room, on either side of which as the requisite quantity is applied, which is just about enough to cover the grease from sight, they are placed in tiers at the side of the room to the height of four or five feet. The frames are of the same size, well made, and fitting so closely to one another that none of the perfume can escape. So arranged each layer of flowers has a

bed of grease above and below it, which absorbs the odor. The next morning these flowers are all picked off and thrown away. They may not have lost every particle of their fragrance, but they have certainly lost most of it, and if they wave they have the state of t if they were allowed to remain longer the quality of the perfume would be deteriorated by the withering of the blossom. A new coating of flowers is applied, the trays are replaced in tiers, and this process is continued with a daily renewal of the flowers for from thirty days to three months, according to the strength of the pomade desired. When finished the pomades are taken off the glass and placed in the cans or "stagnons" holding ten, thirty or fifty pounds, for exportation. The building in which the labor has been carried on is of stone or brick, with thick walls, and the temperature is usually moderate, otherwise the grease would become rancid from this long exposure. In one establishment the vaults of an old

monastery are used for this purpose. The other method of preparing pomades is to boil them in the grease in large caldrons or kettles. The flowers are simply put in the grease like so many potatoes and boiled for a certain time. They are then taken out, placed in a powerful press to extract all the grease, and thrown away. Another quantity of flowers is put into the grease, and the operation is renewed, and perhaps continued for weeks. The process can be somewhat hastened if the completion of the work is a matter of great importance.

The method of preparing perfumed oils is no less interesting. Trays are used somewhat like those employed in the preparation of pomades, but deeper, and having a sievelike arrangement instead of the plate of glass. On this sieve is placed a layer of cotton, saturated with the best olive oil. On the cotton is placed a layer of flowers, and the trays are stacked one above the other like the pomades. The same daily change of flowers is made, the process being continued without changing the oil for two or three months, the length of time being regulated by the desired strength of the perfumed oil. When it is finished the cotton is subjected to a hydraulic ways. cotton is subjected to a hydraulic pressure, and the oil extracted, placed in the proper vessels. This method entails a certain amount of loss, which is accurately estimated. The oil, like the grease, is merely used as a recipient of the pertume, which can be separated as desired. The great perfumers of Lon-don, Paris, and New York take these recipients, disengage the perfume, and with it make their extracts, soaps, toilet waters, or other odorous preparations. This is all done by some of the Grasse distillers, on whose shelves can be found the soaps, colognes, extracts or other articles, all of them made from the perfumes they have themselves extracted. The odor is separated from the pomade by placing the latter in a vessel containing a churnlike arrange-ment which is filled with alcohol. The churning process separates the odor from the grease, which is absorbed by the alcohol. The resulting product is called an extract.—Grasse (France) Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

-The recently completed Severn tunnel is one of the greatest engineering works of the age. It was built by the Great Western Railroad Company, of England, to give a direct communication between their British line and South Wales. It is unique as a work of the kind, inasmuch as it passes under an arm of the sea. The tunnel extends from New Passage to Portskewet, a distance of about two and one-half miles under the water; its entire length, exclusive of approaches, being about four and one-half miles.
The work has been in progress for
thirteen years, and the total cost can
not fall below \$8,000,000. WEDDED HAPPINESS.

The Great Mistake Committed by Many Young Couples

It is undoubtedly a fact that many of the young people who get married nowadays want to begin wedded life where their parents leave off; that is, they desire to put on the same style, so to speak, that their fathers and mothers speak, that their fathers and mothers do, who have been perhaps years in obtaining a certain financial and social position. The consequence is that they almost invariably begin with a grand flourish of trumpets, furnish a house extravagantly, give expensive entertainments and in the end come to grief. They have not of course the recovery They have not, of course, the money to They have not, of course, the money to pay for these luxuries, and they rely on their parents in a great measure for assistance. When this fails their house hold goods are probably sold under the hammer, or the firm from whom they have obtained them on the installment plan steps in and takes possession for non-payment. Then there is likely a separation: the wound man grees one separation; the young man goes one way and the young woman another, and if they are ever re-united it is because they have come to the conclusion that this is a practical world, and that people can not live beyond their incomes without being overtaken with monetary

disaster. In a word, if they dance they must pay the piper. Would it not, then, be better for young couples to begin in a moderate manner and live within their means? A well matched couple can be very happy even in one room, if they choose. The old song says very truly: "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home," and fine furniture and a large house do not always bring happiness. That must be in the heart, and if it is there it will glorify even the most un-pretentious abode.

The thought that a young couple are earning everything they have will give a zest to existence that can never be obtained even in a state of only partial dependence, and our advice to all young married people is to preserve their self-respect by never spending a dollar that has not been obtained by them through hard work and self-denial Let them not be under obligations even to their own parents, and they will find, if they are frugal and temperate, that the years will bring them all the wealth and enjoyment that are worth having.

—Boston Budget.

BARN FOR SHEEP.

How It May Be Constructed Cheaply an Appropriately.

In reply to a correspondent who asks us to give the space that a flock of a hundred and fifty Merinos shoul d have and a plan for a sheep barn, we reply that fifty by fifty, and even forty-five by forty is enough for a flock of Merinos. If it is a dry flock seventy-five by sixteen feet will accommodate as many as two hundred and fifty heid. But that will admit of no hay-racks. If racks are placed in a shed of the latter dimensions additional space must be allowed for them. For a simple shed, first set for them. For a simple shed, first set posts in the ground and board up. No sills are needed. Better fill the shed with earth high enough to make flooding impossible. The shed need not be very high. If high enough to let a team pass under that may sometimes be convenient. Arrangements however, can be made for getting out the manure by having openings in the back and in that case the shed need not be as high as has been indicated.

If it is desirable to have a barn in which hay can be stored, it can be built as long and high as the owner may wish. There may be a main building, say twenty feet wide or less or more with a shed on each side about twelve feet wide. It will not require much ingenuity to arrange the building so that the hay from the central structure can be thrown directly into the sheds or wings. Some of our most experienced flock masters object to having the grain and water troughs in the building, upon the ground that they catch the droppings. That may be prevented, however, by having them so constructed that they will swing down on hinges. But some insist that it is preferable to have them outside the building anyhow. - Western Rural.

-There is a great demand for skilled female physic ans in India, where the social laws do not permit the practice of male physicians among women. As the women of the countey are now the victims of empirics, the female mission-ary with a Bible in one hand and a medical case in the other is offered an attractive career. - Chicago Current

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, December 5.

	CATTLE-Shipping steers	\$4	25	@		40
	Native cows	5	10	00	4	25
	HOGS—Good to choice heavy Light WHEAT—No. 2 red. No. 3 red. No. 2 soft.	3	30	6		53
	Light	3	15	a	3	25
i	WHEAT-No. 2 red		71			714
	No. 3 red		50			574
	CORN-No. 2 soft		83	0		85
	OATS No. 2		26	8		25
	RVE-No. 2		49	@		50
	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1	90	0	2	
	HAY-Large baled	6	00	0	B	50
	CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2. RYE—No. 2. FLOUR—Fancy, per sack HAY—Large baled. BUTTER—Choice creamery. CHEESE—Full cream. EGGS—Choice. BACON—Ham. "Shoulders		25	@		26
	CHEESE-Full cream		10	@		20
	RACON_Ham		19	00		10
	*Shoulders		5	6		54
	*Shoulders Sides		6	@		63
	LARD. WOOL-Missouri unwashed.		6	0		63
	WOOL-Missouri unwashed.		14	0		16
	POTATOES-New. ST. LOUIS.		65	0		80
	ST. LOUIS.					
	CATTLE-Shipping steers Butchers' steers	3	75	0	5	25
	HOGS-Packing	3	80	88		75
	HOGS-Packing SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Choice WHEAT-No. 2 red	2	75	0		50
	FLOUR-Choice	4	00	0	4	10
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		94	0		943
	CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery		35	800		351
	DVE-No. 9		24	@		593
	RYE-No. 2. BUTTER-Creamery. PORK COTTON-Middling		91	GA.		25
	PORK	9	00	@	9	25
	COTTON-Middling	96	8	60	V	9
	CHICAGO.					
	CATTLE—Shipping steers HOGS—Packing and shipping SHEEP—Fair to choice FLOUR—Winter wheat	3	30	0	5	65.
	HOGS-Packing and shipping	3	70	0		85
	SHEEP-Fair to choice	1	50	00	-	50
	WHEAT-No 2 red	4	20	0	5	00
	No. 3		77	0		79
	No. 2 spring		865	600		863
	CORN-No. 2		40	400		41
	WHEAT—No. 2 red No. 3 No. 2 spr.ng CORN—No. 2 Spr.ng OATS—No. 2 RYE—No. 2 BUTTER—Creamery.		29	0		293
	BUTTER-Creamery		14	00		25
	PORK.	8	75	(CC		80
9				300		-
	CATTLE-Exports	2	90	(a)		ne.
ı	HOGS-Good to choice	3	90	6	4	20
Ė	SHEEP-Common to good	3	40	@	4	25
	FLOUR-Good to choice	3	95	@	5	50
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		93	(0)		95
ı	OATS-Western mixed		52	100		53
	BUTTER-Creamery		8	0		99
ij	PORK	9	871	60	10	00
	NEW YORK. CATTLE-Exports. HOGS-Good to choice. SHEEP-Common to good. FLOUR-Good to choice. WHEAT-No. 2 red. CORN-No. 2. OATS-Western mixed. BUTTER-Creamery. PORK. PETROLEUM-United.	-	91	0		919
			2000			

THE GREAT

EMPORIUM!

Desires everybody to know that he has one of the

Best & Largest Stocks

Of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS.

GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

Boots and Shoes, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS.

QUEENSWARE,

Glassware, Tinware, HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

J. W. FERRY'S

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.,

AND

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

WITH HIS

BARGAINS.