

Chase County Courier.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1886.

NUMBER 10.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has made the following appointments: Edward Cushing, collector of customs for the district of Belfast, Me.; Joseph E. Moore, to be collector of customs for the district of Waldoborough, Me.; Phillip W. Downs, general appraiser of merchandise for the district of Baltimore, Md.; William M. Neal, of Franklin, Ind., agent of the Indians of Lempi agency in Idaho.

The first fourteen French spoliation claims cases have been submitted for the decision of the United States Court of Claims.

The public debt statement shows that the decrease of the public debt during the month of November amounted to \$3,005,249.57. Total cash in the treasury, \$429,323,740.59.

The President was confined to his room recently for two or three days by a slight but annoying attack of rheumatism, and for this reason was obliged to deny himself to all callers except the Cabinet officers.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has directed commandants at all navy yards to utilize marine guards under their commands in watching and protecting Government property at their stations.

GENERAL BUTLER, it is announced in Washington, is to be the counsel for Thobee, in his contest for the seat for which Speaker Carlisle holds the certificate.

The President on the 2d issued a proclamation promulgating an extradition treaty with Japan, which he ratified after being amended by the Senate last June.

The Pension Office was recently informed of the arrest by Special Examiner Paul E. Williamson of George Foster, of Knoxville, Tenn., for making false affidavits. Foster has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Albany penitentiary.

The Secretary of War has approved the request made by the Chief Signal Officer that Lieutenant Greely be retained in the Signal Office as assistant to General Hazen, who is in ill health.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has issued an order for the concentration after January 1 in the Bureau of Clothing and Provisions of the responsibility for stores and supplies. It was understood in Washington that Jarvis Patten, Commissioner of Navigation, has been requested to resign.

THE EAST.

GEORGE C. ELLIOTT & SONS, carriage dealers, Providence, R. I., have assigned. It was said that from \$75,000 to \$100,000 in paper was out.

The glass blowers in several New Jersey factories have handed in their Knights of Labor charters rather than strike against the apprentice system.

The mystery of the Moon-Wilson case has been lifted by Wilson avowing himself to be the son of Moon, born a short time after Moon was married to his mother.

In an interview at New York P. D. Armour, the pork packer, said to the reporter that the recent Packington strikes had unsettled confidence. He wanted to increase his facilities but could secure none who would dare to lay a brick on his premises. He would be compelled to give it up and extend his interests further West.

A GENERAL STRIKE of the upholstery weavers of Philadelphia took place on the 1st. The manufacturers had announced their intention of making a reduction in wages.

PATRICK RILEY, William McCarthy, Hugh McGinty and Henry Nicholas were terribly burned in the converting department of the Edgar Thomas steel works at Braddock, Pa., the other morning by the accidental lowering of the converter.

The New York Daily Commercial Bulletin of December 3 estimates the November fire loss in the United States and Canada at \$10,000,000, which is an increase of one-third upon the November average since the Boston fire of 1872. There were 183 fires where the reported loss was \$10,000 and over.

COMMISSIONER HALLET, of the United States Court at Boston, has refused to issue a warrant against Philip L. Moen for perjury, on the complaint of Levi Wilson. The records of the town of Oxford, Mass., show that Levi Wilson was born there on December 1, 1833, eleven months after Mrs. Moen died.

The Opera House block at Brockton, Mass., was on fire on the night of the 2d. Loss, \$300,000; insurance not sold.

GEORGE SEAMAN and James Selders, aged twelve and fourteen respectively, absented themselves from school at Reading, Pa., the other day, and being afraid of punishment from their parents did not go home, but crawled between two hot ovens at the Henry Clay furnace, where they were suffocated and burned to death.

The employees of the Philadelphia & Reading and the Jersey Central complain of arbitrary and stringent rules forced up on them by the management of the railroads.

CHARLES TONG SING, who was steward of the Jeannette and also a member of the Thetis rescue party, and was afterwards convicted of assault with intent to kill another Chinaman and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, has been pardoned by the Governor of New Jersey.

The Brooklyn Union is to pass into the hands of prominent Republicans.

In the case of the National Soldiers' Home against General Butler the jury at Boston found a verdict of \$10,527.50 against General Butler.

THE WEST.

SHIPLEY, DORSEY & CO., wholesale dry goods, Cincinnati, have failed for \$800,000; assets large.

F. A. HILL & Co., who for some time have cut quite a figure on the Chicago Board of Trade, have failed.

CHINCH bugs are reported as unusually bad in Southern Illinois and fears are expressed that next year's crop will be ruined unless the brood is killed by the cold this winter.

A COALTON, O., special of the 1st says: "All the miners of the Seventh district, 2,500 to 3,000, came out this morning on a refusal by the operators to grant an increase of five cents per ton for mining. A long siege is expected."

OFFICIAL returns from the two disputed counties in Washington Territory have been received, and make the Legislature Republican on joint ballot by two majorities. The official vote on Delegate gives Charles S. Voorhees, Democrat, a plurality of 3,192.

THERE was a panic among the stock speculators at San Francisco on the 2d caused by recent heavy failures.

A SPECIAL FROM Galesburg, Ill., says: "Congressman Worthington has served notice that he will contest General Post's recent election to a seat in Congress. The special charge is that a number of unqualified persons were allowed to vote and that they cast their ballots for Post."

The house of Jesse Stockford, near East Saginaw, Mich., was burned the other night. One child perished in the flames, and another was burned so badly that death ensued next morning. Stockford and his wife were also badly burned.

L. B. FRANKEL & Co., mining stocks Virginia City, Nev., have failed. Liabilities, \$900,000.

The excitement on the San Francisco Stock Exchange continued on the 3d. Prices were somewhat improved in what was termed the middle class. Consolidated Virginia and other leading stocks were lower.

An influx of Chinese from British Columbia into Washington Territory is reported. They walk across the line, no one being there to stop them.

G. W. TYLER, the lawyer who represented Mis a Hill in the Sharon divorce case, has been debarred for two years by the Supreme Court of California for converting to his own use money recovered on a judgment for one of his clients.

THE ST. LOUIS W. C. T. U. have passed resolutions condemning Mrs. Secretary Whitney and Mrs. President Cleveland for having alcoholic liquors at a recent entertainment.

The Detroit Pipe Foundry Company's works burned to the ground recently with all the patterns and machinery. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$20,000.

The amount of Potheringham's bail was fixed by Judge Normile, of St. Louis, at \$20,000, which the unfortunate messenger was unable to give.

The Freycinet ministry was defeated in the French Chambers on the 3d by a majority of 13. A Cabinet meeting was called to consider the crisis.

HON. W. T. PRICER, Congressman for the Eighth Wisconsin district, supposed to be on his death bed with cancer of the stomach, has abandoned medicine, refused medical attendance and submitted his case to faith cure.

JUDGE BROWN, of Galena, Ill., has decided that a public school building near there may be used four months in the year as a Catholic parochial school.

CONFLICTING orders caused a passenger and mail train collision at Muskado, Mich., recently. Both engines were wrecked.

The schooner Rays Farr, from Muskegon for Chicago, loaded with slabs, went ashore recently near Michigan, Ind. Her crew took to the yawl and managed to save themselves. They were all more or less badly frozen, and suffered terribly from exposure.

The crop report of the Ohio Board of Agriculture for December 1 shows regarding wheat that the area sown was 101 per cent.; the estimated number of acres sown, 2,741,000; and the condition 97. The condition of live stock was generally good. Hog cholera prevailed in twenty-three counties.

The West Side Turners of Chicago adopted a resolution the other night protesting against the anarchist verdict. The president of the society at once resigned.

THE SOUTH.

A BAND of Mexican cattle thieves, numbering twelve, was captured twenty miles above Laredo, Tex., by a posse of Texans. A large quantity of dressed beef was found in their possession, and twenty horses which were stolen.

RESPECTING the outlaws in West Carroll Parish, La., a resident states that the troubles originated over two Polish Jews named Witkowski settling there and by a system of money sharking absorbing about all there was worth having in the parish.

JOHN TYLER COOPER, the Fusion candidate, was elected mayor of Atlanta, Ga., as were all the Fusion councilmen. The Fusion ticket was the result of a compromise between the Prohibitionists and the Anti-Prohibitionists.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were again felt at Summerville and Charleston, S. C., on the 2d. No damage was done.

MAYOR GUILLOTTE, of New Orleans, has suspended Chief of Police Bachemin for incompetency, charging him also with embezzlement.

WILLIE HINES, aged seventeen, eloped with Miss Newsome, ten years his senior, at West Point, Ga., the other day. To prevent pursuit Willie smashed his father's carriage and threw his saddle into the well.

HENRY GEORGE has denied that he had intimidated Colonel Duncan, of Louisville, Ky., that he would make an available candidate for President in 1888.

MUCH burning was done recently by a dam bursting at Langster's cotton mills near Columbus, S. C. The accident was thought to be due to an earthquake which loosened the foundations.

EARLY the other morning an armed mob went to Brenham, Tex., overpowered the jailer, took out Shea Felder, Alfred Jones and Ephraim Jones, three negroes implicated in the killing of Dewees Bolton at Llewellyn on the night of the election, and lynched them.

An incendiary was recently detected firing a building at Temple, Tex. Being halted by a police officer, he responded by drawing a pistol and shooting. The officer then fired, shooting his assailant dead. The officer was uninjured.

GENERAL.

The Temps of Paris denies that the Government has received unsatisfactory advices from Madagascar.

A DISPATCH from Hong Kong says that the French steamer Saghalien, for Shanghai, from Marseilles, has been cut to the water's edge by the Pacific mail steamer City of Peking.

The Spanish Cortes has unanimously voted the extra credit of \$45,000,000 to improve the navy. The principal part will be devoted to the purchase of torpedo boats and cruisers. The money is to be raised by the sale of state forests and other Government land.

The Czar and Czarina of Russia are going to Cannes, in the hope that the health of the Czar will be benefited.

The Property Defense Association of Ireland is arranging a plan to compel tenants to pay rents held by tenants' trustees.

The Superior of the Oblate Fathers at Montreal has announced that no Knights of Labor will be allowed to partake of the sacrament.

PRESIDENT FITZGERALD, of the Irish Land League, has issued an appeal for funds to aid the fight against the British Government in Ireland.

FRANCE and Mexico have concluded a treaty of commerce.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Madagascar credits by a vote of 329 to 10.

French civil agent accompanying the Tonquin frontier commission.

The Hungarian delegation finally passed all the items of the Imperial budget on the 30th and closed its session.

It was believed in Belgium that the thieves who stole the registered mail in that country are hiding in England.

BARON SEERENDORF, professor in the Austrian College of Agriculture, committed suicide recently by shooting himself in the mouth.

LORD MAYOR D. SULLIVAN has been re-elected Mayor of Dublin. O'Keefe, the solicitor, has been elected mayor of Limerick. Both pledged themselves to refuse any honor offered by the Queen during the jubilee year.

THIRTY men were instantly killed by an explosion in the Lemore colliery in Durham, Eng., on the 2d.

Six men were killed and thirteen seriously injured by a cross sea which broke in the deck of the steamer Western Land, seven days out from Antwerp and bound for New York.

It was rumored on the 2d that the steamship Chandernagore, with 1,200 French troops on board, had foundered during a cyclone, and that all hands were lost. The report was denied by the French Government.

It was reported in Berlin that the Standard Oil Company of America was trying to secure control of the Russian Naphta Company's works.

THE total number of failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's for week ended December 2 was 28 against 201 the week previous. The total from January 1 to date was 9,400 against 10,252 in 1885. Canada had 1,079 failures this year against 1,183 last year and 1,297 in 1884.

The purchase of the Russian oil works by the Standard Company of America is denied.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The following special cablegram will be published here tomorrow: The British Government has decided to prohibit the guardians of the poor in Ireland from devoting special wards in the workhouse to the accommodation of evicted tenants. The local board has notified the New Ross board of guardians that unless they abandon the use of special wards for this purpose which was created by them in obedience to the command of the Nationalist leaders, who, says the local board, seek to convert the workhouse into garrisons against the landlords, they will immediately be suspended and others appointed to carry out the behests of the Tory officials.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A Long Island railroad switch engine and a rapid transit train collided on a crossing at Atlantic avenue and Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, yesterday. The engine was smashed to pieces. Engineer Thomas Grinnell was killed, and his fireman badly scalded. There were about thirty passengers on the rapid transit train. They were badly shaken up and bruised, but in no way seriously injured. Grinnell was to blame for the accident. He saw the train coming, but thought he could get his engine across in time.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—A special to the Daily News from Montreal says: "The American schooner, Highland Light, which was forfeited to the Crown by Chief Justice Palmer, and ordered to be sold on the 14th inst., will be bought in by the Dominion Government and fitted up as a cruiser under command of Captain Loray, who effected her capture. Though the last of vessels captured under the treaty of 1818, she is the first confiscated."

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 4.—Seventeen new cases of cholera were reported in this city yesterday, and nine deaths from the disease occurred here. In Rosario thirty-four new cases were reported and there were twenty-five deaths. In Corrientes there were twelve new cases and five deaths.

BELGRADE, Dec. 4.—King Milan, of Serbia, has announced that he will refuse to receive the deputation of Belgian notables who are about visiting the various European capitals for the purpose of enlisting sympathy and support.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Dec. 4.—The new Cabinet is made up as follows: Senor Antunez, Prime Minister; Senor Treza, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Valderama, Minister of Justice; Senor Valderama, Minister of Finance; Senor Pons Vienna, Minister of War and Marine.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 4.—Ex-Governor B. F. Perry died in Greenville yesterday. He was born on November 20, 1805. He was always a leader of the Union party in South Carolina, and was appointed Provisional Governor by Andrew Johnson.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A Bond Decision.

A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court the other day in the bond case of Moses R. Crow against the township of Oxford, Sumner County, Kan., to recover the amount due on bonds and coupons issued by the township of Oxford to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river. The same bonds had been before the court in the case of McClure against the township of Oxford. The court then held that the bonds, if issued under a special act of the Legislature of Kansas, approved March 1, 1872, were invalid. On the present suit an attempt was made to sustain the validity of the bonds by alleging that they were issued under authority of a general act of the Legislature of Kansas, passed March 2, 1873, but the court holds that the bonds on their face excluded the possibility of their having been issued under the latter act; the public records show that the proceedings were not taken under that act; and the Auditor had no right to decide, as a matter of law, that these were bonds which he was authorized to register and certify, when, as a matter of law, they were not. The decision of the court below, in favor of the township, is affirmed. The opinion was by Justice Blatchford.

Miscellaneous.

In answer to inquiries sent out by the Railroad Commissioners replies have been received from nearly every city and county in the State, and show that nearly nine-tenths of the counties have voted bonds during the year, and some of them have bonded themselves to the amount of \$400,000. According to the replies received from about seventy-five counties, the total amount of county bonds voted to railroads during the year is \$5,353,000; township bonds, \$3,353,000, and city bonds, \$616,500; the total amount issued and delivered during the year in the same counties was: County bonds, \$282,000; township bonds, \$907,000; city bonds, \$122,000.

WILLIAM HOLMES, one of the leading labor agitators of Chicago, was recently in Topeka in the interest of the condemned anarchists.

At the late State election the following graduates of the Normal School were elected to the office of county superintendent: F. Robertson, class of '75, Kingman County; Miss A. E. Dixon, class of '81, Lyon County; Eli Payne, class of '82, Reno County; Miss Ella Celly, class of '85, Cowley County; A. H. Bushy, class of '86, Morris County; Miss Sue D. Hoggins, class of '86, Jackson County, and Mrs. Ella Brown, one of the original eighteen.

BISHOP PINK, of Leavenworth, recently received notice of an invoice of church goods shipped to him from Hamburg, Germany. They were in the custom house in New York and will be admitted free of duty.

THERE were two additional attempts at suicide in Leavenworth the other day. Mrs. William Black took poison, but the timely arrival of a physician saved her. The other case was that of Miss Brown, described as "a rosy-cheeked lady of eighteen, the daughter of a widow," who took poison. Her life was saved, although her condition was critical.

THE other day two toughs went into a Topeka restaurant to get dinner. An inoffensive-looking farmer was also eating dinner. When the toughs finished their meal they refused to pay for it, and were arguing the point with the proprietor when the farmer started to go out and one of the toughs struck at him. This aroused him and he literally mopped the floor with the youngsters. When he let go of them they made for the door and ran down the street covered with blood and dust.

THE twenty-seventh annual convention of the diocese of Kansas (Episcopal Church) met in Topeka on November 30. Bishop Vail presided, and Rev. Berry was made secretary. Bishop Vail stated that the work of the bishop had grown so rapidly that he would not be able to give the work that attention it deserved, and said it would be necessary to have an assistant. He said that he was willing that the salary now received by him should be divided with an assistant. All the delegates were of the opinion that an assistant bishop should be elected and unanimously voted to pay the assistant not less than \$3,000 a year. After a thorough discussion of the question the convention went into an election and chose Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith, of New York, assistant bishop.

THE residence of W. A. Yount, in Shawnee County, was burned the other morning. But little furniture was saved. Neighbors volunteered to haul the lumber for a new house, which will be put up immediately.

AN old resident of Leavenworth, Antoine Haas, dropped dead at his residence in that city the other evening. He had returned from his place of business in apparently good health. He sat down to the supper table and while drinking a cup of coffee strangled and, getting up, soon fell dead. He was seventy-six years of age, a native of Germany, and had been a resident of Leavenworth about thirty years.

At a late meeting of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission at Topeka, it was decided to release all southern cattle now held in quarantine, providing the owners paid the quarantine fees. The rules issued October 13 were also amended so as to read that all cattle coming to Kansas from that portion of New York lying south of the north line of the State of Connecticut, all of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois and the Dominion of Canada, will be required to enter the State at Kansas City, where they will be held in quarantine, at the risk and expense of the owner, for a period of ninety days, and until they shall receive a bill of health signed by the State Veterinarian of Kansas. Cattle from other districts may enter the State, provided the shipper satisfies the State inspector at Kansas City that they are healthy and have not been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease.

TEMPTING FATE.

George Hazlitt and His Sister-in-Law, Miss Sadie Allen, of Buffalo, N. Y., Make the Perilous Voyage of the Niagara Whirlpool Rapids in Safety, Encased in a Barrel.

NIAGARA FALLS, Nov. 29.—One more chapter to the romantic history of Niagara river was added yesterday afternoon by the feat of George Hazlitt and Miss Sadie Allen, both of this city, who made the trip of Niagara whirlpool and rapids in a barrel. This was the first time a lady has ever attempted the feat, and curiosity was aroused to the highest pitch. Hazlitt went through the rapids and whirlpool on the 8th of last August with William Potts, so he knew about what there was in it. In order to avenge themselves on Graham, the pioneer in the enterprise, who had slighted them, Hazlitt and Potts decided to have a woman go through to take away his glory. Thanksgiving eve Miss Sadie Allen, Potts' sister-in-law, was visited, the matter proposed to her, and she said at once she would go, so it was arranged. Potts and Hazlitt went to Chippewa, and toward up the barrel. Yesterday morning Miss Allen went to the Falls and stopped at Michael Hearn's hotel on Falls street. She said to your correspondent:

"Yes, I have fully made up my mind to make the trip, and I think I can truthfully say that I am not afraid. The boys asked me to go and I am sure they would not take me where I would be injured. I might, for what I know, be just as well killed now as any time, but of course I don't think I will be. The papers say I am eighteen years old, but I might just as well tell you that I am twenty, as I have no wish to conceal it. The story that I have a husband who is in Chicago, is, of course, a lie. I never had a husband and don't expect to have. I am an orphan, and aside from my sister, who is with me, and two brothers, who are engineers on the railroad, I have no friends on earth. My father, John Allen, died seven years ago, and my mother passed away three years ago last June. My father was a railroad man, employed by the New York Central at East Buffalo, and always kept me in good style. He was a member of one of the Buffalo Masonic lodges and, God bless them, they have done enough for me since. His life was insured in the Masonic Life Association of Western New York, but owing to his long sickness we were unable to keep up the dues and the policy expired a few days before his death. The Masons paid the funeral expenses and have continually helped me since. Three months ago I was sent for to take care of Mrs. John Scully, who lives at 1073 Seneca street, Buffalo, and have been with them since."

THE couple in their barrel started on their perilous voyage at half past two o'clock from the old Maid of the Mist landing, on the Canada side. Miss Allen, when she appeared at the ferry, ready to enter upon the perilous journey, wore a neat walking dress. Taking off her hat and jacket, and throwing a shawl over her head, she stepped lightly into the barrel through the man-hole, tucking her garments closely about her and laughingly remarking: "Come, George, jump in; I'm all fixed." Soon after Hazlitt stepped into the craft, fastening himself in the opposite end to that occupied by Miss Allen.

At 2:35 the new suspension bridge was opened. People on the banks waved their handkerchiefs, and Hazlitt waved his in reply to the greeting. It was just 2:50 when the turn in the river was passed at the old Maid of the Mist landing, where the rapids begin. Here the battle began. The barrel rolled and dived, being out of sight half the time. People who were in position to see thought it was gone half a dozen times. It was loaded with five hundred pounds of sand, and was very loggy in the water. At three o'clock the whirlpool was reached, and in the brave little craft went. The roaring billows covered it with foam and mist, and every time it was lost sight of people thought it had surely struck the big rock on which Captain Webb's head was split. The barrel went down once seemingly for good, but when it righted again it was seen moving down the stream out of the maelstrom. It continued for five hundred rods probably, and then turned back just as fast and came into Thompson's eddy, on the Canadian shore.

This is only separated from the whirlpool by a great rock, which shut off the view of the spectators on the bluff. They thought the boat had gone down to Lewiston and some of the party went there with carriages to bring them back. At last Frank E. Lawson, who keeps the gate at the Col's elevator, espied the party and came running along the shore of the whirlpool. They had then been there three-quarters of an hour. Others came down, but there was no such thing as making a noise which would attract their attention. When the barrel came near the shore again he threw a club and struck the barrel. Hazlitt stuck out his head, caught a rope that was presently thrown him, and the barrel was safely landed at 3:45 o'clock. Hazlitt got out, but the young lady had to be carried to the elevator, where her friends were waiting. She was driven back to Hearn's Hotel as quickly as possible, and at six o'clock was able to sit up. She was ill she could not go to Buffalo last evening, but probably will to-day. She said she was terribly bruised and that the ride made her sick at her stomach.

Miss Sadie Allen, heroine of Niagara, is a pretty girl that would make some honest young man a good wife. She has dark brown hair and eyes, good features, a rosy complexion and a mouth which, when she smiles, is positively beautiful. She is as modest as she is comely, and has made this attempt, seemingly, in blind confidence in the judgment of her brother-in-law and his friends.

The Conyngnam Shaft Mine Disaster.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 28.—The excitement at the Conyngnam shaft having subsided an examination was made yesterday to ascertain the extent of the damage caused by the explosion. It was found that the company will suffer but little loss by the damage to the workings. The Baltimore ship suspended operations yesterday owing to the large quantity of gas working in from the Conyngnam mine, with which it is connected. None of the twelve men, who were reported as having been fatally burned, have died.

OUR NAVY.

Admiral Porter Submits a Report Embodying Suggestions for Its Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Admiral Porter has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy a report embodying suggestions for promoting the efficiency of the navy. He says that in reliability of the navy there is no subject worthy of more consideration than that of home defense. He considers it of vastly more interest at the present moment than the construction of cruisers, and the ironclads now laid up at City Point are so well adapted to the protection of our coast that it seems a pity they should be left in the condition they are in today. Touching the cruisers Chicago, Atlanta and Boston and the dispatch boat Dolphin, he says: "So far the new vessels have given no evidence of great speed, and it is feared by those most interested in the matter that they never will, which deficiency will render them useless as commerce destroyers."

"We require for the navy," the Admiral says, "the following classes of vessels, which will at least enable us to show that we have a system, even if our ships do not equal in speed those of foreign powers: The first class should be represented by a vessel not less than 4,000 or more than 7,000 tons, and able to make for a few hours a speed of 19½ knots. The second class should be a vessel of not less than 4,500 or more than 5,000 tons, able to make for a few hours a speed of nineteen knots, vessels of the second class to serve as flagships on foreign stations. The third class should be a vessel of 3,000 tons, able to make for a few hours a speed of eighteen knots."

The Admiral remarks that it is proposed to construct a thirteen-knot gunboat carrying four guns. This vessel, he says, could not overtake any thing, and a powerful Chinese gunboat would be more than a match for her. It is said that the European Governments have built ironclads without regard to future uniformity, so that it would be a difficult matter to make effective formations of line of battle. The United States is making mistakes of the same character by building so many different classes of vessels at the outset, without knowing whether any of them will meet the requirements of a cruiser of the present day. No nation, he says, can dispense with forts, but it is better to depend upon a navy to protect our coasts, instead of maintaining so small a force of ironclads as we have at present. Every year we should construct more than a four double-turreted monitors, no matter if we do not build any cruisers in the meantime.

Turning his attention to the subject of torpedo boats, Admiral Porter says that he has seen enough of torpedoes to know that 200 or 300 pounds of explosive is not enough under a ship, no matter what her size, is bound to sink her or place her hors de combat. Yankee ingenuity, if stimulated by prospects of a sufficient reward, would no doubt soon give us a superior torpedo. He comments the Ericson torpedo and says what we require to take the place of the fastest vessel in the world—something that torpedo destroyers can not overtake. The report treats of the organization of the different branches of the navy, and especially of the Navy Department. This reorganization, he insists, must take place sooner or later, and whoever takes the matter into his hands will deserve the thanks of the country. The Admiral takes strong ground in favor of the Government encouraging the private ship yards of the country by giving them all the work possible to enable them to improve the plant so that in time of war they can aid the Government in building and repairing vessels. He also advocates a Government iron ship building yard.

LOUISIANA LAWLESSNESS.

A Bad State of Affairs Reported in West Carroll Parish.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., Nov. 30.—S. Witkowski, Representative from West Carroll Parish, came here yesterday and reported having been waylaid in his parish by a gang of outlaws, numbering about ten persons. He was accompanied by two friends, but expressed himself as fortunate in escaping assassination by the gang in the woods. He further reports that at about ten o'clock Sunday night his bookkeeper, Major John McKay, justice of the peace, was shot and killed at his home, about four miles from Calcedonia, together with his cook. His dwelling was set on fire and both bodies were consumed. Witkowski has large business interests in West Carroll Parish, where he has lived a great many years and brought up his family, whom he was compelled to leave behind in order to escape the clutches of the outlaws. The murderers of McKay will no doubt be found, identified because they were a team of Witkowski, returning home from Ashton, about noon, when it had traversed about half the distance, and beat the driver unmercifully. The three colored men who had charge of the wagon knew the men, but only one of them has returned and he is in town with Witkowski. It was Witkowski's custom to go to Ashton every Sunday to meet the packet, but for some reason he did not go last Sunday. The lawless gang were thus disappointed in not meeting him.

EMBEZZLING BANKERS.

Warrants for the Arrest of the Officers of the First National Bank at Glen Rock, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 29.—Within a short time the president and cashier of the First National Bank, of Glen Rock, Pa., have been deposed and new officers elected. The reason for this action was not made apparent until the issuance of warrants by Henry R. Redmond, United States Commissioner, for the arrest of William Herbst, late president of the bank, and Henry Seitz, late cashier, and Jacob and William H. Herbst, sons of the president, the Herbsts constituting the firm of Herbst & Sons, of Glen Rock, United States Marshal Kerns caused the arrest of the parties simultaneously. William Herbst at Glen Rock, Seitz at the residence of his son-in-law in this city and Jacob and William H. Herbst at Baltimore. Seitz had a preliminary hearing before Commissioner Edmunds Saturday afternoon, and upon information furnished by Marshal Kerns, he was held in \$5,000 bail for a further hearing on Monday afternoon, when all the defendants will be present to answer the charge of embezzling funds of the bank amounting to \$50,000.

Chase County Journal.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WATSONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

The birds sing in their sheltering trees;
The school-house door was left ajar
To catch the sunbeams and the breeze,
That wafted from his home afar.
The children round and rosy came,
Their smiling faces peeping out;
Each answered to the roll-call name,
Then started shamefacedly about.
Cling! cling! the master rings the bell;
Clack! clack! the noisy voices go;
"You don't give me some of that!"
"Who was it that patted my hair? Oh! Oh!"
"Tom Nelson patted me black and blue!"
"I was Jimmie's best friend today!"
"I didn't throw them wads!" "A-choo-oo!"
"I'll jam you, Harvey Smith—jes' wait!"
And from the other side the girls,
Though "making believe" on book intent,
Peep shyly from their timid curls,
Less noisy, yet on mischief bent.
Across the room, above the noise,
Loquacious and as fly to and fro,
For girls were it is, and boys were boys,
In district school-rooms years ago.
"Silence!" the master rapped in vain;
They would not heed that idle day;
"I will not speak!" he cried, "again!"
First class in spelling, come this way;
Begin the lesson—S-e-p-a-r-a-t-e.
Wrong! wrong again! next one," he said—
And all mistleled, save the one, who
By making the fourth letter "e."
Well pleased with her the master said:
"Come, Kate, my faithful little lass,
And take position at the head—"
Head of our spelling-class, my dear,
The blishes on her bonny face
Gave way to tears of joy and pride;
For when she reached that honored place,
She stood there, by the master's side.
"Wasn't that a yesterday ago
I saw the district school let out,
And in the welcome sunset glow
We romped and played with cheer and
And was it yesterday—ah, me!—
I stood beside a hillock green,
And carved her name upon a tree;
Or do long centuries roll between?"
Ah! by the master's side to-day
She stands—the pupil of his love—
A learner in that school again;
Head of the spelling-class my love,
And when my wearied head I bow,
No tired of life's perplexing maze,
I dream of those long-ago days,
And of the dear old district school!
—Mrs. M. L. Hayne, in *Journal of Education*.

FAMILY PRIDE.

Why a Young Artist Cast It All Aside.

There never lived a better-hearted fellow than my friend Gerald De Voissy; but he once falling out of which, some years back, he was most artfully beguiled. Gerald's grand weakness was family pride. He belonged to an aristocratic French family, the members of which bado adieu to France about a century ago, with a view to making a home and wealth in this country. A love of the old name had been handed down from father to son, and one of the boasts of the De Voissys was that no plebeian blood ever mingled with theirs. At the same time Gerald had not fortune enough to keep up the ideas of grandeur which had been part of his education. He and I led a Bohemian sort of life, for both had adopted the same profession—art. We worked in a studio which was the most artistic place you ever saw, and our rooms adjoined each other on the same floor. How I loved our old studio, right at the top of a house which commands a good view of Central Park!

From the windows we could watch the autumn turning the trees into crimson and gold, or the delicate touch of spring tinting the foliage with those fresh delicious shades which we loved to reproduce on canvas. Then our room was a curious medley of half-finished sketches, painting materials, old armor hanging on the walls, curiously wrought fabrics strewn here and there, and in the windows our easels bedecked with patches of every possible color. We were both making rapid success in our profession. I worked hard for the sake of Alice, a darling blue-eyed girl, who had promised to make me happy some day. Gerald worked from pure ambition, for he had good expectations from his relations. The kindest friend in the house was the ignitor's wife, a good, respectable woman, but in very reduced circumstances. She granted us many little privileges, and was always willing to render us any small service in her power.

One morning our quiet life was interrupted by the arrival of a black-edged letter for Gerald De Voissy, which bore the French postmark.

It announced the death of an aunt. He had not met the old lady for years; so I did not expect to see him go into paroxysms of grief on hearing of her decease; but I was rather surprised to see the look of delight that overspread his features as he read the last page of the letter.

"How can you be so heartless," I exclaimed, "as to look pleased over such a sad event?"

"Well, it is an awful shame," replied Gerald looking penitent, "but, my dear old boy, do congratulate me. I am left heir to the greater portion of my poor aunt's fortune, somewhere near three thousand dollars a year. This is a letter from one of her nephews. He tells my aunt's generosity arose from the fact that my mother was her favorite sister, and not from any personal interest in myself, as she never saw me since I was a schoolboy."

"I sincerely rejoice at your good fortune, Gerald, and there is no fellow who deserves it better than you do," I replied, as I grasped his hand and shook it warmly.

"Well, then, let us celebrate the day by taking a holiday," he cried. "We will run down to Long Branch, and then you will have a chance of seeing your fiancée."

Such an offer was too tempting to be refused, for I knew Alice and her parents were staying there. So we gladly closed our untidy studio and prepared to enjoy our day on the sands at Long Branch. As we went downstairs we stopped a few moments to speak to the good-souled Mrs. Robbins, the house-keeper, already alluded to, for Gerald was eager to acquaint her with his good fortune. He had, however, scarcely begun to speak before the rattle of a lady's dress was heard, and in an instant a young girl brushed past

him and threw her arms affectionately around Mrs. Robbins' neck.

"How are you, dear mother?" she cried, in a sweet, soft voice. "I am so glad to come back to you."

The good old woman kissed her repeatedly, while Gerald looked on in admiration and surprise at the beauty and grace of the young girl.

Perceiving his wonder, Mrs. Robbins said, laughingly:

"You did not know, Mr. De Voissy, that I had so fine a young woman for a daughter. I thought I would give you a start some day. But go on and tell me of your good fortune. I am impatient to hear all about it."

I noticed that my friend's usual self-possession had deserted him; and though he spoke to Mrs. Robbins, his eyes were fixed on the young girl, and he prolonged the conversation purposely, I fancied. When, at last, he tore himself away, we had discovered that the young lady's name was Maggie, that she was living with her cousins in the country, and had only come home for a few days.

"What a sweet girl!" muttered Gerald. "What a pity she is not of good family! Has she not a wonderfully sweet and beautiful expression?"

I quite agreed with him, but bantered him not a little by reminding him, every time he alluded to Maggie, of his family pride, and the solemn vow he had so often heard him make, that the girl he loved must be his equal in birth and position.

We returned from Long Branch late that evening, and heard Maggie's sweet voice singing an air from "La Sonnambula" as we ascended the stairs.

I noticed during the next few days that Gerald found a great many reasons for going to speak to Mrs. Robbins in her apartments. Nothing could exceed his ingenuity in discovering small items which needed her attention. Then it suddenly occurred to him that he had heard, during the last few days, that she and her daughter were fond of going to the theater, and he was thoughtful enough to provide tickets for them, taking care to reserve a seat near them for himself. Gerald tried to laugh off his insinuations as to his being in love with Miss Maggie, but the fact was quite apparent, and I knew the struggle between pride and affection which prevented him from declaring his attachment.

An event soon occurred which brought matters to a crisis. A tall, fine-looking man called at our studio one morning and seemed particularly struck with some of Gerald's pictures, which, three years before, had made a sensation in the exhibition in the Academy. After purchasing a little sketch my friend had just completed he left us, and we heard him stop and speak to Mrs. Robbins on his way down stairs. But I was greatly surprised, and Gerald horribly dismayed when we saw him ten minutes afterward enter his carriage with Maggie and drive away.

Gerald paced up and down the room in a fury of jealousy. My curiosity was considerably aroused as to the nature of Maggie's acquaintance with the stranger.

"I am determined to ask her why she went out with the fellow, and who he is, directly she returns," growled Gerald.

"Have you any right to be so inquisitive?" I ventured to suggest.

"Perhaps not, except that she knows I love her better than any one else, and that I intended asking her to be my wife," he retorted, passionately.

"What! marry a girl in her station?" was the question which rose naturally to my lips.

"Oh, hang family pride in this case! I am now rich enough to fling it aside for once and marry a girl who will, I know, make me happy. Besides, Maggie is a perfect lady. Yet I do not understand why she drives out with that stranger," retorted Gerald.

The lover sat anxiously at the window watching for her return. An hour passed, and he grew gradually more wretched. At length the carriage drove up to the door. It contained no Maggie, but the coachman handed a note to Mrs. Robbins. Gerald rushed eagerly down stairs and exclaimed, as he met the housekeeper:

"Where is Maggie gone to?"

"For answer she placed the note in his hand. It was written in haste, and was from Maggie. It ran as follows:

"DEAR MR. DE VOISSY: Allow me to thank you for your kind attention during my stay in New York. I have been unexpectedly obliged to return to Long Branch, and can not, therefore, have the pleasure of bidding you good-by except by letter.

Yours truly,
MAGGIE."

This was all the information poor Gerald could glean concerning the girl he loved, for Mrs. Robbins would answer no questions, and when at length she spoke of his affections for her daughter, her face expanded into smiles, and she told him not to lose hope, because she believed all would be well, and that Maggie returned his affection. She advised him to write her a few lines, which she promised to post. The result was an effusion of mingled jealousy and love from Gerald, which Mrs. Robbins forwarded that night. The next afternoon the stranger who had caused my companion such anxiety again called, and we were barely civil to him, until he handed Gerald a note from Maggie, inviting him and me warmly to return with the bearer to Long Branch where she was staying.

We needed no time for reflection, but started at once, full of anxious curiosity. Our visitor was strangely silent on the journey. Only a roguish smile twinkled in his eye as he evaded our questions. We both were lost in conjectures as to what would happen next. At last we arrived at a certain well-known, large hotel, and followed the "stranger" into a handsomely furnished private sitting-room.

"If you will be seated, gentlemen, I will tell Maggie you are here," he said, as he left the room.

In a few moments he returned. They had seemed hours of torture to Gerald. He led Maggie up to him, and with mock gravity said:

"Allow me to introduce to you a capricious young lady in her real character. This is my daughter, Margaret Livingstone, known to you both, I believe, as Maggie Robbins."

We were speechless with surprise, and a look of intense relief passed over Gerald's face. Maggie, laughing and

blushing, was very reluctant in answering our inquiries as to the meaning of the delusion practiced on us. Later on, when she and Gerald were engaged, with her father's consent, the whole truth became known to us. Mrs. Robbins was her foster mother, and when she wanted to spend a few days in New York she frequently stayed with her. Mr. Livingstone was a widower and disliked the city, so he seldom accompanied his daughter there. Maggie confessed, to our surprise, that she had heard a great deal of him from one of her girl-friends before he had met her. For myself I privately conjectured that Miss Maggie had fallen in love with my handsome friend before even she had spoke to him, and that her little plan had been all arranged between Mrs. Robbins and herself previous to her visit to New York.

Maggie laughingly told us that she had also heard of Gerald's determination never to marry a girl beneath him in station, and that when she saw he took her for Mrs. Robbins' daughter she enjoyed the joke much, and determined to keep it up. Well, he had to make no sacrifice of pride, for Margaret belonged to a good old Knickerbocker family, equal to any in the land.—N. Y. News.

LOUISIANA 'CAJANS.

Remnant of the Arcadians Who Were Idealized by Longfellow.

"The Louisiana 'Cajans," said a Southerner to a reporter, "are a peculiar class. They were originally French, coming to this country long years ago and settling in what was then called Acadia, in Nova Scotia and in Upper Canada. They were driven out by the British and were afterward immortalized by Longfellow in his 'Evangeline.' Gaunt, yellow and black-haired, they are at all times distinguishable from the other residents of the Mississippi region in Louisiana, where they have lived since their expulsion from the North.

"They do not seem clamish. They generally manage to have an acre or two of land with a little shanty. Occasionally one becomes the manager of a small store where the negroes get their tobacco and drink. There is much affinity between a 'Cajian' and a negro. Neither is satisfied without a dog, but I think a negro treats his dog better than the 'Cajian' does. Neither of them will do any more work than is absolutely necessary for subsistence, while both of them place great faith in the river as a provider for their needs.

"In the spring the 'Cajian' first mends his nets and lines, then cleans his gun, and then, if he has time between fishing and hunting, looks after his crop. Rice is all he cares to raise. The grain is sent to the nearest mill, where it is ground at the rate of three for one. As he has only to sow his rice broadcast in the spring and wait for it to ripen, his agricultural labors are not exhausting. The most laborious time is when the blackbirds get at the rice. The large planters employ regular forces of men and boys to kill or frighten them off. I know of one man who last year paid \$1,700 for services and ammunition in keeping the ricebirds and blackbirds out of his fields. The 'Cajian' manages better than this. As his field is small he works himself and his wife, and he kills some for himself and family. He takes his position in a fence-corner and sits there all day, his dog fetching in the birds as he kills them. He uses less than a thimbleful of powder and about twenty-five shot. With this load he will bring down a bird at every shot, and sometimes two or three.

"The bird season having ended, he turns his attention to the 'sardines' that begin to run in the river. These, with the addition of crawfish and a little game, keep the pot boiling till the crop is ripe, on the proceeds of which the 'Cajian' lives out the winter, only to go over the same routine the following year. If he raises a colt it is sold to some steamboat man, who, in return, brings up coffee or clothing from the city and retails it at about double its cost.

"If the 'Cajian' goes to church at all, it is to one of the many little Catholic churches that line the banks of the Mississippi all through Louisiana.

"The 'Cajian's' horse is always a small one. He rides in a long lope, and spreads his feet at every jump in a manner that has made current the phrase 'rides like a 'Cajian.' The animal is never fat and never clean—two characteristics in which he closely resembles the rider. Like his master, he is the personification of endurance.

"The language of the class is a French patois, and as ungrammatical as is a negro's English. In spite of poverty, filth, idleness and the ever-present fever and ague, they are contented and peaceable."—Chicago News.

Rare Lolo Manuscripts.

Two interesting MSS. have lately been presented to the British Museum by Mr. Bourne, British Consul at Chungking, in China. The larger of the two, which fills seventy-three folios, is in the Lolo character, and is written in poetry of five characters to a line. The smaller one (thirteen folios) is in the writing of the Shui-kai, a Shan tribe living in the southern portion of the province of Kwei-chow. This is the first specimen of the writing of this tribe which has reached Europe. The characters are plainly adaptations of contracted forms of an early kind of Chinese writing, with an admixture of pictorial signs. The work is on divination, each sentence ending with words of good or evil augury.—N. Y. Post.

The editor of the London Telegraph, a paper that is said to have a larger circulation among the English-speaking class than any other paper in the world, when asked recently how it was that his paper had no correspondent in America, but relied solely on Reuter's dispatches, replied: "My dear sir, there is so little interest in American affairs here that if for the next six months we should throw away every bit of Reuter's American matter but the market reports, I am sure we should never once during that time receive complaint from a subscriber."

SYRACUSE SALT-WORKS.

Interesting Description of How the Salt is Obtained and Purified.

It will no doubt be a surprise to many persons to learn that, although the waters of Lake Onondaga are fresh, it is from the bed of this picturesque sheet of water that the Syracuse, N. Y., Salt-works obtain the material which they successfully manipulate in the manufacture of enormous volumes of salts of all grades, from the coarse salt in which pork is packed, to the flour-like product with which we fill the pretty receptacle on our breakfast tables. Although, as has been said, the water of Lake Onondaga would yield no atom of salt, boil it never so long, it has been discovered that by boring to a depth of about two hundred feet below the bed of the lake, a very richly salt-impregnated water is obtained. The water from a subterranean salt sea, is pumped up by powerful machinery, and is stored in enormous reservoirs, from which it is drawn off into smaller reservoirs connected with the different Syracuse salt-works.

A trip through any one of these salt-works is full of interest. The water is moderately heated in its passage from the reservoirs into the enormous kettles which constitute the basis of the salt-works, and from which, when they are in full blast, a dense steam continually arises, making it impossible for the workmen to remain longer than a few moments at a time in their vicinity. These kettles are arranged in double rows, every seventy kettles constituting what is called a "block." They are supported upon archways of brick, and at the end of each of these archways is a furnace, from which a current of hot air is driven through under the kettles by means of powerful steam-fans.

The average yield of each kettle at a single boiling is between three and four bushels of salt, the required time of boiling being about five hours. When a kettle is freshly filled, an iron plate with a long upright handle is lowered nearly to the bottom. The salt in forming passes under this plate, which, however, arrests and catches all the impurities in the water.

After a boiling, the salt is removed from the kettles by means of long-handled shovels, and it is a weird sight to see the workmen moving dully about in this atmosphere of rising steam, with their long shovels in hand, salt-encrusted from head to foot. One man is supposed to attend to a "block," and the work, though not injurious to health, is extremely laborious. From the boiling-kettles the salt passes into the hoppers, and then to washing-machines, which thoroughly cleanse it.

After receiving this washing it is loaded into a large heated revolving drum, in which it is perfectly dried. It is then in condition to be sent to the mills, where it is of course ground to any required degree of fineness. Every particle of salt leaving the works is carefully weighed by a weigher in the employ of the United States Government for the Government levies a tax, in the shape of a certain percentage of the salt, upon every pound of salt taken from the earth or the waters under the earth at these Syracuse works.

In addition to the methods just described, there is also another, but slower, form of obtaining salt in use at Syracuse, viz., through evaporation by exposure to the sun. The lowlands running back from Lake Onondaga to the city are for many acres covered by large salt vats, from which the output is annually enormous.—Harper's Weekly.

FAST BUTTER-MAKING.

Milk Which Completed Its Journey to Butter in Just Two Hours.

As illustrating the possibilities in the dairy since inventive genius has been called in to help the dairyman, Prof. G. H. White, of the New Hampshire Agricultural college, gives the following account of an experiment recently made there: "Since the establishment of the creamery at Hanover it had frequently occurred to me that the morning's milk might be transformed into butter for the breakfast-table the same morning, and on a recent Saturday it was decided to try the experiment. At 4:30 a. m. the help at the college farm were in readiness to commence milking, and at 5 o'clock sixty pounds of warm new milk were on the scales at the creamery, which is located some sixty rods away. At 5:15 steam was turned on and the engines were set in motion—the machinery which was to do in ten minutes what nature demanded five hours to complete. Five minutes later the separator was at its full speed of eight thousand revolutions per minute, and the milk was turned on; ten minutes later forty-five pounds of perfectly sweet skim milk and fifteen pounds of equally sweet cream were the existing representatives of the original sixty pounds of milk. At 5:45 the cream, cooled to 56 degrees, was in the small test churn; at 6:20 the butter had parted company with the buttermilk and was ready for the salt; at 6:50 it had assumed the form of one-fourth pound prints; in ten minutes more it was on the breakfast table at the college farmhouse, thus completing the journey from milk to butter in just two hours, and only two and a-half hours from the time that milking was commenced. It may seem a little unaccountable to those who have never given any thought to the subject of mechanical separation of cream that butter from the morning's milk may contribute toward the completion of the breakfast of the same day, scarcely two hours after it is milked, yet such is the result of our trial, and such is the triumph of inventive genius over the plodding ways of Father Time. By the old-time methods from 36 to 48 hours intervened between milking and churning, and by the cold setting in patent cans only a part of the cream can be obtained in three hours, while the average time is 24 hours, but with the new system all the cream is obtained from 100 pounds of milk in from eight to ten minutes."—Chicago Times.

—Dr. John E. Hall, of Green Island, N. Y., realizing that his days on earth were numbered, summoned Miss Georgia Smith to his bedside and they were married. After executing a will leaving his bride a considerable fortune, he died on the following day.—Troy Times.

A CALM REVIEW.

A Statement of the Encouraging Result of the November Election and the Good Prospects of the Democracy for 1888.

Every one naturally looks at the November elections with a view to their bearing upon the Presidency. There are two ways of contemplating those elections now in respect of the subjects to be decided in 1888. One way is to consider the comparative effect upon the fortunes of candidates. The other way is to consider the comparative effect on the voting strength of parties, that is to say, the division which would have taken place in the Electoral College if the Presidential election had been determined on the basis of the rate cast during the present month.

There are 461 electoral votes in the United States. Of the Electoral College 201 votes are a majority. In 1874 of these 401 electoral votes 219 were cast for Mr. Cleveland and 182 for Mr. Blaine. At the elections lately held States representing 307 electoral votes went unqualifiedly for the Democratic ticket, and of the original Republican States, Commonwealths aggregating 142 electoral votes went for the Republican ticket, without perceptible shrinkage. The remaining 62 electoral votes in the college were cast by States which are legitimately to be characterized as doubtful in the politics of the future, and which the result this year was very close—so close that in several of the States official returns will be required to decide for which party a majority of their people have cast their ballots.

It will thus be seen that if all the surely Republican States and if all the doubtful States were given to the Republican party, that organization would even then have but 194 votes against 207 securely held by the Democratic party. The opponents of the Democratic party will perceive that they must devise or discover some method of carrying the State of New York before they can hope to elect the President of the United States. New York seems to be a permanent stumbling-block in the way of such calculations. It has gone Democratic over a longer series of elections than any which have passed consecutively to the credit of the Republican party in this State in all the history of that organization.

New York went Democratic in 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100.

The House of Representatives of the Fifth Congress will be securely Democratic. We may be sure that the next House of Representatives will be moderate, business-like and practical. We may be sure that the present House of Representatives, in its final session during the ensuing winter, will be marked by a chastening sense of responsibility, which will lead it to act cautiously, prudently, slowly, doing little more than passing the necessary appropriation bills, and not trying to revive or unsettle any of these large questions which the people have preferred should not be brought to a decision at the present time.

It will also be seen that many of the losses in Congressmen are due to local and personal causes. Districts West, South and East have got tired of voting for the same men. There was a disposition in many quarters to have new blood brought to the front. The result is seen in a Congress which contains perhaps a smaller proportion of re-elected men and a larger proportion of men new to public functions than any which has assembled for twenty years in the United States.

The President's friends very spiritedly maintain that any attempt to hold the Administration responsible for these local losses and for these setbacks is unfair. They declare that Mr. Cleveland has not concerned himself with the petty details of politics, but that he has been reasonably considerate of the position, the power, and, relatively speaking, of the rights of politicians of large degree, whose primacy in the leadership of the party is attested by the results in contests of large proportions, and by the consent of large communities.

There is much to justify this conclusion. He who talks with men on the street, at their places of business, or on the avenues of travel, finds that the President is highly respected, that his honesty is admitted, that his firmness is appreciated, and that his homely, direct, personal way of doing things contrary to precedent and out of routine, has commended him to the people, as truly as it may have lost him the regard of that limited and superstitious class, the politicians by profession.

The President certainly has a coign of vantage in the Presidency itself which is not to be lost sight of. His Administration can not be regarded as a failure without a confession of judgment against the party itself. The inclination of Democrats to succeed on their own behalf must be made synonymous with the effort to represent that the administration of their own election has been successful also.

This does not mean that the party is bound to the renomination of Mr. Cleveland, or that Mr. Cleveland is bound to submit to a renomination and to place his leisure and a large portion of his future at the further disposition of the people, unless he shall so desire. But it does mean that the party is in good shape and that it is as able to make the present Democratic Administration an instrument in the perpetuation of Democratic control of the offices as it was to make the Jackson Administration a factor in the election of the Van Buren Administration and the Pierce Administration a factor in the election of the Buchanan Administration.

There is no disposition among Democratic statesmen and politicians to antagonize the President now, or in 1886 (to commit themselves to an unalter-

able programme for 1888. But there is a realization of the collective strength of the Democratic party, and there is, so to speak, a reconsideration of the lessons of the late election, which strengthen and encourage the heart of the party, and which correspondingly depress the expectation and hope of its adversaries.—George Hope, in *Brooklyn Eagle*.

HOMAGE TO MANHCOO.

President Cleveland's Fitting Recognition at the Hands of Harvard's Seniors, Both Old and Young—Instructive Words.

There was a warmth and heartiness about the greeting extended to Mr. Cleveland in Boston that testified how close and strong are the bonds that unite him to the people. It was a spontaneous tribute to a faithful official, honest, straightforward public servant, who places duty before every thing and is staunch and true under all circumstances. In the oldest and most eminent university in America, surrounded by the most distinguished representatives of New England education and culture, the Democratic President was the recipient of honors and courtesies of which any man might be proud. From the revered president of Harvard down to the youngest graduate, every one was eager to testify his respect and admiration for Mr. Cleveland. While much of this enthusiasm was owing to the high office of the distinguished visitor, a very large proportion of it was caused by the sterling qualities which have characterized his public career. The unvarying success of that career, due to fidelity, high purpose and earnestness, was an example to the young men around him and a subject of admiration to their elders and professors. The occasion was one, also, calculated to inspire the most sluggish breast. Fair Harvard, young and vigorous, ardent and ambitious, after two hundred and fifty years of life, was in her gayest and brightest mood. Around her gathered her children, among them men of world-wide fame, all filled with the same affectionate feeling for their *Alma Mater*. To her were offered the noblest tributes that American lips could utter in Mr. Lowell's grand oration and Dr. Holmes' impressive poem. Most instructive to the young graduates were Mr. Cleveland's well considered words on the duties of American citizenship.

After all it comes to this, the people of the United States have one duty, and that is to perform, and your President not more surely than every other citizen who loves his country must assume a part of the responsibility of demonstrating to the world the success of popular government. No man can hide his talent in a napkin and escape the condemnation his slothfulness deserves, nor evade the stern sentence which his faithlessness in duty will bring down upon him. The man who forgets or neglects his duty to American citizenship shall find his *Alma Mater* her.

It was a day to be remembered in the annals of Harvard and one worthy of the occasion and the distinguished assemblage. And in the opinion of many who attended the quarter millennial, the brightest feature there was the presence of "the handsomest Democrat in America."—*Albany Argus*.

Some Difference.

Secretary Lamar has been making some rattling speeches in the South-west and telling the people that the United States is a pretty fair place to live in after all. Though he did not avoid the subject of the war and former sectional differences, he expressed the belief that the North and the South have reached a stage in their history when they can lock arms and march through "the corridors of time" to the music of the organ. Let us see—Secretary Lamar is a Southern man.

Mr. Blaine has been making a tour through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, doing his best to keep the old ante-bellum antagonisms alive. He has shaken them up as a kennel keeper lashes his dogs and sets them all yelping. Then in a magnificent oration he described the tyranny of the whites and the oppression of the blacks until the groundings were wild with delight.

It is a little odd that the South should accept the new order of things, while Mr. Blaine insists that unless the North hates the South it yields one of its greatest privileges and is recreant to his most important duty.—N. Y. Herald.

The Colored Man in Congress.

The Republican newspapers do not seem as seriously moved as might be expected by the gradual elimination of the colored man from Congress. There is a hint in their comment on the subject of a feeling on the part of the party that it has no further use for the colored Representative and no longer cares to take the trouble to elect him. Speaking of the fact that one negro member has been chosen to the Fifty-third Congress, the *Buffalo Express* says:

The year 1839 marked the advent of the negro in Congress, and since that time he has been an uninteresting and usually silent figure in that National body. His gradual retirement may well be taken as an additional proof of his political insignificance, and in so much its significance is important. It may be questioned, however, if his presence in the halls of legislation was of any benefit to the individual member or to the race. To sit in somber dumbness through the daily sessions, to vote with the Republican side and draw his monthly treasury warrant from the Sergeant-at-Arms was generally the sum total of the negro member's achievement. He rarely spoke, and when he did break silence interest in his remarks was usually confined to the galleries.

So the negro is passing out of Congress as he is rapidly leaving the legislative chambers of the Southern States. The reaction is perhaps but natural.—*Detroit Free Press*.

—Mr. Blaine will probably not succeed in the extensive business of reconciliation in which he is said to have embarked. Mr. Conkling, toward whom he is said to be making advances, is reported to have said in Boston, the other day, that "the Republican party is falling to pieces because of bad management;" and, although he could not be led into expressing an opinion of Blaine, "his general manner was such as to give the impression that the recent rumor of a coalition between his friends and Mr. Blaine in the interest of the latter was one of the absurd inventions of the year."—*Chicago Times*.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ROTFONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

NOBODY KNOWS BUT MOTHER.

Nobody knows of the work it makes
To keep the home together;
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes
Which kisses only smother;
Nobody's pained by naughty blows,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care
Bestowed on baby brother;
Nobody knows of the tender pray'r,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught
Of love and the patience sought,
Nobody knows of the patient night,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears
Left darlings may not weather
The storm of life a year hence,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody kneels at the throne above
To thank the Heavenly Father;
For that sweetest gift—a mother's love,
Nobody cares—but mother.

—J. C. Dodge, in Detroit Free Press.

GREAT LAND-SLIPS.

As Awfully Destructive as the World-Renowned Avalanches.

Thought to Be Caused by Convolutions of the Earth—Unusually Like a Whirlwind, They Bury Houses and People—Famous Swiss Slip.

Scarcely less alarming than the fall of an avalanche, and sometimes, indeed, far more destructive, are those sudden descents of earth and other materials commonly known as land-slips. The cause of these remarkable calamities—for such they commonly are—may be briefly described. The strata of a mountain or lesser elevation are often found to deviate considerably from a horizontal position; and if shale or any other substance pervious to water forms the lowest stratum, a land-slip may take place. For instance, if there be an abundance of rain or melted snow, which percolates down so as to soften the lower stratum, the upper strata are liable to be loosened, and, in process of time, to slide away. Such was the case in Shropshire towards the close of last century, as related by Mr. Fletcher, of Madeley. This took place at a spot on the Seven between the Grove and the Birches. "The first thing that struck me," says Mr. Fletcher, "was the destruction of the little bridge that separated the parish of Madeley from that of Buildwas, and the total disappearing of the turnpike road to Buildwas bridge, instead of which, nothing presented itself to my view but a confused heap of bushes and huge clouds of earth, tumbled one over another. The river also wore a different aspect; it was shallow, noisy, boisterous, and came down from a different point. Following the track made by a great number of spectators who came from the neighboring parishes, I climbed over the ruins and came to a field well grown with ryegrass, where the ground was greatly cracked in several places, and where large turfs—some entirely, others half-turned up—exhibited the appearance of straight or crooked furrows, as though imperfectly formed by a plow drawn at a venture. Getting from that field over the hedge into a part of the road which sunk in one side in a fourth, and contracted as if some uncommon force had pressed the two hedges together. But the higher part of it surprised me most, and brought directly to remembrance those plains of Mount Vesuvius where the solid stony lava had been strongly marked by repeated earthquakes; for the hard beaten gravel which formed the surface of the road was broken every way into huge masses, partly detached from each other, with deep apertures between them, exactly like the shattered lava. This striking likeness of circumstances made me conclude that the similar effect might proceed from the same cause, namely, a strong convulsion on the surface, if not in the bowels, of the earth."

This conjecture was not confirmed by facts and circumstances related by others; indeed, the latter part of his description proves, almost beyond question, that the various results described were occasioned by a landslip, and not by a shock of an earthquake, of which no one heard any thing.

He continues: "Going a little further toward Buildwas, I found that the road was again totally lost for a considerable space, having been overturned, absorbed, or tumbled, with the hedges that bounded it, to a considerable distance towards the river. This part of the desolation appeared then to me inexpressibly dreadful. Between a shattered field and the river there was that morning a bank, on which, besides a great deal of underwood, grew twenty-five large oaks. This wood shot with such violence into the Severn before it, that it forced the water in great volumes a considerable height, like a mighty fountain, and gave the overflowing river a retrograde motion. This is not the only accident which happened to the Severn, for, near the Grove, the channel, which was chiefly of a soft blue rock, burst in ten thousand pieces, and rose perpendicularly about ten yards, heaving up the immense quantity of water and the shoal of fishes that were therein."

Masley hill is near the confluence of the Laver and Wee, about six miles east of Hereford. In the year 1555, it was, says Mr. Brown, the editor of White's "Selborne," after roaring and shaking in a terrible manner for three days together, about six o'clock on Sunday morning put in motion, and continued moving for eight hours, in which time it advanced upwards of two hundred feet from its first position, and mounted seventy-two feet higher than it was before. In the place where it set out, it left a gap four hundred feet long, and three hundred and twenty broad, and in its progress it overthrew a chapel, together with trees and houses that stood in its way."

That interesting naturalist, Mr. Wood, of Selborne, gives at length, in one of

his letters to Honorable Daines Barrington, an account of an extraordinary landslide in his own neighborhood, at a date corresponding with that of the landslide in Shropshire. He says: "The months of January and February, 1774, were remarkable for great melting snow and vast gluts of rain, so that, by the end of the latter month, the land springs, or levants (eastern, so called, I suppose, because of the prevalence of easterly winds at this season,) began to prevail, and to be near as high as in the memorable winter of 1764. The beginning of March also went on in the same tenor, when in the night between the 8th and 9th of that month, a considerable part of the great woody hanger (a local term for an overhanging woody cliff) at Hawkey was torn from its place and fell down, leaving a high freestone cliff naked and bare, and resembling the steep side of a chalk-pit. It appears that this huge fragment, being perhaps sapped and undermined by waters, foundered and was engulfed, going down in a perpendicular direction; for a gate which stood in the field on the top of the hill, after sinking with its posts for thirty or forty feet, remained in so true and upright a position as to open and shut with great exactness, just as in its first situation. Several oaks also are still standing (written in 1775 or 1776) and in a state of vegetation, after taking the same desperate leap.

"That great part of this prodigious mass was absorbed in some gulf below its plain also from the inclining ground at the bottom of the hill, which is free and unincumbered, but would have been buried in heaps of rubbish had the fragment parted and fallen forward. About a hundred yards from the foot of this hanging copple stood a cottage by the side of a lane; and two hundred yards lower, on the other side of the lane, was a farmhouse, in which lived a laborer and his family; and just by, a stout new barn. The cottage was inhabited by an old woman, her son, and his wife. These people, in the evening, which was very dark and tempestuous, observed that the brick floors of their kitchen began to heave and part, and that the walls seemed to open and the roofs to crack; but they all agree that no tremor of the ground indicating an earthquake was ever felt, only that the wind continued to make a tremendous roaring in the woods and hedges. The miserable inhabitants, not daring to go to bed, remained in the utmost solicitude and confusion, expecting every moment to be buried under the ruins of their shattered edifices. When daylight came, they were at leisure to contemplate the devastations of the night. They then found that a deep rift, or chasm, had opened under their houses, and torn them as it were in two, and that one end of the barn had suffered in a similar manner; that a pond near the cottage had undergone a strange reverse, becoming deep at the shallow end, and so vice versa; that many large oaks were removed out of their perpendicular, some then, on down, and some fallen into the heads of neighboring trees; and that a gate was thrust forward with its hedge full six feet, so as to require a new track to be made to it. From the foot of the cliff, the general course of the ground, which is pasture, inclines in a moderate descent for half a mile, and is interspersed with some hillocks, which were lifted in every direction, as well towards the great woody hanger as from it. In the first pasture the deep clefts began, and running across the lane and under the buildings, made such vast shelves that the road was impassable for some days, and so over to an arable field on the other side, which was strangely torn and disordered. The second pasture-field, being more soft and springy, was protruded forward without any fissures in the turf, which was raised in long ridges resembling graves, lying at right angles to the motion. At the bottom of this inclosure, the soil and turf rose many feet against the bodies of some oaks that obstructed their further course, and terminated this awful commotion."

Passing by a number of catastrophes of this nature occurring at earlier dates, we propose to give some interesting particulars concerning one which took place in the early part of this century in Switzerland, where they are very frequent.

In one corner of the canton of Schwytz are the lakes Wallenstadt, Zug and Lowertz. Near the last is a mountain called the Righi, and a smaller one, the R. sberg. The latter is composed of strata of freestone, pudding-stone—a conglomeration of coarse sandstone, with silicious pebbles, flints, etc.; and clay, with frequent blocks of granite, in the lower part. On the 2d of September, 1805, a large portion of this mountain—a mass about a thousand feet in width, a hundred feet in depth, and nearly three miles in length—slipped into the valley below. It was not merely the summit or the precipitous crag which fell, but an entire bed of strata extending from the top to nearly the bottom. A long continuance of heavy rains had softened the strata of clay, which sloped downwards; and so the mass was set free, and slipped into the valley, a chaos of stones, earth, clay and clayey mud. For hours before the catastrophe there had been signs of some convulsion approaching. Early in the morning and at intervals during the day there were noises as if the mountain were in the throes of some great pang, so that it seemed to tremble with fear; so much so that the furniture shook in the houses of the villages of Arth and St. Ann. About two o'clock, a superstitious farmer, who dwelt high up the mountain, hearing a strange kind of cracking noise, and thinking it was the work of some demon, ran down to Arth to fetch the priest to exorcise the evil spirit. There were now openings in the turf, and stones were ejected in a few instances. In the hamlet of Unter Rothen, at the foot of the mountain, a man was digging in his garden, when he found his spade thrust back out of the soil, and the earth spouted up like water from a fountain. As the day advanced, the cracks in the ground became larger; portions of rock fell; springs began to flow, and frightened birds took wing in confusion, uttering disordered screams.

About five o'clock the vast mass of material set loose began to move. At first the movement was slow, and there were repeated pauses. An old man sit-

ting at his door smoking his pipe, was told by a neighbor that the mountain was falling. He thought there was plenty of time, and went indoors to fill his pipe again; but his neighbor ran down the valley, falling repeatedly by reason of the agitation of the ground, and escaped with difficulty. When he looked back to the village, the old man's house had disappeared. In the space of about three minutes, the vast mass, separated into two portions, had descended three miles, sweeping every thing before it. The smaller portion took a course towards the foot of the Righi, destroying the hamlets of Spitzbul, Ober and Unter Rothen. Its velocity was such as to carry enormous fragments to a great height up the opposite mountain. A peasant who survived the calamity, was engaged in cutting down a tree near his house, when a noise like thunder arrested his attention; he felt the ground tremble under his feet, and he was immediately thrown down by a current of air. Retaining his presence of mind, a dreadful scene presented itself; the tree he had been cutting down, his house, and every familiar object, had disappeared, and an immense cloud of dust enveloped him.

The ruin effected by the descent of the larger portion was more terrible. It took the direction of the Lake of Lowertz. Among its first victims were nine persons belonging to a party which had come from Berne to climb to the top of the Righi. Besides the village of Goldau, the adjacent villages of Bussingen and Hussloch, and three-fourths of the village of Lowertz, were overwhelmed. But the destruction did not stop here. The larger of the two portions filled up nearly one-fourth of the Lake of Lowertz. The body of water thus displaced formed a wave which swept over the little island of Seewen in the lake, rising to the height of seventy feet, besides doing a great deal of mischief along the shore, especially to the village of Seewen.

By this disaster nearly five hundred persons lost their lives, and damage was done to the amount of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds. Of all the inhabitants about twenty were taken alive from the ruins. Two out of a family of seven were saved as by a miracle. At the moment of the catastrophe the father was standing at his own door with his wife and three children. Seeing the mass rolling towards him, he caught up two of the children, bidding his wife follow him with the third. Instead of doing so, however, she turned back into the house to fetch the remaining child, Marianne, and Frances Ulrich, the servant-maid. Frances seized the little girl by the hand, and was leading her out, when the house, which was of timber, seemed to be torn from its foundations, and to turn over and over like a ball, so that she was sometimes on her head and sometimes on her feet. A storm of dust made the day dark as night. The violence of the shock separated her from the child, and she hung head downwards. She was squeezed and bruised a good deal, and her face was much cut and very painful. After some time she released her right hand, and wiped the blood from her face. She then heard Marianne's groaning, and calling "Frances, Frances!" The child said that she was lying on her back among stones and bushes, unable to rise; that her hands were at liberty, and that she could see the daylight and the green fields. Frances had imagined that they were buried a great depth under ground; and thought that the last day was come.

After remaining in this state some hours, Frances heard a bell, which she knew to be that of the village church of Steinlen, calling the survivors to prayer. The little girl was now crying bitterly from pain and hunger; and the servant-maid tried in vain to comfort her. From sheer exhaustion, however, the cry became weaker, and then ceased entirely. Meanwhile, Frances, herself was in a most painful position, hanging with her head downwards, enveloped in the liquid clay, and cold almost beyond endurance. By persevering in her efforts, she at length got her legs free, and so obtained partial relief. A silence of some hours followed. When the dark hours of that terrible night had passed and morning came, she had the satisfaction of knowing that the child was not dead, but had fallen asleep. As soon as she awoke, she began to cry and complain. The church bell now went again for prayers; and Frances heard also the voices of her master making lamentations over his loss. He had succeeded in escaping and rescuing the two children he had with him, though one was for a time partly buried in the fringe of the landslip. Seeking for the other members of his family, he had found the lifeless body of his wife with the child she had taken in her arms, at a distance of some three quarters of a mile from where his house had stood. All of his that was visible was one of her feet. While digging out her body, he heard the cries of little Marianne. The child was at once disinterred from her living grave; and though one of her legs was broken, she seemed more anxious for the release of Frances than for her own comfort. The maid was soon extricated; but she was bruised and wounded in a frightful manner. For a long time her recovery was very doubtful. Even after she was out of danger, she was unable to bear the light, and was for a lengthened period subject to convulsions and seasons of extreme fear and terror.

A traveler who visited the district about a week after the catastrophe has given an interesting description of his visit. "Picture to yourself a rude and mangled mass of earth and stone, bristling with the shattered remains of wooden cottages, and with thousands of heavy trees torn up by their roots and projecting in all directions. In one part you might see a range of peasant's huts, which the torrent of earth had reached with just force enough to overthrow and break to pieces, but without bringing soil enough to cover them. In another were mills broken in pieces by huge rocks, separated from the top of the mountain, which were even carried high up the Righi on the opposite side. Large pools of water were formed in different places, and many little streams, whose usual channels had been filled up, were bursting out in various places," Chamber's Journal.

SEASONABLE CHAT.

Paris, London and New York, Notes in Winter Toilets.

Black and white lace dresses still remain useful toiles for dinners and the opera.

Among the French novelties in dress are plain undershirts made wholly of fur. These have tunics above, made of soft wool of various kinds.

Muffs are a little larger this year than last, and the modiste and the milliner compete with the furrier in their construction.

Extremely low sandals of bronze kid, decorated with small buckles of old paste, are to be worn this winter with the Grecian and other classic toiles which are to prevail.

Costumes for forthcoming receptions will be made of failles of various elegant shades, Pekin stripes with broad bands of satin and plush alternating, velvet in new delicate dyes of bishops' purple, violet, heliotrope, wine, Venetian bronze, Neapolitan blue, garnet and golden brown; and moires and magnificent satin and velvet brocades, the richness of whose colorings is the marvel of the present time. The same may be said of fete wraps, which are of princely richness. The linings correspond with the costliness of the garment, and their trimmings of seal, beaver, ermine and sable are superb.

A leading society journal has just announced the fact that the Empress of Japan has sent an order for dresses to a Paris house, to the amount of £15,000. She has further authorized the ladies of her court society to adopt the European style of dress, and has herself recently appeared on a public occasion in a French toilet.

It is noticeable that upon all the newest French costumes, the darts upon basques and bodies of every sort are carried up uncommonly high, and that they curve in narrowly and run very close together as they reach the waist line. The added double side form, with its extra deep dart under the arm, gives additional aid to the long-waisted, slender effect now sought after. The seams upon the shoulder are a trifle longer than formerly, and the sleeves are "eased" in, to use the parlance of the modiste, and not gathered at the top, this fashion now being looked upon as a very odd style.

In utility styles and fabrics for the cold season there is a little world by itself, filled with the choicest treasures of the market, in which the elegant and lady-like tailor costumes, with endless varieties of novel materials for their construction, lead the van. All indications point to an immense and unprecedented success of woollen costumes in tweed bourette, wool armures, and Meltons, plain and imperial serges, fancy Meltons, astrakhan in various new effects, and homespuns a la liburne. There are also lines of plain and striped cloth in frise and boucle effects, all displaying fine but brilliant combinations of color, many showing the long popular "heather" mixtures, but appearing in unique and beautiful weaves fresh from the loom, which gain them a place among the "high novelties" of the present season's show.—N. Y. Post.

CARE OF STRAWBERRIES.

Why They Should be Mulched Whether Covered by Snow or Not.

Freezing weather without snow on the ground and the freezings and thawings in the spring always injure strawberries. They bear so much more beautifully when protected that it always will pay to mulch them whether they may be covered by the snow or not. Leaves are the best material available in this section, as salt hay is out of our reach. The leaves cost nothing but the gathering, and a person not used to collecting them will be surprised to find how rapidly a large load may be obtained, and how far it will go towards covering the plants. Six loads with side-boards covers an acre. There is no vegetation so good as leaves for manure, on account of the large per cent. of ash which they contain, and this is just what strawberries require. Leaves will not smother the plants like straw, as they are lighter and do not pack down so closely. They are the most natural protection for tender herbage. Some use evergreen brush, but they are not so good as leaves, necessitating the labor of removing, whereas the leaves can be kept on to keep the weeds and grass from starting in the spring, and at the same time they have the effect to lighten the soil. It is a good plan to cover late-set plants, which need greater protection, with a small piece of evergreen brush and then cover this with leaves. It is well to do this whenever the plants are delicate, as they are more liable to be smothered, and the little bush will keep the leaves from pressing them down so as to injure them, while at the same time the leaves will furnish needed protection. It is a pleasant reflection to know that nearly all first-class farmers now have their patch of strawberries, and count on them as a regular yearly delight. They do not bestow on them the particular care the gardener does, but with a horse and cultivator they give them enough culture to get a good crop. Some take pains to put out a bed, and then let them go without further care. They run together and soon make a mass of strangled vegetation, which speedily runs out. To have a lasting and productive bed, the runners must be kept off and the strength of the growth confined to the main roots. A few hours' work will keep a farmer's strawberry bed in a condition to reward him abundantly. He wants the hardy sorts, and must be careful to plant those capable of self-fertilization, or two kinds adjoining, staminate and pistillate, or the bed may be barren like several we know.—Col. F. D. Curtis, in American Garden.

In a brewery at Louisville, Ky., is a Strasburg clock of unusual excellence. It is like all ordinary clocks until just previous to the hour, when a little man prumps up from behind with a lager-beer glass in his hand. This he elevates to his head, and then says, in a wonderfully distinct and human way, "Lager beer," as many times as the clock should strike to designate the hour.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

The most valuable products of the farm in this country are the men and women that are trained upon them.—Chicago Journal.

Blessed is he who stores his plow in the fence corner, for he makes the heart of the manufacturer to rejoice.—Western Plowman.

When the races get more money prizes than all the rest of the show, they ruin the usefulness of the society which gives them.—Western Rural.

Order, harmony and punctuality are important for success in any enterprise, whether on the farm, in the workshop or the store.—Montreal Witness.

Those who take anodynes to promote sleep, instead of procuring it by moderate bodily activities in the open air, make dangerous experiments.—Health Monthly.

Cheese cakes—Take equal parts of flour, grated cheese and butter; season with pepper and salt, and mix with one or two eggs; bake in small cake or patty pans.—Toledo Blade.

The stems and waste of the tobacco plant are said to be equal to linen rags in the manufacture of paper. The waste sells for less than ten dollars a ton while linen rags bring as high as eighty dollars.

Prof. Roberts, speaking of the great efficiency of modern labor-saving implements and machines, says that the "boy of to-day, with his sulky plow and self-binder, can rob the soil of more plant food in a year than his grandfather could in all his lifetime.—Exchange.

Haricot Mutton: Make a good gravy by boiling the trimmings, seasoning it with pepper and salt. Strain and add carrots, parsnips and onions previously boiled tender. Slice them in, then pepper and salt the mutton, broil it brown; put it into the gravy along with the vegetables, and stew all together ten minutes.—Boston Budget.

Do not buy an ugly piece of furniture simply because it is cheap. In purchasing, consider comfort first, then beauty. Try to combine the two in all you purchase. Do not be in haste to get every thing at once, but gradually build up your home until it is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" to all its inmates.—Cincinnati Times.

Grape Catchup—Wild grapes make delicious catchup and jelly. Boil grapes till soft, then press through a coarse sieve. To five pounds of grape pulp add three pounds of sugar, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of cloves, pepper and allspice, one grated nutmeg, one quart of vinegar. Boil slowly until thick as tomato catchup, then bottle.—The Caterer.

To show what can be done with early-cut hay, a Mr. Terry, writing to the New York Tribune, states that he has a team of heavy work horses that for nearly five years have lived on a diet of early-cut clover and timothy hay. They have not had a single pound of grain during all this time, are as fat as seals, and at no time during the five years could one see a rib on either of them. To take a heavy load of potatoes or wheat to market (twelve miles) is but play for them.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Various Systems Successfully Employed by English Agriculturists.

We have a good deal to learn yet about the preservation of eggs. Our system of liming does tolerably well, but the reason is that well limed eggs do not "give themselves away" to the ordinary customer. They may have nearly the appearance of fairly good fresh eggs. There are prizes given annually at the London Dairy show for preserved eggs. All samples are kept for three months at the office of the society, and are then opened at the show. The test is considered to be a severe one. This year the prizes for the best preserved eggs were given, first, to eggs described as "packed in good sweet bran, thin end downward; second, to some rubbed with a mixture of bees wax and oil, and packed in salt, and third, to eggs rubbed with mutton dripping, and packed in dry clear lime perfectly air tight. If the first prize eggs had really been simply packed in bran, no effort having been made to close the pores of the eggs, it seems a little remarkable, still we have no reason to doubt the truth of the statement.

Eggs kept in a dry place begin at once to lose moisture, the air bubbles in the thin or round end begins soon perceptibly to enlarge on account of this loss of moisture. The germs of fermentation, which the new-laid egg is entirely free from, enter through the pores and act first upon that portion of the contents lying closest to the air cell. This is obvious when an egg that has been kept some time, but is still good, is hard boiled, a faint discoloration being observable next the air cell.

The wonder is in which case eggs kept for some time, and in which some change must have begun, hatch and produce healthy chicks.

If a fresh-laid egg, still warm, be smeared with some pure oil or tallow, and then at once packed in bran, it may be expected to keep a good while. Butter is excellent for this purpose; but it should be melted and heated long enough to expel all the water, which requires a rather high heat—above that of boiling water. Treated in this way, eggs will be fit to boil for the table many days, or even weeks, longer than eggs without treatment.

It is not improbable that perfectly fresh eggs gathered warm from the nests and packed in and deeply covered with "dry, sweet bran" at once, may be sufficiently protected from the spores or germs of fermentation to keep as well as if they were grasseed. The white-of-egg smeared over fresh eggs forms one of the best means for excluding the air. We have heard its use well spoken of.

Whatever attempt is made to keep eggs, the highest success will follow when the freshest possible eggs are at once placed where the air and its malign influences will have the least possible effect.—Am. Dairyman.

Intubation of the Larynx.

The operation of tracheotomy, by which an opening is made with the knife into the windpipe for the relief of membranous croup and diphtheria, seems likely to be superseded by the intubation of the larynx. In this new operation a small tube is inserted through the mouth into the windpipe, and all necessity for a cutting operation is thus avoided. It is claimed by the advocates of this method of treatment that it is far easier to introduce this tube than to perform tracheotomy, and that more lives are saved than by the old operation. The statistics which are given in the medical journals go far to confirm their opinions, and as the process is being generally introduced, but little time will be necessary to substantiate the claims made for it.—Science.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

WILL CURE

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.
TAKE NO OTHER.

For Good Purposes.
Mrs. M. A. Dauphin, of Philadelphia, is well known to the ladies of that city from the great good she has done by means of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She writes Mrs. Pinkham of a recent interesting case. "A young married lady came to me suffering with a severe case of Protrusion and Ulceration. She commenced taking the Compound and in two months was fully restored. In proof of this she soon found herself in an interesting condition. Influenced by foolish friends she attempted to evade the responsibilities of maternity. After ten or twelve days she came to me again and she was indeed in a most alarming state and suffered terribly. I gave her a table-spoonful of the compound every hour for eight hours until she fell asleep, she awoke much relieved and evidently better. She continued taking the Compound, and in due season she became the mother of a fine healthy boy. But for the timely use of the medicine she believes her life would have been lost."

Your Druggist has the Compound, \$1 per bottle.

GOOD ENOUGH FAMILY OIL CAN.

The most practical, large sized Oil Can in the market. Lamps are filled direct by the pump without tilting can. No dripping oil on Floor or Table. No Fault to excite and waste contents or cause explosions. Closes perfectly air tight. No Leakage. No Evaporation. An Absolutely Safe and Dependable. Don't be misled by worthless imitations. Buy the "Good Enough" Family Oil Can. WINFIELD MAN'G. CO., Warren, Ohio.

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Any one book and paper one year, all post-paid, for \$1.15 only. Paper alone 85c. If subscribed for by January 2d, 1882, satisfaction guaranteed on books and Weekly, or money refunded. Reference: Messrs. C. B. PAINE, N.Y. or Rochester; Sample, 20c. C. B. PAINE, N.Y. or Rochester; Sample, 20c. C. B. PAINE, N.Y. or Rochester; Sample, 20c. Without Premium, 65c a year, Rochester, N.Y.

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

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The election of Hon. Ed. Carroll of Leavenworth as Speaker of the coming House is seriously discussed by leading Republican members of the Legislature.

We place before our readers, this week, in supplemental form, the President's message and synopsis of the reports of the Secretaries of the Interior and the Treasury.

Blaine in 1884 carried the State of Kansas by over 64,000 plurality. Yet Republicans in 1886 are endeavoring to get up a feeble cheer over the re-election of Governor Martin by 33,919 plurality.

Troy Chief: From every part of the state comes up the cry against the change in the law making the state, county and township elections on the same day. The nuisance of the law are innumerable.

Quite a number of men and teams have been passing through this city during the past week, on their way to Lost Springs where they are engaged on the Santa Fe extension from Salina to Strong City.—Florence Tribune.

The Scientific American, referred to in another column, under the heading of "Patents," is the very best publication in this country for those interested in science, engineering, mechanics, inventions, etc. A copy of the Scientific American may be seen at the office of this paper, where subscriptions will be received.

The Chicago Mail and the COURANT will be sent regularly to any address for one year on receipt of \$3.75. The Chicago Mail is a DAILY newspaper, not a weekly, and every yearly subscriber is entitled to 313 copies. This is the most remarkable offer ever made by a newspaper in this country, and subscriber should not be slow in taking

A gang of railroad graders passed through town Wednesday morning, going east. Some of the party being interviewed said they were going to work on the extension of the Marion and McPherson branch, between Marion and Elmdale. This is a scheme of the Santa Fe to shorten their road to Colorado, and will make our branch the main line between Kansas City, and Denver.—McPherson Republican.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach found the task of "teaching the Irish who their masters are" too much for his resources, in view of the great strength that has accrued to the cause of tenants' rights through the accession of Archbishop Walsh. The English government affected to be desirous of abandoning the brutal policy coercion, but Irish Nationalists did not believe in the sincerity of its professions, and at Dec. 3rd Cabinet council it was decided to apply to Parliament for extreme measures of repression.

The tobacco business is, to-day, a lawful business. A tobacco factory is built for a specific purpose. The law protects the business, and lives on the tax on the business. If the nation should, to-morrow, declare this business criminal and prohibit its pursuit, it would work the confiscation of millions of dollars' worth of property. Can the government rightfully do this without compensation? The confiscation is as complete as if it were direct and the government should take possession. The value of the plant is in its specific use, and by declaring the use criminal the confiscation becomes complete and consummated. If it can do this, what business is safe? We deny the lawful power. If the nation cannot do this the state certainly cannot do it.—Wichita Beacon.

There are papers and papers, but Western farmers, stock raisers and business have learned by years of experience that they are always safe in relying on the long-established weekly Live-Stock Indicator, of Kansas City. For the quantity and quality of its matter it is unsurpassed, and as an accurate mirror of the live stock grain and produce markets it is invariably consulted and quoted both East and West as the standard authority. Its low price of \$1.50 per year, or five copies for \$5, (if sent in at one time), puts it within reach of all, hence there is no reason why the poor man should not be as thoroughly posted as his more fortunate neighbors to where, when and how to sell at the highest and buy at the very lowest prices. The COURANT advises all its wide-awake friends to address The Indicator, at Kansas City, for a free specimen copy, and see for themselves if we have not spoken correctly.

"Silence or jail" is the alternative the English Tories offer to John Dillon and all Irish patriots of his way of thinking. No doubt Dillon and others will prefer jail, as Healy and Davitt have already done. It is also said that United Ireland is to be suppressed, and Parnell, if he protests, is to be once more thrown into Kilmainham Jail. Mr. Dillon, on receiving the process that initiated the proceedings against him, spoke words that will find echo in the heart of all Ireland

and in Irish hearts everywhere I saying that he would "continue to go around and advise people to take their stand now or never for fair rents and free homes." The action of the government fails to receive the unreserved approval even of the conservative organs. To all others it is a folly that would only be paralleled by an attempt to dispose safely of a keg of dynamite by blowing it up in the midst of a crowd.

VOLUME IV. OF ALDEN'S CYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL LITERATURE. This certainly is a work of extraordinary popular interest, and it would be very strange if at its low price it should not receive an immense circulation. Though it is to extend probably to 15 volumes, and will include representative selections (with biographical sketches) from nearly 2000 of the most famous authors of the world, of all ages and all nations, yet it is easily within the reach of any one able to invest a small sum as 10 cents a week.

The fourth volume of this excellent cyclopedia is the richest so far. It goes from 'Cable' to 'Clarke.' For some reason, known only to Galton and other curious writers, the letter C is apparently favorable to genius. Here we find such poets as Caedmon, Calderon, Callimachus, Camoens, Campbell, and Chatterton; we listen to such preachers as Chalmers, Chrysostom, and Chaplain; Carlyle and Clarendon, dispute for the honors of history; Calvin wears the laurels of the incomparable theologian; although Cheever, Chillingworth, Channing, and Freeman Clarke are his near neighbors, and Cicero bears of the palm for oratory, while Caxton sets up his printing-press in Westminster, and a few pages after Cervantes launches the immortal 'Don Quixote.' This is a delightful volume, with something in it to suit every taste.—National Baptist, Philadelphia.

The general excellence of this valuable work is fully maintained in the volume just received. The marvelous cheapness of this edition has placed it within the reach of many who are overjoyed to call such a work their own.—Oregonian, Portland, Oregon. The present volume has eighty subjects, of whom twenty are American, which shows the attention given to American literature. The undertaking should receive the support of every one having occasion for reference to authors, and the favor of the great public, that by means of it can secure its best general view of the world's literature.—The Globe, Boston, Mass. The above are examples of the good opinions expressed on every hand. Further description, also the publisher's large descriptive catalogue of standard books, may be had on application to JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

CITY SCHOOLS.

The following are the names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during 3rd month of the year: Room 1, Miss Ada Rogier, teacher. Orpha Strail, Eddie Hinote, Rena Hunt, George Bisdale, Fiedie Engle, Mary Ryan, Charlie Wheeler, Nellie Young, Johnnie McNea, Nellie Zane, Dolly Engle, Minnie Wishard, Floyd Wishard, Logan Robinson, Arthur Kuhl, Clem Frisby, Bonnie Kellogg, Roger Billings, Joe Gardner, Elsie Gillett, Margene Gillett, Willie Timmons, Stantley Jones, *George Burcham, *Willie Vinson, John Burcham, Frank Patterson, James Timmons, —28. Room 2, Miss Allie Hunt, teacher. Hallie Kellogg, Clint Breese, Charley Goshen, Harry Jones, Mary Rockwood, Blanche Kelly, Gertie Estes, Lola Bonewell, Ralph Young, Carey Pratt, Sara Harvey, Sussie Howard, Frank Martin, Carey Mann, Mary Engle, Freddie Kerr, Mary Austin, Ella Heintz, Anna B. Harper, Ross Mann, Henry Christian, Ella Gillett, Grace Johnston.—23. Room 3, Miss Elsie McGrath.—Freddie Jensen, George Capwell, Maude Kelley, Rosa Ferlet, Gilbert Boyd, Anna Zane, Karl Kuhl, Martin Holmes, Robert Edmiston, Pearl Turner, Sadie Furney, Ross Thomas, Ridgel Seibner, Willie Heintz, Scott Man, Lizzie Heintz, *Theo Ryan, George Ball, Elvira McGee.—19. Rooms 4 and 5, Mrs. T. H. Grisham and L. A. Lowther, teachers.—Ida Estes, Nellie Winnie, Mertie Estes, Harry Turner, Rena Kinzie, Ella Engle, Arista Foxworthy, Marian Hemphill, Ninian Turner, Bertie Scott, Herbert Clark, C. Gorthe, Chas. Simmons, Chas. Sanders, Harry Young, Stella Hunt, Katie Pence, Anna Rockwood, L. A. Gillett, From Beach, Win Beach, Belle Sanders, Frank McDaniel, Eddie Rockwood, Willie Scott, Willie Pugh, *Richard Loyd.—27.

OBITUARY.

Died, at her late residence in Emporia, Mrs. Lucy A. G. Moore, of this city, at 5:30 o'clock, a. m., November 30th, 1886, of apoplexy, in the 40th year of her age. Mrs. Moore was stricken speechless, on Friday night, Nov. 26, and from that time until her death, on Tuesday morning of last week, she lay in a stupor. Every effort was made that medical science could furnish to enable her to throw off the shock, but all to no avail. Her Master had come and was calling for her. Mrs. Moore was for many years a resident of this vicinity, and was well known in musical circles, being a graduate of the Widdington Institute, of Columbus, Ohio. Her life was that of an exemplary Christian; and her death will be lamented by her many friends in this city. They extend to her bereaved husband their heartfelt sympathies, assuring him that his loss is her eternal gain.

PRESBYTERIAN SERVICE.

The Congregational Society of this city, being without a pastor for the present time, have kindly tendered the use of their church to the Presbyterian Society, and notice is hereby given that Dr. A. S. Dudley will preach in the Congregational church until further notice, at 11, a. m., and 7, p. m., each Sabbath, beginning next Sabbath morning. The preparatory service will therefore, be held in that church, next Saturday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The sessions of the Church will meet at 7, p. m., promptly, at which time those desiring to unite with the Presbyterian Church, either by letter or on profession of faith, are requested to meet the session.

LIST OF LETAERS

Unclaimed in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Dec. 1st, 1886. Persons calling for any of these letters will please to say they are advertised. Those unclaimed Jan. 1, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. L. P. PUGH, P. M. Real, Edward. Bolmer, Mary. Bord Mr. Devoe, Silas N. Dwyer, Carrie. Gantey, K. E. Gies, Henry. Handy, S. S. Hargrove, F. F. Harris, A. W. Ingram, R. W. Jones, T. J. Kelly, Robert. Lumber, Isaac E. Moore, I. B. 2. Philip, Wm. P. J. John. S. J. Charles. Sharp, Annie. Steadman, D. M. Stevens, William. Walker, Geo. Weller, Thomas. Winters, Ch. S. R.

STRAYED.

From the premises of W. W. Hotchkiss, on Buck creek, Chase county, Kansas, one bay mare, four years old, branded "J D" on right thigh, and one dun 1-year old colt branded the same. A liberal reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of same. Address W. W. HOTCHKISS, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

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One-fourth of a mile from Elmdale; 1340 acres at \$13 per acre; 185 acres, best bottom, in cultivation; 90 acres, best bottom, in meadow; Two houses and a great plenty of water and timber. Easy terms. Apply to J. S. SHIPMAN, Elmdale, Kansas.

LOST.

While driving from Cottonwood Falls, to Strong City, a machine drawer. Finder will please return at L. C. Ferguson's store, Strong City.

The Kansas Farmer has reduced its subscription price for single subscribers to one dollar a year, the offer to continue good until the last day of this year, 1886. This puts this sterling old agricultural journal within the reach of all, and no farmer ought to be without it. It is the only paper of general circulation published in the State, devoted wholly to farming interests, farming in the larger sense which includes every department of rural labor, agriculture in general, Stock raising, Horticulture, Gardening, Dairying, Poultry, Bees, &c., with considerable space, every week, devoted to the family. It is, unquestionably, at the head of that class of papers west of the Mississippi, and this reduction in price ought to increase its circulation largely. It is a sixteen-page weekly, published at Topeka, by the Kansas Farmer Company. Sample copy free. Subscription received at this office, or may be sent direct to the publishers. Don't fail to avail yourself of this Special Offer.

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

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Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

The following is the statement of the amounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners for the month of October, 1886, and also a list of the names of the persons to whom the same were paid.

Table with columns: NAME, NATURE OF CLAIM, AMT. Lists various individuals and their claims for services like judges, clerks, and other officials.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 12, 1886. Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of Oct., 1886, a petition signed by Z. Campbell, and 27 others was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of

section thirty (30), township eighteen (18), range nine (9) east; thence west on section line one (1) mile, to the southwest corner of said section thirty (30); thence south on the township line between ranges eight and nine (8 and 9), two (2) miles, to the southeast corner of section six (6), township nineteen (19), range nine (9) east; without survey. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Holde Murdock, D. M. Swope and I. C. Brown, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Toledo township, on Friday, the 23 day of December, A. D. 1886 and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 4, 1886. Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of Oct., 1886, a petition, signed by Louis Duern and 18 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing 3.00 chains north of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-three (23), township twenty (20), range six (6) east; thence north 63 degrees and 25 minutes west, 1.77 chains; thence north 81 degrees west, 11.57 chains; thence north 18 degrees east; thence north 10 degrees and 45 minutes west, 0.75 chains.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Samuel Stephenson, Francis Benard and H. W. Park, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement in Cottonwood township on Thursday, the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1886 and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo, Jy11-17

DR. S. M. FURMAN, Resident Dentist,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. Jy6-17

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CHAS. H. GARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. mch29-17

JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 162-17

S. N. WOOD, A. M. MACKAY, J. A. SMITH, WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

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for a whole year. We have made such arrangements with THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES, that enables us to offer that leading paper with the COURANT, for five dollars per annum. THE TIMES is essentially the State paper, being a fearless, outspoken, independent Republican journal. It believes in the enforcement of all laws and that the statutes should rule instead of policy. During the present campaign, it will be more than interesting, as both sides of all questions will be presented in its columns and while not endorsing an thing outside of the straight Republican ticket, believe that all are entitled to a hearing. All subscriptions must be for one year, for a short term full rates will be charged. Remember this offer is for a limited time and if you want the best daily and weekly in the State, for \$5.00 call on us. Sample copies will be mailed you by addressing THE TIMES, Leavenworth, Kan. THE LEAVENWORTH WEEKLY TIMES and the COURANT, for \$2.00 per annum.

THE MESSAGE.

The President Again Addresses the Forty-Ninth Congress.

Pending Treaties—The Fishery Troubles—Cutting Case—Postal Service—Army and Navy—Federal Taxation—Pensions—Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President's message was sent to both houses of Congress today. The following is the major portion, containing the principal features and matters of interest:

To the Congress of the United States: In the discharge of a constitutional duty, and following a well established precedent in the executive office, I herewith transmit to Congress at its reassembling certain information concerning the state of the Union, together with such recommendations for legislative consideration as appears necessary and expedient.

Foreign Relations. Our Government has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers and its neighborly interest toward those whose possessions are contiguous to our own. Few questions have arisen during the past year with other Governments and none of these are beyond the reach of settlement in council.

We are as anxious to provide for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States against Chili for injuries during the late war with Peru and Bolivia. The mixed commissions organized under claims with certain European states have developed an amount of friction which we trust can be avoided in the settlement of these claims.

The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese has, I regret to say, been repeated in some of the far Western States and Territories and against the Chinese in California. Much of this violence can be traced to race prejudice and competition for labor, which can not, however, justify the treatment of strangers whose safety is guaranteed by our treaty with China equally with the most favored nation.

In opening our vast domain to alien settlers the purpose of our law givers was to invite assimilation and not to provide an arena for endless antagonism. The paramount duty of maintaining public order and defending the interests of the community requires the adoption of measures of restriction, but they should not tolerate the oppressions of individuals of a special race. I am not without assurance that the Government of China, whose friendly disposition toward us I am most happy to recognize, will meet us halfway in the compromise which is being made by which an effective limitation of Chinese immigration joined to protection of the Chinese already in the United States can be secured. Legislation is needed to execute the provision of our Chinese treaty of 1880 to check the Opium traffic.

While the good will of the Colombian Government toward our country during the situation of the American interests on the Isthmus of Panama has at times excited concern and invited friendly inquiries, the performance of the engagements of the two nations concerning the territory embraced in the Panama Canal, and the erection of the Isthmian canal, and the erection of the State of Panama into a Federal district under the direct government of the United States, are matters of the highest importance and of the highest interest to the people of the United States.

The sympathy between the people of the United States and the people of the Republic of Colombia has been a constant feature of our relations with that country, and it is with a feeling of regret that we have seen the situation of the Republic of Colombia, and the erection of the State of Panama into a Federal district under the direct government of the United States, are matters of the highest importance and of the highest interest to the people of the United States.

The recommendation contained in my last annual message in relation to a mode of settlement of the claims of the citizens of the United States against the Republic of Colombia, and the erection of the State of Panama into a Federal district under the direct government of the United States, are matters of the highest importance and of the highest interest to the people of the United States.

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ing trade of the Pacific. The Polynesian Islands have been a subject of interest to more powerful Governments than the Hawaiian Islands have been. I almost alone among the European nations have been able to preserve them. Our treaty is now termable on one notice, but the present Government has agreed to extend it for seven years. A recently signed treaty to this effect is now before the Senate.

The importance of telegraphic communication with these islands and the United States should not be overlooked. The question of a general revision of the treaties of Japan is again under discussion at Tokyo. As the first to open relations with that Empire and as the first to enter into direct commercial relations with Japan, the United States have lost no opportunity to improve their position in the Pacific by supporting the just claims of Japan to autonomy and independence among nations. A treaty of friendship and commerce with that Empire, the first concluded by that Empire, has been lately proclaimed.

The weakness of Liberia and the difficulty of maintaining effective sovereignty over its territory have been a subject of interest to this Government. It can not be forgotten that this distant community is an outpost of our civilization in the West Indies, and the benevolence of American citizens whose praiseworthy efforts to create a nation of free men and women in that remote spot have commanded respect and sympathy everywhere, especially in this country. Although a former protectorate of Liberia is contrary to our traditional policy, the moral right and duty of the United States to protect in that remote spot the maintenance of its integrity is obvious and has been constantly announced during half a century.

The ordinary receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$58,439,727.98. Of this amount \$19,936,234.41 was received from customs and \$38,503,493.57 from other sources. The total receipts for the year ending June 30, 1888, were \$58,439,727.98, being less by \$17,787.78 than such expenditure for the year ending and leaving a surplus of \$40,652,940.20, as against \$34,371.27 at the close of the previous year, being an increase of \$6,281,568.93. The total receipts for the year ending June 30, 1888, were \$58,439,727.98, being less by \$17,787.78 than such expenditure for the year ending and leaving a surplus of \$40,652,940.20, as against \$34,371.27 at the close of the previous year, being an increase of \$6,281,568.93.

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ity should be conferred on the Secretary of State to issue a writ of habeas corpus in case of an arrest for the purpose of extradition to the officer before whom the proceeding is pending, showing that the person charged has been duly made. Such a certificate, if required to be issued before the person charged is removed, should prevent a long and expensive judicial inquiry into a charge which the foreign government has assumed to be true.

I also recommend that express provision be made for the immediate discharge from custody of a person arrested under a warrant where the President is of the opinion that the surrender should not be made.

The Treasury Report. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury exhibits in detail the condition of the public finance and of the several branches of the Government related to his department. Less than a year ago the Treasury was in a state of prostration, and the recommendations contained in this and the last preceding report of the Secretary, and the action of the Congress in adopting laws relating to the collection of our revenues and in the interest of economy and justice, have resulted in a complete recovery. The ordinary receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$58,439,727.98. Of this amount \$19,936,234.41 was received from customs and \$38,503,493.57 from other sources.

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struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations, which by allowing a free exchange of products, in our permit, enable the people to sell for prices which displace the American product. As every patriotic citizen rejoices in the constantly increasing pride of our people in American citizenship and in the progress of our progress, a sentiment prevails that the leading strings, useful to a nation in its infancy, should be discarded as soon as it is able to stand on its own feet. It is the privilege of indignant sentiment to discard the leading strings.

With true American enthusiasm our citizens are ready to sacrifice their surplus public treasury, and all the people know that the average rate of Federal taxation upon the property of the nation is not so heavy as it is actually more, than was imposed by the previous burden willingly borne at a time when the Government needed millions to maintain by war the safety and integrity of the United States. It has been the policy of the Government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports, and the present condition of affairs constrains our people to demand that by a revision of our revenue laws the Government should be enabled to reduce to the necessary expense of its economical administration, and this demand should be reduced to the legislative branch of the Government. In reality, the burden of the Government is not so heavy as it is actually more, than was imposed by the previous burden willingly borne at a time when the Government needed millions to maintain by war the safety and integrity of the United States.

Due regard to the interests of the American laborer so far as they are affected by the tariff, and the fact that there is among us no laboring class fixed within unyielding bounds and doomed to a life of poverty and degradation, and the fact that we recognize in labor a chief factor in the wealth of the republic and we should be careful to protect the interests of citizens entitled to the most careful regard and thoughtful attention.

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ment of these fortifications should be commenced at once.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy contains a detailed exhibit of the condition of his department, with such a statement of the action needed to improve the same as should challenge the earnest attention of Congress. The present navy of the United States, aside from the ships in course of construction or on order, consists of 100 single-turreted monitors, none of which are in commission but at the present time serviceable. The remainder of the fleet consists of 100 auxiliary ships in harbor defense, and 100 four-rate vessels of small tonnage, only one of which is a war vessel. The fleet of 100 auxiliary ships, three of which are in commission, and 100 four-rate vessels of small tonnage, only one of which is a war vessel, is estimated by the chief constructor of the navy that only three will be serviceable in a year of six years, at which time it may be said that the present naval force nothing worthy of the name will remain.

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THE INTERIOR.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of Secretary Lamar.

The Indian Question—Public Lands and the Transactions Therein—Our Subsidized Railroads—Penal, Labor and Other Subjects of Interest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior made public this morning, gives a very interesting exhibit of the affairs of that Department of the Government.

The red man of the West, his relation to the Federal Government and his subjugation, civilization and education occupy the first place and largest space in the report, and on the whole gives a very encouraging view of this important matter. The report says:

There is at this time a state of general quiet among the Indians. During the year there has been practically no actual disturbance or serious alarm caused by any of them, except the Chiricahua Apaches. It is highly gratifying to report that out of an Indian population estimated at 200,000 less than the year before, have been engaged in open opposition and resistance to the authority and control of the Government. There has been a steady though not rapid improvement in the moral, material and intellectual condition of the mass of the Indian population during the past twelve months. They are more tractable; fewer crimes and depredations are charged against them; more of them than at any prior period are engaged in useful and profitable industries; more than ever before are located upon individual allotments of lands, tilling the soil and living in houses. More have laid aside the blanket for the dress of civilization. The average number of children in the schools is about sixteen hundred greater than heretofore, and many more of the parents are anxious for the education of their children.

There are other evidences of a different character showing that the work of Indian civilization is progressing under the present management of the Indian Bureau. The estimates presented for the Indian service for the ensuing year are \$2,288,000 less than those of the previous year. These things, all considered, show that the work of elevating the race is bearing fruit. While the Indians on their part are advancing, the bureau is retreating by the reduction of its expenditures.

The select committee of the House of Representatives on expenditures for Indians, of which Hon. W. S. Holman was chairman at the last session, recommended the passage of the bill (H. R. 6787) "to provide for the appointment of a commission to inspect and report on the condition of Indians, Indian affairs and for other purposes." By the passage of this bill, the commission would be required to perform just such duties as were suggested for it in the last annual report of the department, and which were stated more particularly in the message of the Executive to Congress on this subject. This bill has not yet become a law. I earnestly recommend its passage before the expiration of the present Congress. The Indian agents are occupied with the details of their respective agencies, and the preparation of the multiplicity of returns, reports, etc., required by laws and regulations for the proper accountability for public funds and supplies which pass into their hands, leave them little, if any time to look after the important work of instructing the Indians in industrial pursuits, in aiding them by their farming operations to look to their own earners instead of the Government warehouse for support.

The report of the superintendent of Indian schools, accompanying the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, contains detailed information on the Indian educational work for the year, with statistics showing the number and kinds of schools, the number of children provided for, and the cost of conducting this branch of the service—a general summary of which only can be here given:

Table with 3 columns: Kind of school, No. of schools, Ave. schools attend. Cost. Includes rows for Day schools managed by the Indian Bureau, Day schools managed under contract, Boarding schools managed by the Indian Bureau, Boarding schools managed under contract, Industrial training schools.

Active operations have been conducted by the department with the aid of the military under instructions from the Secretary of War for the removal of all persons found intruding with cattle or other property on the reservation of the Indian Territory commonly known as the Oklahoma country, and I am pleased to be able to report that the measures adopted and work performed have been effective in practically clearing the country, and in keeping it clear of trespassers of all kinds, and in so completely obstructing all efforts and demands made for its unlawful invasion as to check all open and active movements of lawless combinations of persons organized for the forcible entry and settlement upon these lands dedicated by treaties to specific purposes. The reports received indicate that there is a general sentiment on the border and in the vicinity of the Territory to submit in a respectful spirit to the decision and policy of the Government and await the action of Congress on the matter.

The Commissioner reports his suggestions of last year that the Indians in the Indian Territory occupying lands west of ninety-eight degrees of longitude be removed to the surplus and more fertile lands east thereof, and thus fill up the unoccupied Oklahoma country, and that the lands vacated, together with the public land strip, be sold to actual settlers, and he recommends that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission to visit the Indians and ascertain their wishes in regard to the proposed removal.

In October, 1888, a band of 137 British Cree Indians crossed the international border line and located near the Fort Belknap Agency, Mont. They had evidently taken part in the hostilities which had just been suppressed in the British possessions. In the absence of any specific demand from the Dominion Government for the return of these Indians to Canada, no power existed in the executive department of the Government to send them over the line. Such subsistence supplies were absolutely necessary to prevent starving have been furnished them from the War Department and the cost reimbursed to that department from the appropriations made in act of March 3, 1880, to relieve distress among Indians not having treaty funds.

The Christiana Apaches who in May, 1888, left the same Carlos Reservation, in Arizona, under the leadership of Geronimo, committing horrible cruelties and depredations upon the people of Arizona, New Mexico, and also of Mexico, continued on the war-path throughout the past fiscal year. They kept short throughout our territory in a state of alarm and dread, retarding its development. The theater of their movements was largely confined to the mountains of Mexico, where they were hotly and vigorously pursued by the United States troops.

In my last annual report I urged that the "less guilty of the rebellious Chiricahua Apaches" should be removed during the coming winter to some place where they can be more

securely guarded. Those that had remained upon the reservation, while not actively engaged with Geronimo, were suspected of furnishing aid and comfort to those who under his lead were committing depredations and deeds of violence of bloodshed.

Attention was called to the fact that an existing law (Stat. 319) forbids the removal of any Indians from New Mexico or Arizona to the Indian Territory. Congress took no action in the matter. The winter passed and the opening of spring found that section of the country still in a state of excitement from fear of the hostiles who were yet at large, marking their pathway with the blood of many victims. On March 20, 1888, the main portion of the army of spring found that section of the country still in a state of excitement from fear of the hostiles who were yet at large, marking their pathway with the blood of many victims. On March 20, 1888, the main portion of the army of spring found that section of the country still in a state of excitement from fear of the hostiles who were yet at large, marking their pathway with the blood of many victims.

Later, in July, the military authorities became convinced that the removal of those Christiana and Warm Springs bands of Apaches from the reservation to some other place where they could be more securely guarded, was desirable if not necessary to bring about the surrender or capture of Geronimo and his followers. For this purpose, it was reported to be the best place for the purpose, and thither they were removed in September last, under direction of the War Department.

Arrangements for this movement were in progress, General Miles, the military commander who had succeeded General Crook, finally secured the surrender of the remnant of the hostile band as prisoners of war, thirty-five, including Geronimo and Natchez, the hereditary chief, on the 4th of September last, and eleven, including Mangus, on October 19, 1888.

It was determined by the President, after a full consideration of all the facts when known attending the surrender of those engaged in active hostilities, to send the adult males, eighteen in number, to Fort Pickens, Florida, there to be kept in close custody until further orders. The captured women and children were sent to Fort Marion, making the total number of four hundred and seventy sent to the last named place.

Arrangements made by this department twenty-nine boys and eight girls, between the ages of twelve and twenty-two years, have been transferred to the Industrial Training School at Carlisle, Pa., under the management of Captain R. H. Pratt, and measures are in progress for affording school facilities for the remainder of the children of age.

The public surveys made during the year, embrace the following areas:

Table with 2 columns: Acreage, Resurveys of public lands, Resurveys of Indian lands.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office upon the public surveys, which is a valuable exhibit, it appears from the document that the available agricultural land in most of the public land States and Territories has been largely returned as surveyed, and the surveys paid for by the United States, but in many instances the reported surveys are so defective and erroneous as to be without merit and misleading; and that in other cases no actual surveys were made, but plats were manufactured upon the basis of false data.

The Commissioner discusses at considerable length the condition of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory; the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles, and sets forth the evil effects flowing from the holding of their land in common contrary to the general policy which is being pursued by the Government with other Indians. If these lands were to be divided to the individual Indians, their title would be confirmed and their title would be confirmed and their title would be confirmed.

In my last annual report I had the honor to recommend an increase of the minimum price of sales of land to private cash buyers. Such an increase would tend to prevent the accumulation of tracts in the hands of a few individuals, thus distributing the public lands more equally among the people and augmenting the receipts of the public Treasury. I now renew this recommendation.

I also had the honor to recommend the enactment of a law barring the presentation of claims founded on alleged Mexican land grants, and to direct that no such claims may be admitted to the end that the incentive for the presentation of false claims may no longer exist, and that those which are bona fide may be more readily and speedily adjudicated. I renew this recommendation.

The constantly enhancing value of public timber and the rapid destruction which is going on demand careful consideration and immediate action by Congress. The bill now pending for the preservation of the natural forests lands at the headwaters of navigable rivers is, in my view, opportune, and should it become a statute the public good would be advanced.

The statement made in my last annual report that large bodies of land were unlawfully inclosed for private purposes by individuals and corporations engaged in what they call "growing live stock," and "ranching," has been verified by the reports of special agents from the time until now. As shown by the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 375 unlawful inclosures, containing an area of some 4,410,000 acres have been brought to attention by the report of the Commissioner, and 2,714,936 acres. Doubtless a better showing would have been made with reference to these inclosures if the number of agents necessary for the prosecution of the work.

The transactions of the Land Office during the past year may be summarized as follows: Cash sales, 4,759,916.09 acres. Miscellaneous—including homestead and other entries, bounty-land warrants, scrips, etc., 18,697,385.54 acres. Indian lands, 1,132,419.66 acres.

Of which 1,288,319.19 acres are deducted as having been previously reported as original tract entries, and 1,623,531.81 acres of final timber-culture entries, made during the year. The areas of which have been reported heretofore in the original entries of the respective issues. In addition to the preceding the following entries were made: Number of pre-emption filings, 50,670. Number of soldiers' declaratory statements, 2,801. Number of filings on Indian lands, 6,772. Miscellaneous filings, 2,021.

Total, 62,640. These filings cover an area of 8,432,000 acres. CASH RECEIPTS. Cash sales, 85,757,891.00. Homestead fees and commissions, 989,873.62. Timber-culture fees and commissions, 484,766.00. Military and bounty-land-warrant locations, 819.00. Fees on scrip locations, 11.00. Pre-emption and other filings, 148,573.39. Fees for reducing testimony to writing, 435.78. Fees on donation claims, 50.00. Fees on State selections, 4,016.19. Fees on railroad selections, 82,850.49. Fees on wagon-road selections, 5.60.

Total receipts from public lands 7,412,757.31. Receipts from disposal of Indian lands, 1,907,729.63. Fees for transcript of record furnished by General Land Office, 10,387.40. Total, 9,330,874.34.

An exhaustive showing of the condition, total earnings, operating expenses and surplus of the St. Louis, Mo. & Western Railway, subsidized or aided by land grants by the Government is made, the various Pacific roads coming in for chief attention.

There is also submitted the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, which exhibits in detail the operations of that Bureau during the past fiscal year. The report indicates a greatly increased amount of work at a considerably diminished expenditure and with less clerical force, evincing skill and activity in its management.

The record shows that during the past month the determination of cases has been not only far in advance of the number appealed from the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions, but that the increase in the disposal of the appeals has been 600 per cent. greater than in the month preceding.

It is asserted that the business of the Patent Office is in a prosperous condition, and that the current work, which was on an average five and one-half months in arrears at the commencement of the present administration, was at the time of the commissioner's report within three months up to date. The commissioner declares that he has had the force that is really needed to bring the work substantially up to date within the next few months.

The Commissioner urges that additional room is very much needed, and several amendments to the act of March 3, 1877, which authorized the construction of the present administration, was at the time of the commissioner's report within three months up to date. The commissioner declares that he has had the force that is really needed to bring the work substantially up to date within the next few months.

The Commissioner of Labor submitted his annual report on the 17th of last March. It was impossible for him to submit a full report of the operations of the Bureau at an earlier date, because the Bureau was not organized until during the last half of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888. The first report relates entirely to industrial depressions, and is the result of a plan of investigation adopted and approved by me March 17, 1888. It groups facts drawn from trustworthy sources in Europe and America, which show conclusively that the depression which has existed in the United States for the past few years is not a local or a temporary one, but is not only in features, but extent, with depressions in other industrial countries. The facts collected warrant the deduction that industrial depressions were largely exaggerated through the apprehensions of business men arising from the public generally, growing out of a want of clearly defined knowledge of current events.

The operations of the bureau for the present year are outlined as follows: 1. An investigation into the number, causes, duration and results and other features of all strikes occurring in the United States since and including the year 1881. 2. An investigation into the hours of labor, wages, and method of payment, hours of duty, the condition, etc., of railway employees on all railroad systems in the United States.

3. An investigation as to the kind and amount of work performed by the men and women of the several States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, the methods under which convicts are or may be employed in such institutions, and as to all the facts pertaining to the influence of such influence upon the industries of the country. 4. An investigation into the distribution of products, the cost of producing and distributing such products so far as the leading articles of domestic production are concerned, and the article from its production to its consumption, and gathering all the facts as to cost and method of distribution.

5. An investigation into the employment, wages, and conditions, etc., of the women workers of great cities. The Director of the Survey sets forth in detail the plan and organization of the institution under his charge, and in his explanation of the work done during the year, he calls attention to the different divisions, and points out its utility and importance in its bearing both on scientific research and economic development. The appropriation therefor has been a much larger amount of satisfactory work than has hitherto proved feasible, in the absence of those perfected methods which have been adopted to conduct such surveys.

The whole number of patients under treatment at the Government Hospital for the Insane during the year was 1,521 the daily average being 1,315.92. The number of admissions during the year was 1,000, and the number leaving 1,367 remaining in the hospital at the close of the fiscal year. The board of visitors recommend an appropriation of \$17,000 to provide additional accommodations for the insane, and to provide for the care of the insane in the last and previous years, the law relating to the disfranchisement of polygamists and those living in unlawful cohabitation has been fully and successfully enforced.

The work done during the past year, the present condition and the future needs of the Hot Springs reservation are set forth. The Yellowstone Park report says that the interest manifested in the national scenery and the parks in general, during the past year, was in the last and previous years, the law relating to the disfranchisement of polygamists and those living in unlawful cohabitation has been fully and successfully enforced.

The general condition of the Territories shows marked and, in some instances, striking progress in population, taxable property, settlement and the development of the resources. The railroad enterprises, and many of the elements which promise to make them great and prosperous States in the future.

The Chairman of the Utah Commission reports that the grant of the past year, as in the last and previous years, the law relating to the disfranchisement of polygamists and those living in unlawful cohabitation has been fully and successfully enforced.

On the 20th of March last a lease was made by the Department, under Mr. Charles Gibson, of St. Louis, Mo., hotel sites at Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, Grand Canyon and Yellowstone Lake, seven acres in all, together with the privilege of furnishing transportation and accommodations for visitors. Under this lease operations were begun immediately after its execution, and the additional facilities thus provided were enjoyed by many tourists during the season of the past year.

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THE TREASURY.

Synopsis of Treasurer Jordan's Annual Report.

Showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the Government for the Past Fiscal Year—The National Bank and Silver Questions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The annual report of Mr. Jordan, Treasurer of the United States, was given to the press to-day. Mr. Jordan presents a very comprehensive report of the operations of the treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, and its condition on that and subsequent dates.

The net receipts of the Government for the fiscal year were \$369,423,727; the net expenditures were \$342,483,138. The receipts were \$27,940,589 greater, and the expenditures were \$17,743,736 less than last year, making an increase in the net receipts for the past fiscal year over that of 1887 of \$50,492,817. The excess of revenue over expenditures was \$29,935,589.

During the year bonds amounting to \$41,331,330 were redeemed and applied to the sinking fund. The amount of the sinking fund for the current year will be \$37,430,488 instead of \$40,843,728, according to the present method. By the present method the entire debt of the United States will be paid by the year 1908, and the method suggested by Treasurer Jordan is adopted the debt will be extinguished by the year 1913.

At the close of the year the United States bonds held as security for National bank circulation amounted to \$275,974,900, a reduction of \$36,120,400 during the year. Three per cent. bonds amounting to \$94,458,750 were withdrawn during the year, most of which was surrendered for redemption. The amount of bonds deposited during the year was \$36,924,900, and the bonds withdrawn amounted to \$61,063,400, showing a decrease of \$31,137,500. The amount of redemption of National bank notes of late years Treasurer Jordan says:

"The National bank notes presented for redemption during the fiscal year amounted to \$1,000,000, which was \$19,525,000, or 13.39 per cent. less than the amount presented for redemption in the fiscal year 1885. That there would be a falling off in the amount presented during the first three months of the fiscal year, and my opinion, based thereon, and expressed in my last report, that the culminating point of the second upward movement in bank note redemptions had been reached in the fiscal year 1885, has been verified. The rate of increase in the redemptions of bank notes during the second upward movement, covering the fiscal years 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885, is represented by the percentages 27, 29, 29 and 19 respectively. The feature of this upward movement was the constantly decreasing volume of National bank notes actually outstanding, from \$363,431,688 on January 1, 1882, to \$319,059,562 on June 30, 1885, a decrease of \$44,372,126. This seems to indicate that the volume of bank notes outstanding during that period was excessive, or above the point at which it could be profitably maintained. Another fact, however, should be considered in this connection, which is that during these four years of increase in redemptions the silver certificate circulation of the country was increased \$75,755,182, from \$38,110,720 on June 30, 1881, to \$113,865,902 on December 31, 1884. This increase, much more than balanced the decrease in bank-note circulation, and the apparent excessive issue of bank notes might, to a considerable extent, be due to that fact. The decline in the volume of bank-note circulation has continued without interruption, until the amount outstanding on September 30, 1888, was \$308,911,241, making a total reduction of \$55,520,447 since January 1, 1882, and also after December 31, 1884, the silver certificate circulation gradually decreased until on July 31, 1888, it had fallen to \$27,301,867 from \$77,594,644. The average outstanding for a year preceding that date was about \$91,000,000. Since December 31, 1884, the bank-note circulation has apparently had the effect to check the decrease in the bank note redemptions, as they have steadily fallen off from that date, until they now are for the current fiscal year about twenty-one per cent. less than in the preceding year.

Still further on, while discussing the question of the retirement of the National bank circulation, the treasurer says: "As there seems to be on the part of the public an idea that the treasury is locking up money in its vaults on account of this fund, the whole operation of the retirement of the notes of a National bank will be stated here in order to relieve any apprehension which may be felt on this subject. The three per cent. bonds of the Washington National Bank of Westley, R. I., amounting to \$100,000, were called on the 15th day of September, 1886. On the 15th day of October, 1886, the bank sent its duplicate receipt to this office, the original being held by the Comptroller of the Currency, with the request that a deposit of ninety per cent. of the amount should be made to retire the circulation with the Treasurer of the United States as agent for the redemption of the notes of the National banks and requesting a check for the ten per cent. difference. Accordingly a credit was placed upon the books of the treasurer, as agent for the National banks for \$20,000, and a check for \$100,000 and the amount standing to the credit of the bank in the 5 per cent. redemption fund, in this case, \$4,500, returned to the bank. The amount of redeemed notes charged to this account since it was opened is \$1,892. The annual percentage of such redemption is 25.82, and it will therefore take at least four years before the greater part of the notes of this bank will be redeemed. The amount credited to the general fund thus created stands on the books of treasurer, as agent, as a credit for the redemption of the notes of the banks, and as the notes come in for redemption they are charged to this account, and the National bank circulation outstanding is decreased by a corresponding amount. At present, owing to the active business season, none but mutilated notes are sent in for redemption.

Persons presenting these notes for redemption are paid either by check on New York or in such form of currency as may be desired by them. The indebtedness on the part of the treasury, created as above described is, no doubt due in legal tenders, but is liquidated in the manner stated, and no attempt is made to reserve any specific sum of legal tenders, or any other form of currency out of the general treasury balance in which to pay these constantly accruing liabilities. There was on November 30, of the kind of liability, adding the 5 per cent. fund, which, theoretically, is also composed of legal tenders, the sum of \$94,752,389. The total amount of legal tenders in the Treasury on the same date, exclusive of that held to redeem the legal tender certificates which are used in

the banks as reserve in their stead, was \$29,548,188, thus showing that there must be held in the treasury in some other form of money, the balance of \$65,204,201. The entire sum of \$94,752,389 may be said to be composed of \$39,548,188 legal tenders, \$29,020,100 standard silver dollars, and \$26,184,100 gold. If the books of the treasury should accurately, the balance due by it as a depository, the amount now reported as a credit balance would be materially decreased. That these balances should not be so reported is, in the opinion of the treasurer, one of the greatest defects of the present treasury system.

Discussing the question of silver coinage, after referring to the fact that there are now in circulation \$61,761,448 in standard dollars, the treasurer says he thinks that \$65,000,000 is the extreme limit of circulation which may be obtained. It certainly can not be maintained at that sum for the silver \$1 and \$2 certificates are in full supply, and a return to the treasury of one-half of the amount of standard dollars now in circulation must be looked for; and so he asks whether, if the further purchase of silver bullion be determined upon, the coinage might not cease, and the sum which it costs saved to the treasury. The amount expended so far upon the coinage of the silver dollar, outside of the cost of the bullion, amounts to \$4,933,467. All of the cost in excess, say, of the cost of the coinage of the sum of \$75,000,000, represented by the silver \$1 and \$2 certificates per dollar, and the cost of these coins, to \$3,433,467. To add to this loss would seem unnecessary, and the sum could be expended in the purchase of that amount more of the silver bullion. The adoption of this plan would at least have the merit of adding just so much to the credit of the silver profit fund. Besides, the cost to the Government for transportation of these coins averages \$1.55 per \$1.00, and the cost to the people of their return to the treasury averages \$2.54 per \$1.00. The average cost of transportation to the Government of the silver certificates per \$1.00 is fifty cents, the cost to the people, say, \$1.35, a saving of \$2.74 per \$1.00, a strong argument in favor of the issue of such amount of these certificates as the business of the country will permit to be carried on without disturbing its gold revenues or interfering with the maintenance of a strict parity between the gold and silver. The amount of silver dollars coined to date is \$346,673,398; the amount of gold coin and bullion on hand is \$254,049,553. The cost of the \$346,673,398 is \$210,049,269; the present value, \$183,014,254—showing an actual loss of \$28,034,914.

The bank of France to-day is in this position. It holds in its cash at par \$29,373,800 in silver, its present value at par of exchange, exclusive of abrasion, is \$168,509,691, showing a loss of its entire capital and surplus, which amounts \$44,028,223, and \$10,000,000 in addition if called upon to liquidate its affairs to-day.

Treasurer Jordan recommends alterations in the present sub-treasury system, formerly in conformity to the financial changes which have taken place since this system was adopted. As the country increases in wealth and population, with the consequent increase of its revenues and disbursements, it will be found impossible to continue the system in its present form, but the extension of the three per cent. bonds which, without some depression or event that can not now be foreseen, must take place during the ensuing fiscal year, the only bonds available for the purposes of the sinking fund will be the 4 1/2 and 4 per cent. bonds. At the present cost of the collection of the revenue of the country, say \$3.70 per \$100, the loss of the existing sinking fund, say \$15,000,000 per annum, will be \$750,000 annually, assuming 2 per cent. as the best rate at which the bonds can earn. Without discussing the consequent possible derangement of our existing financial system if purchases for the sinking fund in the future be limited to the issue of three per cent. bonds, it is impracticable to make these purchases, the treasurer says, at such terms and in such manner as to relieve the money market in times of financial distress. As these derangements happen almost invariably at the time of moving of the crops of the country, this statement is equivalent to saying every productive factor in the country must, as a result of toll to foreign buyers, through the lower range of prices which obtain at such times, because of the fact that our arrangements for collecting and disbursing our revenues are so defective as to need an artificial and violent remedy in order to place in active circulation the moneys withdrawn from the business of the country. This method of dealing with the public money is not true of any country; but this, and the practical sense of the American people, as shown through its representatives in Congress, should be adequate to find a remedy for this constantly recurring evil—no sure to grow and become more burdensome in our future National history.

"This remedy," he says, "should be found and adopted with the coming session of Congress, because the evil complained of will be upon us before its next meeting, and the treasury left without any means of supplying the urgent needs of the country."

The Illinois Evangelist. OXN, Ill., Dec. 6.—Rev. H. Reed, the Sam Jones of Illinois, delivered a sermon at this place last night, and will, probably, commence a revival here in a short time. Mr. Reed is known all over the State as the preacher who talks religion which he says is all wrong as a rule, and tells his congregation that the carpenter left a hole in the rear part of the house which the dissatisfied auditors could use in case they could not swallow his doctrine. He belongs to the Southern Methodist church, and has just left a large meeting in Centralia, where he astounded the people by his preaching.

Serious Freight Collision. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—A collision between two freights and a passenger train occurred near Bristol, on the New York line of the Pennsylvania railroad yesterday morning, but so far as can be learned no one was hurt and trains were delayed but two hours. From meager particulars obtained here it appears that east and west-bound freight trains collided, and soon after the east-bound Pittsburgh express came along and ran into the wreck.

Sent Up for Forger. DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 6.—Deputy United States Marshal Ben Cabell arrived here last night en route to Chester (Ill.) penitentiary with Samuel Smith, a negro, convicted at the present term of the Federal District Court at Waco of forging post-office money-orders, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

An Quit-claim deed for an acre of land on the Indian reservation in Onondaga County, N. Y., was recently recorded at the county clerk's office. It was probably the first record of the sale of land by one of the Indians to a white man. A school-house for Indian children is to be built on the land by the State.—Buffalo Express.

A farmer near Minnie, Ga., set out his net in a mill-pond one night for the purpose of catching suckers, and next morning found that he had captured a seven-foot alligator in one of them. The alligator had feasted on fish during the night, and had nearly torn up the net in which he was entangled.

CHINESE MASONRY.

Brief History of a Powerful Organization of Rebels.

The Laws, Regulations and Influence of the Order of Chee Kung Tong—The Terrible Punishment Meted Out to Unfaithful Members.

[San Francisco Alta.] "Tell me; what is the story contained in those papers in your lap?" said the reporter, instinctively producing his note-book and pencil.

"It's a brief history of the Chinese order of Masons. Now, I suppose you think theirs is like all other Masonry, and a branch of the great organization established by King Solomon. You must disabuse your mind on that score, if such is your opinion. To be sure it is a society for mutual benefit and protection, but its original and present purpose as well, is entirely revolutionary. The birth of the order occurred soon after the Mongolians invaded China and established the present Ming dynasty, which is nearly four hundred years old. The society was composed of the old Chinese nobles and their followers who were opposed to the new Emperor. Their numbers were naturally small at first, but the years added to their strength. Each member educated his children in the belief in the doctrines of the order, until now their numbers include nearly one-third of the entire population of the Empire. There are also about thirty thousand in the United States. The influence of the society is naturally very great. From its inception, four centuries ago, the society has instigated innumerable rebellions, and all the members naturally imbued a strong martial spirit. As a consequence the order has developed many famous soldiers, and among them the great General Loy Yee, who, at the age of eighty years, was the Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of the Empire. His appointment to this position was, of course, a measure adopted by the Emperor to conciliate the society to which he belonged. Many of China's foreign Ministers also owe their positions to this policy. Being statesmen of great ability they naturally became a power to be feared by the Government, and are accordingly appointed as Ambassadors to some foreign court in order to get them out of the way. Chin Lin Pan, the first Minister to the United States, was one of these, and if the truth were known, I would not be surprised if every Minister since was a Chinese Mason, or a member of the Chee Kung Tong, as the society is called. You will gain some idea of the strength of this organization when I inform you that the great Tai Ping rebellion of '57 was brought about by its leaders and fought by its soldiers. The famous armies known as the Black Flags and the Yellow Flags, which performed such bloody work in Tonquin during the recent war with France, were also composed entirely of the members of the Chee Kung Tong and led by its officers. The headquarters of the order are in the district of Quong Ton, or Canton, as it is known to us. The queue worn to-day by the Chinese people is a symbol of their bondage to the Mongolian Emperor, and is a constant reminder to them of their subjection.

"The rites of the society? Yes, I know something of them, though there are so many and in such infinite variety that my knowledge of them is necessarily limited. There are thirty-three rites to be taken, and regular cast-iron ones, too, before an applicant can become a fully constituted member of the society. He can, however, withdraw before taking the last oath, provided he promises eternal secrecy about what he had previously seen and heard of the ritual. If this agreement should be violated, or a member of the order should in any way disgrace himself in the eyes of his brothers, punishment, swift and terrible, is meted out to him. In China it is death, but in this country that is impossible, though they go through all the formula of an execution without the final culmination. The accused is always allowed a trial, but is seldom acquitted. The wise men and patriarchs of the order assemble together upon that occasion in some one of their joss-houses, and there the accused and accusers are brought before them. The latter step forward first and, prostrating themselves upon the floor at the feet of the oldest of the wise men, they present their charges. The accused then prostrates himself and places the foot of the wise men upon his neck as a sign of submission. After this he tells his version of the story; still flat on his stomach on the floor. When this is over the head man announces his decision in a long and impressive speech, which is interrupted at the end of every sentence by the others prostrating themselves and uttering words of assent. The judge next claps his hands and in comes the executioner with a long sword and a wooden bowl, the latter being for the purpose of catching the blood that is not spilled. Going up to the condemned man, who is still lying flat downward upon the floor, the executioner raises him to his knees and bares his neck for the fatal blow. Three times the sword is raised and brought down with terrific force until within half an inch of the kneeling man's neck, where it stops. This concludes the ceremony, but the victim's punishment is not yet over, if he happens to be so fortunate as to live in this country. Great placards announcing his disgrace are posted on all the dead walls throughout the Chinese quarter, and as soon as the news becomes known the guilty man is completely ostracized by his old associates, and in fact by all the society. He can get no work from his own people, and if he goes into business for himself he will get no customers. His lot then is hard, indeed, and according to our views his punishment is greater than his crime. Of the three who have been so served in the United States one committed suicide, another is insane and the third is a fugitive murderer, who took to a life of crime after his disgrace, and went from bad to worse. Where he is now no one knows.

"But there, that is enough for this time. Come again some other day when I am at leisure and I will tell you another story."

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1886.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

No four small ads, no favor say! How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks, 51 weeks, 52 weeks.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time table: EAST. P.M. MAIL, M.T., F.R., T., F.R., T., F.R., T. and WEST. P.M. MAIL, M.T., F.R., T., F.R., T., F.R., T.

DIRECTORY.

- STATE OFFICERS: Governor, John A. Martin; Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Biddle; Secretary of State, E. R. Allen; Attorney General, S. B. Bradford; Auditor, E. P. McCabe; Treasurer, J. H. L. Whitehead; Chief Justice Sup. Court, D. J. Brewer; Justices Sup. Court, A. H. Horton, Thomas Ryan; County Commissioners, J. M. Tuttle, E. T. Baker, W. P. Martin, C. O. Whitson, A. P. Gandy, T. H. Grisham, E. A. Rinne, John Frew, J. W. Griffin, J. C. Davis, C. E. Hart; Mayor, J. W. Stone; Police Judge, J. K. Crawford; City Attorney, T. O. Kelley; City Marshal, John Johnson; Street Commissioner, Jas. A. Smith; Councilmen, J. E. Harper, John Madison, J. S. Doolittle, L. P. Jensen, H. S. Fritz; Clerk, E. A. Ribbe; Treasurer, S. A. Bress.

- METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH - Rev. S. Davis, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12 m., service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. M. E. Church South - Rev. H. M. Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second, Sunday, at Coyne's branch, at 11 a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harri school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11 a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11 a. m. Catholic - At Strong City, Rev. Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holidays of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M. Baptist - At Strong City - Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Covenant of men, business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 every Sunday.

- SOCIETIES: Knights of Honor - Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; W. A. Morgan, Dictator; F. B. Hunt, Reporter. Masonic - Zereth Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Holsinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows - Angolia Lodge No. 68, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening; Geo. W. Hill, N. G. C. C. Whitson, Secretary. G. A. R. - Geary Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock, p. m. I. O. G. T. - Star Chase Lodge No. 122, meets on Tuesday of each week, in their Hall in the Penn Block, Cottonwood Falls. J. E. Harper, W. C. L. S. Hackett, W. S. Women's Relief corps - meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, Mrs. W. A. Morgan, President; Mrs. F. P. Cochran, Secretary. Dan McCook Camp, S. of V., meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, J. E. Harper, Captain; E. D. Forney, Orderly Sergeant.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. We intend getting out an extra-large edition of the COURANT, next week, containing twelve pages to the copy, and business men who wish to give the county and this city and Strong City a boom, are requested to hand in their advertisements immediately. Mr. Ed. Forney went to Emporia, this morning. Ray Hinckley is sick with typhoid-malarial fever. Mr. F. P. Cochran was down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. E. F. Bauerle was down to Emporia, yesterday. Washing done for gentlemen, by Mrs. Wm. M. Kellogg. Snow fell to the depth of about two inches, Friday evening.

Miss Cora Wagner is ill with typhoid fever, at Strong City. Get ready for the grand dance at Music Hall, Christmas Eve night. Mr. O. M. Ellis is putting up a stone barn on his farm south-east of town. Mr. James Hazel has torn down his old barn, and is putting up a larger one. Mr. J. F. Kirk, of Strong City, made a business trip to Kansas City, last week. Mrs. Dykes, of Cedar Point, was visiting at Mr. Robert Cuthbert's, last week. Died, on Monday, Dec. 6, 1886, Mrs. Elliott, of Matfield Green, of malarial fever. Mr. Wm. M. Harris, on Diamond creek, has built a new barn on his place. Mr. Frank Holmes has moved into Mr. Robert Brash's house on Middle creek. Mrs. L. M. Harris, of Emporia, was visiting at Mr. T. J. Turner's, one day last week. Mr. John R. Sharp is again able to be on the streets, though he is yet unable to work. Mr. S. A. Brees has bought from Mr. C. A. Britton the block east of Mr. Geo. George's. Mrs. S. F. Largent, of Fox creek, after a visit home, returned to Kansas City, last week. Mr. and Mrs. C. Fred. Shipman, of Elmdale, have returned from their visit in Michigan. Mrs. Fred. S. Perrigo has gone on a two weeks' visit to Mr. E. Harpole's, at Ottawa, Kansas. Mr. Chauncy Simmons, of St. Paul, Minn., arrived here, Friday, on a visit at his old home. Messrs. E. A. Hildebrand and J. V. Garver, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. B. F. Largent, of Matfield Green, shipped a car load of fat hogs to Kansas City, last week. Mr. M. Heintz has the contract to build the school-house at Mr. John Pratt's, on South Fork. The Rev. S. Davis and wife have gone to some point in Missouri, to assist in a revival meeting. Mrs. C. A. Britton, of Florence, was visiting her sister, Mrs. J. F. Kirk, of Strong City, last week. Mr. J. R. Stearns, of Spring creek, who is now at work at Larned, made a short visit home, last week. Died, on Saturday, December 4th, 1886, Mrs. Henry Wherenburg, of Sharp's creek, of puerperal fever. Mr. C. K. Salisbury, of Emporia, was in town, Tuesday and yesterday, visiting his friend, Mr. John E. Harper. Died, at 6 o'clock, p. m., on Friday December 3, 1886, Frankie, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Remy. Mr. H. A. Booth, editor of the Florence Herald, and Dr. Sibley, of Florence, gave us a pleasant call yesterday. Mr. Daniel Frew, of Emporia, we learn, is lying quite ill, at the home of his brother, Mr. John Frew, in Strong City. The abutments of the stone bridge at Clements having been completed work on the bridge has been stopped for the winter. Messrs. Arthur and Carrol Jeffrey, sons of Benoni Jeffrey, Esq., of Le Roy, have been visiting their old home on Diamond creek. Miss Fanny Coleman and her brother Lon, children of L. W. Coleman, Esq., of Clements, have gone to Emporia to attend school. Mr. A. R. Palmer, of South Fork, had a mule to die, last Thursday, from hydrophobia, the same having been bit by a mad dog, in this city, about a month ago. Dr. W. P. Pugh left, Tuesday morning, for a visit to his daughter, Mrs. C. C. Dart, at Dallas, Texas; and from there he will go to San Diego, Cal., for his health. Married, in the Probate Court room by Judge C. C. Watson, on Monday, December 6, 1886, Mr. John M. Couch and Miss Sarah J. Turner, both of Toledo township. There will be a grand dance in Pratt's Music Hall, on Christmas Eve night, at which there will be good music, and to which every one is most cordially invited. Mr. F. B. Shannon, manager for the Emporia Grocery Co., having rented a portion of Mr. R. C. Johnston's residence, his sister, Miss Sue Shannon, will make her home with him. We understand that Capt. Milton Brown, of Clements, intends moving to Kansas City. He has rented his farm and gone to that place to see about going into business there. Mr. Martin Heintz completed the Nickle creek bridge in two days from the time the lumber was on the ground, painting included, and the job was immediately received as A No. 1. Mr. C. E. Dibble has been appointed time keeper for Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, over their three quarries at Strong City, vice Mr. John Todd who

goes to Kansas City to take a situation. Mr. Geo. O. Hildebrand left, Wednesday of last week, for his home at Tulsa, Tenn. Perhaps he will return to Strong City with his family, to live there, an event we would be pleased to note. Messrs. Santy & Hamill, of Clements, are furnishing the stone for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. bridge, near Kansas City, and are shipping there about 90 car loads of stone per week. Mr. Ralph Denn has returned from a business trip to Harvey and Sedgewick counties, making a visit to his wife while away, and he says his family are well. He will start on his return to Idaho, next Tuesday. Last Monday three weeks ago the lumber for Mr. M. M. Young's residence was still in the lumber yard, and now Mr. Young is occupying his new residence completed, including plastering, and Mr. M. Heintz was the builder. Beginning on Wednesday of last week, the mail on the Wonsevu route is now carried three times a week, leaving Cottonwood Falls at 9 o'clock, a. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Returning, it will arrive at Cottonwood Falls, at 3, p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Last night, "Above the Clouds" was played in Pratt's Hall before a highly appreciative audience. The troupe is a Florence institution, and, while all were well up in their parts, Miss Flo Cook, who represented Lucretia Gerish, is a model of beauty and personification seldom met in amateur troupes. The Rev. W. B. Fisher left, yesterday, by buggy, for his new charge, at Louisville, Pottowatomie county. His wife will follow in a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have many warm friends here who regret their departure from among them, but whose kindest wishes go with them to their new home. Parties in the East thinking of coming to Kansas any time soon should be certain to stop at Strong City and see what inducements are held out for any and all kinds of business and trades here since we have voted bonds for three new railroads, and have excellent prospects to have other roads come here. B. F. Largent, a well known cattle dealer of Matfield Green, got off a train at Lawrence as soon as it stopped, thinking he was in the depot. He walked up an embankment and missing his footing rolled over backwards a long distance, narrowly escaping going into the river. Mr. Largent was not seriously injured. - Leavenworth Standard. Articles of incorporation have been filed in the Secretary of State's office for the following Chase county institutions: Free Methodist Church, of Matfield Green, and the Chase County Loan and Trust Co., of Cottonwood Falls, the Directors of which latter are John E. Harper, R. C. Johnston and E. B. Johnston. The contractors for the grading on the C. K. & W. railroad are all ready to begin work at once. B. Lantry & Sons have the first eight miles, from Arch. Miller's, on South Fork, to the junction with the Diamond creek line; the next ten miles Stone & Kennedy have, and for the remaining six miles Bell & Stonaker have the contract. There was a most enjoyable dance at Mr. R. M. Ryan's, last Saturday night, given in honor of the twenty-first anniversary of his son Alfred's birth, the birthday having been a few weeks ago and the party postponed till last Saturday night. At mid-night the dancing ceased and an oyster supper was had by the guests, set in the store room of Mr. L. I. Billings. The Strong City Independent, of last week, is double its usual size, and contains an extended "write up" of Chase county, its farmers, business men, resources, etc., etc., that would do credit to a metropolitan journal, and the edition consists of 5,000 copies. Mr. R. M. Watson, its editor and proprietor, is a live newspaper man, and he is doing much to build up the material interests of this county and its towns, and is deserving of a liberal patronage from this people. The Kansas, Texas & Mexico Railway, filed its charter with the Secretary of State, last Saturday. The purpose for which this corporation is organized is to build a standard gauge road, beginning at Kansas City and running through the following counties in the state of Kansas, Wyandotte, Johnson, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Douglas, Jackson, Shawnee, Wabau-see, Lyon, Morris, Chase, Dickinson, Harvey, Marion, McPherson, Rice, Reno, Kingman and Harper, thence through the Indian Territory to some point in Mexico. Directors - H. Hale, Kansas City; C. W. Ament, Topeka; John A. Cragin, of Kingman and I. B. Forbes, S. A. Dorough, M. Fandler, T. R. Smith, George B. Crooker and George B. Thompson, all of Harper, Kansas. Capital stock, \$15,000,000. The charter of the St. Louis, Newton and Denver R. R. was filed with the Secretary of State, last week, the road to be of standard gauge, and in connection therewith to maintain a

BAUERLE'S My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat? My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle. CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR. LOW PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION. Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS. BOARDING HORSES MAINTENANCE SPECIALTY.

line of telegraph and telephone. The road is to begin at Newton and run east through Harvey, Marion, Butler, Chase, Greenwood, Lyon, Coffey, Woodson, Anderson, Allen, Lincoln and Bourbon counties; and also to begin at Newton and run northwest through Harvey, McPherson, Reno, Rice, Ellsworth, Russell, Barton, Stafford, Ellis, Rush, Pawnee, Edwards, Ford, Hodgeman, Ness, Trego, Sheridan, Gove, Lane, Finney, Scott, St. John, Thomas, Hamilton, Wichita, Greeley, Sherman and Wallace counties. The estimated length of the road is 1,000 miles, and the directors are J. M. Ragsdale, G. W. Branine, J. T. Ray, E. H. Hoag, W. I. Graham, W. G. Oldfield and J. B. W. Johnston, of Newton.

A SURPRISE FOR CHRISTMAS. The publishers of that bright and interesting Magazine, known as The Home Journal, will actually send it for three months, on trial, free, as a Holiday Gift, to every one sending them at once their address and three 2-cent stamps for postage, etc. As the regular price of this popular publication is \$1.00, every reader should grasp this golden opportunity, and address immediately, THE HOME JOURNAL, Buffalo, N. Y.

PATENTS GRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Nov. 30, 1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Pacific Building Washington, D. C.: A. J. Cross, Sedgewick, watering-trough; A. A. Denton, Bavaria, apparatus for evaporating liquids by air; A. A. Denton, Bavaria, apparatus for evaporating liquids by air; A. W. Runsey, New Kiowa, clevis; Magnus Swenson, Fort Scott, filter press and concentrating pan; Mangus Swenson, Fort Scott, filter press and concentrating pan; C. M. Steenbarger, Howard, snow-plow; Henry Still, Beloit, car-axle box.

ATTENTION, GRANT POST 201. The next meeting of Grant Post No. 201, Department of Kansas, G. A. R., will be on Saturday, Dec. 11th, 1886, at 1 o'clock, p. m. As the annual election of officers occurs on that day, it is hoped that every comrade will be present. J. M. Rose, Commander.

BUSINESS BREVITIES. Ferry & Watson are now giving a Waterbury watch to whoever buys fifteen dollars worth of clothing from them; and they guarantee their prices to be ten per cent. less than anywhere else in Southwestern Kansas, Cottonwood Falls not excepted. Go to the Emporia Grocery for fruit, candies and nuts. The Heskett farm, on Diamond creek, for rent for cash, price \$550 per annum; 800 acres in all; 125 acres in cultivation; 75 acres in bottom meadow, and all under fence. Apply to J. S. SHIPMAN, Elmdale, Kans.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS. November 4th, 1886. Notice is hereby given that the following named soldier has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge in his absence before E. A. R. the Clerk of District Court at Cottonwood Falls, on Dec. 18, 1886, viz: John A. Murphy, H. E. No. 725, of the 5th Kansas Infantry, a certain twelve, township twenty one, south of range seven, east. The greatest attraction in town is Ellis's gallery, where every body goes for photos. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Go to W. T. Birdsell's for your melons, cigars, tobacco, candies, etc. The term of partnership between Drs. Stone & Zane will expire Dec. 1, 1886. All persons indebted to them must call and settle before that date, or their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of a collector. Oct. 12, '86. STONE & ZANE. F. N. watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted. Before buying a heating stove anywhere else, go to Campbell & Gillett's on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones they have.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling booklet. Beginners succeed gradually. None fail. Terms free HALLET BOOK Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. Shop next office of Broadway, north of Dr. Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut.

R. M. RYAN, TRAINER AND BREEDER OF ROADSTERS & TROTTING HORSES; ALSO Feed and Training Stable; Will Feed Boarding Horses

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, north west corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Jan 28-87

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS, Dec 3-87

M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TAILOR, Satisfaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, Nov 26-87

W. H. HINOTE, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work in any line of business, especially to ladies shampooing and hair cutting.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN, MONEY TO LOAN, In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, ap 23-87

NEW DRUGS, J. S. SHIPMAN, J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call. Here! Ye men who owe J. F. Olinger and W. H. Hinote will please to call at Central Barber Shop and pay up, and much oblige, yours, truly, oct 21-87 W. H. HINOTE.

DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS, HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb 18-87

EVERGREEN HEDGES! Millions of Arbor Vitae, the best evergreen hedge plant known. One thousand plants by mail, post paid, 3 to 8 inches, \$1.00; 8 to 12 inches, \$2.00; 12 to 15 inches, \$3.00. Twenty-five other varieties of EV-ER-GREENS, all sizes, and all of the most desirable TIMBER TREES, SEEDLINGS and larger trees, at VERY LOW PRICES. TREE SEEDS. Of forty varieties of Evergreens and Timber Trees, all fresh gathered expressly for my trade, and sold at lowest living rates. FLOWERING SHRUBS AND PLANTS In good assortment and at low rates. Especially favorable rates given on fall orders. Full catalogue free. GEO. PINNEY, Evergreen Nurseries, Door Co., W. 18

PUBLICATION NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase, } ss. In the District Court of the 9th Judicial District, above named county and state, Florence E. Simmons, Plaintiff, } vs. } Geo. W. Simmons, Defendant } Geo. W. Simmons, residing at South Haven, State of Michigan, will take notice that, on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1886, Florence E. Simmons filed her petition in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, praying for a divorce from the said Geo. W. Simmons on the ground of gross neglect of duty; and that unless said Geo. W. Simmons answers said petition on or before the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1886, judgment will be rendered against him, divorcing the said Florence E. Simmons from him. FLORENCE E. SIMMONS, Plaintiff. By her Att'y: HANLEY & JOHNSON.

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MUNN & CO'S PATENTS ESTABLISHED 1845 NEW YORK. After forty years' experience in the preparation of mechanical inventions, we have prepared a new and improved method of securing patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequalled and their facilities are unsurpassed. Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noted in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands. This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to the mechanic, inventor, engineer, and all other departments of industrial progress, published anywhere in the world. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers. If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 37 Broadway, New York. Handbook sent free.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a quality box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUS & CO, Augusta, Maine.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A LESSON FOR JOHNNY.

"Sugar-plum for you, my wee little man—divide them with Tommy, your brother. And always remember 'tis proper to give the best that you have to another. A gentleman's always unselfish, of course! And think it a pleasure to show how little he cares for himself and how much for brothers and sisters, you know!"

"So you, I am sure, will be glad to pick out the largest and sweetest and best. For brother—your dear little generous heart contented with keeping the rest. As temporarily near him the goodies were heaped."

And Johnny most thoughtfully eyed them: "Why, mamma, I think that a very nice way. Come here, Tommy—you may divide them." —Sidney Deane, in Youth's Companion.

SOME BLIND CHILDREN.

The Wonderful Things They Are Taught at an Institution in South Boston. I am sure not all the boys and girls who read this article have ever stopped to think how it would seem to be blind. To never see the bright blue sky, or the running brooks, not to know how the plain little singing-bird looks, not even to know the shape of the house he lives in, to be constantly in total darkness—can you imagine it?

None of us, perhaps, realize how many poor children there are who can not see, unless he has been, as I have, to a great institution, like the Perkins Institution for the Blind in South Boston, and seen there the great number of boys and girls who are being taught to see through the ends of their fingers—that is a funny expression, isn't it? Yet that is just what they do. Most people suppose that blind people are born with a marvellously delicate sense of touch. That is a mistake. Probably they, as babies, have no more delicate touch than you had. It is only as one faculty is educated far beyond others that it excels them. Imagine you are a boy, and keep them so for two weeks, depending on your sense of touch to guide you everywhere. You would be amazed to see how many mistakes you would make, and how much you would improve in that one sense in that short time. And yet you would have the advantage over the boy who never saw, in that you know the shape of familiar objects.

"What?" I exclaimed, "on my visit to the school for the blind, 'those boys are not blind!'" "Totally so," replied the teacher. "What do you suppose they were doing? Throwing stones—little ones that they picked up on the walk—at each other?" "Won't they get hurt?" I exclaimed. It seemed impossible that they could pick up and throw stones at random, with any safety.

"Oh, no," said the teacher. "They run no more risk than ordinary children playing the same way. They know where each other child is, and how far it will do to throw."

But I was more surprised when I went indoors and saw what they could do. Perhaps some of you have seen books or papers for the blind, with their raised letters, or heard them read, rapidly and well, from their books. But I have seen a young girl sit down and thread a sewing-machine—a girl into whose brain the faintest ray of light can not pierce. But her white fingers moved rapidly and delicately from one point to another until the complicated machinery was mastered and the machine threaded.

These children, some of them nearly grown when they enter the school, have to begin to learn by cultivating the touch. This is done at the Perkins Institution by adding the kindergarten system. Leading by touch is far easier after the fingers have been trained in tracing embossed patterns on their fingers, or rather, printed patterns, that carry the needles which they have threaded with bright-colored worsted, in and out of these holes. Afterward, by tracing the worsted lines, they say they "see just how it looks." Tuesday is their "cushion-day." In a pleasant room, gay with plants and sunshine, they gather round a horseshoe table. On it are red and gray cushions, with a lot of doll hair-pins in one corner. Sometimes they use sticks and sometimes tablets of wood with these cushions. With the sticks they make tents, houses, ladders, chairs, bed-rooms, or rather, printed patterns, leading through the sticks with the hair-pins. With the tablets they make patchwork of red and white squares. The tablets have little holes drilled in them, so they may be fastened down with pins, and little notches on the side distinguish the red from the white.

Wednesday's work is the weaving of colored papers. This is very important work, as it is the foundation of their after-work of cane-seating and basket-weaving, by which many of them earn their living. But they are very enthusiastic over it, and the choosing of a new paper mat and the color of the strands they will weave it in, is one of just as much interest to them as to seeing children. On Thursday they have cubes. The little boxes containing eight tiny cubes do not look so very attractive. But just wait and see what can be done with them, and the fun they have. Sometimes they form pyramids with them. Then they make houses and chairs and all sorts of things. One girl made a school, with desks wide apart "so the scholars couldn't whisper," and another illustrated the story of "The Three Bears," making the house, the beds and the chairs.

Friday is "relax day" in all kindergartens, and is the delight of the week at Perkins Institution. And their touch is so delicate and so accurate that they would be surprised to see that these clay jitters, coal-balls, and other things are as true to life as those which your bright-eyed little brother or sister makes in his or her kindergarten. On

their commencement-day they told a story and illustrated it in clay. It was the history of early Boston.

"A great many years ago," said a slight little girl, "a man came from England and settled on the land now called Boston. His name was William Blackstone. He built a house and lived in it all alone. And I have made the house." Here she held up a model in clay of a small hut. "Afterwards," said a boy, "other people came here, and they built ships to sail in the harbor. I have made the first ship built in Boston," and he held up a rude craft, which very likely was quite as graceful as the ship it meant to represent.

"Then," said a little girl, "the people began to be afraid of Indians. They built a tower and kept a light on it, calling it the Beacon. I have made the Beacon," and she held up a clay tower with a small lantern swinging from it. Then a boy took up the story. "The town of Boston was built on the hills, and was called Trimoulin. There were Bunker Hill, Breed's Hill and Beacon Hill. The last was the Beacon light house," and he held up his model, which was a very early Boston. Others followed, and their representations of the State House and Perkins Institution and Bunker Hill Monument, and at last the new Kindergarten for the Blind.

The school has become so large that they have to turn away every year blind applicants. The institution is a village in itself, in the heart of the great city. Besides its main buildings, so large and conspicuous that they can be seen for miles, it has cottages, workshops, gallery, printing-house and school-houses. So a new house has been built at Jamaica Plain, which will be used for the first time next year, as a kindergarten. This will give room for nearly as many more pupils in the whole school. The Perkins school can accommodate some three hundred scholars, and the kindergarten will take a hundred or two more. It will take them when they are little, from out of their wretchedness, and often from squalor and misery, and fit them for learning to study and to work; so that our little blind children need sit in darkness no longer, but have a chance to become good, useful and active citizens. May God bless the work and its helpers.

But you must not think the work is all confined to kindergarten. You have heard of the famous Laura Bridgman, that sweet patient old lady, who has but one sense out of five—the sense of touch? Here she was taught the marvelous requirements which have made her so distinguished. Here many others were taught long before kindergartens came into fashion, but much more slowly and laboriously. Hundreds of blind people owe their ability to take care of themselves and their enjoyment of life to this school. Some of them graduate and go forth to teach in other schools for the blind. Many of them learn to tune pianos, and their musical instinct is so quick and true that our blind piano-tuners are the best we have. They learn music, instrumental and vocal. They learn carpentering, broom-making, chair-sewing, basket-weaving and many other things, and their work is always conscientious.

Boys, if you ever have a chance, visit this or a similar school for the blind, and you will come away with a new respect for God's unfortunates, full of wonder at their marvelous achievements and full of gratitude for your own gift of sight. —Helen M. Winslow, in Interior.

The Power of a Gentle Hand.

It is related that a certain stranger staying all night at a farmer's noticed that a slender little girl, by her gentle ways, had a great influence in the house. She seemed to be a bringer of peace and good will to the rough ones in the household. She had power over animals also, as the following shows: The farmer was going to town next morning, and agreed to take the stranger. The family came out to see them start. The farmer gathered up the reins, and with a jerk, said: "Dick, go 'long!" But Dick didn't "go 'long." The whip cracked about the pony's ears, and he shouted: "Dick, you rascal, get up!" It rained not. Then down came the whip with a heavy hand, but the stubborn beast only shook his head sullenly. A stout lad came out and seized the bridle, and pulled and yanked and kicked the rebellious pony, but not a step would he move. At this the stranger's sweet voice said: "Willie, don't do so." The voice was quickly recognized. And now the magic hand was laid upon the neck of the seemingly unmanageable animal, and a single word was spoken. Instantly the rigid muscles relaxed, and the air of stubbornness vanished. "Poor Dick," said the sweet voice, and she stroked and patted softly his neck with the child's hand. "Now go 'long, you naughty fellow," in a half chiding, but in a tender voice as she drew slightly on the bridle. The pony turned and rubbed his head against her arm for a moment and started on at a cheerful trot, and there was no further trouble that day. The stranger remarked to the farmer: "What a wonderful power that hand possesses!" The reply was: "Oh she is good. Everybody and every thing loves her." —Havana Journal.

Wholesale Capture of Thieves.

A short time ago the nephew of the most notorious thief in Warsaw was married, and in honor of the occasion a feast was provided for all the thieves of the Polish city. The police got wind of the gathering, and prepared elaborate plans for a great capture. While the thieves were engaged in a quadrille word was given that the enemy was at hand. A great commotion followed, and before the numerous party could escape, the officers of the law appeared at the door. The master of ceremonies, as it were, made a determined stand, drawing a dagger, and keeping the police at bay for a moment or two. Resistance was, however, vain. An entrance was forced by the armed officers, and the entire company was apprehended. —N. Y. Post.

According to Mr. W. H. Preece, the English electrician, the so-called induction sounds in telephones, caused by electric currents passing over wires, have been produced in telephone lines not approaching nearer than forty miles to the wire of the disturbing current.

THE FRENCH REGALIA.

Some of the Most Magnificent and Famous Jewels in the World.

The sale of the French crown jewels which has been threatened for half a dozen years, has been really decided upon at last. The Senate has resolved, thought not by a very large majority, that such of the regalia as is destitute of artistic value shall be sold. It is estimated that this pitiful proceeding will realize about £500,000, an estimate which seems to indicate that important reservations will be made. The "Regent" diamond alone is supposed to be worth £250,000, while £2,000,000 has been mentioned as the total value of the splendid collection. But with all its magnificence the French regalia is a mere shadow of what it was three-quarters of a century ago. When it was catalogued in 1810 it was found to consist of thirty-seven thousand separate pieces. A great many things have been pawned in France since that time, and most of those things have disappeared.

The Regent Pitt diamond, the story of which is often told, is the glory of the French crown jewels. It is one of the most beautiful diamonds in existence, and for magnificence of hue it is unrivaled. Its diameter and depth are equal, and it weighs 137 carats. The Earl of Chatham's grandfather made his fortune by the bargain which added this diamond to the French crown jewels. In face of the doubt which surrounds the whereabouts of the Sancy diamond (some say the Czars has it, while other amateurs and experts of precious stones believe that it is still among the hazy of royal and imperial France) the most historically interesting of the French regalia is the parure of diamonds formed from the stones of the most famous necklace that ever graced the bosom of imperial beauty. The diamond necklace changed the whole future of France, and it is to be presumed that whoever is responsible for the sale will place it upon the list of gems to be preserved as national heirlooms. The missing Sancy diamond is probably the most historic of all diamonds. Charles the Bold wore it in his hat upon the field where he lost his life; and the soldier who found it among the slain sold it to a priest for a florin. A Laocerne merchant gave the priest 5,000 ducats for the stone, and then sold it to Emmanuel the Fortunate of Portugal. When Philip II. assumed the crown of Portugal Don Antonio parted with the gem for £2,800 to the Steur de Sancy, in whose family it remained for more than a century. Afterward it was possessed by James II., who took it with him when he fled from these shores never to return, and sold it to Louis Quatorze for £25,000. Lou Sze wore it at his coronation, and thereafter it had a long spell of repose. In 1853 Prince Paul Demidoff bought it for £28,000; and although it is said to have been repurchased by Napoleon III. in 1867, the general belief is that it now forms part of the Russian regalia. The point is interesting to the amateur of precious stones, and could be cleared up readily enough. The Sancy diamond has had an odyssey of adventures. The story runs that it was once even swallowed by a faithful custodian.

Gems of this kind strangely disappear and reappear. How are we to explain the presence among the French crown jewels of the diamond necklace of hearts sent by Mary of Scotland, shortly after accession, to Queen Elizabeth? The French collection is astonishingly rich in diamonds, and in them most of the interest centers. A few other jewels there are of great historic interest. Of such are the "Regale of France," the ring placed upon the shrine of St. Thomas a Beckett by Louis VII. Henry VIII. long wore it as a thumb-ring; and in the end it passed again to the royal house of France. One of the largest of known rubies is here; it is engraved with a chimera and it is probably the largest of all engraved rubies. Here, too, is the lavishly bejeweled watch given by Louis Seize to the bey of Algiers; a magnificent reliquary, dated 1473, mounted with brilliant set in a triangle, and a "Dragon and Elephant of Denmark," an unusually splendid piece of enameling. —London Budget.

Treatment of Chicken Cholera.

Although hundreds of remedies have been proposed for hens afflicted with cholera, it is doubtful if a sure cure has as yet been discovered for this terrible scourge. The best mode of treating a large flock of fowls is to allow them no drinking water at all, but add a teaspoonful of strong liquid carbolic acid to a quart of water and use this water for drinking the soft food, which should consist of two pounds of corn meal, one pound of parched flour, half a pound of feugreack and an ounce of bread soda. Boil a pound of the inner bark of the red oak tree in half a gallon of water down to a quart. Take a pound of the mixture, pour in a gill of the red oak bark decoction, stir it well and then add the carbolic water until the whole is of the consistency of dough, but not have it too stiff. Give them all they will eat of it. In fact, keep it before them all the time. The one who do not eat should have it forced into them with a tablespoonful of the mixture twice a day. This will be absolutely necessary with turkeys. Give no water until the birds begin to recover. —N. Y. Telegram.

A Curious Javanese Custom.

A curious custom of the natives of Java in the neighborhood of the Bromo volcano is recorded in the Straits Times of Singapore. It is said that whenever an eruption takes place, the natives, as soon as the fire (the motien lava no doubt is meant) comes down the mountain, kindle at it the wood they use as fuel for cooking. They keep in the fire thus made for years, and whenever it goes out, through neglect or for any other reason, they never kindle it anew from matches, but they get a light from their nearest neighbor's, whose fire was originally obtained from the volcano. The fires in use, up to the late outburst, in the native cooking-places, were all obtained from the Bromo eruption of 1852.

A Hotel Exclusively for Colored People.

A hotel exclusively for colored people has been opened up in New Orleans, La.

SELLING OLD GOLD.

Suggestions for Those Who May Wish to Dispose of Well-Worn Jewelry, Etc.

Many have occasion to dispose of old articles, or those no longer wanted, like rings, watch chains and the like. With honest dealers there is no trouble in getting their full value, which depends upon the amount of pure gold they contain. The particular form or shape, however much regarded by the owner on account of memories or associations, is seldom of any value to the purchaser, unless for rare specimens of bric-a-brac. Let it be understood that very few articles are ever made of pure gold. That metal is too soft to wear well, and of too pale a color to look well, for most purposes. Our gold coins are alloyed with one-tenth their weight of a mixture of silver and copper. For manufactured articles, a certain percentage of other metals is reckoned in "Carats," or "Karatats." A Carat is one-twenty-fourth. Thus, 18-carat gold means that 18-24ths of it, or 3-4ths, is pure gold; 12 carat means 12-24ths, or one-half gold. The best jewelry, such as rings, bracelets, setting for stones, etc., are seldom over 18 carat. More articles are made of 16 carat. Most of common jewelry ranges between 14 and 16 carats. Fine gold, and alloys down to 10 carat, will resist any single acid, not being eaten or oxidized by nitric acid (called aquafortis). A mixture of nitric and muriatic acid will dissolve pure gold, and any of its alloys.

The 18 carat gold is a clear yellow; 16 carat has a richer reddish yellow; 14 carat is a shade between gold and copper. Lower grades take on a more coppery hue, though none but experts would decide against 10 carat; and as nitric acid will not affect it, it passes for gold. For service, 14 to 16 carat is good enough; for expense, or show, 18 carat. In buying gold articles, the purchaser, if honest, makes a close estimate by the looks, by special gravity and no tests, and pays a fair price for the gold contained. Sometimes he buys an article to be paid for after assaying. An ordinary price in this city is 4 cents per pennyweight for each carat. (A pennyweight is 24 grains.) Thus, if an old chain weighs 10 pennyweights, and is estimated at 16 carat line, it will sell for 4 by 16, or 64 cents per pennyweight, and the 10 pennyweights chain would bring \$6.40. If 14 carat quality, it would bring 4 times 14, or 56 cents per pennyweight; for 12 carat, 48 cents, and for 10 carat, 40 cents per pennyweight. Gold is reckoned by Troy weight, having 20 pennyweights to the ounce, and 12 ounces of 480 grains each in the pound (of 5,760 grains). The common or avoirdupois pound contains 7,000 grains or 16 ounces of 437½ grains each. The Troy ounce is very nearly equal to the avoirdupois ounce contains almost exactly 184 pennyweights Troy. An avoirdupois pound is a very little over 1 1-15 Troy pound. —Prairie Farmer.

REFINED CRUELTY.

How a Good School-Boy Was Abused by a Heartless Master.

From Atlantic City comes news of one of the most inhuman deeds that have startled humanity even in this day of heartlessness. Prof. Morse, a school teacher, was arrested charged with assault and battery upon Robert Dunkel, a pupil. It is charged that he caught the boy by the collar, shook him like a rat, threw him against a red-hot stove, dragged him about the room, pulled him over a seat, called him a leech, and finally, to crown his barbarous and malignant assault, "swore at him in Latin." This is indeed horrible. Boys have been colored and choked and caned and dragged ever since boys were invented; they are used to it, and probably Robert didn't mind that. All that cuts a very small figure in the assault. But to swear at a boy in Latin! As though it wasn't bad enough to swear at him at all, the Professor swears at him in a language most hated by boys. The unhappy victim heard a short sentence of the hardest kind of Latin fired at him, and presently, growing in spirit, he turns warily to grammar and lexicon and after much care and patient labor, he learns that he has been dealt dead and blanketed in strict accordance with the rules laid down by Andrews and Stoddard and other enemies of boyhood. Now, this is not right. It is all the more unexcusable for when Prof. Morse knows, as we all know, that Latin is not an easy language to swear with; that Latin oaths are not so viciously keen, so frightfully sharp, as good, round, mouth-filling English swear words. It is as hard to learn to swear in Latin as it is to read Nepos, whereas the most illiterate and hopelessly stupid foreigner learns to swear in English by ear, correctly and without an effort. We think Prof. Morse owes Robert an apology for giving him a Latin exercise in cuss words directed at the pupil's self. This is compelling the victim to kick away the drop with his own feet. And still, when you think how many boys swear at the Latin and the professor every year, it does seem as though the Latin and the professor might have an occasional chance to swear back. —Brooklyn Eagle.

Leather Imitation.

By means of electricity the most attractive leather surfaces are now completely imitated. The leather which is desired to imitate is first well cleaned and coated with graphite, as in electroplating a smaller article. It is then placed in a copper bath, the tank of which is made large enough to easily receive a skin of any size. A powerful dynamo-electric machine furnishes the current. The copper is deposited upon the coated surface of the hide to the thickness of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch. The plate thus formed reproduces, but reversed, every mark and minute vein of the leather, so that a print taken from it is an exact copy of the original. —Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

A Dakota man won the esteem of his townspeople by walking seventy-five miles in order that he might pay a note "exactly when it was due."

IRON IN BRITAIN.

Its Manufacture Mentioned by Caesar, Pliny, Solinus and Other Romanc.

At what time the manufacture of iron was first attempted in Britain can not be precisely ascertained. Caesar mentions that the currency of the inhabitants of Britain consisted partly of iron rings, adjusted to a certain weight ("utuntur aut ere aut annulis ferreis, ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummo"), and, as he states in the same breath that their brass was imported ("ere utuntur importato"), it may reasonably be inferred that their iron was of home manufacture. However, Caesar may have erred in asserting that Britain produced but little iron ("nascitur ibi in maritimis [regionibus] ferum; sed ejus signa est copia"), his allusion is useful as proving his knowledge of the fact that the island was not destitute of this invaluable mineral. The "maritime regions" referred to by him were, in all probability, the wealds of Kent and Sussex. Tacitus tells us that Britain produces "gold, silver and other metals." Pliny alludes to the smelting of iron in this province, and Solinus not only mentions the British iron, but specifies the agricultural and other implements fabricated from it in his time. A discovery was made by Dr. C. L. Prince, of the observatory, Crowborough, in 1844, of fibulae, coins and Samion ware in a cinder-bed at Crowborough. These he took to Rev. Edward Turner, in his own parish of Maresfield, and close to Buxted. He at once visited the spot, and found that the workmen engaged in the digging were exposing to view the undoubted remains of a Roman settlement. The place in question is the site of one of the innumerable fields of iron scoriae making the localities of the extinct furnaces and forges of the Sussex weald. The bed was originally of great extent, no less than six or seven acres of it (varying in depth from two to ten feet) having been already removed for the purpose of repairing the roads. A few days previously to Mr. Turner's visit the late Lord Buxted had opened in the middle of this field, a kind of grave, about twelve feet in depth, at the bottom of which lay a considerable quantity of broken Roman pottery, evidently the remains of a funeral deposit. The number of skeletons also discovered in this cinder-bed led to the inference that the iron-works at this place were carried on by the Romans during a long series of years. So exceedingly numerous were the remains of Roman pottery on the spot that scarcely a barrow-load of cinders was driven out that did not contain several fragments of it. The principal objects rescued from destruction were the coins of Nero, Vespasian, Trajan and Domitian, fibulae, armlets, fragments of coarse fictile vessels, chiefly domestic, red Samian ware, glass, sheet lead full of nails. From the preponderance of the coins of Vespasian it is very probable that these works were commenced during the reign of that Emperor. At Seddlecumbe and Westfield, respectively, five and three miles north of Hastings, coins have been also found in cinder-beds, other cinder-beds for road-making, portion of a funeral deposit. The number of skeletons also discovered in this cinder-bed led to the inference that the iron-works at this place were carried on by the Romans during a long series of years. So exceedingly numerous were the remains of Roman pottery on the spot that scarcely a barrow-load of cinders was driven out that did not contain several fragments of it. The principal objects rescued from destruction were the coins of Nero, Vespasian, Trajan and Domitian, fibulae, armlets, fragments of coarse fictile vessels, chiefly domestic, red Samian ware, glass, sheet lead full of nails. From the preponderance of the coins of Vespasian it is very probable that these works were commenced during the reign of that Emperor. 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RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

PATIENCE.

Dear heart, and does thy sail impatient wait Upon the billow's crest...

Sunday-School Lessons.

Nov. 28—John's Vision of Christ. Rev. 14-18 Dec. 5—The Lamb. Rev. 5-14

THE OFFICE OF PRAYER.

It should be a time of Thanksgiving, and a reminder of Christ's words and our own duties toward God and man.

The thirty-eighth and seventeenth Psalms are each entitled "A Psalm of David to bring to remembrance."

It is another office of prayer to remind us of the words of Christ. In prayer the Comforter reveals to our minds many parts of Scripture.

But prayer is also a time of remembering our duties. Memory has a forward reach in showing us what we ought to do.

CHOICE EXTRACTS. —Pardon all but thyself.—George Herbert. —Love understands love; it needs no talk.—F. R. Havergal.

The office of prayer is to remind us of what we have to do for God and man. It consecrates us to both.

TO AID YOUNG MEN.

The Grand Work of the Evangelical Education Society—Material as well as Spiritual Benefits Spring from Missionary Labors.

One of the most important parts of the National Triennial Council of the Episcopal Church, held in Chicago, was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Evangelical Education Society.

The chief object of the society is to aid young men in preparing for the ministry. Among those who have been so aided, Rev. Dr. Matlock, general secretary, said: "A host of them were saintly missionaries of Christ who now lie buried on the mission fields in the South and West and in foreign lands."

Christ-like Energy. To be energetic is a part of being dutiful. Jesus insists on action under the name of peace, because we must have the sanction of deep emotion.

The Wounded in the Van. Theodore Monod, speaking of the difference between the Lord's army and our own, says of the former: "There the faint are in the heat of battle and the wounded lead the vanguard."

CHOICE EXTRACTS. —Love understands love; it needs no talk.—F. R. Havergal. —A man is strong who knows his own weakness.—Albany Journal.

The office of prayer is to remind us of what we have to do for God and man. It consecrates us to both. We are consecrated to one another, and to the welfare of men.

MRS. BOWSER'S TALE.

The Good Lady Tells of Her Experience on Election Day and Night.

Know Bowser? He's my husband. Doesn't know enough to come in when it rains. If he did he'd stay out and get soaking wet just to oblige his political party.

"Whoop! shake! I tell you, we've got 'em!" The closer it gets to election day the more of an idiot he becomes. Strange men come to the house, and he takes them out into the alley for a whispered conversation.

"You old idiot! but what do I care about Bilker or your grand victory!" I yell at him. "Sh! Don't talk so loud or the opposition will get on to our racket."

Young Featherly had eaten four more hot biscuits than he ought to have done, simply because Miss Clara had told him that she made them herself.

Important Testimony. "Call the next witness," said the judge of a court in Iowa. As he spoke, a man took his place on the witness-stand.

—Little Tommy—Can I eat another piece of pie? Mama (who is something of a parist)—I suppose you can, Tommy—Well, may I? Mama—No, dear, you may not, Tommy—Darn grammar, anyway.—N. Y. Telegram.

A Wonderful Ice Cavern.

It is reported from Vienna that a great ice cavern has been discovered on the southern slope of the Daebstein, or Schneberg, the very conspicuous lofty mountain in Lower Austria.

UNITED STATES SENATOR BLACKBURN says Red Star Cough Cure is safe and reliable. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

A Sad Case of Poisoning is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, scrofulous affections, sick-headaches, and diseases of the kidneys, lungs or heart.

WHAT can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it?

A CAT-BOAT is always dangerous when it squalls.—Lowell Utison.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. A simple and effective remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose.

A CAT-BOAT is always dangerous when it squalls.—Lowell Utison.

COMPLEXIONAL Defects are eradicated, not hidden, by Glenn's Sulphur Pills, Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

WHEN is butter like Irish children? When it is made into little pats.—N. Y. Telegram.

A "CALICO WRAPPER"—Dry-goods clerk. —National Weekly.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 8. CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.70 @ 4.60

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.50 @ 4.20

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.25 @ 5.00

NEW YORK. CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.50 @ 4.50

PHILADELPHIA. CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.50 @ 4.50

BOSTON. CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.50 @ 4.50

WASHINGTON. CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.50 @ 4.50

MEMPHIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.50 @ 4.50

INDIANAPOLIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.50 @ 4.50

CINCINNATI. CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$3.50 @ 4.50

425,000 Copies ready Dec. 1, of the Double Christmas Number of the Youth's Companion. Free to Jan. 1. New Subscriptions sent at once, with \$1.75, will include the COMPANION FREE from the time the subscription is received to Jan. 1, 1887.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by a derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE. SWAYNE'S PANACEA. SWAYNE'S SYPHILITIC BLOOD.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES. A SKIN HUMOR.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. ECONOMY IS WEALTH. PATTERNS FREE!

Demorest's Monthly. Containing Stories, Poems, and other Literary attractions, combining Artistic, Scientific, and Household matters.

A Cure Free to Sufferers from Kidney Disease and Piles. I suffered fifteen years from Bright's Disease and Piles, was operated on twice, and took every available remedy, but received no benefit.

MAGIC LANTERNS. 30,000 CARPENTERS. WE WANT YOU!

Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 Doses One Dollar. MAGNETIC PATENTS. SHORTHAND.

For Thanksgiving, for the Merry Days of December, or for Any Festival Occasion. THE ROYAL SINGER (for singing Classes) contains many bright Choruses, secular and sacred.

MASON & HAMLEN. UNRIVALLED ORGANS. UPRIGHT PIANOS. STOCK CUTS.

RUPTURE. Have you heard of the astounding reduction for DR. J. A. SHEPHERD'S FAVORITE HEMORRHOID TREATMENT?

Remarks by Bill Nye. He is the title of BILL NYE'S NEW BOOK, now being printed, and which will soon be ready for sale.

GRIND your own Bone, GRIND your own Shell, GRIND your own Fat.

HOE CHOLERA. Agents wanted to sell Hoe's Cholera Remedy.

OPIMUM HABIT. TRUSSES & ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. \$5 FREE LINES.

HOME STUDY. PATENTS. SHORTHAND.

LAKE PERILS.

Details of Some of the Results of the Recent Gale.

The Loss of the Tug A. P. Wright and the Sufferings of Her Crew—The Sad Results of an Improperly Displayed Signal of Distress.

MANISTEE, Mich., Dec. 1.—The following additional facts regarding the loss of three of the life-saving crew are learned to-day. Sunday night, when the wind began to blow a gale from the northwest, the schooner A. J. Dewey, of Manistee, was lying at Pierpont, waiting to load lumber for Chicago. The tug A. P. Wright was with her, and when the big seas were driven inshore both were compelled to leave. The tug got a line from the schooner and started to tow her to Manistee for shelter, but the gale kept increasing in violence and the vessel labored so heavily that she gave a sudden lurch, and the strain on the hawser caused it to part. One end was swept into the wheel of the schooner, rendering her helpless, and the schooner was lost sight of in the blinding snow storm.

About three o'clock, after tossing about in the furious seas for two hours, the tug struck and rolled over on her side. Then came the battle for life. The crew consisted of five men, as follows: Captain, Sam Johnson; engineer, Thomas Vaughn; trimmer, Henry Danforth; fireman, August Hegmann; and steward, Harry Darrell. The men clung to the wreck as best they could, urging each other to be brave and not give up in despair, and at one time when young Darrell was about to relax his hold the engineer put his arm around him and held him up. Freezing waves were sweeping over them and their clothing became rigid with ice. After clinging to the wreck for three hours, daylight came, and with no signs of relief. The men by this time were nearly frozen, and knowing that they could not hold on much longer, Danforth volunteered to make an effort to reach the shore. His companions begged him not to further imperil his life, but he heave fellow silenced their entreaties, and after divesting himself of his heavy clothing, struck out for shore. He is a powerful swimmer, but his muscular arms and iron will were hardly a fair match with the foaming breakers that thundered along the beach. But he fought the battle manfully and was buoyed up by the feeble cheers of his shipwrecked companions, who eagerly watched the struggling form of the hero as he rose and fell with the waves until he gained the shore. Stopping but for a moment to salute those who were still on the wreck, Danforth made his way to a farm house, and after uttering a few words, fell fainting to the floor. He was picked up and kindly cared for, and to-night is out of danger. The farmer made out that a vessel was in distress, and at once set off for Manistee. He reached here with his horse reeking with foam and in a few minutes the life-saving crew were hurrying to the rescue with their beach apparatus. On reaching a point about half a mile from the wreck, the boat was pulled out, and a well directed shot sent the life-line over the tug. It was within easy reach of the men, and they hauled the hawser aboard and made it fast. The breeches buoy was then sent out, and the first to come ashore was young Darrell, who is only a boy. The hawser about him was cut, and the slack permitted the buoy to swing through the surf. Darrell was insensible when he was pulled ashore, but is now recovering. The others were safely taken from the wreck, one at a time, Captain Johnson being the last. It was almost noon when the work of saving human life was over.

ANOTHER THRILLING SCENE. In the meantime another thrilling scene was being enacted sixteen miles south of here. About eight o'clock the Dewey, having been driven before the gale, arrived off Big Point on a Sable with a flag of distress flying from her mizen rigging. The patrol at the life-saving station located there sighted the signal and in a few minutes the entire crew were hurrying through the boiling seas. They had covered about one-half the distance between the shore and the vessel, when the flag was suddenly hauled to the truck of the foremast. The Dewey then stood away on her course and the life-saving crew, realizing that they had been tricked by a vessel that simply wanted a tug, started to return to their station. Captain Flynn was taken into the distance when their life-boat struck a bar and capsized. The entire crew was thrown into the sea and the boat did not right again. Orrin Hatch and John Smith, two surfmen, were drowned. It is thought they must have been struck by the bow of the boat as both instantly sank from sight. Captain Flynn, who was in the life-boat, climbed upon the bottom of the boat with the aid of surfman Ludwig. He appeared to be injured and was gasping as in great agony. The rest of the crew, Michael King, Matthew Yore and Thos. Wishart, caught hold of the life lines and held on until the boat dragged ashore. Captain Flynn was taken into the station, but he soon died. He was formerly stationed at the Manitons, and was transferred to Big Point on a Sable last spring. He leaves a wife and two small children. Orrin Hatch was a resident of Ludington, Mich., where he leaves a wife. John Smith was single. His relatives live at St. Joseph, Mo., which was at one time the home of Captain Flynn.

HE RELIEVED HIS MIND. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 30.—Rev. O. C. McCulloch, pastor of the Plymouth Church, the congregation of which is the largest in the city, and is composed largely of Knights of Labor, as well as leading business men, is the object of general condemnation on the streets and in the press, for having concluded his sermon on Sunday by expressing the opinion that the trial of the Chicago Anarchists was conducted unfairly and that their conviction was unwarranted.

In making the statement, he said that the matter had been preying on his mind for some time, and that he determined to express his views, although they would probably not be approved by any member of his congregation. He believed the anarchists were entitled to a new trial, and hoped it would be accorded them.

STANDING SHOULDER TO SHOULDER. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 30.—The differences between the Knights of Labor and the Miners Amalgamated Association in the coke region have been amicably settled, and the men are now preparing to stand together in the event of a strike. A call for a delegate meeting of both organizations has been issued for next Saturday at Scottdale, at which a joint board will be formed whose duty it will be to move for another conference with the operators on the demands already made. Arbitration of the difference between the operators and employes will now be insisted upon. A refusal on the part of the operators will precipitate another general strike in the coke regions involving 15,000 men.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Some Figures Submitted in Relation to the Union Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The annual report of General Joseph E. Johnston, Commissioner of Railroads, has been filed with the Secretary of the Interior, and was made public yesterday. Of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Commissioner says that on his annual tour of inspection, he "found the track, bridges, culverts, workshops, roundhouses, stations, etc., of the company in excellent condition; the ties were levelled and the rails (steel) accurately and firmly laid, constituting this as a first-class road and proving the efficiency of the present management." The financial state is summarized as follows:

Table with financial figures for the Union Pacific Railroad, including Total debt, Capital stock, Total stock and debt, Total assets, and Surplus.

Among the items of assets is one of \$21,604,141, as claimed by the company, repaid to the United States. The Commissioner says that reports of the Treasury Department show settled accounts and money paid into the treasury, June 30, 1885, aggregating \$20,674,414 or \$299,729 less than the amount claimed by the company. The credits of the company are increased, however, by accumulated interest on sinking fund investments \$448,500. Total credit, June 30, 1885, \$21,122,914. The gross earnings of the Union division for the year 1885, United States and commercial, amounted to \$12,215,487, expenditures allowed under the Thurman act, \$7,761,605, leaving \$4,453,879 as the net earnings, of which the Government is entitled to twenty-five per cent., or \$1,113,469.

The amount found due from the Kansas division is \$141,019, making a total of \$254,489 due from both divisions. Instead of dividing the earnings and expenses of the Kansas division on a mileage basis, as heretofore, the amount found due by the commission was based on an actual location between the aided and non-aided portion of the road and resulted in an increase of \$92,673 in the Government requirements.

The funded debt of the Union Pacific railway was \$1,154,819, as against \$1,105,441,779 the year before, a net decrease of \$1,393,370. The revenue of the Union Pacific for the year ended December 31, 1885, was \$25,096,855; expenditures, \$21,944,904; surplus, \$3,151,951; surplus, excluding expenditures or new construction and equipment, \$3,344,231. The net earnings were \$8,404,670, against \$8,941,009 in 1884. The net earnings of its auxiliary lines for the year 1885 were \$1,362,774, against \$1,847,265 in 1884.

The company operates twenty-one branch lines, in nineteen of which it has a controlling interest, although each has an independent organization. The total mileage of these branch lines December 31, 1885, was 2,687. The bonds outstanding amounted to \$40,352,000, of which the Union Pacific owned \$24,050,000, which cost the company \$29,825,233.

The total stock outstanding (par value) was \$42,257,750, of which the Union Pacific owned \$34,216,000, which cost it \$11,532,334. The net earnings of these auxiliary lines for the year ended December 1, 1885, amounted to \$1,969,491. The annual interest on bonds was \$2,691,110.

EXTRADITION.

Japan Will Not Hereafter be a Refuge for Defaulting Bank Cashiers and Embezzling Confidential Clerks. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President issued a proclamation yesterday promulgating the treaty with Japan ratified by the Senate last June. It embraces in its terms all persons accused or convicted of murder and assault with intent to commit murder; counterfeiting or altering money or uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money; counterfeiting certificates or coupons of public indebtedness, bank notes or other instruments of public credit; forgery or altering or uttering what is forged or altered; or embezzlement or criminal misappropriation of the public fund by public officers; robbery; burglary; the act of entering or of breaking into and entering an office of the Government or public authorities or the offices of banks, trust companies, insurance or other companies with the intent to commit felony, perjury or subornation of perjury, rape, arson, piracy by the law of nations, murder, assault with intent to kill and manslaughter on the high seas, malicious destruction or attempt to destroy railway trains, vessels, bridges, dwellings, public edifices and other buildings when the act injures human life, and any person demanded by the trial in the country in which the demand is made it is optional with the latter to grant extradition or to proceed with the trial, provided that, unless the trial before the crimes for which the fugitive is demanded, the delay shall not prevent ultimate extradition, it is made to appear that extradition is sought in view to trial or punishment for a political offense the surrender will not take place, nor will any person surrendered be tried or punished for a political offense committed prior to his extradition, or for any offense more heinous than that in respect of which extradition is granted. Neither of the foregoing parties is bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of the convention, but they will have power to deliver them if deemed proper.

"Jim Cummings" Turns Up at Parsons, Kan., and Shoots a Police-man. PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 3.—Yesterday a young man registered at the Centropolis Hotel in this city as James Cummings, Aiton, Ill. After supper he walked to the hat rack and taking the landlord's new hat, and leaving a poor one instead, walked off. The landlord summoned a policeman, E. R. Keyser, and the two started in pursuit of Cummings, who was overtaken at the Missouri Pacific eating house. Officer Keyser caught him by the arm saying: "You are under arrest." Cummings asked the officer what his fine would be, and the officer told him the court would fix that, whereupon Cummings drew his revolver and shot Keyser down on the platform, and turning on the bystanders, ordered them to stand back, and started away on a run. Officer Keyser is thought to be dying, and the affair has created the greatest excitement among the citizens, who are making a diligent search for the culprit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says: "Notwithstanding the order or request of the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 10, 1885, the senior naval officer has not accorded to the civil government the aid and co-operation it has a right to expect. The disloyalty of this officer was so marked as to render it impossible for the Government to subsequently seek his co-operation except in the event of a grave public emergency. As the co-operation of either a war vessel or a revenue cutter is very essential to the proper administration of the civil government, the Governor considers the action of the naval commander more than a personal matter."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 30.—The differences between the Knights of Labor and the Miners Amalgamated Association in the coke region have been amicably settled, and the men are now preparing to stand together in the event of a strike. A call for a delegate meeting of both organizations has been issued for next Saturday at Scottdale, at which a joint board will be formed whose duty it will be to move for another conference with the operators on the demands already made. Arbitration of the difference between the operators and employes will now be insisted upon. A refusal on the part of the operators will precipitate another general strike in the coke regions involving 15,000 men.

HENRY GEORGE.

He Speaks at a United Labor Gathering at New Haven, Conn., on the 29th.

WORKINGMEN'S WEAPON—Some of His Peculiar Ideas of Means to Them. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 30.—Carl's Opera-house was crowded to its utmost capacity last night, the occasion being the grand rally of the United Labor party and the presence of Henry George, of New York, as principal speaker of the evening. Brief speeches were made by P. J. Lynch, the Labor candidate of New Haven, and Henry C. Baldwin, of Naugatuck, the well-known ex-Greenbacker. Henry George was then introduced. After the applause had subsided Mr. George stepped to the front of the platform and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I thank you for this reception. Men of New Haven, I came here from New York to bid you God speed in this movement. You are taking the only right step to purify the ballot. I do not know whether you can select your candidates or not, and I don't know whether you have begun to organize an office. We did not meet with success in our late election in New York, but we accomplished a work, the news of which has travelled all over the land. Public opinion in the long run will not be our political foe because principal has gone out of them. The last State election turned on a question of personal character. Think of it, a Nation of 60,000,000 of people haggling over the personal character of a few candidates. The work of the Republican party is done. Black slavery has been abolished. But the crusade now begun is a crusade for the emancipation of all mankind, both white and black. The country is in a state of anarchy. The country are organizing. Strikes and boycotts, to my mind, are like swords and rifles; they are ugly weapons, and, although it may be necessary in some instances to resort to them, it is not by the use of either that we workingmen can secure their rights. All over the country a great awakening of minds has been going on, but these thoughts have been crude until recently, when they have begun to crystallize. The heart of the labor question lies in the land question. Your candidate for mayor has told you that for over thirty years he has earned his bread in the sweat of his face. [There was some applause.] But it was mainly men who do not applaud those who earn their living in that way. The good things of life, the riches and amusements, are not for working men. It is not natural for men to like work. I never saw a man who did not like work. Men like work, and yet we have massive protective laws to keep work in the country. We are building enormous ships of war that we do not want, and are told that they may be used for peaceful purposes. The money that is furnished for thousands. Well, if we burned up houses we would furnish men work in rebuilding them. No man has a right to demand work of another. No man has a right to employ a certain man, what we must do to produce a condition of things that will furnish an opportunity for all to work. What we want is a democracy in which all the opportunities to secure work. Our civilization now does not give this. It absolutely denies it. We have abolished slavery and boast of our splendid cities, when tramps abound and the almshouses are full. I was coming to you from a Western city. In this house is to be a tramp-room, which is to be so constructed that it can be filled with water, and the tramps forced to jump it out with their own hands. If I were to buy a tract of land, I would work it and he will vote, and the rich man who runs for office will buy his vote. It is the very rich and the very poor man that we fear. What a prospect! No man has a right to own more than a few houses in the country. Are there many houses in the country? Referring to his well-known principle that taxation should fall upon land values, and that no individual should own land to the exclusion of the community's right therein, Mr. George continued: "What right have those who are dead in the land on this continent? About as much right as a man who has left a railroad has in the car that speeds on the rails. If I were to buy a tract of land in New York, I am obliged to pay the large part of my earnings to some rich man because the will of some dead English King, who never set a foot in this country, says so. What right has he? If I were to buy a tract of land and find all the seats filled with bundles. You attempt to sit down, and you are told that the seat is engaged. You ask how it came to be engaged, and you are told that it was bought from the person who last sat there. There is just as much sense in the car illustration as there is in the selling of land for building purposes. There ought to be no such thing as starvation when the great Creator has put enough in this world for all. Equality of opportunity is what is needed. Justice is what we want. What you are doing in this election is to elevate principles. I hope you will elect a man who will give the vote for your labor candidates. If you cannot elect them, come as near as you can, your influence will be exerted for good. Men of New Haven, do your duty and let it go forth to the world. The connecticut is waking up to the cause of labor."

THE RECENT MAIL ROBBERY IN BELGIUM. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Superintendent Bell of the Foreign Mail Office has received from Postmaster Pearson of New York the list containing the registered numbers of mail bags sent to the steamer Elder, which were stolen in Belgium. It contained 150 packages, and all but seven packages are reported lost. The packages recovered were: Two from Philadelphia; 2 from Shenandoah, Pa.; 2 from Baltimore, Md.; 1 from Norwich, Conn.; and 1 from Washington, D. C. Of the packages lost, 67 were from Philadelphia; 1 from Baltimore, Md.; 3 from Pittsburgh; 3 from Waco, Tex.; 3 from Jackson, Tex.; 1 from Syracuse, N. Y.; 2 from Des Moines, Ia.; 1 from St. Paul, Minn.; 1 from Hurley, Wis.; 1 from Plymouth, Pa.; 2 from Washington, D. C.; 3 from Shenandoah, Pa.; 2 from Buffalo, N. Y.; 1 from Kingston, N. Y.; 1 from New Brunswick, N. J.; 1 from Webster, Mass.; 1 from Peoria, Ill.; 1 from Oakland, Cal.; 2 from San Francisco; 2 from Rochester, N. Y.; 2 from Cambria, Pa.; 2 from Gloversville, N. Y.; 1 from New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Bell states that under postal union regulations for mail originating in any country in Europe, no responsibility attaches either to this country or to the country in which the robbery occurs. This state of affairs exists from the fact that Congress refuses to sanction acquiescence on that clause of the postal union regulations, which provides for reciprocal responsibility for lost mail.

SUSPECTED OF MURDER. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30.—James Anderson, the big Swede, living in a cabin about five hundred yards from the knoll where Miss Emma Pearson was found strangled four weeks ago, has been arrested for the murder. There is a grim looking man about whom nothing seems to be known. He has a daughter who ran away from home some time ago for reasons not explained. Anderson and the murdered girl were well acquainted. On the fatal Sunday that Emma started to walk to Pontiac, Anderson's wife was not at home. The evidence against the prisoner is strong, and his strange actions during the past week have helped to increase suspicion.

CHOLERA IN SOUTH AMERICA. BUCKENAS AYES, Dec. 1.—In the lunatic asylum here the cholera cases average ten daily, while among the inhabitants of this city the victims have not exceeded eight any day. At Rosario the conditions are somewhat improved, only twenty-eight new cases and fourteen deaths having been reported yesterday. In the city of Cordova, the center of communication between Buenos Ayres and the upper provinces, a procession comprising 15,000 persons passed through the streets yesterday, carrying images of the saints and praying for the decline of the epidemic. There were twelve new cases and five deaths in that city, and the population is greatly alarmed.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS. Commissioner Colman on the Progress of Agriculture—General Howard on the Pacific Coast Defenses. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, yesterday submitted his second annual report to the President. He describes the progress made in agriculture during recent years and the conditions which contribute to make this "the best fed nation on the globe," and sets forth at length the benefits derived and to be expected from agricultural experimental stations in connection with the agricultural colleges. In commenting upon the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Commissioner describes the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, and says: "Every effort under existing laws has been made to locate the diseased animals and isolate all that have been exposed. It would have been most fortunate if every animal exposed to the disease and liable to contract it could have been summarily slaughtered and the contagion thus eradicated. With a disease of this character at Chicago it has been truly said that the entire country of this nation has reached a crisis. There can be no doubt that it will be soon and widely disseminated unless prompt and effectual action can be instituted by its speedy suppression. Even now it may have been scattered to some extent in the West, and the investigations of the next year will probably bring other outbreaks of the disease. The matter is most important, overshadowing in urgency all others affecting our agricultural population, and of vital interest also to every consumer of beef, of milk, of butter and of cheese. To prevent the spread of this scourge, which has already greatly affected the foreign and interstate commerce, and conditional legislation by Congress is now essential. Much valuable work has already been done in Maryland, and the danger of the dissemination of the contagion from that State has been greatly lessened. No work has been done in the State of New York, because it was not sufficient to secure the favorable results there on account of the inapplicability of the law. The disease also exists in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, but the State authorities have not accepted the rules and regulations of the department for cooperation in the control of the disease. The announcement of the existence of this dangerous disease over such a wide area, but the serious results to be apprehended from it make it imperative that the truth should be known, in order that such legislative action may be taken as indicated by the emergency."

When forestry Mr. Colman says there is practically no reproduction attempted or forest planting done worth mentioning, in comparison with the enormous annual consumption. He continues: "As a first step of reform undoubtedly the land policy of the United States in the timbered region should be changed according to the conditions of these localities. Besides the good example which the Government may set in taking better care of its own timber lands, it might appropriately extend its operations by planting on a large scale in bodies on several contiguous sections in the West, and the military reservations in these States, owned by the general Government, would form a most desirable field of operation. Only by such extensive planting can a desirable modification of the extremes of climate on the Western plains be expected."

MINING PANIC.

A Boom in Pacific Coast Mining Stocks Ends in a Disastrous Collapse.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The excitement which prevailed yesterday in mining shares has not been equaled since 1878. Old stock speculators, who thought the glory of the Golden State had departed with the new constitution, braced up and looked on with amazement at the crowds that besieged the brokers' offices. The facts that Consolidated Virginia had reached nearly fifty seemed to only whet their appetite to get more, and when the more prudent ones told them the tide was about to turn, they only laughed in their faces and said: "Oh, it's good for a hundred." When the morning board opened, Ophir was sent to 31 1/2, the highest price reached since the big Sierra Nevada deal, when it sold for an even hundred. Gould and Curry, not to be outdone, went to 13 1/2, and then Consolidated Virginia, which closed Wednesday night at 49 1/2, opened at 52. Yesterday morning every thing boomed and fortunes were to be had for the asking of them.

The session, however, had hardly closed when news arrived from Virginia City, Nev., that the Frankels had gone for a vacation. This was a staggerer, and the news was sold off. Hardly had the people recovered from the blow when the announcement was made that R. C. Hooker, one of the staunchest brokers of Pine street, and son-in-law of ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, had pulled down his blinds with a habitually running up the hundreds of thousands. Had the latter announcement been quickly followed by another of equally grave character, the result would have been a general stampede all along the line, being ruin to many. Fortunately none took place, and those who were playing for their all were given a few minutes' breathing time before the worst overtook them. Owing to these features the San Francisco board resolved to hold no session at 11:30, but to have the next at two p. m. This was to allow brokers to overhaul their books and give them a chance to see where they stood.

When the second session opened Consolidated Virginia dropped to 43. The news was quickly communicated to the street and for the second time during the day a panic seemed imminent. This was rendered still more acute when the announcement went forth that Greenbaum & Strauss had suddenly pulled nearly a million. The news correspondents of Frankel & Virginia City, whose failure had been announced in the morning. When on top of this it was publicly announced that two other prominent speculators, R. F. Morrow and Maurice Schmidt, had failed. The latter believed that the leveling of the end had come, and things were by no means improved when it was learned that Consolidated Virginia, after rallying a point, had closed at 40—the lowest touched during the day. The statement that Morrow and Schmidt were embarrassed is positively denied, and as far as can be learned the liabilities of each have been promptly met.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—L. B. Frankel & Co., the oldest mining stock firm in this State, failed yesterday morning. Liabilities, \$945,000. The creditors include many of the most prominent shareholders of the Consolidated Virginia. The following are the heaviest losers: S. L. Jones, superintendent of Crown Point and Becher, \$25,000; General Keating, superintendent of the Savage and Hale and Norcross mines, \$50,000, and E. D. Boyle, of the Alta mine, \$20,000. The list includes a number of the names in the mines and a number of ladies. L. B. Frankel, the senior partner, retired from business several years ago. He is reported to be a millionaire, and, as he still holds an interest in the firm, the creditors hope to recover a portion of their losses. The three younger brothers, the active members, died early yesterday morning, would be very valuable.

DISASTER AT SEA.

The Deck of a Steamer Crushed in With Fatal Effect.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 3.—A frightful disaster involving the death of six men and the infliction of serious injuries to thirteen others, was reported yesterday upon the arrival of the steamship Western Land. On Saturday afternoon, November 27, a huge cross sea was suddenly encountered, and it fell with terrific force upon the forward deck of the steamship. The Western Land was then seven days out from Antwerp. The deck was crushed in and buried the unfortunate beneath a mass of wood and iron debris. The next instant the main deck, carrying several persons with it, the crash was terrific, but before the appalling nature of the accident was realized by the passengers, the officers of the ship had all the men available engaged in the work of rescue. The injured were carried to the intermediate cabin, which was transformed into a hospital. Four seamen were found to have been killed outright. They were: Rasmus Sandaeger, aged 52, of Antwerp; his skull was crushed to a jelly. Gustav Jansen, aged 43, of Antwerp; crushed to death beneath a heavy iron beam; leaves a wife and three children. Emile De Cock, 26 years old, of Antwerp, married; he was found joined to the main deck by the jagged end of an iron spar, which had pierced his abdomen. Henry Jansen, broken and mangled, his legs were broken and his throat was cut. The two others killed were steerage passengers, Max Frank, 18 years old, of Germany, and Gabriel Livadari, aged 17, of Constantinople; Frank's abdomen was cut open and his skull fractured; he died at 1:30 o'clock Saturday morning. Livadari sustained internal injuries, and died five hours after Frank expired. The injured seamen are: Second boatswain Neal Hansen, left leg and arm broken; Nils. Olsen, both legs broken; Javinius DeJongh, leg broken and ruptured; Henry Verstraeten, both legs broken and chest bruised; Francis Ebaak, Francis Tassax, three ribs broken and lung punctured; William Marcenb, of New York, leg broken and arm dislocated; Eugene Bahner, severe scarp wounds; Gustave Breat, severe contusions on back and thighs and face badly cut; Joseph Christman, arm broken; Maria Nieser, ankle sprained and back bruised.

ROW AT CORK.

Three Versions of a Disturbance at a National League Meeting.

CORK, Ireland, Dec. 2.—A large National League meeting was convened here yesterday, which was presided over by James O'Connor. Shortly after the meeting had been called to order the police arrived in force and the crowd fled, leaving the speakers on the platform. The latter were commanded to leave, and it is alleged that the district inspector of police, a raffish fellow, attacked Mr. O'Connor, striking him in the face with his fist and smashing his eye-glasses. Commoners Tanner and O'Shea, who were among those present and announced to speak at the meeting, were roughly handled by the police. According to the other side, however, the disturbance was caused by the police trying to disperse a meeting held in honor of Hurley, who arrived here yesterday by train for having explosives in his possession and for resisting eviction. The police threatened to arrest O'Connor and a scuffle ensued during which Tanner was knocked down and sustained a scarp wound, and was taken to the infirmary. O'Connor was not arrested.

Still another story was that the excitement originated in a squabble between O'Connor and Hurley with reference to allowing the Government reporter to be present at the meeting. O'Connor took the reporter in his own car to the meeting and Hurley refused to sit with him and the crowd tried to eject him.

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MOEN WILL MOAN.

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"I am looked upon as a blackmailer," he said, "and those who believe I have been bleeding that old man hold me in as much contempt as a yellow dog. But I will not stand it any longer. I am more sinned against than sinning, and now the truth shall be known. My name is not Wilson, nor am I the son of James Wilson. My father is the man who is accusing me of blackmail, and my name is Levi Moen, the lawful son of P. L. Moen, of Worcester."

Mr. Wilson then went on to tell the story of his birth and the wrong done him by his father. His story is that he is the son of Moen's first wife, and that he was born a few months after the marriage. Moen being a deacon and a professedly a right-tongued christian, did not wish to face the scandal of such an early birth for his first born, so a bargain was made with one Jonas Wilson, of Danielsonville, Conn., a stage driver, by which the babe was transferred to the latter's care, and he was brought up as the son of the boy lived and toiled in the humble sphere to which he says Moen consigned him, and it was not until he was a young man grown that he learned the secret of his birth. For that secret he was indebted to the religious remorse of his supposed father, Jonas Wilson, who, being on his death-bed, and not caring to pass the portals with the burden on his soul, drew the lad toward him and told him who he was. After Wilson died the young fellow set off for Worcester to meet his father face to face. Their first meeting, Wilson says, was exactly as has been described. He did meet Moen on that particular morning, and after observing the story of his life and luxury that abounded, he demanded of Moen some reparation for the wrong done to one who should be the heir to all Moen at first refused to acknowledge the lad, and would have driven him forth; but the boy faced his millionaire parent defiantly and upbraiding him for the wrong done his mother and himself he said: "I will force you to acknowledge me, and world shall know you for what you are." Then the banker became alarmed and gave me \$100."

By appointment he met Moen the next day and consented to shield his unnatural father from shame. The father had in the meantime married again, after the death of "Doc's" mother, and married into a family which would have scorned Moen, had they known of the scandal. Then, according to Mr. Wilson's story, the Wilsons, who knew the secret of his parentage, seeing "Doc" had money, and knowing it came from Moen, began to urge claims upon him. Their demands increased, and to satisfy them he had to pay to Moen for money, and in that way much of the sum received from the banker was spent. Mr. Wilson says that these demands upon him grew so exorbitant that he was almost impoverished by them. The angry situation, he says, was relieved by the suggestion, and with Moen's money, because the latter feared, his relationship to Wilson would come out some way in the trial.

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