

Chase County Current.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1886.

NUMBER 6.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In a letter to Truman H. Allen, Pension Agent at San Francisco, Commissioner Black takes strong grounds against the assessment system, and intimates that any official who yields to the demands of a self-constituted committee and pays money into a campaign fund is in danger of losing his position.

The decrease of the public debt during the month of October was \$13,301,619.

The United States Supreme Court has set the Maxwell land grant cases for hearing on the fifth day after the February session ends.

The following announcement was issued at the White House on the 3d: "The President finds it absolutely necessary to the proper performance of public duties that the time between the 10th of November and the next meeting of Congress should be at his disposal, free from interruption. Within this period he will be obliged to deny himself to visitors, except upon actual business of importance. This will not be construed to include applications or recommendations for office. This notification is given to the public this early in advance of the plea that a trip to Washington has been made in ignorance of the President's arrangement. The usual public receptions at 1:30 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays will be continued."

It was understood in Washington that the reasons that induced the President to suspend Governor Warren, of Wyoming, were that in his recent report he criticised, without stint, the policy of the Land Commissioner, Sparks, in suspending final action on land entries throughout the West.

SECRETARY LANAN has decided that service of one contest notice of a land suit by registered letter is sufficient.

The President has appointed George W. Baxter, of Cheyenne, W. T., Governor of Wyoming Territory, vice Francis E. Warren, suspended.

DR. JAMES P. KIMBALL, director of the mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886. While the volume of work executed at the mints during the year was greater, he says, than that of the previous year, the total expenditures were less by \$197,089.

THE EAST.

The directors of the Pennsylvania railway have declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock.

The striking coal miners of Shamokin, Pa., have decided to resume work, and the employers promising a raise if business will warrant it.

JOHN HOOVER, advance agent for the "Rag Baby" company, committed suicide in Olean, N. Y., recently by cutting his throat. He was insane.

RICHARD PLESTON, dealer in coal in Boston, Mass., has failed. He has not been seen for over a week. His debts were very heavy, being placed at \$125,000.

M. DE LESSEPS was entertained at dinner in Philadelphia on the 3d by George W. Childs. The dining room was wonderful in its array of flowers and shrubs.

SHAW, GOBINOS & Co.'s shoe factory at Portland, Me., was destroyed by fire the other day; loss, \$25,000; insured.

The schooner Anna B. Hutchison, which arrived recently at New York from Chagres, via Key West, reports on October 14, fifty miles south of Dry Tortugas, that she picked up the captain and mate and four seamen of the bark Trosauroras, from Barcelona for Havana, upon a piece of the cabin house, they having been five days in that condition without food or water. The captain stated that the bark broke up and sunk October 10, during a hurricane. The balance of a crew of seven men are supposed to have gone down with her.

PRESIDENT GARRETT, of the Baltimore & Ohio, is reported to have pledged himself to put Pittsburgh on the main line of his system.

A WHITE whale has been troubling the people near Long Branch.

CONNECTICUT returns give Cleveland, Democrat, 38,674; Lombardy, Republican, 56,881; Forbes, Prohibition, 4,819; Baker, Labor, 2,743. The Legislature, which will elect State officers and a United States Senator, stands: Senate, Republicans, 14; Democrats, 10; House, Republicans, 123; Democrats, 109; Labor, 2.

ANDREW ROBERTSON'S 400 employees struck at Excelsior, Pa., recently, for an advance of 10 per cent. The operator says the condition of trade does not warrant the raise in wages and he will not grant it.

DYS & Co., mercantile agents, threaten prosecution of unauthorized persons profiting by the figures collected by them.

The Davis malt house at Watkins, N. Y., with a large amount of barley and malt, was destroyed by fire the other night. The loss was about \$100,000.

THIRTY-SEVEN Apache Indian children have arrived at the Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa. They are a part of the band captured by General Miles some months ago.

The celebration in commemoration of the foundation of Harvard College 250 years ago, commenced at Boston on the 5th.

FRANK WALWORTH, who murdered his father in 1873, because of alleged abuse of his mother, died in Saratoga, N. Y., a few days since, of pneumonia, aged thirty-one years. He received a life sentence for his crime. In 1877 he was pardoned out by Governor Robinson.

GENERAL.

The Central Labor Union of Chicago has appealed for funds to aid the convicted anarchists.

A SEALED United States express car on the Lake Shore road was broken open the other night on its way from Chicago and several packages of valuable merchandise were stolen.

DR. W. H. PALMER, State prison physician, was called before the Michigan prison inspectors recently and charged with receiving bribes from convicts to assist them in procuring pardons. The charges were made by Warden Hatch.

At Loogootee, Martin County, Ind., early on the morning of the 3d, the Ackerman Hotel, a two-story frame building, burned and three men perished in the flames. They were forgotten in the excitement until it was too late to save them. Two of them were John G. Gates and Michael Tracey, who were the day before elected treasurer and auditor respectively.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share.

The Republican State ticket in Minnesota was elected. McGill, the Republican nominee for Governor, had a very narrow majority over Ames, the Democratic nominee.

INDIANA Democrats claim a majority of two on joint ballot.

PHILIPS, the defeated candidate in the Fifth Missouri district, has determined to contest the election of Warner on the ground of fraud.

MARTIN'S majority over Moonlight in Kansas was thought on the 4th to be about 36,000.

OFFICIAL returns announced from the Ninth Congressional district of Missouri give Glover, Democrat, a majority over Frank, Republican, of 102, and assure the former's re-election.

JOHN I. HOKA, the Peoria embezzling bank cashier, has been arrested at Montreal by a Chicago detective. He was traveling under the alias of George Hanna. He admits that he embezzled \$172,000, and says that he lost the money speculating in Spain.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, editor and owner of the Dixon (Ill.) Sun, was adjudged insane recently and will be sent to the asylum. Mr. Kennedy was president of the Illinois Press Association. Insanity was brought on by overwork.

ALI MUSELMEEN, a railway brakeman was killed in a wreck near Loveland, O.

THOMAS E. HOEHL, a stock shipper of Kewanee, Ill., has made an assignment. The liabilities are \$200,000. The assets are a town residence and a farm, which it is said, are heavily mortgaged.

A DISPATCH from Centerville, Iowa, states that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway bridge had been burned.

RETURNS from eighty of the eighty-four counties of Ohio indicate that Robinson, Republican, for Secretary of State, will have a majority of 11,000.

The business portion of Chelsea, Wis., was almost completely destroyed by fire recently. The loss will aggregate \$25,000, with a light insurance. A heavy gate was blowing at the time and it was impossible to control the fire.

A RECENT Toledo (O.) dispatch says: United States Marshal Goodspeed has sold the Michigan & Ohio road to satisfy liens against it. Mr. A. W. Scott, in behalf of E. P. Alcutt, Samuel Thomas and R. T. Wilson, purchasing trustees for the bondholders bought the road for one million dollars.

THE SOUTH.

ABOUT \$23,000 has been subscribed for the relief of sufferers in Sabine Pass and Bayou Johnson.

The Mississippi Board of Health has removed the quarantine against Harrison County, except the camp grounds and Biloxi.

The "spring" which was telegraphed from Charleston, S. C., as being the result of a recent earthquake was discovered to be caused by a leak in the water pipe.

CHARLES SKINDEL, son of a prominent cattleman, was crushed to death between two cars at Benton, Tex. He was standing on the rear platform when another train backed down with great force.

CARRISLE claimed his election by 500 over Thobee, the Labor candidate, in Kentucky.

JORDAN, well known at Cotulla, Tex., and recently elected county treasurer, was accidentally shot and fatally wounded by Dump Spain, of Encinal. A pistol which Spain was carelessly handling exploded, the ball passing through Jordan's body.

JOHN I. MIDDLETON & Co., Baltimore cotton merchants, have assigned.

DEPUTY SHERIFF LINDSAY was recently murdered by Joseph Bjorn in Raines County, Tex.

DELAWARE'S official complete returns foot up for Governor, Briggs, Democrat, 13,942; Haffecker, Prohibitionist, 7,821; for Congress, Pennington, Democrat, 13,837; Cooper, Prohibitionist, 8,386. The Legislature is solidly Democratic.

The police of Vienna so far have been baffled in their efforts to penetrate to the center of the anarchist plotters. Their failure is due to the fact that the conspirators are divided into groups of four each, who do not know the members of other groups. The source of anarchist pamphlets and printed matter has been traced to Paris, and of arms and dynamite to London.

COUNT STARCZINSKI, Austrian Consul at Sofia, while on his way to Tirnova recently, was seized by brigands and robbed of his money and uniform.

The State railways budget submitted to the Bundesrath at Berlin shows: Receipts 45,327,890 marks, or 2,153,900 marks less than in 1885.

The steel ties which were laid down as an experiment by an important English railway have proved satisfactory and other companies will now make a similar trial.

SUPERINTENDENT GRIESBEC, in command of the mounted police at Edmonton, British N. W. T., has succeeded in capturing Lone Man, who is supposed to have been implicated in the massacre at Frog Lake last year. Lone Man, relying upon the lapse of time since the rebellion, came into the post with a complaint about a stolen horse. He was immediately recognized and arrested.

DUNCAN D. GARCELON, a grain dealer, has assigned. The liabilities are placed at \$70,000; assets, \$17,000.

The officers in London of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China know nothing of an attack on their institution at Shanghai and its robbery of a large amount of specie, which were reported in a Shanghai dispatch. The report lacks confirmation.

DISPATCHES from Kabul say the Ghilzais have surprised and annihilated a regiment of Duranis, who were going to Kabul. The scene of the massacre was Mukhtar, seventy miles south of Ghuzni. The insurrection started by the Ghilzais tribe continues to spread.

A DISPATCH from Battleford, British N. W. T., on the 4th reported the town on fire, but that the flames were under control of the mounted police. The town hall, American News establishment and Winfield and Baker's stores were burned.

The business failures of the seven days ended November 4 aggregated 186, as compared with 215 the week previous.

The Russian, Captain Nabokoff, leader of the recent coup d'etat at Sofia, led a band of Montenegrins which attacked the prefecture at Bourgas on the 3d, seized the prefect and other officers and proclaimed Russian rule. The Government sent troops to quell the revolt.

The Sultan of Turkey gave a private audience to Joseph Chamberlain, the English Radical, recently, and presented him with a gold snuff box.

It is reported in Constantinople that Consul General Heap will be appointed to succeed Mr. Cox as Minister to Turkey.

A CLOUD burst, the heaviest ever known, occurred in the lake district of England on the 5th.

LOVEY BRANDRETH, writing to the editor of Blackwood's Magazine, accuses Gladstone of serious mis-statements and perversion of Irish history, without the courage to defend or the candor to withdraw them.

THE LATEST.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—While playing with four dogs belonging to the neighbors, a six-year-old son of Mrs. Annie Landers, on High street, Brookline, was horribly and perhaps fatally bitten. Two of the dogs were valuable collies belonging to Mr. Alexander McCullough, one was a large Newfoundland, owned by a Mr. Mearly, and the fourth was a bull terrier, whose owner is unknown. The Landers boy has often played with these dogs, as they have always been considered harmless.

Taking for granted the gentle disposition of the dogs the child harnessed, one of them, and, he expressed it, began to "play horse." In chasing the dogs he fell and one of the collies bit his wrist. The sight and smell of blood seemed to infuriate them, and when the child attempted to rise they turned upon him and began to tear him in a frightful manner. A man who was passing was attracted by the boy's outcry, and after some difficulty succeeded in driving the dogs away, but not until they had literally stripped the child of his clothing and almost killed him. Doctors Sabine and Blanchard were called, and through their efforts the little fellow's life may yet be saved. When the owners of the dogs learned what had happened the brutes were instantly killed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Superintendent Damsel, of the Adams express, and Robert Pinkerton, the detective, visited the grand jury room in a very imperious manner just before noon to-day. No definite information regarding the object of the visit can be obtained, but the inference is they either asked the jury to issue a bench warrant for his arrest, Fotheringham's mother has arrived here, and it is understood that she will take legal measures to procure the release of her son from the custody of the express people, and to prevent this it is presumed the express people took the action they did.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 5.—It is announced here that General Garcia de la Cadema, the author of the abortive revolutionary plan at Zacatecas, who was recently captured by government troops in the interior, is now on the way to this city under a strong guard. El Tiempo, a church party paper of influence, urges that the same magnanimity be displayed toward him as the Queen of Spain recently showed in the case of the rebel General Villacampa.

The newspapers here have a report that General Garcia de la Cadema has been shot for high treason.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—Burker's new building, corner of Farnam and Fifteenth streets, was destroyed by fire last night. It was a five-story structure and one of the handsomest buildings in Omaha. The finishing touches were being put on. It was not yet occupied. The loss is over \$40,000.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The other afternoon a little boy named Henry Bloest, son of the engineer at the vinegar works in Topeka, was playing on top of a large vinegar vat, when he slipped on a loose board and fell in. His parents not knowing what had become of him caused the city to be searched, but he could not be found. His father looked into the vat the next morning and saw the child's hat floating on top of the vinegar. Further search revealed the dead body of the little fellow.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established: Ute, Sheridan County, Armstrong S. Carter, postmaster. Postmasters appointed, Cambridge, Cowley County, David L. Croft; Derry, Greenwood County, John A. Blair; Kilmer, Shawnee County, Charles Corson; Orchard, Linn, County, James T. Miller; Twin Falls, Greenwood County, H. L. Hale; Whitson, Finney County, George P. Gregory; Yale, Ottawa County, F. W. Thorp.

The Woman's Suffrage convention, recently held in Fort Scott, resulted in the organization of the Bourbon County Suffrage Association. The following temporary officers were elected: Chairman, Miss Lucy E. Anthony; secretary, Mrs. E. G. Galloway; treasurer, Miss Bessie Randolph.

The fifth annual convention of the Anti-Horse Thief Association of Kansas completed its labors at Parsons on the 28th. The convention was composed of nearly 300 delegates, representing forty-seven lodges. An effort will be made to induce the Legislature to pass a law giving each member of the association the authority of a deputy sheriff to protect him in case a horse thief should resist and be killed.

CHARTERS recently filed with the Secretary of State: Hays City Improvement Company, of Ellis County; Cooper Memorial College Association. The purpose of this corporation is to build and maintain a college at Sterling, Rice County, Kan., under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church of the United States.

The American Buttermine Company. The object for which the company is organized is to manufacture oleomargarine, butterine, oleo-oil oleo-stearine and neutral lard.

The following is a statement showing the various extensions of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad completed to November 1: Great Bend extension, 35.1 miles; Hutchison extension, 34.3; Little River extension, 30.2; Independence extension, 53.8; Chanute extension, 26.5; Mulvane extension, 34.5; Colony extension, 33.0; Osage City extension, 31.3; Ellinor extension, 2.9; Douglas extension, 18.7; Benedict extension, 4.0; Arkansas City extension, 5.1; Larned extension, 22.9; total, 296.2 miles. On the Arkansas City extension, which is being pushed through to connect with the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, work has been completed five miles and it is progressing rapidly at the rate of one and one-half miles per day.

The pay of section hands on the Santa Fe has been reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.10 per day.

It is said that the rush is so great at the Garden City land-office that the various land firms in the city send men at night to stand in front of the United States land-office, and by that means have the "first chance" in the morning.

It is recorded that the newspaper fraternity will be well represented in the next State Legislature.

F. G. ADAMS, secretary of the State Historical Society, has recently received donations of files, newspapers printed in Kansas in the early days. Among other things, contained in one of the files is the proclamation of Governor Medary, announcing the result of the election on the 4th of October on the adoption of the State constitution, the result in the Territory being 10,421 votes for the constitution, 5,580 against. Charles Robinson and Samuel Medary were candidates for Governor of the State. Martin F. Conway and John A. Hilderman were candidates for Congress under the constitution.

The little daughter of Reed Carter was seriously injured at Topeka the other day by a runaway horse as she was crossing a street. The same day another little girl was injured by being tipped out of a carriage which ran over her.

The Fort Smith, Kansas & Western Railway Company recently filed its charter with the Secretary of State. It is proposed to build 1,300 miles of main line and branches. To do this, capital stock to the amount of \$5,000,000 will be issued in 50,000 shares of \$100 each. The Wichita, Dodge City & Trinidad Railway Company has also been chartered to construct a line from Wichita to Dodge City and thence westerly, an estimated length of 255 miles. Capital stock, \$5,239,000.

A YOUNG man named Henry Blackless was struck by a train and instantly killed at Larned recently. He resided near Dundee, in Barton County, and was attending a circus at Larned.

The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee on the 5th estimated Governor Martin's plurality in the State at 36,031.

The farmers in Kansas are mostly very busy gathering corn, which is making about twenty bushels to the acre.

ACCORDING to the game law of Kansas, persons are not allowed to shoot quails without special permission anywhere except on their own premises.

The State Capitol building and the grounds are to be lighted by electricity.

The contract for the Leavenworth, Northern & Southern railway will be let soon from the northwestern line of Leavenworth County to the southern line of the State. Two corps of engineers will begin at once to make a survey of the northern end of the line.

The forthcoming report of Labor Commissioner Bettou will recommend to the Legislature the passage of a law requiring every manufacturing, mining, quarrying, mercantile, railroad, street railway, telegraph, telephone and municipal corporation and every incorporated express and water company to pay weekly each and every employe to within six days of the date of said payment.

A SEA MONSTER.

Long Branch Fishermen in Terror Over the Continued Appearance of a White Whale.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 4.—A big white whale has for a week past been using the ocean within two or three miles of the pier as a sort of playing ground. Day after day he rises from the depths to spout water and astonish the natives. The other day two men were seated upon a swinging scaffold tarring the iron palm at the end of the pier. Dangling between and a little beneath them was a star bucket which almost touched the water. Suddenly there came an unusual swelling of the sea, and in an instant a great gray body rose complacently out of the water to the consternation of the men. The new comer greeted them with a tremendous fountain of water which he spouted from his "blow hole." They lost no time in beating a retreat. Scarcely had they done so when the huge leviathan snatched the rope that held the tar bucket. Pier-keeper Taylor pronounced the fish to be a white whale. It was about thirty-five feet long. The whale sank below the water and swam away. Since then the leviathan has been frequently seen in these waters and has caused no small alarm among fishermen. Recently the whale took a day off and went to Seabright. Two men were quietly fishing in a skiff when they felt it suddenly rise as though lifted by the waves and then the boat shot off into placid water just as a big fish rose above the surface of the water but thirty-five yards away. It was the white whale again. The men were started by the narrow escape and rowed hastily away, leaving the fish to sport about the spot at his pleasure. Nearly all fishermen along shore are in dread of a sudden and untimely appearance of the whale when their boats may be capsized and their lives lost. The appearance of a white whale in the waters at this time of year is an unusual thing.

IN MORTAL TERROR.

A Telegraph Operator's Experience With an Armed Maniac.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 5.—Peter Kemmer, employed as telegraph operator at In-gram station, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, was engaged at his instrument early this morning when he heard a noise as if of some one trying to open the door, but thought nothing of it, nor even looked up from his work until startled by a touch on his coat sleeve. He turned partly around and to his horror saw a tall, gaunt figure dressed in white, with a long knife in its hand and standing directly over him. He cleared the slight railing surrounding his desk at a single bound, but the strange visitor was between him and the door and he began pleading for his life. The specter made no move to follow him except to prevent his escape by the door. As the ghostly creature made no advance, the operator in a measure recovered his self-possession and stood on the defensive in the furthest corner of the room. The apparition then seated itself in Kemmer's chair before the telegraph instrument, keeping a close watch on the movements of the operator. They maintained the same relative positions for nearly an hour, during which time the trains on the railroad approaching that point were brought to a standstill. One or two trains had been stopped for the signal to go ahead. The crews of the first train finally walked up the track to the telegraph office to find out the cause of the delay, when they discovered the operator's predicament and upon their approach the specter fled. It was subsequently learned that the strange visitor lived at Sheridan station, nearly a mile away, and had escaped from his home about midnight.

CHICAGO BEEF BUTCHERS.

An Order to Strike by General Master Workman Butler.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—There were no further strikes at the stock yards yesterday morning, although it was intimated that the men at the other houses besides Swift's and Morris' might go out, as many of them were dissatisfied at being compelled to work ten hours. The strikers were quiet, the only act of violence on their part having been an attack last night on Henry Levy, Nelson Morris' nephew, who was beaten almost into insensibility on the forty-third street viaduct. Swift and Morris have signed the agreement against the eight hour day. The former will import it, it is said, expert workmen from Boston and other Eastern points. Both concerns are now shipping cattle east to be slaughtered. Swift commenced operating to-day with new men who are coming from all quarters. Picnards all about the building offer the following prices to new men: Skilled butchers from 20 to 45 cents per hour, beef carriers 28 cents per hour, laborers 20 cents per hour. The strike at the stock yards took a new and, perhaps, very serious turn last night, and to-day will probably decide whether or not there is to be a collapse or a protracted and more general struggle. The result depends upon the action taken by Armour & Co.'s butchers upon a mandate issued by Master Workman Butler, of the Knights of Labor.

Shot by a Policeman.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.—An ugly shooting encounter took place in Wyandotte at ten o'clock last night, between Officer Green B. Anderson and a man from Kansas City, Mo., named Joe Darling. The latter had been drinking elsewhere and was in an excited state at the Garno House, brandishing a revolver and threatening those around him. The officer was sent for by the man had, in anticipation of his arrival, started along Third street toward the iron bridge, and the officer followed him, overtaking him near Armstrong street. Upon finding the officer at his heels Darling turned and fired two shots at him which Anderson returned with five, two of which took effect in the abdomen of his assailant. He was removed in a hack to the city hall where Dr. Terry and Bernhard examined the wounds and pronounced them of a dangerous character. The wounded man was shortly afterwards removed to his home, 1044 Forest avenue, Kansas City, Mo., where he lies in a low state.

STOCK ITEMS.

The Kansas City Fat Stock show proved to be very successful.

If there is any suspicion of snob now is the time to dip your sheep and not wait until the weather is too cold. If a scabby brute is found do not stop with him, but dip the whole flock. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

The smaller breeds of sheep, being more active than the larger breeds, can better sustain barren hillsides and give better returns. If given proper attention any of the breeds will thrive where the land is now low and marshy. Wet feet often results in foot-rot.

Be prepared to give a little corn to the flocks when the first cold wave strikes the country, and this will be very soon now. The first cold of winter curls up as sheep the same that it does a human, and as the sheep can not get by the fire-side (strongly have the fuel) keep it warm in its body.

This week is a good time for stockmen to talk up the matter of a grand display of beef brands—the greatest of the age—at the Kansas City fair next week. Kansas City is the place for such a show, and if it is not held the fault will be with the stock-breeder themselves. Let's have the show, for a thousand dollar sweepstakes prize for best herd of beef-producers.—Live Stock Indicator.

At the late sale of the Glenview farms and stock of the late J. C. McFerran, Jr., Jefferson county, Ky., after disposing of the farm the sale of the horses commenced, and before the close of the first day the extraordinary sum of \$122,935 was obtained for 42 head, making an average of \$2,927. The two stallions at the head of the stud brought together \$30,000.

When young pigs suddenly stop eating, become convulsed and squeak and drop dead, it is an indication that they are over-fed and are suffering from indigestion. There is no cure for obvious reasons, but the trouble is easily prevented by feeding moderately. Pigs should never be given all the food they will eat, but their rations should be measured out strictly.—Kansas Farmer.

The Holstein cow Merop No. 2519 H. H. B., owned by D. B. Whipple, Cuba, N. Y., according to the affidavit of her keeper, Alfred Jencks, made a record from June 9 to July 9, of 3,123 pounds and one ounce of milk, and on June 17th she gave by actual weight 116 pounds of milk. This is the same cow that as a four-year-old made a certified record of 80 pounds of milk in one day, from which was made two pounds 13½ ounces of butter.

The breeders of pure stock are too often of the opinion that any thing is good enough to save for sale. If they will look over their own herds and ask themselves the question which of the animals they would buy at an ordinary auction sale and pay the expenses of getting them home; and then think that other men would be apt to do much as themselves, they will see the propriety of emasculating several if not all of their male animals and do their utmost to make of them good steers.—Rural World.

FARM NOTES.

Oliver Dalrymple, the Dakota farm king, states that he will put in 31,000 acres of crops next season.

Delaware County (Iowa) farmers claim that the past has been the best season they have had for many years.

Dixon County (Nebr.), farmers complain of a scarcity of laborers. Corn huskers are paid 2½ cents per bushel.

A farmer in Beadle County, Dak., has an artesian well on his farm that flows 103 barrels an hour; is 625 feet deep and cost \$1,100.

White fowls when dressed for market do not show pin-feather marks as do the black breeds. This is a point in their favor worth considering.

Nebraska farmers complain of the falling of winter apples previous to the gathering. Much of the fruit is of an inferior quality.

A Charles Mix (Dak.) County farmer recently sold 1,500 pounds of wool to the Yankton woolen mills, receiving nineteen cents a pound therefor.

When the hurry of farm work ceases in autumn there are many opportunities to make improvements, for which the season is favorable and the time propitious.

Well drained and deeply tilled land stores warmth to such an extent as to prolong the season of growth and obviates risks of frost that otherwise might reduce profits of cultivation materially.

After the leaves of currants have dropped, trim the plants, thinking fully half of the new growth. If one cares to propagate them, cuttings can be made of these trimmings. Cut to about six inches in length, bed them firmly in good, mellow soil to within one eye of the top, and in an upright position.

People who grow chickens in the city must necessarily keep them in close confinement. But here is not where feathered tribes flourish the best. On the farm—in the stubble fields and the pastures are where the hen delights to feed and roam. A hen is in her best condition when she has her liberty to scratch.

The farmer who chooses a large breed of fowls because of their surplus roosters he can not sell makes a mistake. Up to the age of nine or ten weeks a Leghorn will grow as fast as the cockerel of any other breed, while their bright yellow legs, large combs and full feathers give them a very attractive appearance.

Last Saturday Mr. Frank O'Dell brought to town four mammoth squashes which can not be beaten in any country. He planted four hills with one seed in a hill and has eleven squashes, in the size of which there is very little difference. The two largest measured five feet by four feet five inches and five feet five inches by five feet, and the largest weighed eighty-eight pounds. The four weighed 279 pounds, making an average of 69½ pounds.—Latham (Kan.) Signal.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ROTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

VANITAS.

When after long battle the prize has been gained... When after long searching the jewel is found... When after long climbing the peak is attained...

FLOATING ISLANDS.

FACTS ABOUT THEIR FORMATION AND "QUEER HABITS."

A Strange Dispute Between Tax Collectors - Remarkable Formation in the Mississippi River - A Means of Distributing Animals and Vegetation.

On the line of two of the New England States there is a small lake or pond that several years ago, as the story goes, was brought into public notice in a somewhat curious way.

Finally, an old hermit who lived in the vicinity bought the island from its alleged owner, and built a small house upon it, and for some time lived in peace and happiness.

Often the animals run the gauntlet of the native hunters and are carried out to sea. A large one, well peopled, was met by a ship one hundred and fifty miles off the Ganges river, in India.

Farming in America. Farming in America is to a great extent carried on by machinery, the farm laborers are often the farmer's own sons and daughters, and it is by no means uncommon to see a male agriculturist in a "claw-hammer" coat and a "stove-pipe" hat guiding the plow.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

A Comparison of the Net National Expenditures Under Republican and Democratic Control of the Government.

In a late speech Senator F. M. Cockrell, of Missouri, gave the following conclusive statistics regarding the National administration of public affairs under the different parties:

The Republican party assumed the control of National affairs on March 4, 1851, and continued to exercise control of the Executive and Executive branches up to March 4, 1855, and of the legislative up to March 4, 1857, the beginning of the Forty-first Congress.

The net national expenditures for the six fiscal years 1851 to 1856, inclusive, were \$29,817,911.94, or an average of \$4,969,651.99 per year.

The net national expenditures for the six fiscal years 1857 to 1862, inclusive, were \$25,118,211.14, or an average of \$4,186,368.52 per year.

The net national expenditures for the six fiscal years 1863 to 1868, inclusive, were \$44,819,911.14, or an average of \$7,469,985.19 per year.

The net national expenditures for the six fiscal years 1869 to 1874, inclusive, were \$38,419,911.14, or an average of \$6,403,318.52 per year.

The net national expenditures for the six fiscal years 1875 to 1880, inclusive, were \$32,419,911.14, or an average of \$5,403,318.52 per year.

THE "MORAL-IDEAS" PARTY.

The attitude of the Republicans toward the Champion of the Spoils Policy in 1884 and Their Virtuous Indignation Over Present Democratic Abuses.

In 1884 "the party of moral ideas" appealed for popular support on the ground that it was the only party which could be trusted to enforce Civil-Service reform.

The Republican party assumed the control of National affairs on March 4, 1851, and continued to exercise control of the Executive and Executive branches up to March 4, 1855, and of the legislative up to March 4, 1857.

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A YOUNG FINANCIER.

How a Future Napoleon of Wall Street Managed His Little Bank.

He was a wise youth, although not very old. One day his father brought home a little bank to keep his savings in.

"Now, Willie," he said, "we'll start a bank." "I choose to be the cashier," interrupted the boy.

"Very well, you can be the cashier, and I will be the board of directors. Then you and your two sisters and your mother and I will all be depositors."

The next morning the young financier's father, wishing to install a little more business knowledge into his head, said: "Now, Willie, suppose one of the depositors wished to draw out some money; what would you do?"

"The boy simply pointed to the bank, on which was the following placard: PAYMENT SUSPENDED."

"Why, Willie, what does this mean?" inquired the father. "Directors overdraw their accounts, so the cashier skipped out with the rest," was the laconic response.

"You don't mean that you have taken the money that was in there, do you?" in a tone of painful surprise.

BABYLONIAN CHESTNUTS.

How Hippo, Nebuchadnezzar's Chamberlain, Entertained His August Master.

It came to pass on a certain night that the great King Nebuchadnezzar, having attended lodge, was weary when he returned to the palace, and his mind was disquieted within him.

He lay down upon his bed; but sleep fled from his eyes and slumber from his eyelids. He, therefore, called unto his chamberlain, and said unto him: "My sleep goeth from me. Wherefore, I pray thee, tell me what to do that I may sleep, ere I hew thee into mince-meat, and make thy father's house a by-word in this great city of Babylon."

Now the chamberlain's name was Hippo. And Hippo was sore affrighted, and his knees smote together, and he said within himself: "What shall I do? For I am in sore plight. My master taketh in the town with the boys, and strayway expecteth me to reduce the abnormal exaggeration of his cranium."

This he saith to himself. Then he speaketh aloud: "O, King, live forever! I will bring unto thee the daily Babylon Bloop, and read aloud the funny column thereof. So shall thou be soothed, and thy sleep shall return unto thee again."

Then spake Nebuchadnezzar: "Thou sayest well, O Hippo! As I never read the papers, it will be amusing to me, doubtless."

Then Hippo, the chamberlain, having brought the file, began to read, saying: "A horseman magnificently arrayed passed through this city this morning. He was clothed in a suit of armor of solid gold, and his helmet of burnished gold was set with precious stones exceeding rare. His horse was a price-less Arab of the purest blood. On inquiry he was found to be a plumber of Danasus, come hither on his way home from his vacation."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Nebuchadnezzar; "how oft have I been charmed by these plumb-jokes. When yet a little lad, my nurse did tell them to me—my nurse, Susabee Anthonee. But read the next, O Hippo!"

THE DOG'S REVENGE.

A Canine Who Suddenly Stopped Talking After He Was Sold.

A solemn man in a Western city, recently entered a restaurant, followed by his dog, seated himself, and called for a bill of fare. It was given him.

"What would you like to have sir?" gaily asked the waiter, flipping the table with his napkin.

The dog meanwhile had climbed upon a chair on the other side of the table, and was gravely regarding his master.

"Well," said the solemn man, reflectively, "gimme some o-tal soup." "Gimme the same," said the dog.

The waiter's face assumed the color of cold boiled veal.

"Cup of coffee and plenty of milk," went on the solemn man.

The waiter shuddered and turning, fled for the kitchen.

A man with a squint at an adjoining table was much interested in the scene. He had observed it closely, and finally spoke to the solemn man.

"It must be a fearful lot of work to teach that dog to talk, mister."

"It was," said the solemn man.

"What 'ud you take for him now?" said the man with a squint.

"Wouldn't sell him," said the solemn man.

"You'd better not," said the dog.

The man with a squint was much impressed. He began making wild offers, and when he reached two hundred dollars the solemn man relented.

"Well," said he, "I can't refuse that. I hate to part with him, but you can have him."

"I'll be sorry for it," said the dog.

The man with the squint drew a check for the amount, which he gave to the solemn man. The man was about leaving when the dog cried again: "Never mind, I'll get even. I'll never speak again."

He never did.

The gentleman with the squint was proprietor of a shop.

The solemn man was a professional ventriloquist.—Boston Herald.

Sale of Public Lands.

Commissioner Sparks has made his report showing the sale of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30. It exhibits considerable activity in public lands yet, the entries amounting, during the year, to 20,991,967 acres, for which was received \$7,412,967.

The greatest number of acres of land were taken up in Kansas, 5,636,324, or 17-615 farms of 320 acres each. Next comes Nebraska, where the entries were 3,511,315 acres, or 10,973 farms of 320 acres.

Dakota follows, with entries amounting to 3,075,885 acres, or 9,609 farms of 320 acres. In Colorado the entries were 1,282,674 acres, and in California 1,348,678 acres. In the rest of the States and Territories the entries were less than 1,000,000 acres, the greatest number being 911,554 acres in Montana.—Prairie Farmer.

An apple tree at West Chester, Pa., which documentary evidence shows to have been planted 111 years ago, is still in full bearing.—Pittsburgh Post.

There is a fortune in store for the man who will invent an umbrella with a burglar alarm.—New Haven News.

He Lived by Stealing.

Bluff Lawyer—Were you ever in jail?

Witness—No, sir.

"You were never arrested for theft?"

"Never, Sir."

"Come now, you can't say that you never stole any thing?"

"Well, no, I can't."

"Ah, I thought so! In fact you have stolen a good deal."

"Y-e-s."

"You make your living by stealing. Now don't you?"

"For the last three years, sir."

"Do you hear that, gentlemen of the jury? A creditable witness, indeed. Quite frank, however. You admit that you make your living by stealing?"

"Yes, sir, I belong to the 'Orions,' I steal bases."—Philadelphia Call.

Johnny's Ambition.

"Do you go to school, Johnny?" inquired a lady.

"Yes'm."

"And do you study hard?"

"Yes'm."

"I suppose you want to be a great man when you grow up?"

"Yes'm."

"And what do you think you'll be?"

"I know what I'm goin' to be."

"What is it, Johnny? Tell me."

"I'm goin' to be the man that wears the big fur hat and throws the stick around in front of the band."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Elyton Land Company of Alabama is a profitable concern. In the last nine months it has paid \$250,000 in dividends to the stockholders. This is \$50,000 more than the original investment. The par value of the stock is \$100, but \$1,200 per share has been refused for it.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

THE MISSING TEETH.

A lady whose teeth had grown rotten and decayed, although plugged up with cotton...

AN ARTIST'S IDYL.

Its Principal Scenes a Canal Boat and a Salon.

A little, round, pink face, half shyly upturned, a head covered with fuzzy rings of bright gold hair...

"Do you live on that boat always?" "Yes." "Do you like it?" "Yes."

"Captain Jenkins moves a little uneasily; he is visibly embarrassed—as a listener he is unequalled. But how can he turn the tables and recant instead of listening?"

"Yes, Semany, you must be crazy," Emma Farnham exclaims; "think what a care and nuisance she would be."

It is Thursday of the Artists' Exhibition week in Philadelphia, and quite a flutter of excitement runs through the gay world at something new to do and see.

face? But so many girl faces are fair—the sweetest voice in the world? To his ears, perhaps—"Semany?" his one real clue, but remembering the shrinking distress in the young face, he can not use it.

"Yes, it is a most beautiful and satisfactory charity. When they talk of the Cathedral, or even the school, I say 'Yes, that's all very well, but the Bishop will live forever in the hearts of men, not as the builder of the one, or the originator of the other, but as the founder of the children's hospital.'"

She pushes open the door of the admission room. Its only occupants are a man of the so-called "Yankee" type and a little fair child in his arms, flushed with fever, twisting herself fretfully about.

"Poor, little darling," Jessamine murmurs softly. "Mamma, isn't she the sweetest little thing you ever saw?" "Yes—her father was drowned the day before she was born—she and her mother have lived on my canal."

"Did Hedeyetta gripe much?" "Well, no, she didn't gripe, but she sort of missed the care, I expect. I tried, and so did the woman who did the work for Kathleen, to look after her, but she sat up late nights and ran about everywhere; and even before we laid up she was this way, so at last I got worried and brought her down here to see if you could cure her up—but no, she won't stay."

"What is a newspaper the sharpest—when it is filed." "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," Positively Popular; Provoke Praise; Provo Priceless; Peculiarly Prompt; Perceptibly Potent; Producing Permanent Profit; Precluding Empires and Fustities; Promoting Purity and Peace. Purchase, Price, Pettis, Pharmacists Patronizing Pierce Procure Pharmacy.

an inner room, stopping before one picture after another, listening dreamily to the soft strains of music, thoroughly happy, as her lovely face shows. Her mother follows at a little distance, talking quietly to an old friend, and in another part of the room Emma Farnham is making the moments fly swiftly for three much amused men.

"It is not a large canvass, but every detail is perfect and so exquisitely painted that it is instinct with life. You can feel the hot sun pouring down upon a light graceful bridge spanning a dark, muddy canal, upon a dingy boat that seems to slowly move upon the two sun-kissed children on the bridge, tossing flowers, daisies and buttercups, arms full of them—to a little blond, gold-haired, barefooted maid below, who stands with dawning, sun-bonnet, outthrust skirts and eager, up-turned face, glad recipient of their bounty. The old, wide-spreading trees lend their welcome shade, the mules lag unbeknown, their lolling driver turning to look back. A look of amazed wonder chases the admiration from Jessamine's face, her lips part—at that moment the rest of the party come up, and from Mrs. Eliot and Emma burst simultaneously the one word 'Hedeyetta!'"

"How very, very strange, and a canal-boat, too—it must be—where is the catalogue, who painted it?" Emma demands, eagerly; but Jessamine needs no catalogue. In a corner she has seen, not for the first time, a sketchy name, and— "Mrs. Eliot, will you permit me to present to you an eminent artist, who is also the son of an old friend? You have not forgotten Mary Wood? This is her son, Egbert Viele, the creator of the charming scene before you." Before Jessamine can turn or Mrs. Eliot speak a sudden diversion occurs. Across the room like a streak of lightning, from her old nurse's side, where she had been in raptures over "some darling little dog," flashes a little white figure and precipitates itself upon Egbert. "Mr. Bertie! Mr. Bertie! my own Mr. Bertie! Oh, where have you been so long?"

"I had no idea of finding so much in one person, Mr. Bertie," Mrs. Eliot is saying; "my dear friend's child—the painter of our little girl's lovely portrait and her much-talked-of friend. We can't very well make friends here, but you must come and see us. Yes, Baby, you may indeed—show him every thing—tell him every thing. Come and dine with us to-morrow evening at seven. We will be so glad to see you, will we not, Jessamine?"

"What is Woman's Worth?" asked a fair damsel of a crusty old bachelor. He did not know, so she said: "W. O. man" (double you, O man). But a woman's worth is little. If disease has invaded her system and is daily sapping her strength. For all female weaknesses, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the most reliable. It cures the complaint and builds up the system. Send 10 cents in stamps for pamphlet to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 683 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

How to Prune. Frequent and judicious Trimming of Trees Both Necessary and Profitable. We look upon the roots as the parts that nourish, but the roots are the mouths through which food is taken. It is more correct to say that the soil nourishes rather than the mouth, and the leaves of the tree rather than the roots. By severely cutting back heads of trees I can almost suspend growth. Thus we often leave branches that I know must come off next season, simply to induce growth of the part that is to remain permanently. Some people seek to urge the growth of scions in newly grafted trees by removing all large limbs. They should remember that they thus remove that which induces growth, and after such severe slaughter many of the fibrous roots will be found dead, for if they have no work to perform they become feeble and short lived. We must distinguish the difference between roots and vines. If we wish the grapes to grow vigorously we cut it back closely, for its leaves are very large, and it has the faculty of covering with a trolis only a few buds. Thus we cut feeble growing vines back more closely than strong growing, for by close cutting we get more foliage than by leaving canes long. Therefore, in pruning trees the danger lies in cutting too much, and with vines not in cutting away enough. If you wish the tree to spread, cut to an outside bud; if to run higher and closer, to an upper or inside bud. Leave no crotches, as they are certain to break when laden. Cut close to the shoulder, but do not touch the shoulder. Remember that he who does not trim at all gets the most growth of tree, but he who trims often and wisely has the best orchard and fattest pocket-book.—Fruit Recorder.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

How to Control Effectually All Such Horrible Habits.

Rochester, N. Y., Post-Express.

A gentleman who has spent the summer abroad, said to our reporter, that the thing that impressed him most of all was the number of holidays once encounters abroad and the little anxiety the people display in the conduct of business affairs. "Men boast here," he said, "that they work for years without a day off; in Europe that would be considered a crime."

"I have not spent on the water, been busy." "Then, I suppose you have been advertising extensively?" "Not at all. We have always heretofore closed our laboratory during July, August and September, but this summer we have kept it running day and night to supply the demand, which has been three times greater than ever before in our history at this season."

"How do you account for this?" "The increase has come from the universal recognition of the excellence of our preparation. We have been nearly ten years before the public and the sales are constantly increasing while our newspaper advertising is constantly diminishing. Why, so recently known to medical authorities, now publicly concede that our Warner's safe cure is the only scientific specific for kidney and liver diseases and for all the many diseases caused by them."

"I had no idea of finding so much in one person, Mr. Bertie," Mrs. Eliot is saying; "my dear friend's child—the painter of our little girl's lovely portrait and her much-talked-of friend. We can't very well make friends here, but you must come and see us. Yes, Baby, you may indeed—show him every thing—tell him every thing. Come and dine with us to-morrow evening at seven. We will be so glad to see you, will we not, Jessamine?"

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S. JACOBS OIL

FOR RHEUMATISM.

MARVELOUS EXPERIENCES.

Suffered 30 Years and Cured. I wish to inform you of a most intricate and marvelous circumstance. For more than thirty years I have been afflicted with rheumatism, from which I suffered so severely that at times it was impossible for me to get from my home to the office, only a few steps away. I had to resort to the use of morphia to secure rest at night; I spent hundreds of dollars with different physicians and tried every known remedy without deriving any benefit whatever. Five years ago, I was induced to try St. Jacobs Oil, which effected an entire and permanent cure. I have not been troubled with this dreadful disease since. Cold nor damp weather does not affect me any longer. E. BONSALL, Clerk, Courts of Perry County, Pa.

Remarks of an Eminent Divine. I am pleased to say that the use of St. Jacobs Oil has benefited me greatly and I have no hesitation in recommending it as an excellent curative. BISHOP GILMORE, THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

FREE FROM OPIATES AND POISON.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, with its enormous circulation (edition of November number is a quarter of a million) and great resources, has never undertaken a greater work than the one which will be its important feature during the coming year. This is a history of our own country in its most critical time, as set forth in

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN,

BY HIS CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARIES, JOHN G. HUNTER AND COL. SIMON D. CHASE.

This great work, begun with the sanction of President Lincoln, and continued under the authority of his son, the Hon. Robt. T. Lincoln, is the only full and authoritative record of the life of Abraham Lincoln. Its authors were friends of Lincoln before his presidency; they were most intimately associated with him as private secretaries throughout his term of office, and to them were referred upon Lincoln's death all his private papers. Here will be told the inside history of the civil war and of President Lincoln's administration—important details of which have hitherto remained unrevealed, that they might first appear in this authentic history. By reason of the publication of this work,

THE WAR SERIES,

which has been followed with undying interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year, but will by no means be entirely omitted. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc., will appear.

NOVELS AND STORIES

include a novel by Frank R. Stockton, two novelettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Halleck Foote, Uncle Remus, Edward Eggleston, and other American authors.

SPECIAL FEATURES

(with illustrations) include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Mr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign; by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc.; Astronomical papers; articles on Bible history, etc.

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DRICKLYASH BITTERS

IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION

CONTAINING ASH BARK AND PRICKLYASH BERRIES

SENNA, MANRIKAE-BUCHU AND OTHER EQUALLY EFFECTIVE INGREDIENTS. It has stood the Test of Years, in Cures of all Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, ACID, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, JAUNDICE, SICKLEADACHE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c. disappear at once under its beneficial influence. It is purely a Medicine as its cathartic properties forbid its use as a beverage. It is pleasant to the taste, and is easily taken by children as adults.

PRICKLYASH BITTERS CO. Sole Proprietors, St. Louis and Kansas City

GOOD ENOUGH FAMILY OIL CAN.

The most practical, large sized Oil Can in the market. Lampers filled directly by the pump without lifting can. No dripping oil on floor or table. No faucet to leak and waste contents or cause explosions. Closes perfectly air tight. No Leakage—No Evaporation—No Spoilage—No Waste. Don't be lugged with worthless imitations. Buy the "Good Enough" brand and be satisfied.

WINFIELD MANF'G. CO., Warren, Ohio.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—MEYER BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

\$5 TO \$8 A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY RISK HOLDER CO., N.Y., N.Y.

\$5 A DAY to agents, either sex; 3 brand-new articles, eight sales, large profits. 25 House Co., 7 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago

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

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

LAWYERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse to take or neglect to take their paper from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible for the cost of their paper and ordered to pay the same.

years make \$272,332.40 or \$408,498.60, as the case may be, in interest, and \$436,020 principal, making a total of \$708,352.40 or of \$844,518.60 with which to pay \$220,000 of bonds for which we will have already received an equivalent amount of stock in these roads, which, at par, would leave the county just \$708,352.40 or \$844,518.60 better off with these roads than without them, to say nothing of the other benefits to be derived therefrom.

COTTONWOOD FALLS SCHOOL.

Below will be found a report of the above school for the second month of the year, ending October 29th, 1886. The report for the first month was better, but this, in many respects, is good:

Enrollment.—Room No. 1, Miss Ada Rogler, teacher, 66; room No. 2, Miss Alice Hunt, teacher, 45; room No. 3, Miss Elsie McGrath, teacher, 23; room Nos. 4 and 5, Mrs. Thos. H. Grisham and L. A. Lowther, teacher, 71; total, 220; increase over last month, 22. No. withdrawn, and moved away, 9.

Tardiness.—Room No. 1, 14 cases; room No. 2, 4; room No. 3, 7; room Nos. 4 and 5, 26; total, 51 against 60 for last month.

Average Daily Attendance.—In order of rooms, as above, respectively, 56, 43, 94, 65; total, 198.

Per Cent. of Attendance.—94, 96, 97 and 95, respectively. Average for whole school, 96.

The following are the names of pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month: Total, 105, against 99 for last month.

Room No. 1.—Orpita Strail, Eddie Hinote, Ed. Hazel, Edith Miller, Kenia Hunt, Teddie Engle, Lulu Heck, Charlie Wheeler, James Ryan, Johnnie McNeer, Freddie Hinote, Nellie Holsinger, Bertie Lawrence, Floyd Brockert, Frankie Ragdale, Minnie Wishard, Floyd Wishard, Logan Robinson, Artie Kuhl, Willie Wells, Nellie Clem, Frankie Patterson, Edith Sharp, Wren Frisby, Dora Gardner, Eddie Williams, Bonnie Kellorz, Joe Gardner—28.

Room No. 2.—Hallie Kellogg, Clint Breese, Charlie Goshen, Harry Zane, Mary Rockwood, Blanche Kelley, Bertie Hays, Robbie Cochran, Gertrude Estes, Eva Massey, Isaac Harper, J. Hume Hays, Carney Pratt, Lura Harvey, Gussie Howard, Frankie Martin, Nathan Frisby, Meretta Hazel, Carrie Mann, May Engle, Freddie Kerr, Ella Heintz, Iva Clark, Anna B. Harper, Blanch Robinson, Ross Mann, Harry Christian, Ella Gillett—23.

Room No. 3.—Fred Jensen, "Tal" Smith, Geo. Cawwell, Maude Kelley, Dora Cochran, Vernie Hazel, Anna Zane, Orpita Foxworthy, Edith Pratt, Karl Kuhl, Lena Pennell, Martin Holmes, Nellie Sanders, Sadie Forney, Ross Thomas, Hermie Hazel, Ridgely Scribner, Lola Dibble, Annie Williams—19.

Room No. 4.—Ida Estes, Nellie Winnie, Mertie Estes, Stella Kerr, Ella Engle, Mira Tuttle, Bessie Howard, Arista Foxworthy, Rida Winters, Eddie Estes, Bertie Scott, C. Garth, C. M. Sanders, Stella Hunt, Anna Rockwood, Floyd Gillett, Irvin Beach, Wm. Beach, Harry Hunt, Birdie Gray, M. L. Hackett, Mary Harper, Rena Massey, Bella Sanders, Leo Holz, Frank McDaniels, Orlando Pence, Merton Robins, Eddie Rockwood, Fred Cahoon—30.

PEYTON CREEK SCHOOL.

The following is the report for the second month, ending November 5th, 1886.—Number enrolled, 24. Average daily attendance, 18. Those not absent during the month are: Flora Baker, Daisy Thompson, George Pendegraft, Charles Thompson and Leroy Pendegraft—5.

Those whose average is 90 per cent, or above, in monthly examination, are as follows: Ellen Robertson, Daisy Thompson, Flora Baker, Johnnie Boles, Clara Baker, George Thompson, Enos J. Baker and Carl S. Jones—8.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Oct. 28, 1886, reported expressly for the paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Pacific Building Washington, D. C.: Wesley Kouss, Solomon City, water tube; Geo. Stites, Pleasant Valley, combined land anchor and lightning conductor for buildings; L. G. Keyes, Armstrong, valve attachments for hydrants; H. H. Bourne, Manhattan, method of blasting earth; Lorenzo Pearson, Chayman, folding clothes bar.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Last Saturday, November 6, being the 12th anniversary of the birth of Miss Iota Strickland, her little friends gave her a very pleasant surprise party that afternoon. The following is a list of the presents: Annie Zane, handkerchief, Mira Tuttle, perfume, Sadie Forney, purse and handkerchief, Vernie Hazel, dressing case, Pearl Turner, silk handkerchief, Maude and Blanche Kelley, silk handkerchief, Clara Kelley, cake, Nelly Robbins, handkerchief, Mrs. Frisby, jelly, and Grand-ma Strickland, purse.

Official Election Returns of Chase County, Kansas, Nov. 2, 1886.

The Board of County Commissioners met last Friday, November 5, 1886, to canvass the vote of this county, at the election held November 2, 1886, and found the returns as follows:

Table with columns for Candidates, Votes, and various counts. Includes names like W. M. Whelan, D. M. Valen, etc.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ELECTED.

FALLS TOWNSHIP. Trustee, Geo. W. Crum. Treasurer, Geo. W. Estes. Clerk, Matt. McDonald.

ROAD OVERSEER—Dist. No. 1, H. B. Osborn; 2, J. Z. Mann; 3, Jas. Austin; 4, Robt. Catbrett; 5, Jacob North; 6, John Hanley; 7, J. T. Foreacre; 9, Sol Varner; 11, Rob. Joehling; 12, B. F. Meady; 13, Henry Schnavely.

BAZAR TOWNSHIP. Trustee, E. R. Beadle. Treasurer, G. W. Bockook. Clerk, P. B. McCabe.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, R. II. Chandler; D. W. Mercer. Constables, A. W. Blunt and R. H. Harrison.

ROAD OVERSEERS—Dist. No. 1, R. H. Chandler; 2, Jos. Herring; 3, James Martin; 4, Geo. Doney; 5, Wm. Handy; 6, Richard Jones; 7, J. L. Ellis; 8, David McKee; 9, Hans Peoples; 10, F. H. Harris.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP. Trustee, M. D. Lydes. Treasurer, J. A. Lind, by lot. Clerk, D. R. Shellenbarger.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, Samuel Spurgen and L. E. Stanley. Constables, D. M. Jones and P. H. Kugleman.

ROAD OVERSEERS—Dist. No. 1, N. J. Shellenbarger; 2, J. H. Murdock; 3, H. Kulander; 4, Wm. Jack; 5, Robert Matti; 6, Frank Arnold; 7, A. Jones.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP. Trustee, M. W. Gilmore. Treasurer, J. W. Amend. Clerk, H. Collett, by lot.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, W. H. Knox and Samuel Harrison. Constables, W. R. Patton and J. A. Kelso.

ROAD OVERSEERS—Dist. No. 1, W. F. Holmes; 2, J. P. Park; 3, G. C. Jupp; 4, James Lawless; 6, Geo. Stephenson; 7, A. D. Park.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP. Trustee, J. L. Crawford. Treasurer, C. F. Lalogue. Clerk, L. W. Coleman.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, D. B. Smith and E. S. Green. Constables, N. M. Patton and C. A. Saver.

ROAD OVERSEERS—Dist. No. 1, John Shaft; 2, T. J. Piles; 3, J. Byram; 4, Fred Becker; 5, J. P. Leith; 6, N. M. Patton; 8, A. Seifert.

A \$30 Holiday Prize.

The readers of this paper are offered a prize of (\$20) Twenty Dollars in gold to the person making the greatest number of words out of the letters contained in the three words "HAWLEY'S CORN SALVE." The same letter must not be used but once in forming a word unless it is contained more than once in the three words. Plurals, names of persons and places not allowed. Use Webster's Dictionary without supplements as authority. Each contestant will please enclose 25cts in stamps or postal note, for Hawley's Corn Salve. Contest closes December 1st, 1886. Name of winner and number of words mailed to each contestant. The contest will be conducted with the utmost care and fairness. Address your list to C. D. HAWLEY, Chemist, Salem, New York.

Proclamation and Notice of Special Election.

WHEREAS, On the 12th day of October, 1886, the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Chase, State of Kansas, made an order of which the following is a copy: ORDER.

WHEREAS, A petition signed by D. B. Terry and 650 other persons, the same being more than two-fifths of the resident tax-payers of the county of Chase, State of Kansas, having been presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Chase, asking that a special election be called and ordered in said county of Chase, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to subscribe to the capital stock of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, and issue the bonds of said company of Chase in payment therefor, which petition, together with the signatures in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

PEITION. TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS: We, the undersigned, your petitioners, being resident tax-payers and legal voters of the said county and state, respectfully petition your honorable body to submit to the qualified electors of said county for their acceptance or rejection, at a special election to be held by your honorable body, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of Kansas, and an act entitled "An act to enable counties, townships and cities to aid in the construction of railroads, and to regulate the same," section 8 of chapter 30 of the laws of 1872, which took effect February 23, 1876, and amendments thereto, the following proposition, with the terms and conditions therein specified, to-wit:

That the county of Chase, in the State of Kansas, subscribe for eight hundred shares of one hundred dollars each of the capital stock of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, existing under the laws of the State of Kansas, and in payment thereof issue said bonds of said county of Chase, to the amount of \$80,000, in the name of said county of Chase, to be paid in full on the 1st day of January, 1887, at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually or which interest coupons shall be attached, payable at the usual agency aforesaid.

This subscription of stock and issue of bonds to be upon the following conditions, to-wit: As soon as said proposition shall be adopted by the qualified electors of the county of Chase, the Board of County Commissioners of said county of Chase, shall order the County Clerk to make, and the County Clerk shall make said subscription in the name of said county of Chase, for said eight hundred shares of capital stock of said railroad company; and when the railroad of said county of Chase shall be built of standard gauge, and completed, and in operation, by lease or otherwise, from a connection with the Elmer extension of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, at some favorable point in the valley of the South Fork of the Cottonwood river, in the county of Chase of the State of Kansas, to the north line of Chase county, the said Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, shall receive eight thousand dollars of said bonds, and issue eight hundred shares of stock therefor.

Quarterly Report of the County Treasurer, Ending November 1st, 1886.

Table with columns for State taxes, County taxes, Court-house interest fund, Township funds, Bazar township, etc.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Harper, Johnston & Johnston, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS. THOS. B. GRISHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. C. M. STERRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WOOD, MAOKEY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. CAMPBELL & Gillett, DEALERS IN HARDWARE! STEEL GOODS! AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

The Chase County Courant

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.
THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1886

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop.

*No fear shall awe, no fear shall
How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.
1 week	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
2 weeks	3 1/2	6 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	27 1/2	30 1/2
3 weeks	5 1/2	10 1/2	15 1/2	20 1/2	25 1/2	30 1/2	35 1/2	40 1/2	45 1/2	50 1/2
4 weeks	7 1/2	14 1/2	21 1/2	28 1/2	35 1/2	42 1/2	49 1/2	56 1/2	63 1/2	70 1/2
5 weeks	9 1/2	18 1/2	27 1/2	36 1/2	45 1/2	54 1/2	63 1/2	72 1/2	81 1/2	90 1/2
6 weeks	11 1/2	22 1/2	33 1/2	44 1/2	55 1/2	66 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	99 1/2	110 1/2
7 weeks	13 1/2	26 1/2	39 1/2	52 1/2	65 1/2	78 1/2	91 1/2	104 1/2	117 1/2	130 1/2
8 weeks	15 1/2	31 1/2	46 1/2	61 1/2	76 1/2	91 1/2	106 1/2	121 1/2	136 1/2	151 1/2
9 weeks	17 1/2	35 1/2	52 1/2	69 1/2	86 1/2	103 1/2	120 1/2	137 1/2	154 1/2	171 1/2
10 weeks	19 1/2	39 1/2	58 1/2	77 1/2	96 1/2	115 1/2	134 1/2	153 1/2	172 1/2	191 1/2

Local notices, under this head, 25 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

TIME TABLE.

EAST.	PASS.	MAIL.	KM.T.	PT.	RT.	TR.	FR.	T.
Oedar Pt.	10:00	10:05	9:11	9:11	9:34	7:05	11:00	11:00
Clement	10:14	10:20	9:25	9:25	9:47	7:19	11:14	11:14
Elmdale	10:28	10:34	9:39	9:39	10:01	7:33	11:28	11:28
Strong	10:42	10:48	10:03	10:03	10:25	7:47	11:42	11:42
Safford	10:56	11:02	10:17	10:17	10:39	8:01	11:56	11:56
	11:10	11:16	10:31	10:31	10:53	8:15	12:10	12:10

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor.....John A. Martin
Lieutenant-Governor.....A. P. Riddle
Secretary of State.....E. E. Allen
Attorney General.....B. Bradford
Auditor.....E. P. McCabe
Treasurer.....Sam T. Howe
Sup. of Pub. Instruction.....J. H. Lawhead
Chief Justice Sup. Court.....J. J. Horton
Congressman, 3d Dist.....Thomas Ryan

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Commissioners.....J. M. Tuttle, J. E. Hunt, M. E. Baker
County Treasurer.....J. P. Martin
County Judge.....D. O. Whitson
County Clerk.....J. D. Massey
Recorder of Deeds.....A. P. Gandy
County Attorney.....E. H. Kinsie
Clerk District Court.....John Frew
County Surveyor.....J. W. Griffin
Sheriff.....J. C. Davis
Superintendent.....C. E. Hunt
Coroner.....C. E. Hunt

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor.....W. Stone
Police Judge.....K. Crawford
City Attorney.....F. O. Kelley
City Marshal.....John Johnson
Street Commissioner.....Jas. A. Smith
J. E. Madden,
J. S. Doolittle,
L. P. Jensen,
H. S. Fritz.

CHURCHES.

Metho. Ist Episcopal Church.—Rev. S. Davis, Pastor. Sabbath school, at 11 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 10 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath; class meeting, at 10 o'clock, every Sabbath evening; at R. M. Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at the Hart school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m., second and fourth Sundays, at the Hart school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11 a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11 a. m.

Catholic.—At Strong City, Rev. Beniface Nehaus, O. S. A., Pastor; services every Sunday and holiday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M.

Baptist.—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Covenant and 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 9:20 every Sunday.

SOCIETIES.

Knights of the K. O. K. Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; W. A. Morgan, Dictator; F. B. Hunt, Reporter.

Masonic.—Zerodeth Lodge No. 80 A. F. & A. M., meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; O. O. F., meets every Monday evening; W. H. Hill, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary.

G. A. R.—G. A. R. Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 10 o'clock, p. m.

I. O. G. F.—Star of Chase Lodge No. 122 meets on Tuesday of each week, in the hall in the Penn Block, Cottonwood Falls; J. E. Harper, W. C. C.; L. S. Hackett, W. S.

Womens Relief Corps.—meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, Mrs. W. A. Morgan, President; Mrs. F. P. Cochran, Secretary.

Dan McCook Camp, S. O. 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, 25 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Underwear, at E. F. Holmes's.

Ice 1/2 inch thick, Saturday morning.

Underwear at the right prices, at E. F. Holmes's.

Mr. J. N. Reat and family have moved to Emporia.

Mr. J. W. Brown was down to Emporia, last Saturday.

Mr. C. C. Watson was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

Mr. F. P. Cochran returned from the west, on election day.

Mr. Alex. Yenser has moved into the Johnson Bros.' house.

Largest line of Underwear in the county, at E. F. Holmes's.

Mrs. John K. Golden, of Longmont, Col., arrived here, last week.

Mr. F. P. Cochran will go to Coronado, next week, on law business.

Miss Bessie Bay, of Emporia, was visiting Mrs. T. J. Turner, last week.

Mr. Wm. Payne has sold his property in Strong City and moved to Emporia.

Mr. A. T. Ferlet has written to his parents that he is the father of a fine boy.

Col. S. N. Wood left, last Friday, to look after his interests in Stevens county.

Dr. Charles Conaway's residence, at Safford, was destroyed by fire last Saturday.

Mr. E. D. Replogle, who had been sick with typhoid fever, is again up and around.

The Emporia Grocery Co. has put in a large stock of goods in the Loomis building.

Born, on Wednesday, November 10, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. Powers on South Fork, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Moore, of Emporia, are visiting friends and relatives in this county.

Ray Hincley returned home from McPherson, Tuesday, to remain here during the winter.

Miss Jennie Burns, of Lebo, arrived here, Tuesday, on a visit to her sister Mrs. T. O. Kelley.

Mr. Sam Kirk, of Strong City, who has been sick with typhoid fever, is again able to be around.

The proposed railroads mean the uniting of Strong City and Cottonwood Falls into one large town.

Col. W. S. Smith, of this city, has been allowed a pension of \$15 per month, beginning May 27, 1884.

This weather makes one think of overcoats. Look at the line, from \$3.00 upwards, at E. F. Holmes's.

Felix Lodge I. O. O. F., of Strong City, meets in their hall, in Rettiger's building, every Thursday, at 7:30, p. m.

Mrs. J. M. Tuttle left, last week, for Pueblo, Col., where she will spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. J. P. Cantrill.

Sheriff Griffin is having flower beds made in the court-house yard, in which to plant bulbs now for next summer's blooming.

Mr. Wm. Jeffrey's daughter, who had intended going away to school, was attacked with erysipelas and had to postpone her departure.

Capt. Henry Brandley, Secretary of the State Republican Central Committee, who was in Topeka during the campaign, returned home, Thursday.

The following are the officers appointed by the I. O. G. T., Tuesday night: R. S., Rena Kinne; L. S., Mary Gandy; Asst. Secy., Anna Rockwood, D. M., Lizzie Reeves.

Messrs. W. P. Martin, W. H. Holsinger, J. M. Tuttle and Dr. J. W. Stone were down to Emporia, last Thursday, looking after Chase county's railroad interests.

Mr. E. F. Holmes, his wife and stepson arrived from Michigan, last Thursday evening. In announcing his marriage we should have said Mrs. Burtia L. Jones instead of Miss.

E. F. Holmes is the place to buy overcoats. He buys in large quantities and guarantees his prices as low as any in the State of Kansas. It will pay you to look through his line.

The residence of Mr. P. M. Jones, near Safford, and its entire contents were destroyed by fire, on Tuesday, October 26, a feather bed and a few trifling articles being the only things saved.

A number of the old settlers are talking up an old-fashioned dance for Thanksgiving night, with Messrs. J. S. Doolittle, Ralph Denn, J. H. Scribner, Joe L. Crawford, Geo. W. Hays and other old-time musicians.

Messrs. Ed. Pratt, John D. Minnick and E. A. Hildebrand have been appointed by the District Court as view-masters to condemn the right of way for the Atlantic-Pacific Telegraph Company through this county.

The 8-year-old son of Mr. John H. Cox was drowned in the Cottonwood, at Clements, on Saturday, October 30. He was playing on a log from which he fell into the river and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

The new barn of Mr. John Lind, near Plymouth, in this county, having been completed, was formally opened with a grand dance and oyster supper, last Saturday evening, at which about five hundred persons were present. The size of the barn is: 174 feet long, 72 feet wide and 36 feet to comb of roof, and it required eight car loads of lumber, 124,000 shingles and more than a ton of nails in its construction. Mr. L. P. Jensen was the contractor, and he had from three to five hands at work on it since the middle of August.

Work for One Lady in Every County.—The publishers of *The Housekeeper*, Minneapolis, Minn., wish to employ one bright lady agent in every county in the United States at good pay and permanent employment to an efficient worker. *The Housekeeper* is now very popular and will be even more so with Maud Meredith, the brilliant new editor in charge. The publishers offer special floral premiums worth \$1.00 and the last three months of 1886 free to all who subscribe now for 1887 at \$1.00 per year. Tease floral premiums are a specialty, over 70,000 having been sent out in 1886.

READ AND PONDER.

Blue Mound township has doubled its wealth and population within the past four years, and it is principally due to the influence of its railroads. Give it the K. C. P. & P. and it will double again within the next four years, but lose the road and its climax has been reached. The increase of wealth means the decrease of taxes. The new road means a better town, a better market, cheaper freights and a more prosperous community.—*Blue Mound Star.*

The foregoing is said by the Blue Mound *Star* in regard to the present railroads there and the one for which that people are asked to vote bonds; and if this argument is good for Blue Mound township and town why is it not good for Chase county and its towns in regard to the railroads that are proposed to run through this county? "An increase of wealth means a decrease of taxes" every one will admit; but supposing it did not? Why, every one will admit that the man worth \$200 is better able to pay a \$20 debt than is the man worth only \$100 able to pay a \$10 debt; in other words, if we were given our choice of the two foregoing amounts of wealth and debt, we would choose the former, and we believe every one else in the county would say we had chosen wisely. Then, where there is a chance to increase our wealth by inducing railroads to come into our county, and at the same time not increase our taxes to any perceptible degree, why should we not do it? Then again, what sensible farmer would allow the richness of his land to be continually washing out to the farms of his neighbors without trying to put a stop to it, or would not keep its richness up by fertilization? For instance, for lack of metropolitan competition in this county much of the trading of our people is done at Florence, Emporia and elsewhere, thus enriching our neighbors and not building up our own county town and making it able to compete with larger place on the prices of merchandise, etc.; and then again, for lack of competing facilities for getting into the county such goods, wares, etc., as are needed here, and for getting to market our wealth of stock, stone, etc., we are forcing both capital and labor to remain outside of our borders, instead of a judicious investment inviting them to come and dwell among us, and by increasing their own wealth, help us to increase our wealth. Then again, the amount paid in railroad fare by most of you to get to these outside places to do your trading would, if prices were the same here as there and you came here to do your trading, more than pay your entire railroad tax.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is the programme of the Chase County Teachers' Association to be held at Safford, on Saturday, November 23, 1886 beginning at 2:30, p. m., sharp.

1st. Benefit of County Normal Institutions—a paper. J. M. Warren. Discussion. Miss Mattie Finley.

2d. How to Teach Physiology—a paper. S. T. Ballard. Discussion. R. D. Reeves.

3d. How to Teach Self-confidence—a paper. Miss Carrie Wolfe. Discussion. D. A. Ellsworth.

4th. Recess.

5th. The Requisites to the Success of Our Common Schools—a paper. Miss Edith Hyle. Discussion. J. W. Wilson.

6th. School Visits and Visitors—a paper. F. F. Fletcher. Discussion. J. T. Butler.

7th. Miscellaneous business.

8th. Adjournment.

J. C. DAVIS, Secretary.

DIRECTORY NO. 22.

The following is the school report of District No. 22 for the month ending November 5, 1886. The attendance is much better than last month, with fewer cases of tardiness. The names of those in attendance this month are: Carrie Harris, Willie Harris, Albert Stuart, Willie Shoaf, Johnnie Shoaf, Boone Harris, Edna Harris, Willie Teet, Dottie Drummond, Willie Drummond, Lillie Coddington, Aggie Drummond, Johnnie Drummond, Ralph Drummond, Frank Coddington, David Coddington, Cora Thornsberry, Dora Thornsberry, Harry Coddington, Clifton Coddington, Dottie Henderson, Bertie Thornsberry.

NOTICE.

The Chase County Agricultural Society will pay no premiums until further notice.

E. A. KINNE, Secretary.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

We make a specialty of babies' pictures and get them quick in a wink.

O. M. ELLIS.

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.

Here! Ye men who owe J. F. Olinger and W. H. Hinote will please call at Central Barber Shop and pay up, and much oblige, yours, truly,

W. H. HINOTE.

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

Go to W. T. Birdsall's for your melons, cigars, tobacco, candies, etc.

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 OF THE EASTSIDE OF Broadway Cottonwood Falls

LOW PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION
Paid to ALL RDBERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS.



BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,

ESTABLISHED IN 1867;
ALWAYS ON HAND
Harness, Saddles, Blankets,
OF ALL KINDS.
Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
TRUNKS AND VALISES
ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE.

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

Waite, the photographer, has no superior and but few equals anywhere in the west. Call and see his fine work, Sixth avenue, west of Commercial street, Emporia, Kansas. whether you want work done or not.

The "lighting" process is used in making all photographs at the Cottonwood Falls gallery. It is sure to catch the babies.

Do not order your nursery stock until you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the West.

The photograph gallery in this city is reopened and they are doing some fine work in their line. Call and see samples.

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

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

Campbell & Gillett, can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want.

Have some pictures made at the gallery in this city. All work is guaranteed to be satisfactory.

J. W. McWilliams will sell cheap, on time to suit purchaser. 2 cows with calf; 2 cows with steer calves beside them; 2 fine yearling steers; 1 yearling heifer, all in splendid condition.

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.

A. O. Shaft, the grocer, at Strong City, whose goods are always new, has just received a large stock of staple and fancy groceries, and he invites the trade of the farmers of Chase county, as well as of the people of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City.

Fine 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.

David Ford has just put in a large and well assorted stock of silverware, so that parties need not go to Emporia or elsewhere to get this class of goods; and he invites the patronage of the people of this county.

We have made arrangements with the New York *World*, (the subscription price of which is \$1.00 per year) whereby we can furnish the *World*, the *Courant* and a magnificent *History of the United States*, (price, \$1.50) for the small sum of \$2.00. No copies of this book will be sold or given away. Every copy must represent either the subscription of a new friend or the extension of the subscription of an old reader to either or both of the papers.

Remember, the finest photographic work is made at Waite's on Sixth avenue, Emporia, Kansas.

In the photograph gallery of S. H. Waite, 6th Avenue, west of Commercial street, Emporia, you will find photographic work made in the best possible manner, and finished in the very highest style of the photographer's art, and all his work is guaranteed. Here you will find a veritable art gallery, and an examination of its treasures will repay you for the time required. You will see there the photographs of Col. P. B. Plumb, Maj. H. C. Scott, Capt. C. N. Sterry, Hon. W. V. Scott, Rev. Dr. Hendy, Revs. Messrs. Mackay, Ingalls and Barnes, in fact, the faces of nearly all the leading citizens of Emporia.

Having secured the services of a practical photographer, I can guarantee the people of this county first-class work.

O. M. ELLIS.

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

Duplicates of any pictures ever made at the photograph gallery in this city can be obtained at any time; also duplicates of the views made in the county, last summer.

The largest display of fine photographs ever seen in Emporia is at S. H. Waite's on Sixth avenue.

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

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

D. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a workmanlike manner, without any humbuggery whatever.

If you want to see the finest photographic work ever seen in the west you should go to Waite's, West Sixth avenue, Emporia, Kansas.

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

Waite, Sixth avenue, Emporia, Kansas, never allows any poor work to leave his rooms. Remember the name, Sixth avenue, west of Commercial street.

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.

Photographs from card to life size, at the Cottonwood Falls gallery.

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.
George W. Simmons, residing at South Haven, State of Michigan, will take notice that on the sixth (6th) 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 said cause will be for hearing on and after the twenty-third (23d) day of December, A. D. 1886.

FLORENCE SIMMONS, Plaintiff.
By her Atty's.
HARPER & JOHNSTON.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAN.
November 4th, 1886.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler 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. Kinne Clerk of District Court at Cottonwood Falls, on Dec. 18, 1886, viz: John A. Murphy, H. E. No. 7255, for the S 1/2 NE 1/4 and N 1/2 SE 1/4 section twelve, township twenty-one, south of range seven, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: E. Partridge, of Birtley, J. M. Beilman, of Birtley, B. McCabe, of Birtley, and Geo. Crum, Strong City, all of Chase county, Kansas.

FRANK DALE, Register.

WIN more money than anything else by taking an agency for the best selling booklet. Beginners succeed readily. None fail. Terms free.

HALLET BOOK Co., Augusta, Maine.

Fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and treat home, that will pay them from \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$100 in a day. Either wet, frozen, or cold. Cash not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is now.

GOLD.

Millions of Acres of Evergreens and Timber Trees, all fresh gathered expressly for my trade, and sold at lowest living rates.

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In good assortment and at low rates. Especially favorable rates given on fall orders. Full catalogue free. Address
GEO. PINNEY
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APRIZE

Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly 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. All of either sex, to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUX & Co, Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS REMY,

Tonsorial Artist,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

Shop east side 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 & TROTTER HORSES;
ALSO
Feed and Training Stable;

Will Feed Boarding Horses
CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND OATS.
South Side of Main Street, East of Broadway
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
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MC Q. GREEN, M. D.,

ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC
Physician & Surgeon,
STRONG CITY, KANSAS.
Office and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic diseases, especially those of females. He carries stock and dispenses his own medicines.
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MARTIN HEINTZ,

Carpenter & Builder,
Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.
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JOHN FREW,

LAND SURVEYOR,
AND
CIVIL ENGINEER,
STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.
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M. LAWRENCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
Satisfaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
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J. W. MC WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands with lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at
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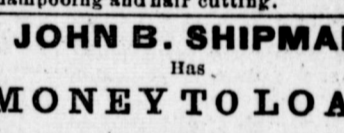
Central Barber Shop,
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Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies shampooing and hair cutting.

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Has
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. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building,
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DR. F. JOHNSON,

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New and Complete Stock
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HIS OLD STAND,
WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASURED TO HAVE HIS
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ON HIM.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
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EVERGREEN HEDGES!

Millions of Acres of Evergreens and Timber Trees, all fresh gathered expressly for my trade, and sold at lowest living rates.

TREE SEEDS.

Of forty varieties of Evergreens and Timber Trees, all fresh gathered expressly for my trade, and sold at lowest living rates.

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In good assortment and at low rates. Especially favorable rates given on fall orders. Full catalogue free. Address
GEO. PINNEY
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APRIZE

Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly 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. All of either sex, to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUX & Co, Augusta, Maine.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A REALLY BRAVE BOY.

Adventure of a Youth Who Knew When to Risk His Life.

On board the ship Luminary we had two boys, differing much from each other in character. Walter Brewer, the captain's son, was an active fellow, but very heedless and rash. We used to think that he must resemble that "little Jack," of the ballad, who climbed to the main-trunk of "Old Ironsides." There was nothing he loved better than to perform some dangerous and unnecessary feat. On the other hand, Arthur Clifford, son of good widow Clifford, in the little seaport where the ship belonged, although no less active than Walter, was always careful of his own safety, and took no risks where duty did not call him. He would not pass from one mast to another on a stay, as his companion would sometimes do, but would take to the shrouds in the regular manner. Walter often challenged him to do some perilous thing, and would thoughtlessly accuse him of cowardice when he refused, and he invariably did, where there was no necessary end to be accomplished by accepting the proposed risk. Yet, whenever the widow's son did a piece of work, either on deck or aloft, it was done thoroughly, which was more than could be said of Walter's tasks.

Arthur did not like the imputation of cowardice, but he told me one day that he could not see the need of doing foolish things just to show that he was brave. I felt sure that he had more true courage than his reckless young shipmate, though I little anticipated the surprising manner in which the fact was to be demonstrated.

We were lying in one of the many harbors on the west side of Vancouver's Island, when the captain allowed us an all-day's run on shore. The coast is here very mountainous, so that we found rock hundreds of feet high, with gorges branching off in all directions. In some places we climbed to such a height, that, although our ship was a long distance off, she had the appearance of being close under our feet. Presently our attention was attracted by the sight of two huge, gray eagles, that came wheeling about with majestic sweeps, uttering loud cries, like those of the common fish-hawk. Some one suggested that they probably had a nest close at hand, and the two boys were instantly inspired with a great desire to find it. An eagle's nest would certainly be a curiosity, whether containing eggs or young.

"Oh, you wouldn't go up to it, Art; you wouldn't dare to!" said Walter. "You'd be afraid of the old bird. Just let me get a sight of it. I'll show you how to go up to an eagle's nest!" Arthur made some careless reply, laughing good-naturedly as he did so, and they both commenced hunting for the eyrie. For some time we could hear them shouting to each other as they pursued the search. They seemed at length to have separated widely among the cliffs, and for a while we heard nothing from them. We now discovered that, instead of only one couple, there were two pairs of the eagles, and this seemed to be the reason that the boys did not keep together. There might be two nests. Supposing that the youngsters would soon return, we did not pay much attention to their absence, until startled by what seemed a cry of distress. The eagles themselves were screaming, but their shrill notes could not quite drown the human voice that appeared to be calling out in pain or terror.

"It's that Walt!" said one of our men. "He's got into some trouble—broken some of his limbs, likely enough—and the old man will blame us for it. There, hear that!" "Help, help!" cried the voice. "I'm hurt. Come quick, or I shall be killed! Oh, dear, what shall I do?"

It was plain that the sufferer could not be far off; yet, to bring him within sight, we had to make our way through some very difficult places. When we did get a view of him the peril of his position really terrified us. He was at a height of some three hundred feet above the ground, upon the jagged face of a cliff. In a fissure of this his feet and legs appeared to be wedged, while with his hands he clung desperately to a small projecting point.

"Oh, oh, oh!" he cried, as he caught sight of us. "Get me out of this place. Get me down from here. I can't move, and the eagles will kill me!"

He had good reason to think so, for the huge birds were sweeping close to his head, snapping their fierce beaks, and making a noise with their wings, like that of a ship's topsails when she is "going in stays."

"You little scamp!" cried the second mate, who was with us; "how did you ever get there? What will your father say to you, you young villain?" "Oh, oh, oh!" wailed the poor fellow. "I was going up to the eagle's nest, and I slipped and got wedged in this crevice. I can't get out. Come up quick—quick!"

Some thirty or forty feet above him was the eagle's nest, sure enough. It seemed astonishing that any human creature should ever have had the recklessness to attempt such a foolhardy feat, and still more astonishing that he should have been able to climb so far.

Upon a further view of the cliff we were appalled. Who of us could feel like creeping from jag to jag upon the side of that almost perpendicular rock? and how, even in case of his being reached, was the half-disabled boy to be got down? To make the matter worse we were brought to a halt by a wide chasm directly in front of us, so that to reach the foot of the precipice it was necessary to seek out some place for crossing.

"Hold on, Walt!" he cried; "don't be afraid—I'm coming. Just keep where you are."

"Oh, the eagles!" answered Walt. "One of them has just knocked my cap off! Hurry up, Art—oh, come quick!"

Some of the rest of us attempted to clamber up, but made wretched work of it, for the risk appeared frightful. It was enough to shake a very stout heart to cling to a bare rock in the air, where the hold was so slight and doubtful, and when we looked up and saw the stair so fearfully high, there was very little encouragement in the prospect.

"I've got him clear!" Arthur shouted down to us at length, as we were strung along the face of the cliff, some high and some low; "but I wish the eagles would keep away. Only see! there are four of 'em now."

It seemed as if a second pair had come to assist the first, and emboldened by their numbers, the whole became startlingly ferocious. Seemingly to know that the two boys were attempting to retreat, they pressed the attack with frantic rage. Arthur's cap shared the fate of his companion's, and both lads got a number of blows. As Walter, after all, had no broken bones, he was still quite active, though dreadfully cowed and frightened. He crouched into as small a space as possible, while Arthur, knowing him to be severely bruised, took the more exposed position.

Suddenly there was a more than usual thunder of the sail-like wings. All four of the birds seemed to swoop down at once; their tails were broadened, and their beaks and talons looked like hooks of steel. We saw Arthur strike out with his arms, and heard a terrified yell from Walter. In another moment our hearts stood still with horror. Arthur Clifford had gone completely off the rock, in mid-air, over three hundred feet from the ground! What a spectacle it was! Such a shock as we then experienced could never be forgotten by any of us.

But the next instant, what was our surprise to see that, instead of falling like a stone, he was merely sinking slowly. There was a prodigious flapping of wings about him, and we realized what had happened. Two of the enormous eagles had fastened their talons in his stout flannel shirt and his weight, dragging them down, prevented them from getting clear. Probably they had both struck him at the same time with what Tenyson would call their "hooked hands," and this had caused him to lose his balance and fall.

"Would their hold continue? Would it not give way and permit him to be dashed to a shapeless mass?" "Oh, if they should unhook themselves!" cried the second mate. "But there—see! He has got them by the legs besides! Hold on, Arthur! hold on hard!" he added, shouting with all his might.

The beating of the broad wings was like the flapping of windmill arms and the screams of the royal birds could have been heard for miles. Faster and faster, however, they settled with their load, while the two that were still free circled around the others, shrieking as loud as they. The descent may have occupied a minute; for those huge wings, twelve or fourteen feet from tip to tip, had immense resisting power.

Then Arthur struck the earth and the magnificent creatures, making a last desperate effort, tore away from him, taking long strips of his blue shirt in their terrible talons as they soared screaming aloft.

The brave boy knew better than to make any effort at detaining them; and indeed, he was already badly wounded by their claws and out of breath from his exertions, although wonderfully cool in mind.

"Where's Walt?" he asked. "They haven't thrown him off, have they?" "And the noble little fellow glanced anxiously up at the high rock. He had saved his companion at the risk of his own life; for Walter, seeing the way clear, at once recommenced his descent and soon got down to where two of us were able to assist him. His lower limbs were much injured where they had been wedged in the crevice, but he could still use them. Once more upon the ground he staggered up to Arthur and seized his hand."

"It was you that saved me," he said. "You are the bravest fellow I ever saw. The eagles would have killed me where I was if you hadn't come. Just look at my head and shoulders! See where they hit and pecked me!" "They couldn't quite hold up my ninety-six pounds," said Arthur, laughing, "and I guess they would have let you down to fast if they had got you off, for you are a little heavier than I am."

We were soon on board the ship, where the boys, after a few days, recovered from their injuries. And it did one good to see what bosom friends they became. Walt was not a bad fellow at heart and his terrible experience had an excellent effect upon him. Both he and Arthur are now prominent shipmasters, but undoubtedly both entertain a vivid recollection of the one great adventure of their boyhood.—George M. Coomer, in Golden Days.

THE SOLDIER'S REST.

One of the Most Unique Institutions Brought Into Existence by the War.

Among the many institutions which were brought into existence by the war in this city was the Soldier's Rest and Retreat. Many citizens are now entirely ignorant of this institution. Thousands of those who were refreshed therein by food and lodging when on the way to the front have now forgotten even the location. The institution was located near the north end of the Baltimore & Ohio depot, on the line of North Capitol street, between C and D streets, and was established immediately after the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. The building taken possession of as a retreat is still standing, although in a dilapidated condition, and is now used as a store house. It had previously been used by Mr. J. P. Crutchfield as the Mount Vernon cane factory, where mementos from the resting place of the father of his country were prepared for the market. It covered a space of about 40 by 100 feet of ground and was made into a dining hall, where often as many as 500 of the boys in blue took meals standing. At the time it came into existence the city was full of soldiers, many having been stamped from Bull Run. This terms of service of many had expired, while others had just arrived on their way to the front. It was given the name of "Soldier's Rest—Receiving and Forwarding Depot for Troops" by Captain Beckwith, Commissary of Subsistence, who appointed as Superintendent Mr. James H. Searle, now living at No. 9 Sixth street, northeast. Mr. Searle continued during the entire war. A force of cooks and waiters were employed, and kitchens erected outside the preparations for the meals were made. In these kitchens were the cauldrons for soups, etc., two of a capacity of 140 gallons each, and twenty-five others ranging from 30 to 60 gallons. The bread was at first obtained from the Capitol bakery, located in the rooms on the west front of the Capitol basement, and afterwards near the observatory.

It was not long before it was found necessary to enlarge the depot, and General (then Colonel) Rucker caused to be erected frame barracks east of the "Rest" from the timber from the old Lincoln inauguration hall building in Judiciary square. Then Captain Ed. M. Camp (afterwards Major) was placed in charge of the depot.

The capacity of this depot was simply wonderful, for on one occasion, with but a few hours' notice, 20,000 men were fed within twenty-four hours, soup, bread, coffee, ham, pork, tongue, beef and hard-tack being on the bill of fare. This was done without any friction whatever, for, as near as possible, 500 were marched to the tables at a time. The serving of meals and lodging soldiers was not all that was done, for the exigencies of the service often required cooked rations to be furnished, and to fill these orders the force had to be augmented often so as to work night and day. It is estimated, from the reports made by Major Camp, that during the four years' existence of the depot 20,000,000 meals were served to soldiers during the war.

Sometimes sailors and exchanged prisoners were regaled here, and towards the close of the war when Confederate prisoners were sent here, they were also entertained. Near the end of hostilities a number of Confederates had deserted and come within the Federal lines, and when they reached the "Rest" they were so pleased with the entertainment that they asked the privilege of commencing the officers under whom they had been established. This request was granted, and Major Camp, General Rucker, Secretary Stanton and the President were serenaded by a band made up of deserting musicians.—Washington Star.

SLAVES LIBERATED.

Cuban Bondsmen Freed from the Torturing Shackles of Slavery.

The Queen Regent of Spain has done an act which the friends of humanity all over the world will rejoice at; she has signed a decree freeing the slaves in Cuba from the remainder of their term of servitude. This reform was begun over seventeen years ago in the law of February 10, 1850, which provided for the conditional liberation of certain slaves of slaves in Cuba, and for the payment of recompense to the owners of the men and women freed. In 1870 a bill was passed by the Cortes for the gradual abolition of Cuban slavery. This law at once liberated slaves from 55 years old and upward. Slaves from 50 to 55 were set free in 1880; from 45 to 50 in 1882; from 40 to 45 in 1884, and from 35 to 40 in 1886. The intention of the law was to retire those from 30 to 35 years old in 1888 and those under thirty in 1890. In the seven years between 1870 and 1877 the number of slaves in Cuba was decreased by 136,000, but the population showed a falling off in the same period of 20,000. In December, 1878, Cuba still had 227,302 negro slaves. We may conclude, therefore, that Queen Christina has bestowed upon upward of 200,000 slaves the rights and privileges of freedom, and the act is none the less magnificent because it has anticipated by four years the emancipation in 1890 contemplated by the Cortes itself. Thus by a step, and by an act as noble and well-timed, Spain rids herself of the reproach of being the only European state permitting slavery in its colonies, and gives one more promise of the new and vigorous life which seems to be returning to her in these latter days.—Christian at Work.

A certain mining operator from the Pacific coast was also a good one here. He bonded a silver mine somewhere in the unexplored regions of Mexico for \$5,000, took the enterprise to New York and represented that it cost \$960,000. He incorporated it into 1,000,000 shares and put it on the market for \$1.10 per share, sold all the stock, got away with all the money and then cheated the man from whom he got the bond out of his \$5,000. He is what they call a "daisy" in New York.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE ASTOR ESTATE.

A Family Whose Real Property is Valued at Three Hundred Millions of Dollars.

No one family in the country has so kept its wealth within itself as the Astors, who intend to continue the financial policy originated by old John Jacob Astor about the beginning of the century. It is commonly supposed that he made the bulk of the fortune in furs. He formed a gigantic project for extending the business from the Northwest to the Pacific by means of various trading posts, by establishing a central station at the mouth of the Columbia, and then by making a depot at one of the Hawaiian Islands, to supply China and India directly from the Pacific coast. The project was partially carried out, but meanwhile Mr. Astor saw greater opportunities for making money in city real estate than in the fur trade. He began to buy extensively, and the growth of the town was so rapid that, in some cases, the property increased a hundred-fold. When he died, nearly forty years ago, he was estimated to be worth \$20,000,000. He left to his son, William B. Astor, the bulk of his estate, to be managed in the interest of the family. William B. left it in turn to his son John Jacob, and now John Jacob has entrusted it to his son—his sole child, indeed—William Waldorf Astor. This virtually amounts to an entail, and prevents the wealth from being scattered, though there is small danger of that, the Astors being noted for conservatism and prudent thrift. They have always invested in real estate, buying few bonds or stocks, and have evinced great care and discretion in their investments. Their constantly increasing surplus they have, so to speak, put into the ground, reaping extraordinary profits thereby. They never sell; they are ever buying, buying, buying, but keep their transactions as secret as possible. No one but themselves and their agents have any idea of the vast blocks of real estate in their possession. They own thousands of business houses and dwellings. They never touch unimproved property, and now add each year two or three hundred houses to their immense holding. When it is remembered that wealth doubles at a simple interest in less than seventeen years, and in much less time when invested in real estate, it is easy to understand how their riches must have grown in the past ninety years. One of the advantages of such investments is that they increase with the value of the city. They are not confined, as bonds and similar securities are, to a fixed rate of interest. Certain lots purchased thirty odd years ago would pay to-day what is equivalent to 40 or 50 per cent. per annum. There is little doubt that the Astor estate is by far the greatest here or in the country. It can not be much short of \$300,000,000, and by the close of the century, if managed as it has been, it will be nearly double. What will prevent them in another hundred years from owning most of Manhattan Island?—N. Y. Cor. Boston Advertiser.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

Enormous Increase in the Number of Tenants Driven From Their Rentals.

When the land act of 1870 became law it was confidently expected that there would be an early and marked diminution in the number of evictions. That expectation was not realized. It was forgotten that whilst the landlord retained the power of raising the rent, and default meant eviction, there could be no security. Eleven years later Mr. Gladstone sought to give real fixity of tenure by means of judicial rents, and it was once more assumed that evictions would henceforth be few. Again prediction has been falsified. Whatever else the Land act of 1881 has done for the Irish tenantry, it has not stopped evictions. We referred the other day to a return just published which shows that during the half-year, that is from January to June, no fewer than 2,077 families, or upwards of 10,000 persons, were evicted. The significance of these figures will be apparent if we turn to the return of evictions for the second half-year of 1880, that is for the last complete half-year before the passing of the Land act of 1881. In those six months only 869 families, or 4,401 persons, were evicted. The total number of evictions for the whole year was only 2,110, or 103 more than the number for the six months ended June last. Now it must be remembered that 1880 was a period of exceptional distress, when, owing to the failure of crops in previous years, many of the tenants were at the mercy of the landlords, who were clearing their lands of defaulters. So serious was the state of affairs that the Government introduced their ill-fated Compensation bill, and in asking Parliament to sanction it Mr. Forster rested his case mainly upon the increase of evictions. He showed that whilst the average evictions for the five years ending 1877 were 503, in 1878 the number rose to 743, in 1879 to 1,090, whilst in the half-year ended June, 1880, there were no fewer than 1,073 evictions. But what have we now? Instead of 1,090 evictions in the half-year we have 2,077, or nearly double that number, and the increase is most marked. As was to be expected, in the poorest districts. In 1880 the total number of evictions in Connnaught was 387; in the first quarter of the present year there were 303. That which was feared and predicted is happening. As, after the Land act of 1870, the land-hunger of the people enabled the landlords to exact exorbitant rents, so now, when the consumption which has been the curse of Ireland is less general, the fall in prices has made it impossible for many of the tenants to pay rents which in more prosperous times might have been collected. Once the tenant is in default with his rent, the Land act ceases to protect him.—London News.

A Dangerous Man.

"I understand, Sofley, that you are going to board at Mrs. McCarty's this season," observed Nilsson. "That is the arrangement." "You had better look out for her husband." "What is the matter with him? He seems to be a quiet and unobtrusive sort of a chap." "He is a terrible man. He carries a carving-knife, and will do you a great deal of damage if you don't keep on the right side of him."

"Mercy on us! Is he a murderer?" "No; but he does the carving for the house, and he will be sure to give you the toughest parts of the steaks and the roasts."—Drake's Traveler's Magazine.

It Almost Took His Breath.

"Darringer, that was polite in you to give your seat to that lady in the car this morning." "Well, yes, Bromley. I always try to be polite. I was extremely embarrassed, however."

"What at?" "She thanked me. It was so unexpected that it almost took my breath."—Philadelphia Call.

Happy Effect of the Climate.

"I have gained three pounds in one day," said Robinson. "How do you account for that?" "Effect of the climate. I have put on all my heavy clothes."—N. Y. Sun.

The Toronto Mail, from a careful study of statistics, has found out that the people of the United States are comparatively short-lived rascals.

TO A YOUNG WRITER.

Disinterested Advice Which is Given Cheerfully and Enthusiastically.

Aminadab writes: "How shall I go to work to write for the papers?" Write only on one side of the paper unless, of course, you are writing on both sides of the question. Don't write on the edges of the paper, because paper is too thin. Rolled manuscript rolls too easily off the editor's table, and he can't afford to chase around the room; fold it flat so that the editor can readily see that it is the flattest thing that ever came into the office. Always inclose stamps, and plenty of them, not for the purpose of publishing the stamps, but as an evidence of good faith and friendship—they will always be acceptable and come handy. Always leave a margin around your pages—often if you leave them all margin it will be better. Write legibly, if you do not write sensibly. Begin every sentence with a capital, although there is nothing else capital in it. Be very particular about your "head" lines, anything none of the other lines contain any thing like "head."

When you think of it and can do so put a period or some other solid impediment at the end of a sentence to keep it from sliding upon the next one and knocking it clean off the other end of the page. Be sure you have plenty of punctuation points in your article, even if it contains no other points of any kind. Give it plenty of dash—though the editor will supply a good deal of the dash if it gets into his hands.

After it is finished the proper way would be to go through it and here and there and everywhere scratch out, and continue scratching, until there is nothing left to scratch out any more. The blot in your MS., to be effective, should be of some artistic shape, so you can easily take up your pen and touch up their outlines. An artistic editor hates unsightly blots. Occasionally it might do to use a little grammar, or change your spelling from your old way. Never sit down to write an article for a newspaper without a subject, unless you happen to have none handy. Never allow personal feeling to bias you, unless you think the man deserves it, then go in. Never write any thing that you would not be willing to ask for any and plenty of it. Do not make your articles too long, unless you are where you can get your writing paper cheap. A large pile of manuscript, while it makes the editor's eye glow with the prospect of how much it will fetch him at a cent a pound at the paper mill and help out his weekly paper bill, is apt to create mistakes. A melancholy case of the kind occurred in these editorial rooms last week. A young man, with intellectual hair and elbows intelligently threadbare, entered and approached the earthquake editor, bowed formally and asked, confidently:

"Are you the proprietor, sir?" The editor had just got to where the houses began to dance and waltz around the squares and the earth yawned as it was being so rudely awakened from its sleep, when with his right eye following his flying pencil, his left slowly wore around and, becoming stationary, fixed itself on the young man.

"We have already let the contract out for papering this room," he said, as he let his left eye drift back to keep company with the other one at work. "Paper this room!" said the young man, with surprise and grease spots all over him.

"Yes, we want no paper-hangers." "But, sir, I am no paper-hanger." "Judging from those rolls of wall-paper under your arm I supposed that you were. Excuse me for a moment." "Wall paper! I beg your pardon, this is a story I have just completed in seven chapters: 'The Incandescent Muskalonge, or, From French Flats to The Clair Flats, by I. M. Platt.' Then he turned white—except his shirt—and backing towards the door, fairly hissed through his nose: "Wall paper! Sir, I would not let you have this story now for double its price. I'll take it to some other office, I shall, sir." Here he tripped and disappeared down stairs, MS. and all.

Yes, Aminadab, the field for young writers is very large, and even though you should find that yours turns out to be the corn field, you can sit down on a pumpkin and remember that these little nibbles of advice were offered as freely as the air that blows or the sweat that flows from your nose. If you are bad in need of any other information do not fail to write, and don't forget the stamp.—A. W. Bellum, in Detroit Free Press.

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FASHION GOSSIP.

Dress Materials and Colors Which Will be Popular During the Winter.

For women who are brave enough to wear it is provided tulle with birds and butterflies wrought upon it in Nature's brilliant hues and sizes. Shot woollens in two or three colors are among the novelties of the season. They will be toned by artistic admixtures of velvet and other similar fabrics.

The French avani courier of styles asserts that the hosiery of the coming season will be in colors harmonizing with the gloves, and that tans and russets will prevail.

Black laces that have lost part of their color may be refreshed by washing them tenderly in a quart of water into which has been poured about a tablespoonful of ammonia. When removed from this they are rinsed in a quart of warm water in which has been dissolved a tablespoonful of pulverized borax. Spread them flat upon black cambric and brush their edges out with a not too stiff broom or brush. Lay another black cloth over them and press them, always keeping the wrong side uppermost.

Camel's-hair fabrics, English serges, light-weight chevots and finely woven cleanees will be much in demand. All these materials may be purchased in plain and striped weavings, and the latter will be used for encre skirts, for vests, and sometimes for sashes that will be arranged low about the figure in what the French call ceinture cordon.

Wide, flat, basket-like silk and woolen gimp and galloon will have at least one season's run through the circles of Fashion. Some of it is a quarter of a yard wide and will sometimes encircle the skirt above its hem or be set only upon the back-bradth. It will also be used as panels, front-gores, etc. The narrow widths will form vest fronts, wrist fastenings, collars and pocket-laps.

Cloth positions are pushing the woven Jerseys into disfavor. The r colors succeed suit the complexion, leaving the hues of the various skirts that will be worn with them to the convenience of the moment. It is considered very stylish to have the upper part of the dress contrast with the lower part. Tinted effects in heavy woollens and in silks are again in order. This caprice, as well as the favor with which satin and velvete have been received this season, proves that fashion repeats herself within as short or as long a space of time as happens to suit her mood.

A black lace dress, unlined, will be supplied with several underdraps of various colors. These under-dresses are plainly made up, and are, for the most part, composed of party gowns that have seen too much service to reappear again, except when covered.

Black canvas cloths or plainies are used as deep mourning fabrics, and are more popular than bombazines or Henrietta cloths. While they are soft and luxurious, they suggest sack-cloth by the coarseness of their weaving.

Heliotrope, purple and magenta-green is a curious combination of colors. At first it strikes the eye as inartistic, but it improves on acquaintance, and after awhile is discovered to be one of those novelties that are all the more attractive because repulsive at first. It is grouped on bouquets and in bouquets.—Delicador.

CARE OF INFANTS.

Words of Caution as to the Ways of Babies When they are Out of Sorts.

After the age of three children are able to describe their feelings with tolerable correctness, but before that age much must be left to the mothers' intuitive perceptions. These little ones often make mistakes in naming the parts of the body, as they do in the meaning of many words while forming their vocabulary. Thus a little girl I knew complained so frequently of "head-ache" that her mother began to feel seriously alarmed lest her brain was affected in some way; but happening one day, after hearing the plaintive "Oh, my head aches!" to ask, "Where is your head, Katie?" what was her relief and amusement to see the child place her hand on her abdomen as she answered: "Why, here, mamma."

Most children are subject to attacks of some kind. With one child it is a summer complaint, with another it may be catarrh, with another colic, but a little waterfastness will enable a mother to detect symptoms of the attack a day or two before it appears, and dieting, bathing, or a little judiciously administered medicine may prevent, and in time correct, the weakness that renders the child liable to these attacks.

The mother should train her eye to notice changes in color, or slight languor of movement, or unusual brilliancy of the eyes. Train her ear to notice irregularity or shortness of breath, slight rattlings of mucus in the throat or chest, and the sounds of different coughs, that she may, as far as possible, apply simple remedies to the right place. Each her touch to be so delicate as to know by the clasp of the little hand, or the kiss of the warm lips, whether fever lurks in the veins of her darling.

Long before the child shows illness, the common observer the true mother has detected this or that slight symptom, and, if a physician is called, she is liable to assist him to a correct diagnosis; she knows whether the child's skin is usually moist or dry, cool or warm, whether it rolls in its sleep or lies quiet. Ah! how many a mother owes her child's life to her close observation of its habits.—Babyhood.

State Game Agent Phelps, of New York, recently visited the Twin Lakes in the north woods to ascertain, if possible, what caused the death of so many trout. The lakes are State reservoirs and the water in them has been down very low. A thick scum covers the water in places, and Mr. Phelps brought out a piece which he found clinging to a bush. It was nearly as thick as brown paper. He thinks the trout in the lake died from lack of oxygen after the water became covered with the scum. It is said that several trout were swimming around with their noses nearly out of water, as if suffering for want of air.—Troy Times.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

CALLED ASIDE.

"I have somewhat to say unto thee." From the glad working of thy busy life...

WE IN CHRIST.

Friendship with Him Can Not Produce Selfishness, Falshood, Pride or Impurity.

He who confounds Christianity with rubric may be compared to the man who would identify the laws of thought...

To live in Christ without ultimate "friendship" with His invisible person is impossible. Obedience is the deepening joy of deepening friendship.

THE BUSINESS IDOL.

It is Placed Before God When Men "Buy and Sell and Get Gain" According to Worldly Rules.

An idol may be considered as that which is substituted for God, being put in Jehovah's place, to receive the attention and regard belonging only to Him.

AN HISTORIC CENE.

A Newspaper Man Carries a Piece of the Old Frigate Constitution.

"Do you see that stick," said Mr. A. P. Cunningham, of the National Republican, as he held out a plain brown walking-stick for inspection.

The Site of Calvary.

Rev. Dr. Selah Merrill, United States Consul at Jerusalem, has published a pamphlet entitled "The Site of Calvary," in which he controverts the generally accepted theory that the place of the crucifixion and burial of our Lord is marked by the shrine of the present Holy Sepulcher.

The idolatry of business may be seen in many and various aspects. When business overrides religion, in any way, it is idolatrous.

The Gospel of John.

Simple and childlike hearts, that have newly entered into the joy of salvation, ignorant of scientific theology, but hungering and thirsting for God, turn to the writings of John with never-failing desire, and find in them green pastures and living waters.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Frugal Hospitality of the Great American Patriot and Statesman.

Not until the days of General Grant was the English form of giving national gratitude a pecuniary form observed by even a part of the American people.

Congress, in two or three cases, showed a tardy sense of gratitude by purchasing the papers and libraries of those whose public service had caused them to die insolvent.

Thomas Jefferson, toward the close of his life, was so infirm and poor that he applied to the Legislature of Virginia for permission to dispose of his large estate by lottery.

A gentleman asked Wormly, Mr. Jefferson's favorite servant, pointing to the three carriage-houses, each of which would contain a four-horse coach.

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Vick's Monthly says ferns and many kinds of plants cultivated for their foliage will succeed in north windows.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc., in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

A Sad Case Indeed.

Gilholly and Hostetter McGinnis are two Austin young men, who have heretofore lived by their wits. They have no money of their own, but manage to live by borrowing and gambling.

"What has come over you? Before you came into possession of all that money, you were the jolliest fellow in Austin, always in a good humor and full of fun; but now that you are rich, you sit around as if you had the toothache.

MR. G. E. REARDON, Baltimore, Md., Commissioner of Deeds for all the States, suffered for a long time with rheumatism which yielded promptly to St. Jacobs Oil.

A UNIFORM and natural result is produced by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

NEWSPAPERS are the best paper currency. Philadelphia North American.

SEND for Glenn's Sulphur Soap if troubled with an eruption of the skin. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

A MAN does not need to own a railroad to lose a train. Lowell Citizen.

FOR RELIEVING THROAT TROUBLES AND Coughs, Brown's Bronchitis Cure has a world-wide reputation. Price 25c.

A VERY hot day is sometimes quite a Sol'em affair. Merchant Traveler.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

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

Catarrh

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody, more or less. It originates in impure blood, and is aggravated by taking cold.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine which cures Catarrh of the Bladder, and other troubles of the urinary system.

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WOMEN'S BROWNS IRON BITTERS THE BEST TONIC. This medicine combines iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for disease peculiar to women.

SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE THE CHILDREN'S MEDICINE. SWAYNE'S PANACEA PURIFIES SYPHILITIC BLOOD.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES A SKIN HUMOR. PREPARED BY DR. SWAYNE & SON PHILADELPHIA.

ACME BANJO METHOD. By N. P. B. CURTISS. Price, \$1.25. Mr. Curtis, whose Guitar Method has long been a standard, has now written for the lovers of good music at home.

THE ROYAL SINGER. Holds the field against all comers as the chief book for singing classes in 1887. Good music, sacred and secular.

SONGS OF PROMISE. (35 cts.) Tenney and Hoffman, is the newest book for Sunday Schools. Superior collection.

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MASON & HAMLIN. NOW SELL THEIR UNRIVALED ORGANS. On the 2-1/2 TONE SYSTEM, payments as low as \$1.25 per month.

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Demorest's Monthly. Containing Stories, Poems, and other Literary and household matters. Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings.

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Davis' Literary Monthly. Is the best and cheapest Magazine published. Each issue contains more good reading matter.

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

DEREDICK'S HAY PRESSES. Are the best and most improved. Keeping the hay in the best condition.

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GRIND your own Bone. Men, Oyster Shells, GRAHAM Flour and Corn Meal.

MAGIC LANTERNS. And STEREOPTICONS, all new and improved. Every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITION.

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FACE, HANDS, FEET, and all their imperfections, including Pimples, Freckles, Redness, Itching, and all other skin troubles.

HARTSHORN'S Shade Rollers. BEST. Dr. J. H. Woodbury, 27 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

BOYS and GIRLS PAPER. Such men as Dr. A. J. Gordon and S. F. Smith, author of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and others declare it "Admirable."

HOG CHOLERA. Dr. CHASE'S celebrated Hog and Pig Cholera Remedy.

GUNS. Our \$15 Shot Gun now \$10. \$15 Double Breech Gun, \$9.50.

\$600 to \$3,000 A YEAR is being earned by competent, shifty men, having no capital, selling the Missouri Steam Washing Machine.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL NOVELTY TOYS, PATTERNS, for making Rings, Ties, Hats, Mittens, etc.

SHORTHAND. Book-keeping, Business Writing, English, etc., are taught at HAYANT & STRATTON'S College, St. Louis, Mo.

SECRET SERVICE. Circulars for sale. Prospectus on request.

TRUSSES & ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Low prices. Write to Dr. Le Roy, 130 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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PATENTS. Obtained for \$20 by R. M. WENNING, Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.

KANSAS Detective Bureau. Wichita, Kan. want members everywhere. Particulars on request.

When writing to advertisers, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Further Returns from the Several States.

Fuller returns from the elections on November 2, received on the morning of the 4th, may be summarized as follows:

Kansas.
The Republican State Central Committee, from returns received at Topeka up to the night of the 3d, estimated Macfarlan's plurality at 25,000. All the Republican nominees for Congress are elected except in the Fifth district, where John A. Anderson, Independent Republican, is re-elected by a large plurality, probably 7,000 or 8,000. Lowe, (Dem.), is second in the race with Wilson, regular Republican, third. It was also estimated that there is a larger number of Democratic members of the Legislature than ever before, probably reaching 25 out of 125. The delegation in Congress stands: First district, Morrill; Second, Fauntleroy; Third, Perkins; Fourth, Ryan; Sixth, Turner; Seventh, Peters; all regular Republicans, and Anderson in the Fifth, Independent Republican. The Prohibition vote was light.

Missouri.

The Democratic State officers voted for, headed by Brace for Supreme Judge, were elected by about the usual Democratic majority. The Congressional delegation will probably consist of Hatch, Mansur, Dockery, Burns, Heard, Hutton, O'Neil, Glover, Clardy, Hland, Stone and Walker, Democrats, and Warner and Wade, Republicans. Warner defeated Phillips in the Kansas City district by over 700. In the Second district the race between Mansur and Hite (Ind. Dem.) was very close with returns favoring Mansur. In the Ninth district Glover had a close call, but it was thought he would have a small majority. In the Tenth the result was in doubt, there being three candidates, but Clardy seemed to lead with a small plurality. Legislature Democratic.

Nebraska.

The Republican ticket headed with General Thayer for Governor, received about 20,000 majority. Dorsey and Laird, Republicans, are re-elected to Congress, but in the First district McShane (Dem.) defeats Howe (Rep.) by a large majority. Legislature Republican.

Ohio.

The Republicans elect their State ticket in Ohio by an estimated majority of 15,000, while the Congressional delegation will probably stand fifteen Republicans to six Democrats, a Republican gain of five members. Hurd is again defeated by Roussell in the Tenth district.

Illinois.

The Republican majority in Illinois for State Treasurer, the head of the ticket is thought to be fully 25,000. Nothing definite could be given on the Congressional delegation, but there is no doubt of Morrison's defeat by Judge Baker in the Eighth district by about 1,000 majority. The result as to the Legislature could not be accurately estimated, but the Republican State Central Committee claimed it as safely Republican.

New York.

The Democrats carried the State for Pecham for the Court of Appeals by probably 10,000. The Congressional delegation will probably stand nineteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats, a Republican gain of two members. Hewitt is elected mayor of New York City by about 23,000 plurality over Henry George. Roosevelt is third in the race.

New Jersey.

Robert S. Green (Dem.) elected Governor by a reported majority of about 7,000. The Republicans elect five and the Democrats two Congressmen. The latest reports placed the Legislature a tie on joint ballot with one Labor Democrat holding the balance of power. The Legislature elects a successor to Senator Sewell.

Pennsylvania.

Beaver (Rep.) elected Governor by an estimated majority of 40,000. The Republicans elect nineteen and the Democrats nine Congressmen, a Democratic gain of one. Legislature Republican.

Virginia.

The Democracy of the State sustained a bad defeat. Of ten districts in the State the Republicans carried six, the Democrats three and the Labor party one, being a net loss of five Congressmen to the Democrats.

Minnesota.

In Minnesota the Republican majority is materially reduced. McDill (Rep.) is probably elected by 3,000 to 5,000. The Republicans elect two and the Democrats three Congressmen. Republican loss, three. On joint ballot the Republicans will probably have a safe working majority in the Legislature, though it is possible the Farmers' Alliance may hold the balance of power.

Iowa.

The Republicans will have a majority on the State ticket of fully 10,000. The Republicans elect eight Congressmen, a gain of one, and the Democrats three. Weaver (G. B. D.) is re-elected.

Kentucky.

The Congressional fight in Kentucky was considerably mixed and the result somewhat a surprise. The Democrats probably elect eight and the Republicans three Congressmen. Republican gain, two. Several districts, however, were in doubt. Speaker Carlisle was closely run by the Labor candidate in the Sixth district.

Wisconsin.

Rusk, (Rep.) elected Governor by fully 22,000 plurality. The Congressional delegation will probably stand seven Republicans, one Democrat and one People's party. The Legislature will have a majority on joint ballot of 27 over Democrats and Labor representatives.

Tennessee.

Bob Taylor (Dem.) elected Governor over his brother, Alf Taylor, (Rep.). Democrats gain one Congressman.

Massachusetts.

Ames (Rep.) elected Governor of Massachusetts by about 9,000 plurality.

California.

Returns meager, but indicated the election of the Republican State ticket. No definite report on Congressional or Legislative tickets.

Colorado.

From meager returns received up to noon the 3d the indications were that Adams (Dem.) had been elected Governor by a small majority and possibly Reed, Democratic Congressman. Legislature close and in doubt.

New Hampshire.

No election for Governor by the people. The Legislature is Republican and will elect the Governor. The Democrats gain a Congressman.

Indiana.

Nothing definite from Indiana. Both parties claim the Legislature. Nothing from which to base an estimate on Congressmen.

PACKERS FIRM.

No Compromise With the Strikers—A Few New Men at Work.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—G. F. Swift, the beef packer, said last night: "I have 300 men now at work, and will have more to-morrow. I will hire any one who comes. If the strikers come back all right; if not their places won't be saved for them. If I am interfered with I depend upon the Town of Lake to protect me."

The packers, according to a three years' agreement signed last month, will stand together in this deal. Swift said also that the packers were preparing for a general strike.

At Swift's packing house killing was resumed to-day, but not on a very extensive scale. It was difficult to ascertain where the butchers came from. The strikers said they were clerks from the offices.

At Nelson Morris' packing house about 125 men were at work, but no killing was done. "We have all the beef on hand," said one of the firm, "that we need. We don't want to kill any more just yet. We can get all the men we want. We have applications from all over for work."

"Do you expect your old men to come back?"

"They can come if they want to, but we won't ask them."

"Have they made any formal demands on you yet?"

"What have they to demand? If you ask them what they want they can't tell you, and in fact, three-fourths of them would be back at work if they were not afraid of the other fourth."

The strikers were exercising their influence to-day to induce Armour's men to join them.

In the big packing establishments visitors were not welcomed as they usually are, and at the doors of the beef packing department guards were stationed to keep out everybody except employees. There was no disorder, however, to-day.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Syndicate Drummers at Tahlequah—Possibility of a Fresh Lease.

TAHQQUAH, L. T., Nov. 4.—J. B. Bissell and J. W. Wallace, of Leadville, Col., representing a New York syndicate who want to purchase the Cherokee strip, arrived here yesterday. Bissell said: "We mean business in regard to buying the Cherokee strip and have funds subscribed to pay for it. The Cherokees will sell. We apprehend trouble from Congress and we propose to offer enough for the land to make it profitable for the Cherokees to sell. Our proposition is an open one, with nothing to hide. I know Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City look on this matter with interest, for they get a large trade from the strip. We belong to a corporation trying to get up a corner on grazing lands, but propose to do it as a legitimate business." The attorney for the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association arrived yesterday to look after the interests of that company. He says two or three members of the council will be here on Tuesday or Wednesday next to make a proposition to lease the strip again for grazing purposes, their present lease soon expiring. He further says that should the Cherokees decide to sell, the company will buy.

INFAMOUS.

Attempt to Wreck a Passenger Train on the Illinois Central.

JACKSON, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Monday morning about 10:30 an infamous attempt was made to wreck the north-bound passenger train on the Illinois Central railroad. About half a mile from this city a negro man, who is in the employ of the Illinois Central railroad, was fishing. He heard a knocking on the high railroad bridge which spans the Forked Deer river. He slipped up near enough to discover three white men taking out the bolts which held up the cross-ties. The would-be murderers discovered the negro and ran off in the bottom. The negro reported it immediately to the officials of the road and the rails were replaced just in time to prevent a most horrible wreck. In ten minutes after the rails were repaired the north-bound passenger, which was behind time, came along at the rapid speed of forty-five miles an hour. The object of the fiends was to throw the train into the Forked Deer river, which would have been done had not the negro discovered the hellish scheme and reported it. The sheriff and a posse of men have been scouring the woods till this evening looking for the villains, but up to this writing they have not been caught. If they should be caught they will pull some hemp.

Olomargarine Seized.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.—Charles E. Hasbrook, Collector of Internal Revenue, yesterday directed the detention of four packages of olomargarine found unsumped at Disbrow & Allen's, 404 Delaware street. This is the first seizure under the olomargarine law and is made under directions from the Internal Revenue Department. Messrs. Disbrow & Allen have requested that samples be sent to Washington for a decision by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to whether the packages seized contained pure butter or imitation. Collector Hasbrook has directed his deputies throughout the entire district to make a canvass and wherever any bogus butter is found it will be seized. The State law in Missouri will prohibit the sale and manufacture of olomargarine. No licenses or stamps have been applied for in this city.

Positively No Admittance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The following announcement was issued at the White House to-day: "The President finds it absolutely necessary to the proper performance of his public duties that the time between the 10th of November and the next meeting of Congress should be at his disposal, free from interruption. With this in mind he will be obliged to deny himself to visitors, except upon actual public business of importance. This will not be construed to include applications or recommendations for office. This notification is given to the public this early to dispose in advance of the plea that a trip to Washington has been made in ignorance of the President's arrangements. The usual public receptions at 1:30 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays will be continued."

Mysterious Robbery.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 3.—The United States Express Company has another mysterious robbery on its hands to be cleared up and settled for. On the arrival of the Lake Shore train from Chicago last night it was discovered here that something wrong existed in the express car that runs closed and sealed between Chicago and New York. An examination developed the fact that the car had been entered and sundry packages containing valuable merchandise were opened by robbers and an unknown quantity carried away. The express officials at once took steps to cover all evidences of the crime, and set about to find a clue to the robbery or robbers.

HIS REVENGE.

The Surveyor of the Port of New York Shot by a Discharged Employee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Surveyor of the Port of New York Beattie was shot about noon yesterday in his office, at the custom house, by a discharged inspector, who fired five or six shots. The surveyor's wound was a Louis Bialer, a man who gained some distinction in the war of the rebellion. He was for about a dozen years attached to the custom house. About a week ago the surveyor dismissed him from service, it being proven that he was in the habit of exacting money from poor emigrants at Castle Garden, where he was lately stationed. The specific charge on which he was removed was compelling an emigrant to pay \$2 duty on a sewing machine. He came to the office about noon yesterday and gained entrance to the surveyor's private office in the back of the building fronting on South William street. At 12:20 the reports of pistol shots were heard by Private Secretary Nichols and Examiner Thomas Hyatt. The discharged inspector rushed instantly out of the private office, pistol in hand, and ran through the corridor to the exit into Hunter street. A man attempted to stop him and he yelled: "If you touch me I'll kill you." The man stepped back and Bialer ran along to Beaver street, into which he turned, and ran to the Cotton Exchange. A number of citizens followed in pursuit. Finding escape impossible, the man turned and ran into the arms of a policeman. He was trembling with fear, and seemed to anticipate that his pursuers would harm him. He said to the policeman: "For God's sake get me out of here!"

He was taken to the Old Slip station house and locked up. He described himself as being seventy years old, married, living at 859 Sixth avenue. He said he was a native of Brazil. In the meanwhile his victim was being cared for. The news of the shooting, greatly exaggerated, spread rapidly. A large squad of police had all they could do to keep the corridors clear. A number of physicians appeared to render aid to the wounded man. The surgeon attached to the custom house was promptly on hand. After examination he concluded the wound was not of a dangerous character. One bullet passed through the palm of the right hand. The second penetrated the thigh. So far as a hurried examination could disclose, the latter took a downward course, and lodged in the muscles of the upper part of the leg. Surveyor Beattie remained conscious, and endured the pain with great fortitude. He spoke calmly to those who were admitted to the room, and made close inquiries of his medical attendant as to the nature of the injuries. The fact that he received five bullet wounds was at first reported was speedily communicated to the surging crowd in waiting and relieved their anxiety in a marked manner.

Coroner Levy took the statement of Surveyor Beattie in the afternoon. He said he was not mortally wounded and had not received five bullet wounds as was at first reported was speedily communicated to the surging crowd in waiting and relieved their anxiety in a marked manner.

The prisoner was captured and was perfectly calm, admitted the shooting, and added that he did it because Beattie refused to listen to the men who went to him to appeal for his reinstatement. The prisoner was taken before the injured official, who unhesitatingly identified him.

STILL UNSETTLED.

Packers are Still Having Trouble With Their Men.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—A circular was posted at Whittaker's pork packing house in East St. Louis yesterday morning notifying the employes that hereafter ten hours would constitute a day's work at the prevailing wages. The employes had been working nine hours per day. At noon the men held a meeting to consider what action to take, and pursuant to an agreement among themselves demanded of their employers that the present hours of labor should be changed. The employes refused to comply with the demand and the men at one o'clock refused to go to work. There is little excitement over the strike, and no trouble is anticipated, as the strikers are very quiet. The men notified the firm in the afternoon that they would work ten hours for a advance of ten per cent. The firm has not acceded to this, and so the matter stands.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The threatened strike among the beef men at the stock yards commenced this morning. Nearly six thousand men are now out from slaughter houses of G. T. Swift & Co. and Nelson Morris. The trouble is over the adoption of the ten-hour system, the men refusing to work two extra hours without additional pay. In these two houses there are no hogs killed, and employes say they can not accept the ten-hour system. Each of the firms employ about three thousand men and at present many of these are congregated about the streets and corners near the big houses, but there is as yet no indication of trouble. There is no indication that the police will be called upon to protect the stock yards, but it is not early to determine the intention of the two firms.

Socialist Procession.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 1.—Yesterday a great demonstration of 33,000 workmen took place at Charleroi to demand free pardon for all the workmen sentenced on account of their participation in the strikes, riots and outrages of last March. The procession was most orderly, owing to the fact that the police force and troops, although in readiness, were kept completely out of sight. This is just what happened on the occasion of the great socialist demonstration at Brussels on August 15 last. The double experiment shows that immense gatherings offer no danger so long as the authorities avoid direct interference. Five hundred women, dressed in mourning, led the procession.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week says: "The deliveries of wheat have been small at 6d@1s above the previous week. The sales of English wheat were 48,910 quarters at 30s 3d, against 56,950 quarters at 31s 4d during the corresponding period of last year. Country flour is firm and 6d dear. A fair trade is doing in barley at an advance for the finest of 2s and for seconds of 1s. Foreign wheats are firmly held and values are unchanged. Corn has risen 5d@6d. Linseed has gained 1s. Three cargoes of wheat arrived; one cargo was withdrawn and two remained."

EX-FINANCIAL LIONS.

The Present Condition of Four Whilom Autocrats of Wall Street.

A small, slightly built, sandy complexioned man was munching at a free lunch counter in Cedar street the other day. The fact was of no importance, only it happened to be "Hank" Smith, the former Wall street millionaire. He failed for a million or more last year, and has never got on his feet again. He pulled down William Heath, the broker, who found a premature grave. Henry N. Smith was almost as unpopular in Wall street as J. Pierpont Morgan, and was without the latter's skill as a financier. He was simply a Light Horse Harry of speculation, but he made and lost two enormous fortunes. He was formerly in the financial field as a lieutenant of Jay Gould, and helped to engineer the terrible black Friday gold panic in 1869. Mr. Gould never forgave him for showing the books at the time of the famous Erie suits, and he let William Heath & Co., Smith's brokers, go to the wall, knowing they would drag down the bear speculator with them. Mr. Smith was a persistent bear, and saw the market go twenty points against him. In his best days he lived in fine style, and had quite a high position among those who esteem successful speculators for the wealth they have won.

He had none of the generous characteristics, for example of James R. Keene, who made some enemies by taking too independent a course in his daring speculative campaigns, but who has a soul above money for mere money's sake, and whose nature is graced with the chivalrous instincts of a Knight of the Round Table. He is one of the wounded lions of Wall street, but may yet again shake Wall street by his roaring.

Then there was Daniel Drew, an ignorant man, who boasted that he read nothing, not even the newspapers. When he no longer had the Erie treasury at his back he was caught in the Niagara whirl of blind speculation and swept to his utter ruin. As he walked slowly along Wall street in the heyday of his wealth, pondering apparently on the drift of the market, he looked like an old farmer to "store clothes" on a visit to the city to see the sights. He had small cunning, which could not save him in the financial tempests that whistled through Wall street.

Jacob Little had his day still earlier. He looked as swarthy as a Cuban, and old stagers in Wall street tell how he embarked in enormous operations in stocks, particularly Fort Wayne, and how he faired and had to be carried out of the old William street board-room when a bull leader of the day ran the market up on him with lightning rapidity one morning in 1864. If I remember rightly, and Jacob Little, whose sombre face is now seen on the walls of one of the rooms in the Stock Exchange as one of the speculative giants, collapsed physically and financially. It was a knock down blow in the brutal ring of speculation, and the victim never responded to the call of "time."

I have heard of a man who once borrowed half a million easily who became so reduced as to solicit a loan of fifty cents from the same house of which he had formerly borrowed hundreds of thousands.—O. W. Riggs, in *Philadelphia Press*.

THE HIDDINITE.

Something About the New Precious Stone Discovered in North Carolina.

A new precious stone has lately been brought to the notice of jewelers and the public in the discoveries made by Mr. William Earl Hiddin, in Alexander County, North Carolina. The stone resembles in many respects the emerald, being of nearly the same color, but is denser and more brilliant. It was named the hiddinite by the late Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., who was first to recognize its true chemical nature. This new stone is found in close connection with the emerald, but does not, like the latter, belong to the beryl family. The story of its discovery, as told by Mr. Hiddin is interesting. While carrying on a search for platinum through the Southern States under the patronage of Thomas A. Edison, he came across, in Alexander County, a few pieces of bronze, which in their edges showed a tinge of color which varied distinctly on that of the emerald. Being an expert mineralogist he came to the conclusion that a region which could produce bronze having a slight tinge of the true emerald color ought to furnish the pure emerald itself. A vein was subsequently found at a depth of eight feet below the surface, in which he not only found the true emerald, but with it many slender crystals having emerald color, but differing from that gem in nearly every other respect. It was to these slender crystals that the name hiddinite was applied. It is to-day the rarest among the precious stones, and has not yet been discovered in any other place. The largest one found thus far was three inches long, weighed one-half ounce and was cut up into gems which were valued at more than \$1,000. Besides the hiddinite in the emerald there are some specimens of aquamarines, yellow spumene, citrine and smoky topaz, rutile garnets and peculiarly beautiful quartz crystal.

From the same mine next to the largest emerald in the world was quarried. The largest is owned by the Duke of Devonshire, and weighs but two pennyweights more than the one in question, which is hexagonal in form, is three inches long, one and three-quarters inches thick from face to face, and weighs eight and three-quarters ounces. Its value in the present uncut state is about \$1,500.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

The death is recorded of James Kennedy, once manager of George Stephenson's works at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He planned the first three locomotives on the Stockton & Darlington railroad in 1825, and built the Liverpool, the first locomotive with horizontal cylinders applied directly to the crank shaft or axle.

TRAITORS TO THE FLAG.

American Women Abroad Whose Manners Discredit the Whole Sex.

At a foreign watering place lately a dining-room was furnished with small tables, at which men sat alone dining. There came into this room the very pretty American woman whom we will call Lady Fasherville, with her hands in her pockets. She walked first to one, then to another of these tables, sitting down to each to talk to the men with whom she was acquainted.

"How very American," said an English lady who remarked it.

"No," said an American lady present; "that is treason to the American flag. You would not see that thing done at any American watering place."

"Yet that sort of boldness (we call it dash) has made the fortune of your young country-women with the Prince of Wales," said the Englishwoman.

"Very well, then," said the American, "Treason doth never prosper; what's the reason? Why, if it prosper, none dare call it treason. They call it dash, do they? Let me hope that some of our young country-women will continue to fail to succeed."

It is probable that the very self-consciousness of the desire to be talked about, even if one is abused, is inherent in some natures. It was the disease which made Guitau shoot Garfield, and which gave us the spectacle of his horrible conceit during his trial. It would seem as if certain American beauties who were filling Homburg, Baden, Cannes, Paris, London and Trouville with stories, were bitten by this hopeless mad dog, whom no Pasteur can vaccinate away. The virus is in the blood; they must be notorious or nothing!

Many are the examples to the contrary. Certain young American Princesses at Rome are models of good conduct. Many quiet, amiable, well-bred American wives of English noblemen are blushing for the vulgarity of their compatriots. Many a wife of an American minister is shuddering as she sees the rouged, vulgar, and loud American whom she is expected to receive "and call her cousin," and of whom she hears the constant reproach whispered behind a fan: "Oh, she is so very American, you know."

This quiet lady from Vermont or Massachusetts, who may be representing America, longs to say: "Oh, no, she is more unlike my America than any other country," and yet she has to learn, as we all do who travel, that there is a development on the continent of American eccentricity in certain women which we never see at home. And it is worth asking why. In the first place, ignorance of conventionality is the first and final cause of many of the sins. A woman comes from some circle which is not considered the best in America; by her beauty and "good clothes" she attracts attention at a foreign watering place; she finds that the more she is unlike other people the more men notice her. She accordingly makes a rare show of herself, gaining a false position, which lasts her perhaps two seasons; or, if she is very lucky and has money, it perhaps buys her an impecunious noble and a title. She soon quarrels with the gentleman thus landed, and then pursues the career of a titled adventuress, which some women have rendered very conspicuous and somewhat profitable to themselves. But although every city teems with adventuresses, the American adventuress does something which shocks European ideas at every turn, and her whole country has to suffer for it. The best and the most delicate, the most peaceful and the most refined American woman is classed in a certain general sense with those women who are traitors to the flag.—*Mrs. Sherwood, in Boston Traveller*.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Check No Longer the Principal Element of Success in Their Calling.

"Well, yes, I suppose it does require some check to be a successful life insurance agent," said an official connected with a Brooklyn insurance company to a reporter. "The most successful agent I ever knew was one of the mildest of men, but he possessed an exceptional amount of patience. He worked what is known in insurance circles as the 'quiet racket'; that is, he was never very talkative, but he would, by easy stages prevail upon his man to believe that it was necessary for him to insure. Some loud-mouthed agents are too boisterous and impress their would-be customers with the idea that they are the cheekiest of men. Check is no longer an important factor in the life insurance business. Ingenty pays much better in the long run. I must admit it is a serious question for a man to decide, especially if he is of limited means, whether or not he will get his life insured. Different men must be worked in different ways. It is generally supposed that very wealthy men insure oftener than men of moderate means. My experience is that men on salary whose incomes are just sufficient to support their families, are much better customers of insurance companies than men of wealth. Young couples, just married, are easily insured. The husband knowing that his income is small, and that in case of death he will leave his wife penniless, does not feel easy until he has taken out a policy. It is not always necessary to put up money to obtain a policy. Many companies often take notes with good indorsers in lieu of cash. In a few years life insurance will be much cheaper than now. The rates at present are hardly within reach of laboring men. This fact is to be deplored, but I hope for better things in the years to come."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

A lady who speaks from experience says that probably nine children out of ten who die of croup might be saved by the timely application of roast onions, mashed, laid upon a folded napkin, and goose oil, sweet oil, or even lard, poured on and applied as hot as can be borne comfortably to the throat and upper part of the chest and to the feet and hands. Give also a teaspoonful of syrup of ipecac every twenty minutes until vomiting is produced.—*Chicago Journal*.

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