Chase

County

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Prpritor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1884.

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Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON NOTES. F THE issue of standard silver dollars for the week ended November 15 was 488,991. The issue for the corresponding period last

SECRETARY McCulloch recently refused General Adam Badeau's application asking for an arbitrament by the Court of Claims of the Government's claim against him for \$12,000 in notarial fees, alleged to have been illegally retained, and the Solicitor of the Treasury has been instructed to begin proceedings to recover the amount

WITH a view of preventing the introduc tion of cholera into this country the Department of State lately directed the United States Consuls-General at London and Paris to appoint medical examiners to inspect all vessels leaving English and French ports for the United States.

THE friends of the Hennepin Canal project will man a vigorous effort in the Forty-ninth Congress to secure the necessary aid for this important work. As preliminary to this end, the Commission was reorganized a few days ago and new officers elected for the ensuing year.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HATTON lately issued an order providing that whenever it shall become necessary to increase the speed upon which mail is carried on any post route, service shall be readvertised for increased running time required; provided the contractor, with the consent of his sureties, shall have the option of continuing service upon the expedited running time without additional compensation therefor.

According to the late annual report of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury the growing evil in the expenditure of money by the Naval Department has been in-creased by a disregard of the law requiring advertisements and contracts for purchases. Among other laches cited, it was stated that \$1,000,000 worth of open and exempt purchases was made of six individuals, one of whom rendered an account for over \$300,000. Supplies were bought virtually without competition, and over \$19,000 was paid as commissions during the fiscal year of 1883 to Seligman Brothers, London, and nearly \$7,000 in interest. In the Auditor's opinion the commissions were about twice too large, and the interest wholly unnecessary. The recently discovered irregularities in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, it was stated, were mostly committed upon the continuous hospital fund, whose large, unexpended balance seems to have proved a

peculiar temptation. THE EAST.

WILLIAM B. FITCH, of Kingston, N. Y., a dealer in bluestone made an assignment a few days ago and gave of the authorities a few days ago. It was of favor of the Ulster County Bank forced the assignment. The bluestone dealer's liabilities were estimated at \$150,000.

An incline plane railway car at Pittsburgh, lately struck and fatally injured a workman, jumped the track and administered a bad shaking up to the passengers.

SIDENBACH, SCHWAB & Co., large woolen merchants of New York, failed in September, 1883, and made an assignment to William Sulzbacher. Shortly afterward a number of creditors began an action in the Superior Court to set aside the assignment on the ground of fraud. The claims involved in the action aggregate more than \$200,0000. The court rendered a decision lately in favor of the plaintiffs and declared the assignment fraudulent and void. and decreed that a receiver of the estate of the insolvent firm should be appointed. The court said that it was in evidence that the members of the firm had drawn money out of the firm a few days before the

assignment.

JOEL M. VARARSDALEN, a former member of the bar at Philadelphia, Pa., who took a conspicuous part in the Whitaker will conspiracy, died in the Eastern Pennitentiary a few days ago from a stroke of paralysis. He was sentenced in 1880, with his law partner, William R. Dickerson, to ten years' imprisonment for forging the will of Robert Whitaker, who left an estate valued at \$800,000.

A switch was recently left open on the Lake Erie Road at Pittsburgh, Pa. A passenger train ran through, threw some cars topsy turvy, and gave the passengers a shaking up.

before the late election, was lately sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for eighteen months. Emil Meyer, alias Godfrey, who aided him,

got two and a half years. THE eighth annual Convention of the American Humane Association met at the Monongahela House, in Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 20th. Delegates were present from the principal cities in the Union, in-John G. Shortall, of Chicago; Mary L. Douglas, of Washington, D. C.; Samuel J. Levick, of Philadelphia: Dr. John E. Smith. of Wheeling, and Henry Bergh, of New York. Joseph G. Walters, of Pittsburgh, delivered the address of welcome, and President Brown responded and gave a detailed account of the work done by the association. He referred particularly to the improvements in transportation and taking care of stock, directly caused by the work of the society. After effecting eent Shortall, of the Illinois Association, reorganization of the American Society so

he bark, Richard Parsons, as cook for the pneumonis. Several other resolutions were und voyage and return to Calcutta, but read and referred, and the Convention

who ran away from the vessel at New listened to a number of papers on pleuro-York, must leave the country. The Captain of the Parsons was held responsible for Ah Kee's departure. Ah Kee said he was willing to return to Calcutta, but not by the Parsons, where he was reduced, on account of laziness to the position of a boy. His counsel had argued that the Chinaman's employment did not properly come within the meaning of the word "laborer"

of the statute. A RECENT fire at Haverhill, Mass., destroyed a hotel and several stores, and involved a total loss of about \$25,000. A girl was fatally injured in jumping from the hotel windows, and the inmates generally

experienced very narrow escapes.

An unusually important decision was rendered recently by Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, New York, in favor of the Government and against the Lamar suit for the value of a lot of cotton confiscated during the war.

THE State Canvassers of New York met at noon, November 21, all present. Secretary Wood announced the footings of the tables as follows: Highest Democratic elector, Priest, 563,154; highest Republican elector, Carson, 562,005; plurality, 1,149. Lowest Democratic elector, Ottendorfer, 563,048; lowest Republican elector, Harris, 561,971; plurality, 1,077; highest Prohibition elector, Miller, 25,006; lowest, Ellsworth, 24,948. Highest Butler elector, 17,-004; lowest, Campbell, 16,750. After the announcement the members of the Board dressed in shirt and pants with broad stocksigned the tables and the certificates.

A FEW cases of yellow fever in New York a few days ago created no little excitement. An acquisition was made to the Baltimore & Ohio lines recently by the purchase at auction for \$50,000 of the Pittsburgh & Southern Road, running from Pittsburgh to Washington, Pa. The Baltimore & Ohio has operated the road for nearly two years, but its recent sale for debt gave Mr. Garrett's company entire possession and absolute control.

THE noted Vanderberg murderers were recently on trial at Edwardsville, Ill. Owing to some delay the trial had to be postponed.

CLARENCE WILKINS, in Haverly's "Michael Stragoff" Company, while playing at Des Moines a few nights ago, received a was laid up at the hotel.

THE official vote of Minnesota, as lately returned by the State Canvassing Board, is as follows: Blaine, 111,923; Cleveland, 70,144; St. John, 4,691; Butler, 3,587. Republican Congressmen were elected by the following majorities: First District, White, 2.643: Second District, Wakefield, 10,164; Third District, Strait, 1,418; Fourth District, Gilfillan, 4,434; Fifth District, Nelson,

A dangerous counterfeit, which was circulated quite extensively at Indianapolis, Ind., lately, was brought to the attention Third National Bank of Cincinnati. The back was fairly well done, clearly printed and quite plausible; the face was dim and lightly printed. The paper had no fiber about fifteen were passed in Indianapolis.

In an altercation growing out of an election bet between Charles Anderson, a sa loon keeper, and Joe Howell a colored barber, at Litchfield, Ill., lately, the latter was shot by Anderson.

REV. A. B. MILLER, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Evansville, Ind., was obbed of a considerable sum of money at the Union Depot, in Little Rock, Ark., a few nights ago. Four pickpockets surrounded him in the crowd on the arrival of

THE National Cattle Convention, which met at St. Louis November 18th, and afterward, was the wealthiest convention ever held in the Union. One company alone represented 20,000,000 cattle.

BETWEEN 1,500 and 1,800 men were lately thrown out opemployment by the closing down of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company's mills at South Chicago. THE existence of a conspiracy to kili

Orange D. Douglass, the detective and Deputy Marshal, who was the principal witness against John E. Stearns, city sidewalk inspector of Chicago, and brother of Mayor Harrison's wife, William Clingen. clerk of the Harrison street station, and Frank A. Owens, of the Union League Club, with illegal registration of voters, was recently claimed by United States Attorney Tuthill. Douglass was waylaid on Center avenue JULIUS BLANK, for illegally registering after dark, not long ago, by two masked men, and beaten over the head until unconscious, when he was left for dead. He lay by the roadside until morning, when he was discovered and taken home. His jaw and shoulder blade were broken and countenance pounded to jelly. Mr. Tuthill said that he heard that a conspiracy to kill Douglass had existed since Stearns, Clingen and Owens were arrested, but he cluding President Edwin Lee Brown and did not wish to say anything about it. He stated emphatically that the attempt on Douglass' life would not aid the defendants in the prosecution which the United States is conducting against them. It only indicated how desperate was their case when they attempted to kill the principal witness.

AT a recent day's session of the National Cattlemen's Convention at St. Louis, Mo., a committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Chicago Live-Stock Convention. A conorganization, reports were presented from stitution and by-laws of the proposed association were adopted, and the body knorn in the future as the offered a resolution which contemplated National Live-Stock Association of America. Its general object will be to promote that the National body would have juristhe interests of the live stock industry. diction over the local societies. The reso-After a long debate a resolution was lution met with considerable opposition adopted praying Congress to open a Naand the matter was finally laid on the tional trail from the Red River northward table, after which the meeting adjourned. to the boundary line between the United UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SHIELDS States and British America. It was also lately decided in New York that Ah Kee, decided to ask Congress for an appropriathe Chinaman who shipped at Calcutta on tion to aid in the suppression of pleuro-

pneumonia and other cattle diseases

A DEFICIT of \$1,200 was lately discovered in the accounts of Rev. J. McKean, Postmaster at Boise, Idaho, by Postal Agent Brannaman. The postmaster was suspended and his office put in charge of his bondsmen. No explanation was made by McKean or his clerks.

QUEEN VICTORIA lately conferred upon Six John McDonald, the Canadian Premier, the order of the Grand Cross of Bath in recognition of his eminent public services.

CHINA lately arranged for English and American vessels to run the French blockade of Formosa. The Chinese army includes thirteen German officers, and forty more are expected.

J. STADEKER & Son, a prominent mercantile firm at Canton, Miss., receutly failed with liabilities exceeding \$75,000. B. H. BLACK, Sheriff-elect of Lamar County, Tex., was called to the door of his residence a few nights ago, by some unknown person, and shot dead.

AT Negley's Ranche, fifteen miles from Eagle Pass, Tex., the body of an unknown man was discovered a few days ago, the head beaten in and two bullet holes in the body. The corpse was in the brush near a stream of water, and had been exposed about ten days. It was impossible to fix the age or nationality. It was decently man's hat and boots with heavy spurs.

THOMAS C. McCulloch, a well-known boot and shoe merchant of Nashville, Tenn., was lately convicted and sentenced to six years' imprisonment for setting fire to the store of Oliver & Co., of which firm he was

GENERAL.

a member.

A COMMITTEE of the French Chamber of Deputies lately reported in favor of the abolition of life Senatorships.

WARMER weather in Paris revived the ravages of cholera. There were thirty-six deaths on November 18th, and many people were fleeing from the city. Notwithstanding this remarkable fatality of cholera, typhoid fever was killing more people than cholera.

THE earnings of the Baltimore & Ohic during the last year were \$19,436,607, and severe cut from a sword, on the knee, and the addition to the surplus, after paying the usual annual dividend of ten per cent, nearly \$2,000,000.

THE exploring expedition to Lake Mistisshiny, in the Northwest Territory, British America, lately returned to Quebec with an interesting report of its experiences and discoveries. From this report it would seem that there is a large lake in that country, perhaps as large as Lake Superior, which has for a bundred years or more been under the control of the Hudson Bay

SIR GEORGE ST. PATRICK LAWRENCE, K. C. S. I., C. B., the famous English officer whose name is so closely associated with the Afghan war and author of "Reminisseven preferences. A \$10,000 judgment in the denomination of ten dollars, on the the Afghan war, and author of "Reminis- had just left the track when the engine cences of Forty-three Years' Service in India," died not long ago.

> A Boston ship, the Alert, bound from New York for Shanghai, and carrying and had a greasy touch. So far as known 400,000 gallons of kerosene oil, was recently struck by lightning near Pernambuce and burned. The officers and crew were saved.

THE LATEST.

A FUND of \$1,200 was raised in a few noments at the National Cattlemen's Convention a few days ago for the relief of the Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky drouth sufferers.

DEPRESSION in the sugar trade lately resulted in the serious embarrassment of the Belcher Sugar Refining Company of St. Louis, one of the oldest and best-known firms connected with the sugar interest in this country. Its total indebtedness was reported at \$650,000.

GOVERNOR HOADLY of Ohio recently received a communication from the Trades Assembly of Cincinnati, demanding the removal of the Pinkerton guards from the Hocking Valley. The Governor, some months ago, stated that he had no such power.

CONGRESSMAN TUCKER, of Virginia, was lately appointed guardian for the minor children of the late President Garfield.

South Carolina planters have been in dread lest the scared negroes in the Palmetto State in their fear of re-enslavement would emigrate and thus paralyze the Southern labor market.

THE late annual report of the First Assist ant Postmaster-General showed: Number of postoffices established during the year 3,-514 an increase of 161 over the preceding year. Number discontinued 1,260 a decrease of 361 and a net increase of 522. The whole number of post offices on June 30, 1884, was 50,011, an increase of 2,154; number filled by Presidential appotnument, 2,322; number filled by Postmaster-General, 47,694. During the year 11,953 postmasters were appointed. The net increase of postoffices during the year was much larger than any increase for several years past. The only decrease was in New Mexico. Comparing the number of post-offices in the different States in order, the six highest, June 30, were Penasylvania, 3,540; New York, 3,122; Ohio, 3,707, Illinois, 2,169; Virginia, 1,382, and Missouri, 1,968. Of the Territories, Dakota had the largest number, exceeding in number in either Mass rchusetts, Maryland or South Carolina. 2 recommended that the free delivery system be extended to places of ten thousand inhabitants, provided the postal revenue of Congress was invited to the importance of erecting buildings for postoffices in all cities of twenty thousand inhabitants and amounted to \$10,000 yearly. The attention THERE were two hundred and forty-eight

failures in the United States and twentynine in Canada during the week ended November 22d, a total in crease of forty-one over the week previous. The increase was mostly in the Western, and Southern States. COLONEL ROBERT & INGERSOLL recently lectured in the privacipal Western cities on "Which Way," h's new subject. He drew large audiences.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The following is the vote of the Congres sional Districts at the late election: First District—E. N. Morrill, 19:535;

Thomas P. Fenlon, 15,931. Morrill's majority over Fenion, 3,5911.

Second District—E. H. Funston, 22,518;
W. J. Nicholson, 14,703; scattering \$2. Funston's majority over Nicholson, 7.815.
Third District—B. W. Perkins, 23,854; G.
W. Gabriel, 15,201; W. S. Tipton, 2,981.
Perkins' majority over Gabriel, 8,334; over

both competitors, 5,353. Fourth District—Thomas Ryan, 26,177; S. N. Wood, 15,799: John Melvin, 323; Ryan's majority over Wood, 10,278; over Wood and Melvin, 10,055.

Fifth District—John A. Anderson, 22,551; A. A. Carnahan, 10,866; M. D. Tenney, 1,764. Anderson's majority over Carnahan, 11,685; over both opponents, 9,924.

Sixth District—Lewis Hanback, 15,085; L.C. Uhl, 10,060. Hanback's majority, 5,025. Seventh District—Samuel R. Peters, 26,-240; H. M. Bickell, 15,915; scattering, 521. Peters' majority over Bickell, 10,225; Peters over all, 9,804.

Miscellaneous.

WARDEN JONES, of the Penitentiary, re cently made his settlement with the Auditor for the month of October, showing current expenses, \$10,787.08; water works, \$357.98; cash received and paid into the State Treasury, \$10,938.39; coal supplied to State institutions during the month, 20,894 bushels; sold for cash, 77,801 bushels; total for the month, 98,695 bushels.

AT North Topeka the other day Lee Foo, a Chinaman, generally respected, was shot in his laundry and store-room by some unknown person. The balls, there being two shots, entered his forehead, inflicting probably fatal wounds. He was found in a heap near his door which he had evidently been trying to fasten. In reply to inquiries he stated that a young white man came into his place and sat down and talked with him about an hour. Lee Foo started to lock his back door, when the young man shot him. This was all he could tell. As the Chinaman had a considerable amount of money, robbery was supposed to be the motive.

NORTH TOPEKA was the scene of a disgraceful row the other night, in which four men were badly cut up in a saloon fight, the most seriously injured being Dr. Ward, who had nearly the whole top of his head knocked off with a beer bottle. The other parties wounded were George Merritt, Frank Merritt, Dr. Thompson and a young man known as "Roxey."

COMPLETE returns from all the countles in the State gave Blaine, 154,406; Cleve-land, 90,132; Butler, 16,346; St. John, 4,495. Total vote of the State, 265,379. Fannie Randolph received 15,702 votes for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Glick ran ahead of Cleveland 18,152 votes, and Martin ran behind Blaine 7,629.

N. N. CARPENTER, of Wyandotte, was recently killed by a passenger train on the Missouri Pacific Road. Carpenter was on his way home at the time of the accident as follows: New England States 49, five Middle States 225, fourteen Southern States Middle States 225, fourteen Southern States struck him, knocking him into a deen sixty-seven years old and leaves a wife and four children in destitute circumstances.

ACCORDING to a Topeka paper, the Superthere ought to be a radical change made in the school land laws of the State. As they exist now every county officer gets a whack at the proceeds of sales, except the County Superintendent of Schools, and he has no show whatever.

MISS LOUISA C. BARRICK, a popular school teacher at Einporia, committed suicide recently by taking morphine. some weeks she had been greatly discouraged with her school work, and a few days before taking the fatal dose she wrote a let ter in which she stated that she could remember the time when her desire to die was not stronger than to live, and gave detailed directions for her burial, even specifying the kind of coffin to be used. The disposition to be made of her money and property which is considerable, was clearly written and she provided for the wants of her aged father and the education of a younger brother, Miss Larrick came here about a year ago from Bloomington, Ill., was a faithful worker and highly esteemed in the com-

munity. JOHN BOUASSA and Jake Boyle, the horse thieves arrested recently at Junction City, were taken to Rossville to have their preliminary examination before Justice Lawrence. It is stated that these men have been doing a wholesale business at stealing horses. Thirty-seven animals taken by them at various times were found and an officer was on the track of six more. These horses belonged to the Indians. In addition to this lot, the Sheriff secured two horses that were stolen by them from E. C. Ned dan, at Rossville, and for the latter theft they were taken to Rossville.

The other day Alexander Fowler and Prince Phillips, two boys residing in North Tokeka, went out in the country a short to hunt mbbits. They were distance armed with an old shot-gun and left the city with the expectation of bagging lots of While walking along the banks of soldier Creek, a rabbit ran across the path. Young Phillips, who had the gun, quickly fired, but instead of bitting the rabbit, his companion, Alexander Fowler, received the charge in his right arm, frightfully, acerating that member.

THE Independence & Verdigris Valley Railroad Company filed a charter with the Secretary of State recently. G. W. Donaldson, E. Otis, A. C. Stich, F. McFanland, J. M. Anderson, M. S. Stahl, P. V. Hockett, John P. Fillikins and Henry Foster are the incorporators. They propose to construct and energies a railway from John construct and operate a railway from Independence to Emporia, with a branch starting at Altoona, and running to Chanute, also another branch from Virgil to Burlington. The amount of Capital stock is placed at \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of

Just before Henry Schweertz, the North Topeka barber, met his recent mysterious death, he purchased some property of one Charles Jockheck, for a relative, and bad the deed to it in his desk drawer, along with other valuable papers. Jockbeck was recently acresied on a charge of having deed the morning that Schwoeltz's dead body was found, carried it away. He was placed under \$500 for his appearance.

Barning of the St. Louis Opera Flow

Sr. Louis, Mo., November 24.—At 3:30 p: m. a fire was discovered in the box office of the Grand Opera House on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. near a heater. An alarm was turned near a heater. An alarm was turned on promptly, and for a time it was supposed the flames could be confined to the front of the building but they spread rapidly, and within ten minutes had spread to the roof. The firemen worked emergetically, but the fire spread in spite of their efforts and soon reached the stage where it licked up the inflammable scenery with an irresistible fearned the stage where it need up the in-flammable scenery with an irresistible power. The engine was driven from the building by the blinding smoke and within an hour afterward the whole interior was an hour afterward the whole interior was gutted. The building is a complete wreck. Minnie Maddern closed Saturday night, and Nat C. Geodwin was to have opened at night in "Confusion." Both companies saved all their baggage. All of Goodwin's baggage was in the theater, but was promptly taken out as soon as the alarm was turnedlin. alarm was turned in.

HISTORY OF THE HOUSE.

The original building was built in 1852 by a stock company and opened under the management of O. M. Field. In 1865 it Deagle and George D. Martin, who held it until 1872, when it passed into the hands of A. B. Wakefield and Stilson Hutchins, the present editor of the Washington Post, and was remodeled and called Wakefield's opera house. Ben De-Bar took it in 1873 and called it DeBar's opera house. John W. Norton, the present manager, became DeBar's business manager in 1875, and after DeBar's death, became sole manager. In 1881 the house was entirely rebuilt by Pierre Chouteau, and was opened August 29, 1881, by J. K. Emmett, in "Fritz," with John W. Norton manager and proprietor, and George McMannus treasurer, who was succeeded this season by George Hener, formerly assistant treasurer of the Olympic. The latter theater anp opera house pooled their earnings. Total loss, \$115,000; fully covered by insurance. The fire originated in a pile of rubbish in the cellar under the box office. The house will be robuilt by Norton and The house will be rebuilt by Norton and Charles A. Spaulding of the Olympic.

Postal Points.

WASHINGTON, November 24 .- The anmaster-General shows: Number of postoffices established during the year 3,514 an increase of 161 over the preceeding year. Number discontinued 1,260, a decrease of 361 and a net increase of 522. The whole number of postoffices on June 30, 1884, was 50,011 an increase of 2,154; number filled by Presidential appointment, 2,322: number filled by Postmaster-General, 47,694, During the year 11,953 postmasters were appointed. The net increase of post-offices during the year was much larger and the Indian Territory 1,070, ten States and six Territories, West and Northwest 707, and three States and three Territories ravine and killing him instantly. He was of the Pacific slope 104. The greatest increase in any of the States and Territories was 156 in Texas. The increase in North Carolina was 126, and in Pennsylvania 124. The only de-Comparing the number of postoffices in the different States in order, the six highest, June 30, was Pennsylvania, 3,540; New York, 3,122; Ohio, 3,707; Illinois, 2,169; Virginia, 1,932, and Missouri, 1,968. Of the territories, Dakota had the largest number, 817, exceeding the number in either Massa-chusetts, Maryland or South Carolina. It recommended that the free delivery system be extended to places of ten thousand inhabitants, provided the postal revenue amounts to \$10,000 yearly. The attention of Congress is invited to the importance of creeting buildings for post offices in all cities of twenty thousand inhabitants and upwards.

Killed By the Cars. WALTHAM, MASS., November 22 .- Miss Grace Coolidge, a pretty fifteen-year-old girl, and a member of the Waltham High School, was killed by the cars at the Bleachery Station, on the Fitchburg Railread, this morning. Her home is located not far from the station, and about a mile and one half from the school building. It had been her custom to take the train and ride to the Waltham Station, which is only a short distance from the school. This morning she started from her home about eight o'clock, the usual time, and went to the station. There she remained until the train was starting, when she rushed out and sprang abroad, stepping upon the lower step smoking car platform. Her hand lost hold of the rail and she was thrown around and fell apon the track. The wheels passed over the top of her head, crushing in the skuil, and her body was also badly mangled, death being instantaneous. Her body was taken to her late home and the sad news was carried to hese father, J. F. Coolidge, who is an overseev in the bleachery. Her mother's health has been failing of late and it is feared the present shock will affect her mind. The girl is highly spoken of by her student. She had many friends and the news of the sad accident caused the deepest sadness in the school community. The eonductor of the train, Mr. Towns, was upon the car platform close by, but; could not save the girl from falling,

Explosion of a Gas Well. CLEVELAND, Q. November 24 .- The

gas well of Hon. A. M. Poe, fixe miles west of Cleseland, exploded yesterday, and seriously burned the engineer, John Keith, and his assistant, Silvanus Fink. One of the visitors at the well carelessly placed an old straw hat ever the six-inch stream of gas as it issued from the well. This turned the stream toward the ongine tires, and in an instant the whole volume of gas explored with a terrific report. Fink was thrown down a ravine a distance of forty feet, and a score of men standing near were thrown from their feet. The well was burning last night, sending a beartiful blue flame twenty-five feet in the ar, which could be seen reflected ten railes distant. Large crowds of people are visit ing the scene day and night, The vein is at a distance of 750 feet below the surface, and the gas is sufficient to supply light and table. -Rockland Course. heat for all of West Cleveland.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

-Anna Dickinson has passed the forty-foutth milestore?

-John McCulloughhas earned o ver one million dollars, and has six ty thousand dollars left.

-Ex-Governor Bishop; of Ohio; on a man of large wealth, is now engage di -A Duxbury (Mass.) woman, sev-

day to escape from some horses that frightened her. -When the Marquis of Salisbury was dined in Glasgow the other day they

had American oysters, over which great fuss was made. -A New York letter says that Mr. Vanderbilt has admitted that he is worth one hundred and ninety-four mil-

lions of dollars. -Dr. Hammond remarks: "Perhaps there is no better test of a woman's health and beauty than her appearance at an early breakfast table. She is then more as nature made her than at any other period of the day."

—In Germany they don't call it the honeymoon. They limit the period of the newly married couple's bliss and term it the "Flitter-woche," literally the "spangled week." The Germans are a far-seging and an intelligent peo-

-It is stated that the only three survivors of the battle of Stonington, Conn., are Charles O. Williams, of Stonington, aged ninety-nine; Henry Denison, of Ledyard, aged ninety-one, and Colonel George L. Perkins, of Norwich aged ninety-nine. wich, aged ninety-six.

-Rear Admiral Shufeldt, U. S. N., who has thoroughly studied the sub-ject, and is a high authority on interceanic water communication between the Caribbean and the Pacific, does not believe that De Lesseps will ever com-plete the Panama canal. He examined the work last summer.

-John Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet Home? was written for an opera. It was first sung in the Covent Garden WASHINGTON, November 24.—The and Theater at London, and made a big mual report of the First Assistant Post- hit. One hundred thousand copies were sold the first year, and by the end of the second its publishers had cleared ten thousand dollars from it .- N. Y. Graphic.

> -A countryman in search of a headstone for his mother's grave pitched upon one the stonecutters had prepared for another person. "I like this one," he said. "But," said the other, "that belongs to another man, and has Mrs. Perry's name cut upon it; it wouldn't do for your mother." "Oh, yes, it; would," said the countryman. "She couldn't read. And, besides," he continued, "Perry was always a favorite name of hers."—Boston Journal.

> > "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-"Ma, did you say that pride goes before the fall?" "Yes, my son, that's an old saying." "Then, ma, summer must be an awfully proud season, because it always goes before fall."-Boston Times.

-A wag who thought to have a joke at the expense of a provision dealer, asked: "Can you supply me with a yard of pork?" "Pat," said the dealer "Pat," said the dealer to his assistant, "give this gentleman three pigs' feet." -A traveler narrating the wonders

of foreign lands, declared that he had seen a cane a mile long. "Oh!" said some. "The idea!" exclaimed others. Pray what kind of a cane was it? asked one of the company. "It was a hurricane," said he. -"Why don't you try something for,

your blood?" asked Tom. "I will,"

replied Molecule, "I will triangle," And he either took down his fishing rod or joined a minstrel band, we don't know which would work in best right here. - Burlington Hawkeye. -An overgrown, awkward boy, on horse for the first time in his life, cut a sorry figure in the saddle one day recently. "My gracious, Tom!" said his younger brother, "you ought to just

get down for a minute and take a good

ook at yourself up there."-Golden Days. —A thief snatched a pair of books from a box in front of a shoe store and ran. He was caught and taken before. a magistrate. "Your honor," said those thief, "I took 'em just for a joke." Justice (to the dealer): "And how far-did he carry the joke?" Shoe dealers "About a mile and a half, your bon-

or." -"You, don't call on, Miss G: now?" "No. we've quit." "Quit. Whan'the difficulty?" "Ch, her father is to penurious." "Too penurious. What' has the reputation of being particular liberal." Perhaps he has, but he t old me the other evening I'd betten by ave. as he couldn't afford to waste leather on me. It's my private of inion that that man would skin a fleat or its hide and tallow." - Oil City Blizz ard,

-A pun sheathed like a cat's claw in velvet: "So old Scrape-till is lead at last," observed David from the interior of his evening paper; "of eans of meney top," "What did be do with it?" queried Dora. "Oh. I ft it here and there," said David. "hat scapegrace son gets a quarter of a million. If he doesn't paint the town red now then I'm a Canadian." "I should think," mused Dora, softly, as she helped herself to anoth er needleful of silk, "I should think anybody with a quart of vermillion mi ght paint a town very red, indeed." And David was so astonished that he p ut his paper in the fire and laid a fresh stick of wood in

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - XANSAS

THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.

The sun went down, out came the stars;
The steamboat Neptune held her way
In middle stream, between the bars,
Straight down the river in the bay;
And as the engine toiled and panted
The deck-hands lolled at ease and chanted
A quaint and curious roundelay.

Tom Simpson, in the engine-room, Was chatting with a grimy mate Who watched the gauge, while, like a loom, The pistons moved at even rate, Impelled as by a law appalling, Forever rising—ever falling, Unpausing as the hand of Fate,

When suddenly the pilot's bell Sounded a solitary stroke; It echoed like a funeral knell, So unexpectedly it broke Upon their talk, upon their laughter; Tom said: "Now what's the old man after? Slow her down, Jim—or is't a joke?"

"Joke or no joke, I'll slow her down,"
Answered the grimy engineer;
"Just skip above and ask old Brown
What alls him; it is 'tarnal queer.
On such a night, too, clear as crystal;
I jumped as though I heard a pistol
A-fired off agen my ear."

Tom Simpson turned upon his heel
And sought the pilot: Brown sat there,
His wrinkled hands upon the wheel—
The breeze blown through his silvered hai
"Hello! old grand-dad, what's the matter
Ye're makin' all this blasted clatter
When everything is clear and fair?"

"The mist! the mist!" the pilot cried,
"The river's thick—leave off the steam."
"What mist, old lunkhead?" Tom replied:
"The night is clear, you do but dream;
Wake up, old man." With sudden shiver
The pilot pointed down the river—
"The mist is heavy on the stream."

"Now, dash my buttons! here's a case,"
Tom growled; and then, in queer surprise,
He looked hard in the old man's face—
And saw the mist there in his eyes.
"Eh, what's this, mate? Rouse up, old for

he moon shone on him soft and mellow, Like some far gleam of Paradise.

"Rouse up! I'll call the Cap'n, Brown;
You are not well; hold up your head."
Still ominously pointing down
The river: "See the mist!" he said.
My God! he's dyin'," Tom low muttered—
"The mist!"—'twas the last word he uttered.
The bell had rung—old Brown was dead.
—Francis Howard Williams.

A THANKSGIVING TURKEY.

The Office It Performed in an Affair of the Heart.

The Old Sea Captain and the Aged Spinster -A Divided House-How the Chalk-Line Was Obliterated-A Happy Ending.

On the eastern shore, hard by the sea, midway between Essex and Sussex, lies the town of Kleinhof. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the occupation of doing nothing. In the pleasant seasons they entertain visitors, and during the unpleasant part of giving (this was last year) the receipt the year entertain themselves with the great and necessary help of what the ceived) to Monster Silas (claims to be summer guest left behind him in the shape of board money. But be they shape of board money. But be they boom hauled in and the center board and it what they are, we have naught reefed, as they did on his ship amid the to do with the town, and naught to do raging billows, always short of money with the inhabitants save two, named Mark Silas, Captain, retired to private life, and Cynthia Budd, spinster, also retired to private life.

he had once commanded a staunch three-master, and plowed the main if one, or all of them, had a package to erase the chalk-line in the hall. On with it from his childhood to his latter for each side of the double house, he days. But whether he had ever been a sea Captain, or knew a gunwale from bundle and then came out for the other, was she. The receipt had changed its a center-board is another matter, because every man in Kleinhof who did nothing, and who had abundant repossible. But all this unpleasantness and bravest of sea-fighters, heretofore possible. But all this unpleasantness maligned and treated with great disresources to help him do it, was called a came to a pleasant termination by maligned and treated with great disre-retired sea Captain. Therefore it was means of a Thanksgiving turkey, as spect, for which the perpetrators are not easy to draw the line between the the conclusion of this true and veragenuine and the counterfeit sea Cap-tains who settled in Kleinhof, and Miss Budd was there, by degrees, to the great delight of the inhabitants who had not retired der that it allowed her only the neceson anything, emptied their money bags. A rumor, however, to the slight pleasure sailing excursion when in a squall Captain Silas, in his excitement, shouted: "Haul in the spanker boom, and take a reef in the center-board."

Captain Silas lived in a shaded street in the town, in a double house of antique pattern. The Captain lived on the west side and Cynthia Budd on the east side. Cynthia Budd was a comely person of forty odd years, and had remained in the bud, as far as matrimony of time. It was said and proved afterward that Miss Budd had designs upon to ensnare him to a declaration of his unbounded love for her—by offering to feed his chickens for him on stormy mornings, inquiring thirty-seven times a day in regard to his precious health, and by other acts and actions that spoke her mind to great perfection, and made it as easy to read as the big lettered sentences in the primer.

It was said and proved afterwards also that the Captain was at once smitten with the charms of the designing spinster, but he was so pleased with the fair onslaught, and derived so much chuckle and amusement from it, which relieved greatly the tedium of a life somewhat monotonous, that he sought to prolong it. But when another designing "old maiden," disrespectfully so-called, whispered to Miss Budd that the Captain made sport of her, and jeered and laughed at the Bachelors' Club about her, her wrath was unbounded, and hard, unwilling hate took the

place of soft and willing love.

At the ancestral double house a new order of things was introduced. It was a divided house in more than one feature. The only access from the street was a "front door" in the center, that accommodated both tenants. Inside was a large hall, from which the different parts of both parts were reached. parts of the house independent of each turned, than any other debater.

handiwork had been in use before the door. This was drawn to the east side at once. The Captain supplied a boughten mat, but it was quickly thrust to his side. Later, Miss Budd drew a chall like force the door. door, and at any and all times observed the chalk line to a hair's breadth. The Captain kept two dogs, and Miss Budd she made a journey to the river with a firmly-tied bag. The dogs learned to creep timidly on the west side of the entrance and hall, and the cats clung to the east side in their ins and outs, as though they expected to be assaulted from the other side. The siege, how-ever, was all on one side. The Captain only chuckled the more and laughed

Miss Budd had paid the Captain the that time of aspiring love, to conquer with a most smiling mein. She wrote her own receipts, and the Captain had nothing to do except sign them. At that time of pleasantness the receipt began: Cynthia Budd to Captain Mark Silas, (retired, wealthy and respected mariner), Dr.," and so forth. On pay day after the war began, the receipt began "Cynthia Budd to M. Silas, Dr." Then they had a pleasant chat over the payment of the rent, but now not a word. Miss Budd laid down the money with a very emphatic movement, and appeared to be in haste. But the Captain was in no hurry. He counted carefully, examining every piece, holding it to the light as though he could see through it, and in the meanwhile growing very red in the face from suppressed laughter, while Miss Budd glared at him, and seemed to be ready to spring upon him. All this gave the Captain so much pleasure that he asked Miss Budd if it would be convenient to pay him once a month. She made no reply, but snatched her receipt and went out like a rocket.

On the first of the month, Miss Budd appeared with a receipt in these words: "Cynthia Budd to M. Silas (erroneously called Captain), Dr." The Captain remarked that, as he was short of money, it would be an accom-modation if she would pay every week. The next receipt came in these scorching words: "Cynthia Budd (de-ceived) to M. Silas (short of money, miscalled Captain, mean, stingy, and otherwise despicable) Dr." Thus the battle went on, the space between "Cynthia Budd" and "Debtor" growing wider with every receipt, and filled with a greater variety of epithets and imaginary characteristics of the Captain, until the week before Thankswas worded after this manner: "Cynthia Budd (indignant and basely dea Captain, and ordered the spanker every week-is supposed to lose at

erned themselves by it. It is said that not crossing the hall chalk line, and tune and read thus: "Cynthia Budd to

Miss Budd was supported and kept in sities of life. At anniversary times. bags. A rumor, however, to the slight disparagement of the Captain's seagoing qualities had been started on a linear started on a friends left at her door a fat turkey, all the other officers from commander goose or plump brace of chickens. This of her friends, but it happened so often would like to—er—make—er—that is, I that she always waited until the last —well—if you would—er—shiver my her the trouble of going to market with her scant purse. What was Cynthia's delight late on the afternoon of the day before Thanksgiving to note the arrival of a rumbling wagon at the front door, was concerned, for that dreary length and directly afterward a package was placed on her table in her chalked hall. Removing it into her kitchen, she found the Captain's affections and his it contained a large turkey, yellow and money, or his money and his affections. When the Captain returned Miss Budd had no outside offerings, she from his wanderings to take possession of his ancestral house Cynthia Budd others similar, she invited her intimate waylaid him at odd intervals, in order and similarly conditioned friend Miss Sparks. Therefore she put on her shawl and bonnet and hurried away to inform Miss Sparks and to bring her back with her to share in the labors of preparation. By twelve o'clock that night, after seven hours deliberation and discussion, they came to a decision in regard to the manner of cooking,

basting and serving.

The Captain had made preparations for a full Thanksgiving dinner. He ordered a twelve-pound turkey on Wednesday morning, and then went away to Boston, telling his housekeeper that he had urgent business and that he should | basement, but a central barn for storreturn by the noon train on Thursday, ing, made of light timbers, where every with a friend whom he had invited to thing rests upon the ground, and cheap dine with him. The Captain's house- sheds keeper was a widow, with a "disposi-tion like a cross-cut saw," and a universal suffrager, who had driven her the feed on a light wheel-truck to the husband into an early grave, which was the first quiet place he found after his marriage day. If no wood was brought basement for the manure will be almost into the kitchen, there was no fire. If the Captain neglected to whittle shav- much of it to handle, and it will be the ings to start the morning fire, there was no breakfast, as he found out on several occasions. She would slave for no man. she said, and the Captain was heard to remark that she would starve before she would help herself. She was "powent parts of both parts were reached. erful strong" in a meeting of suffrage There were two stair-cases and two cranks, and could stick more pins into doors here and there, making the two a defenseless man when his back was

other, except the front door accommodation. A fine rag mat of Miss Budd's day morning, and no turkey came for fornia.

to his side. Later, shiss build the door to race aroun' fer a turkey; ef he wants to the opposite side of the hall. The can dinner he must get it; I can't cook Captain understood this, and was care-what I haven't got. He'll hev ter go to Captain understood this, and was careful to keep on the west side of it. It the hotel; it'll save me a heap of trouwas said that when Miss Budd entered ble," and adopting this solution of the the house she threw wide the door, and no dinner problem, prepared no pudgathering her skirts carefully around ding. and did nothing but rock and knit her, tripped it on the east half of the in her easy-going chair. About one o'clock she was very much surprised to receive a visit from Miss Budd, whom the housekeeper held in abhorrence as captain kept two dogs, and alls budd the housekeeper heat in about the subject or the agency, and less, which were lessened yearly when pale, tremulous, and had been in tears, evidently.

"The truth is, Mrs. Gaff," said Miss Budd, "a great blunder has been made. The regular butcher boy went away to a Thanksgiving dinner and hired another boy to work in his stead. A turkey was left on my table last night and I supposed it was for me, and the boy has just been in to tell me that he made a mistake and the turkey was for Captain Silas. Now," continued Miss rent money once in three months, before hostilities began. She came, at when the Captain comes I will bring it

as officed. On the question as to the
authority of the General Agent, it was
held by the Supreme Court of Illinois,

"Lor, sakes," exclaimed Mrs. Gaff. who appeared to be very much disappointed that a turkey had been discovered, "I hain't no puddin' nor nothin' cooked, cause as there wa'nt no turkey, I didn't cook nothin'. Why didn't he find it out sooner? It will give me a dreffle sight of trouble.

"Never mind," said Miss Budd, "you set the table and I'll provide turkey, pudding, pies and everything," adding in a soliloquy, "I'll heap awful hot coals

of fire on his head." This arrangement suited Mrs. Gaff, and she bustled about, muttering to the effect that that woman could be kinder respectable like when she tried. table was laid and dinner awaited the Captain and his guest. Soon they came, and with appetites sharp and keen, sat down at once. The Captain ordered in the turkey and its retinue. So contrary was the disposition of Mrs Gaff that she must play a part to harass the Captain. "Turkey," exclaimed Mrs. Gaff, in apparent surprise, "What turkey, sir?"

"What turkey?" "Yes, sir! what turkey? I've seen no turkey to-day. If yer can't provide a turkey, I can't cook it. So there!" "Where's the turkey I ordered sent

here? Marm I'd"-"Here it is, Captain," and there behind the Captain's back in the doorway came Cynthia Budd, carrying the twelve pounder, beautifully brown steaming hot. Behind her walked Miss Sparks with the pudding, which was to go into the Captain's oven until its turn came. Depositing the edibles in their proper places the two maidens walk.

As the Captain himself declared, the wind was taken completely out of his sails, he was thrown upon his beamends, and. in short, was as good as scuttled. After the facts in the case were made known to the Captain by Mrs. Gaff, he walked boldly into Miss Budd's kitchen, and there, with the help of many nautical phrases, delivered himself of an address to the effect that unless Miss Budd and her friend Miss Sparks consented to dine with him, the cards and to be on the way to the alms-house—smokes a dirty pipe, pugh!— turkey and pudding should come back. They consented, and around the Cap-

> Miss Budd's first act after dinner was the following Saturday Miss Budd came much grieved in mind and submissively sue for pardon) Dr."

When the Captain read this he roared with laughter and springing to his feet thus addressed the blushing maid:

"The fact is, Miss Budd, I am not down, and not relishing a forecastle life was not a regular custom on the part on my own ship, I-I-propose-I--well-if you would-er-shiver my minute before feast days, hoping that timbers, marm, I mean to say that if the generosity of a friend would save you would—er—Do you suppose?—that -h'm-I mean-do you think-er-you would like-er-to-er-yes, marm, would you-er-er"

" responded Miss Budd, "Ier—think—I—would!"
"It's a bargain!" shouted the Captain; "we'll be married at Christmas,"

They were; and a Christmas pudding was made more delicious by a Thanks giving turkey. - Providence (R. 1.)

Desirability of a Barn Cellar.

Whether a barn cellar or basement is desirable or not depends upon some circumstances. The nature of the ground, whether it is flat or sloping, is one thing to be considered, and another is the manner of conducting the farm. Where but one building is to be used for barn and stable, the basement will be found very convenient, as there will be much saving of labor in feeding, the feed all being sent down from above in shoots or sprouts. On level ground there is not so much advantage in a arranged as wings, will cost much less, and will be quite as convenient, as it will be quite as easy to carry cattle as to throw it down a spout. Where it is desired to feed by soiling, a basement for the manure will be almost heaviest part of the work to carry it out into a yard. From the writer's own experience he considers the cost of a basement, or cellar, for the storing of manure to be a profitable investment, returning its cost every year where twenty-five or thirty head of cattle are kept .- N. Y. Times.

—Enormous profits are anticipated from the pear fisheries in Lower Cali-

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Brief Digests of Late Decisions. piled Especially for the Midland Indus AGENCY -GENERAL AGENT-EXTENT OF

POWERS. A corporation engaged in the manufacture of pig-iron adopted, through its directory, a resolution as follows: Resolved that AB, of Chicago, be and is hereby appointed and employed by this company as the sole agent for the consignment and sale of its entire product, he to receive a commission,' etc. This agent assumed to authorize another to make contracts in respect to corporation, with another manufacturing company, to supply the latter with all the pig-iron they should need, use or consume in their business during the then ensuing season of such business. It was shown to have been the custom in Chicago for iron brokers to employ salesmen to make contracts with manufacturers of like kind for the year's supply of iron, to be delivered as ordered. On the question as to the National Furnace Co. vs. Keystone Manufacturing Co., that under the resolution appointing him, in connection with the usage of trade in Chicago among this class of dealers, he had authority, as the General Agent of his principal, to contract, through the instrumentality employed, for the sale of iron thereafter to be produced, and to be delivered in the future as ordered. His authority was not limited merely to the sale of the iron when it was ready for the market.

CARRIER.
In the United States Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota, the Northwestern Fuel Company brought suit against the B., C. R. & N. Railway Co., asking damages for refusing to carry coal under a contract, the defense being that no tender of the coal to be carried had been made. Judge Miller, in rendering the opinion of the court, said: "This sum claimed by the plaintiff—the amount of money sought to be recovered-is enormous; and if the kind of proof which it offered of the violation of the contract was competent, it could have recovered of the company millions of dollars. It expected to recover a million dollars or more by virtue of this contract, and it is amazing to me that it was thought the company could be held liable when there was never a clear tender of the coal, saying, 'Here is the coal of the Fuel Company which we want you to carry over your road.' As there was no tender and no substitute for it, there can, therefore, be no recovery.

DUE BILL-STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. Suit was brought on a due bill which read as follows:

LEAVENWORTH, CITY, Oct. 22, 1872. Due J. C. Douglass five hundred dollars in brick work at (\$10) per thousand measured the usual way.

SARGENT & BRO. [Signed] SARGENT & BRO.

And the statute of limitations set up as a defense. Judgment was given for defendants in the trial court, and the case, Douglass vs. Sargent et al., was carried to the Supreme Court of Kan-should always be from the well to the sas, which held that the due-bill was yard or cess-pool. Second, in every payable at once without demand, so that the statute of limitation ran from its execution, and it was held further fe, and Cynthia Budd, spinster, also disreputable every way; aw—ful disreputable every way; aw—ful mea—n, sti—n—gy old thing. Ugh!)

Captain Silas was called a retired ea Captain, because, as the story ran, the had once commanded a staunch each once commanded a staunch each of the commanded as the commanded the captain because, and government of the commanded the captain stable two old boys and two rather that an action thereon against the elderly girls, presided over by a unique the captain, because, as the story ran, the grocer, baker and butcher man recognized the state of siege, and government of the captain stable two old boys and two rather that an action thereon against the work of the captain stable two old boys and two rather that an action thereon against the elderly girls, presided over by a unique that an action thereon against the captain stable two old boys and two rather that an action thereon against the elderly girls, presided over by a unique that an action thereon against the captain stable two old boys and two rather that an action thereon against the work of the captain stable two old boys and two rather that an action thereon against the captain stable two old boys and two rather that an action thereon against the captain stable two old boys and two rather that an action thereon against the captain stable two old boys and two rather that an action thereon against the captain stable two old boys and two rather that an action thereon against the captain stable two old boys and two rather that an action thereon against the captain stable two old boys and two rather that an action thereon against the captain stable two old boys and two rather that an action thereon against the captain stable two old boys and two rather than action thereon against the captain stable two old boys and two rather than action thereon against the captain stable two old boys and two rather than action thereon against the captain stable two old boys a

NUISANCE-SLAUGHTER-HOUSE. The Supreme Court of Indiana, in the recently decided case of Reichert vs. Geer, held that while the conducting of a slaughter-house in a densely populated part of a city might not be sidered a nuisance per se, yet the presumption was that it was a nuisance; that even when such buildings were originally built in a place remote from the habitations of men, or from public places, if they became actual nuisances by reason of roads being afterward laid out by them or by dwellings being subsequently erected within the sphere of their effects, the fact of their existence prior to the laying out of the roads or the erection of the dwellings would be no def ense.

INJUNCTION-EQUITY. A court of equity will not enjoin judgment at law merely on the ground that the process in the suit in which judgment was rendered was not served on the defendant. To justify the interposition of a court of equity in such a case, it must be further shown that if the relief sought be granted, a differ-ent result will be obtained from that already adjudged by the void judgment. This is the rule under the common law authorities.—Supreme Court of Illinois. REDEMPTION - RIGHTS OF JUDGMENT

CREDITOR. A judgment creditor after redeeming the land of his debtor from sale execution, has no interest in or control over the redemption money. He has only the right to have the land sold on his execution, and to receive the proceeds of that sale, by applying the excess above the redemption money advanced. and interest, on his execution.-Brooks et al. vs. Sanders, Supreme Court of Illinois.

HAY SCALES-REAL ESTATE. Hay scales built upon the land by the owner are real estate, and pass with the soil under them.-Dudley vs. Foot & Morse, Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

FEROCIOUS ANIMAL. Anyone owning or keeping an ani-mal that he knows to be of a ferocious disposition, accustomed to bite or attack mankind, is bound to restrain such animal.-Maryland Court of Appeals. SURETY-REMEDIES TO REIMBURSE FOR

MONEY PAID FOR A PRINCIPAL.
The Supreme Court of Illinois holds of a judgment rendered against himand his principal, he may in order to his reimbursement, either keep the judgment alive for his benefit, by procuring it to be formally assigned to some third person, or he may treat the judgment as satisfied and discharged, and resort to his action against his principal; and in the event of choosing to pursue the latter course, it will not matter that there is an existing formal assignment of the judgment, which he had procured to be made. Notwith-standing such assignment, the surety may still treat the judgment as dismany qualified, by taste and culture, charged and resort to his action.

POLLUTED WELLS.

It may be matter for surprise, but it

An Explanation of the Great Danger, and Suggestion of Remedy.

large cities is, as a rule, purer than that ring debt. All this tends to embarrass-of the majority of farm houses, and as ment and trouble. But where a spirit of the majority of farm houses, and as a result an equally surprising fact may of contentment is cultivated, the lowlier be noted, that the occurrence of febrile and intestinal diseases are more frequent in farm houses and rural villages because the husband does not fully comthan in large cities. The soil is full of municate to his wife his business conditrates and water percolates, and these carry into the soil whatever impurities they may originally bear or may pick up in their course. Wells are the sedimentary deposits of all the underground streams and surface settlings of water while springs are nothing less or more than outlets of streams or of reservoirs of the soil water. Wherever, therefore, any such stream or reservoir has gathered any impurities these are carried on and on, until in time a great accumula-tion results from the many daily additions. A barn-yard, a cess-pool, or a mere slop-hole for the wastes of the house thrown out and supposed to be done with, can not fail to pollute the soil. It is only a question of time how far the foul matter may reach. There is a constant percolation of water after every time the ground is saturated, and although the soil has some filtering and purifying action, yet the sponge is filled in time, and the stream pours out filth of English permanent pastures, and instead of pure water.

Consider what a large quantity of this foul matter may descend into the soil from a neglected cess-pool into which the wastes of several persons have been poured for twenty or thirty years! A barn-yard is almost as had because of A subscriber to the Farmer, recently the constant saturation of its soil, but returned from England, has been atnot so bad because of the greater depth tempting to describe to us an English of the cess-pool. The danger of rapid supersaturation with drainage exists in all porous soils, such as sand and grav-el; for the slope of strata in these cases can not divert the direction of the slowly but constantly increasing stream which passes through the soil in every direction, laterally and downward; but the direction is no longer downward tains of flesh and fat as he found lazily the direction is no longer downward when a stratum of hardpan or clay is met. Then the stream flows upon the surface of this, and continues to do so i as it is forced on by the pressure of the try, he answered: "Yes, not a doubt of current behind it. This is precisely the it." He said that the Englishman case with the waters of the lower subpool, even at a considerable distance from it, is only a question of time; and this time may be exceedingly short in case the drainage finds an existing channel through which water is flowing into the well; and the ground is always full of such channels and streams.

The remedy for the danger of wellpollution is not difficult. First, in locating a cesspool or barn-yard, the nature of the ground should be studied, and, if possible, the location should be such that the drainage will be from and not to the well. Where a body of clay or other compact soil is found below case a cess-pool should be made watertight and not suffered to leach its con-tents into the soil at all. It should be and not a disagreeable job; the conusually is, and this is not a small advantage. Indeed it may be located at he further end of a wood-shed that is attached to the house, and so, with the approach to it, be completely under cover, convenient of access at all times and seasons, and give no offense of any kind .- An Engineer, in N. Y. Tribune.

LIVING WITHIN MEANS. Wise Practice Which Contributes to

Happiness and Comfort. Much has been written, at different imes, of the importance of living within one's means. Happiness is defined by a certain author as living within a narrow income, and misery the debt that follows extravagance. That the secret of contentment is in this, common experience will confirm. As a rule, in this country, when no special misfortune is experienced, an industerm, not the gratification of artificial and luxurious tastes, but the essentials of life. But there is a vast difference in families in the matter of management. We have known families, of considerable size, with but an income of a dollar a day, who lived contented, cleanly, comfortably and happy in small, plain homes, but with enough palatable food Judgment and care were exercised in purchases, and luxuries were, of course, unknown. But a spirit of contentment

what we waste; and while this may be an extreme statement it contains enough truth to be suggestive. Econ-The Supreme Court of Illinois holds omy is not, as a rule, peculiar to us. that where a surety has paid the amount. We live where abundance is found, and have never felt the necessity for stinting or limiting. Yet it is well to economize, even if we have a surplus. The 'rainy day' is sure to come, and if provided for, it is pleasant to glide down the hill in comfort and peace.

In order to live within one's means, there must be a spirit of contentment with the lot that happens to be ours, and accord between husband and wife. It often happens that the noblest result contentment we cultivate in spheres that are below our ambition. There are many qualified, by taste and culture, us do.—N. E. Farmer.

for the lortiest places, who are compelled by circumstance to fill lowly sta And some meet this necessity with ill grace. They struggle to appear to fill higher positions than they are is strictly true, that the water supply of actually able to occupy without incursphere affords as much real happiness as the higher.

But excess of outlay sometimes occurs been avoided by mutual candor. Children, too, are often extravagant without intending to be so. . If accustomed to have every wish gratified there is a growth of want, which at last becomes expensive. But if the beginnings of extravagance are controlled the bad effects do not follow. It is wise at all times to live within one's means because it contributes to happiness and comfort.—Philadelphia Call

PERMANENT PASTURES.

How They May Be Made More Beautiful and Profitable Than They Now Are.

Americans traveling in England are often enthusiastic in their admiration Englishmen, in turn, who come to this country, are sometimes at a loss to know how we can keep cattle at all upon such poor pastures as they sometimes find here upon our dry hill sides. pasture, as he found it at its best, on one of the noted stock farms in the southeastern part of the Island. Such luxuriance, such a depth of velvety verdure, he had never seen before, not even in the best pasture in the best grazing in these luxuriant pastures. To the question we put to our friend,

can such pastures be made in this coun-

scouted the idea of keeping his cattle soil which supplies a well or a distant spring; hence the dangerous pollution of a well by the drainage from a cessoil meal or cotton seed meal in large troughs in the open air, and where the cattle could help themselves to it at pleasure. Conditions in England and America are by no means alike. Here land on the average is low in price, there it is high; here the elimate is sunny, there it is foggy much of the time, and just suited to continual growth of the grass crop. Here the winters are long, and our farmers give great attention to grass for hay, and to other crops grown for feeding in stables in winter. There the cattle are in the open air nearly the whole year through, and obtain a far larger part of their living from the pasture feed, turnips being extensively grown for winter feeding in the field. Natural pastures in England are rarely ploughed, and the very best land is devoted to pasture. It is believed that a pasture as carefully cemented as a cistern, and be emptied once a year, and at intervals of a month a quantity of dry soil greater. Here our pastures are often should be thrown down, sufficient to the rough lands that are too stoney, too take up all the moisture and deodorize steep, or too poor to plough and culthe solid matter. To empty a cesspool tivate. They are fed with no regard so made and managed will be an easy whatever to improvement, nor even to keeping up their present state of fertents will furnish a most valuable top-dressing for grass lands; and if the and under-fed at other times. Bushes farmer is not squeamish in this direction and weeds get in and spread without he will find it the most valuable of all any effort being made to exterminate fertilizers for onions. Third, in such a them. It may not be possible for all case as this the outhouse may be placed farmers to have as good pastures as are in a more convenient position than it in England, but many might have most excellent ones, if they would treat their lands as the English farmers treat theirs.

Our best pastures would need to be

made on lands which are now a little too wet for cultivation. There are many thousands of such acres, now half grown up to bushes, which only need underdraining to render them the best lands we have. Thorough drainage will put them in condition to be pastured at any time after the ground settles in spring, without having the sod ruined by the trampling of animals. After draining they should be ploughed and thoroughly cultivated for a year at least, and manured heavily, especially if a crop be taken in the time. We would prefer taking off no crop; early in August we would sow a variety of seed suited for pastures; Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass. meadow fescue, white clover and red top would be the leading varieties. The next year we would turn in only young cattle that trious person can command a sufficient would tread the ground lightly, and we income for comfort. We mean by this term, not the gratification of artificial cattle a little heavier might be turned in, and the third year would give a good firm sod. The after treatment would be moderate pasturing, heavy feeding of the animals with grain, and an occasional dressing of fine steamed bone and wood ashes, especially if milch cows were kept in the pasture. is no doubt that such a method would to supply healthy, vigorous appetites. produce as good a pasture as our American climate would allow of being made. The next question is, would it pay? As a rae we do not think it would. That is to say, a field treated in the way we answered in place of laxury. is to say, a field treated in the way we On the other hand, small families have described would pay better as mowwith double and treble this income, oft- ing than as a pasture, except where a en live squalidly and wretchedly. The pasture is wanted for keeping very difference is in management. It is often choice cattle that require exercise for said that French families will live on maintaining them in the best of health. A field treated as we have described, would produce three or four tons of hay per acre at two cuttings. In pasturing. much is soiled and injured by tramping of feet, and by pulling up while feed-ing. Then there are the unavoidable accidents, worms that eat off the roots, ice that kills in winter, and drought in summer. The English landlord values his acres, and the English farmer his fat animals, more than either values the laborer that does the work, and earns the money to pay the rent. With us land is of less consequence than the man who tills it, or the man who is supported by the crops produced. As popula-

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

THANKSGIVING.

Hushed at the silence that follows praise
Is the mystic peace of the autumn haze,
That, soft and mellow and touched with gold,
Wraps hill and vale in its lustrous fold,
Here and there by the sunshine kissed
To violet, amber and amethyst,
Or blown by the breath of the breeze away
From the meadows shorn and the woodlands
gray.

We've heard the last of the wild bird's call, We've watched the loose leaves flutter and fall; There are empty nests on the naked bough There's a dream of snow on the mountain's

brow. The summer's work is over and done,
And the brown fields sleep in the waning sun;
Fruit of the harvest is gathered in.
And grain is heaped both in barn and bin.

And up from homes that are richly blest, Dowered with abundance and crowned

Trest,
And up from hearts that in highest mood
The lowliest bow in their gratitude,
Anthems arise to the Giver of all,
Whose love beholds if a sparrow fall,
Whose matchless grace on the earth Like a parent's look on a cradled child.

From near and far, as the household bands Cluster and clasp in the best of lands, That age in the wash of the silver sea Hears the lofty music of liberty,
That still where its mighty rivers flow
Sees peace and learning and progress gro
From near and far to the God above
Are lifted the strain's of a Nation's love.

And even from those who must sit apart In the glimmering twilight of the heart, Whose hopes have faded, whose dear ones lie With pale hands crossed 'meath the autumn

sky.

Because there is healing after strife,

And a conquering faith in the better life—

From the sad and the worn, as the last leav There ascends a psalm to the Lord of all.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Bazar.

MOULMEIN ELEPHANTS.

Is Their Wonderful Intelligence Due to Instinct or Reason?

Some time ago there was a discussion in the learned journals regarding "Intellect in Brutes," and I thought then, as I think now, that much of the controversy depended on the definition we assign to the word "intellect." Some say that it is merely an exaltation of the natural instinct of the brute; others that it is an exhibition of true reason. But mystify their hearers, and exhibit their prompting he requires. own ignorance of the subject by reply-ing: 'Instinct is only that in animals which we call reason in man.' Well, this is not the place to argue the subject; but I shall exhibit certain facts, observed by myself, in the behavior of the elephants employed in the Moulmein tim-

Anchored abreast of Aga Synd Abdul Hosein's timber-yard, and within bare swinging distance of the shore, I had ample opportunities of minutely observing and recording the marvelous illustrations of the elephant's intelligence. These animals are largely employed in the timber-yards, and their functions consist in helping to embark and disembark the huge teak-logs, or move them about the yard; in fact, without them work would be at a stand-still. What struck

me at once was the wonderful combination of enormous power with the gentlest, most loving docility. Here were huge logs being moved about as if they As his tusks diverged more than eightwere matches, and yet with the utmost een inches, they were no support, and regard to any one in the way. A case the many sharp corners of the cube the Aga's wharf, and found that the some failures, he managed to seize the ebbing tide had left a thick layer of fragment by the center, and then raise treacherous slime on the wooden slope, it up below the tusks against his lower rendering it impossible for a lady to land. Seeing this, the manager called the task, I discontinued the experiment, out to a mahout or driver, and in a expressing my satisfaction and delight moment his elephant pushed a log down to the manager, who somewhat damped the slope, just stopping short of the boat, and affording the lady a dry surmahout, while abstaining from use of

face to step out upon. There must have been intellect in this act; for the great log was not pushed down at random on the wharf, nor into collision with the boat, but exactly at the right spot and into the right place. All elephant-work is performed either

trunk and tusks combined, as in carrying logs; or by the strength of the whole body in dragging. Dragging elephants sessed a code of pressure-signals with are furnished with a light wooden pack- which he had indoctrinated the elephant saddle, on which the mahout sits side across the yard. The chain is passed fore him.

round it by an assistant and then firmly Hitherto, we have seen the elephant hooked; and now the elephant has to in the yard; let us follow him into the do the rest. His first action is to get mill, and there admire the triumph of his hind legs well within the V of the reason over instinct. We all know how chain, and then he starts, the log help- naturally timid and nervous the elelessly following. Arrived at its destination the elephant disencumbers himself | Well, watch this noble old of the log by unhooking the chain with solemnly dragging in a huge log to the the finger of his trunk, and then pulling saw-mill. Onward he moves, undisit from under the log or pushing the latter to one side. Now, mark what gine or the screeching of the saws. Inwas involved in this apparently simple operation, the sole guidance to which was either the voice of the mahout, a reason keeps him at his task, confident pat from his stick, or a tap from his that amid the uproar and apparent conheels. First, there was the getting in-side the V. Why did the old fellow do And so, with flapping ears and swaying that? He has learned from experience trunk, he yields up his log to the grip that if he did not traction would be interfered with and his legs rubbed by concerned to find a fresh victim. It the chain. Was not his action, therefore, dictated by reason? Secondly, elephants were kindly treated and well there was the unhooking of the chain, cared for; the goading ankus (iron which instinct could never have prompted. Imitation was at work; the elephant had seen that the unhooking of served weekly rest was secured to them;

which the elephant pushes each into its immensely. place with; apparently, the slightest movement of trunk or foot. Mark this one, which, by a greater than necessary tration of confiding reason in the ele-exercise of force, has become tilted up phant. We were at anchor in the river against its fellow. The elephant has in a strongly flowing tide, when a deeply noted it, too, and half-kneeling, and sunk raft with green forage, two men getting his tusks under it, he pulls the log backwards a little, and it drops Tho elephants stood motionless and square with its fellow. What dictated quite unconcerned, knowing that they that action? Mathematical order and were under secure pilotage, and quite precision belong to the bee, and are safe as long as they remained quiet. said to be instinctively implanted in they had proved restless, the raft must that humble animal; but could there have come to grief.—Chambers' Journal.

have been anything in this elephant's antecedents to have prepared it for re-arranging a dislocated log? Surely the impulse seized it at the moment, and must have been due to a sense of order or tidiness implying the presence of reason. Odd lengths of log, varying from four to six feet, are carried about the yard by elephants, a species of work which is distasteful to them, as exhibiting their awkward points. Indeed, they evidently feel degraded by it, for they set to work with an air of resignation quite foreign to their shifting or dragging feats. There they rejoice in their great strength, and are fond of exhibiting it. Here, little strength is needed; but the operations involve roughish treatment of the nose, and we know that all animals, including man, are very particular as to how their noses

The elephant is proud of his strength, but sensitive with regard to his trunk, especially when that delicate organ is brought to bear upon any rough work; and as the securing of a log between the trunk and tusks necessitates a large amount of awkward movement, amount of awkward included ap-noticed that the selected elephant approached the job with reluctance. signed to his fate, he half-kneels before the odious object, and gets the points of his tusks under it; then he wriggles it up the ivory tramway with his trunk, and secures it therewith in situ. His troubles now commence; for on rising to his feet, the hateful log, obeying the laws of gravity, at once tends to drop; and to obviate this, the poor brute has to raise his head on high. Thus constrained, he commences his march with slow stateliness, as if to make the best of a bad job, and not let the world at blind-fold. And so he is; for the elevation of his head upsets the axis of his vision, and he has to walk more by touch than by sight.

I have thus attempted to describe the main duties which elephants have to discharge in the timber-yards, and I have mentioned that they are guided by the voice, stick, or heels of the mahout. Watching them from shipboard, you are quite close enough to note every move ment of the animal, but not sufficiently near to catch the signal, so that the elephantine actions seem purely automatic, and therefore the more astonish ing. But when you are alongside the animal, and can see and hear the simple manner in which he understands what then, what is instinct? Some arguers he is expected to do, and the very little

On one occasion, I arranged with a mahout to bring up his elephant to dicate the work to be done, the mahout to be absolutely silent. Standing by a six-foot log, I beckoned to the mahout, and up came the elephant. Arriving at ber-yards, and leave my readers to judge whether they were due to instinct must have opined that dragging was not intended. There remained, then, pushing or carrying, the latter operation being the one which the sagacious creature saw was intended, for he proceeded at once with his awkward preparations for carrying it away. Throughout this test the mahout was absolutely silent, and, as far as I could see, quite passive. The result of it was that the elephant divined what I, a stranger wished him to do, and did it.

On another occasion, I applied the test to a difficult object, an eighteen-inch cube of teak, which the dear old fellow at once arranged to carry off; but how to do.it he could not at first determine. tried the delicate trunk. sorely lip. As he had virtually accomplished voice or stick, might have conveyed his wishes to the elephant by pressure with his heels!

But a moment's reflection increased my admiration at the elephant's intelligence, for, allowing that the mahout's heels had pressed his side, how could by the trunk or right foot in pushing; by such pressure inform him that he was neither to drag nor push, but carry? Surely the mahout could not have pos in prospect of curious visitors. If he ways, and to which the traction-chain had, then it must have included voice is attached. This is V-shaped, the leg and stick-signaling as well, to either of being greatly prolonged and ending in which I might have resorted. No; I be-Let us watch the handling of lieve that the elephant acted indethis log-twenty feet long by sixteen pendently of signals, and reasoned on inches square—which has to be dragged | what he had to do, by what was laid be-

phant is, and how susceptible to noise. was very pleasing to see that the Aga's hook and prod) was nowhere to be A daily as well as a rigidly obseen. Here are some logs being adjusted on the wharf-slope. Note the ease with being a triple dive, which they enjoy scrubbed, the termination of each bath

noticed another totally different illus-

WOMEN AS POULTRY KEEPERS. 1 Business Peculiarly Adapted to Amer-

We wish particularly to call the attention of American women to the business of poultry raising. Thousands of their sisters "over the water" pursue it as a vocation through life-not merely. to furnish eggs, ducks, geese and chickens for the family table and the inevitable feather bed with feathers, but they go into it as an occupation, a means of support, or even a source of com-

parative wealth. In this country, far more than in Europe, women in the middle and lower classes, as well of course as those in the years old! And what appetites, too, higher or richer classes, depend on the for that matter! income, or on the daily earnings of the husband and father; and they "abound or suffer need" in proportion as the but I thought my finding it a piece of masculine purse is well filled or scantily the purest good luck, and I was as supplied. But they do not, when the latter is the case, in regard to the family funds, attempt, as a general thing, wish bones. I picked that one clean, to supply the deficiency by some effort and as soon as dinner was over I want of their own at money-making, as a ed to wish. First one, then another of French, German or English woman my cousins—Hiram, Frank, Emma would do under like circumstances. When loss of work or loss of health lays aside the legitimate "bread-winner" of the house, the American wife and mother is compelled to turn splace till next week.
over various schemes by which she can. But I had my "wi herself, support the family. If she had money she could open a little shop, and, by the sale of small, needed articles, keep the wolf from the door; but she has no funds, and that idea must be abandoned. Washing might be obtained, but she has neither strength nor conveniences for that laborious occupation. of a bad job, and not let the world at large know that he is virtually walking she would earn would do little more than buy the extra wood and light which such work would demand; and so one thing after another is suggested and abandoned, till the sad conclusion is reached that "there is nothing a woman can do?" Let all such women (and the advice applies to every female who needs an addition to her income) try poultry raising. The outlay in the beginning may be small, the accommodations may be rude, the grounds very limited; but, with the instruction to be gained from poultry books and publications no one need fail in the undertaking. A wom-an's thrift and gentleness, her instructive fondness for the thing of which she has the care, make her the best possible signals under which he works, you attendant in the poultry yard. Fowls are equally astonished at the thorough are easily terrified, and a boy or man's quick, heavy step, his loud voice, and his rough seizure when any of the flock require to be handled, frighten them half out of their small wits. They run to the nearest shelter and cower and where I was standing, that I might in- hide long after the danger is past; and if the egg, due the next day, "comes up missing," it must be charged to the half eaten or half digested supper, the late settling on the roost, the disturbed circulation and the feverish habit, induced by vesterday's scare. A woman, on the contrary, with her quiet, com-passionate ways, her faithful devotion, ner disposition to learn the best methods, her pleasure in the constant, if small, receipts, fit her particularly for this success in it; and it is our most earnest wish that thousands of our country women, who need this exercise, this out-of-door care, and the money to be gained from it, may be induced to the business a thorough, persistent and intelligent trial. Even aside from the profits the keeping of fine poultry is entered into by many English ladies, as adding much to the interest of country life. and to the attractiveness of country homes; and there seems to be no good reason why the fashion should not be adopted in our own rural and subur-

Rocky Mountain Husbandman. DANDRUFF.

ban homes for the same reasons .-

A Good Recipe for Removing This Annoyance from the Hair.

Take a piece of gum camphor as large as a chestnut and place it in one pint of alcohol. This camphorizes the alcohol. first step was then to choose a useful, The mixture may be perfumed to suit honest business; one in which I felt it alcohol. This camphorizes the alcohol. the taste. Wet the scalp with this possible to live honorably before all daily. It will stimulate the scalp, promote the growth of the hair, and in many instances prevent it from falling off. German women are noted for their luxuriant hair. Once in every two weeks they wash the head thoroughly with a quart of soft water, in which a handful of bran and a little white soap had been dissolved, then the yelk of ar egg, slightly beaten, is rubbed into the roots of the hair; this is allowed to re main a few minutes, and then the hair is washed and rinsed carefully in soft water. It is then wiped and dried thoroughly, combed from the forehead and parted with the fingers. After drying apply a little pomatum, made of beef marrow boiled in a small quantity of olive oil and slightly perfumed. Do this near the fire in winter or in a very warm room. Almost all curling fluids are mere impositions, but with a weak solution of isinglass a firm and lasting form may be given to the hair, This solution is inoffensive. The hair should be well brushed every day in order to Always keep it in perfect condition. use the best brushes. They are the cheapest in the end. Use the brush fault." very rapidly and for about five minutes. A celebrated beauty said the hair should receive one hundred strokes 'day, and they should be applied in three minutes time. A good and the safest wash for the teeth is pure soft water and the finest quality of Castile soap. Apply with a moderately stiff brush morning and evening. The above recipes are worthy of a trial, especially for those who desire beautiful hair.—N. Y. Herald.

-At La Canada, in Los Angeles the chain liberated the log, and had learned to follow the example—showing clearly the domination of reason.

Served weekly less was screen that the unhooking of the chain liberated the log, and had besides, their cleanliness is well looked after; and morning and evening grass," a wild kind of pampas, is very abundant. During the spring and summer it is green, fresh and beautiful, growing to a straight height of from nine to ten and a half feet. Yet the On a second visit to Moulmein, 1 stalks are small, also the roots, but they noticed another totally different illusthem an iota- from the perpendicular. But in the fall and winter, this growth becomes stiff, with a strong fiber, and, with proper application,—there are many acres of it—would make better paper than straw or cactus.

-Tinware after being cleansed and wiped dry should be placed near the fire. This will keep it from rust.

MY AUNT'S WISH.

How, After Many Years, It Saved Me from a Life of Vice and Shame.

I had got the "wish bone!" It was Thanksgiving Day at grandfather's old place in New Hampshire, twenty-three years ago last November, and I a little lad six years old. What a grand day that was! Why, a vision of the double table, with the great, well-browned turkey and the plum pudding, so big it had to be brought on in a milkpan, comes back as freshly, more freshly, than the doings of last week. What eyes we have for good things when six about him."

No doubt grandfather had slyly slipped the wish-bone into my plate proud of it as a caliph of his conquests. My faith in those days was strong in wish-bones. I picked that one clean, my cousins-Hiram, Frank, Emmawere challenged to take one side of the bone, and wish with me. But they, older, all declined. "It's too green, they said. "Hang it up over the fire-

But I had my "wish"-the thing I most wanted-in my mind, and I was not willing to be put off. So I still went round the table, teasing one and another to wish with me, till I was ready to ery with vexation, while the

others laughed at me.
But my Aunt Theodora—how well I remember my fair-faced, blue-eyed Aunt Dora!-beckoned me to come to her. 'I will wish with you, my Eddy," she

said. We wished—then tugged and twisted at the tough bone, she laughing, I very much in earnest. I was the fortunate one, and I got the wish, that is, the larger piece of the wish-bone. I had wished for a sled, and I got it two days after.

Aunt Theodora did not then tell me her wish; but I still recollect seeing her write something with her pencil on a slip of paper, and then she wrapped the two broken bits of bone up in it.

Nineteen years passed. I was in Brownville, Texas. It was the year 1877. Of myself I may say that I had not prospered thus far in life, though had been engaged in various schemes for money-getting. My associates there were bad, and I am sorry to say I was much like them. Step by step I had gradually fallen into debasing habits, and had become a companion of sharpers

and adventurers.

One day, toward the last of November that year, a letter came to my address. I had forgotten the handwriting. The letter seemed to have something hard and clumsy in it.

I felt it curiously with my fingers, then broke it open. Inside was a piece of white paper, yellowed with wrapped round two withered bits of bone. Penciled on the paper were the long-ago written words:

"I wish that Eddy may grow up an honest man and a true Christian gentleman.

Beneath was written more recently: "This was my wish, Eddy-the one l didn't tell you-when we wished together years and years ago. May I still hope that it will come true?"

A curious sensation of strange longorgotten things struggled within me at sight of this relic of my younger, purer years. Yes, there was the old wish-bone. Again I saw the Thanksgiving table and the circle of dear old home folks, amid them the thoughtful face and kind blue eyes of Aunt Theodora.

I will not say that I was stricken with strange or violent remorse. But some how I was able, at that moment, to see clearly what I was and what I ought to be; and before I got up from my chair

I had made a resolve.

Three days later I left Brownville and came home to New England. My men. And that I have done. I am now trying to live an industrious, upright, honorable life. The old wish one and my aunt's gentle, prayerfu interest and love were the means, under God, of saving me from a life of vice and shame. - Youth's Companion.

. A PERSISTENT LAWYER.

How ... Secured His Motion by Repeat edly Interrupting the Court.
"Persistence is also a good quality for a lawyer to have sometimes," continued my friend. "A good many years ago I was taying an important jury case in this city. One morning, during the progress of the trial, the crier had made his usual announcement, concluding with 'all persons having business with this court may now draw near, and they shall be heard,' when a young drawling country gawk of a lawyer who had a case jumped up and said: 'May it please

"But," responded the Judge, 'there is another trial now in progress; present your claims at the proper time and you shall be heard. Proceed with your case Mr. ———' (turning to me.)

The young lawyer sat down. In

your honor, I wish to make a motion

that the case of So-and-so go by de-

few minutes, as soon as I stopped to take breath, he jumped up again and said:

" 'May it please your honor, I wish to make a motion-" 'Sir,' interrupted the Judge, 'there is a trial going on here; and we can not afford to interrupt it for you. Sit

down. Again he resumed his seat. In few minutes up he jumped again. 'I wish to make a motion, your honor.'

The Jadge was fairly boiling over with rage by this time. 'Sit down!' he

y resumed. Well, the trial went on for an hour without interruption. When I stopped to take a minute's rest at the end of this time, I heard the same drawling voice commence: 'May it please your

thundered. The seat was again meek-

honor-"'Sir, your motion is granted,' said his honor, somewhat fiercely. Mr. (turning to me) go on with your case." - Boston Gazette.

GILT EDCE.

A Tiny Novelette that Can be Easily Read

"Can you believe it, my dear Bessie! At Saratoga this summer I actually danced with a hotel clerk. He was so handsome a fellow!"

Wilhelmina Wilmerding was reclining on a lounge in the parlor of a house ing on a lounge in the parlor of a house recently come into possession of the origin Fifth avenue. She put a smelling inal briefs of Daniel Webster, Jeremiah bottle to her nose as she spoke.

"How romantic!" said her friend. "Do you really think so, Bessie? I have been in such agony of doubt

"You didn't fall in love with him?" "No, no, not so bad as that. But, whether or not, I should add his offer to my list.

"Every man counts," said Bessie, with a look of judicial gravity. "Who else did you captivate, my dear cous-

"There was one young man, slender and so sweet. He was over head and ears in love with me. What nights we had! The moon! Bessie, folks may laugh at the moon, but they can't laugh it down. We used to walk together, and his talk was just heavenly. And he danced like a cherub." "Was there no one else?"

"There was a man who must, I think, have come from the West. He was a —A novelty in the way of attraction thumper; he was N.o 3. He was just to church was tried one evening rewild over my singing. Both of them are coming to visit me."

"Do you mean to say they didn't pop? What slow coaches."

"I had to come away in a hurry for

my aunt's funeral. There is the bell Dh. Bessie, it's Vincent's card; it's my second; it's No. 2. You must leave us alone; only I wish you could hear him —Left-hande talk; it's just music.

Bessie, however, left as the slender

I have myself been alone since you left us. I never thought into what charmer can turn a smiling world." "Go on, Mr. Vincent. It is too lovely

for anything to hear you talk. "Wilhelmina, I love you! I have come to offer you my hand, my heart, and my future. "Your future! Mr. Vincent," said

futures? Papa will never consent to my union with a grain speculator."
"What do you mean, Wilhelmina? am not a grain speculator.'

"What is your business Mr. Vincent?" "I am a poet."

"That's just a lovely business! I dote on poets. Why did you never tell me?' "I never had the courage. I was afraid I could not satisfy your ideas of Y. Graphic. worldly grandeur." "What nonsense! I have no ideas of

more than \$20,000 a year.' "Is that all?"

"That is all. I am sure you can easily spin that out of your poetry."
"I can in time," said Mr. Vincent, with a touch of melancholy in his voice. "How soon, Albert?" said Miss Wilmerding, in a trembling whisper.

"In 1,000 years."
"A thousand what?" "Years, Wilhelmina. Good-bye."

"Bessie! Bessie! Bring me my salts! Isn't it too bad? His talk was so lovelies-dreaming like. The bell is ringing and we know that in alchemy there lay again. I feel too weak to speak. "Who was that shaking bag of bone that I met at the door," asked a strong, sturdy-looking man, entering the par-

Wilhelmina: "I thought you knew Mr. Vincent, the poet."

"Never set eves on him before, miss. I reckon he don't move much in our circle. He must be a plebian. But business is business. You're a prize at any fair. I love you and I must have

"Mr. Longworth, you upset me entirely. You take my breath away. Mr. Vincent has just told me that he loves me.

"What! that bag of bones?" Why, have more need of him than you. make you an offer! I'll pay more for him than anyone else will. A poet! Stuff!

"Who are you?" said Miss Wilder ming, awed by his proud manner. "I am the biggest vender and bone-pulverizer in the world," said Long-

worth. "What!" cried Wilhelmina, with

look of worder.
"Every day I boil down ten thousand hogs' carcasses. "Oh!" cried Wilhelmina, placing the

smelling-bottle to her nose.
"My income is fifty thousand dollars a year, and I'm a power in society and politics, I am." "Fifty thousand dollars!" said Wil-

helmina, 'I call. I mean show your hand to the Governor, and it's all right. I'll be your partner for the rest of the game. A thousand years, indeed. Longworth, I'll give you a tip. Don't offer Mr. Vincent too much for his bones. Ta, ta, love! Au revoir!"-Philadelphia News.

A Pevious Hang. He had been hired to carry a barrel

of ashes down four flights of stairs from a lawyer's office, and when the job was finished he returned to get his money. "Yes, yes, you've earned it!" replied the lawyer, "but don't bother me now. I want to hear from New York. "Boss, I'ze dependin' on that quar-

ter." "Of course-of course, but don't oother me now! Great scots! man, but I'm all in a tremble to see the next dispatch."

"De ole woman an' chill'en am spectin' pork chops fur dinner," persisted the man.
"Heavens, man! but will you exhibit such sordid avarice when the fate of

this Nation hangs on a thread!" "Well, boss, I doan' want to hurt dis kentry any, but wasn't she hangin' on dat thread when you axed me to lug

dem ashes down!" He got a nickel down, with a promise of the remainder in weekly installments.—Detroit Free Press.

-A scientist says it is water and not God that makes people fat.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-The Bible has been translated into

-The Cornell University Trustees have resolved to order a statue of Ezra Cornell for his monument from the American sculptor, Story, at Rome .-

Syracuse Journal. -The Dartmouth College Library has Mason and Judge Hopkinson in the great Dartmouth College case.

The Texas Advocate reports in its revival column twelve hundred and eighty-three conversions and eight hundred and fifty-one accessions in the bounds of the Texas conferences.

-The French Government is about to institute a number of high schools for girls. They are to be called "ly-cees" like those for boys, and will be like those for boys, and will be managed in exactly the same manner.

-Sankey recently said that the choirs of churches should be composed of Christians. He did not think that "God would bless a song of praise from unconverted lips."—Boston Post. -An American visitor says that St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is in as dirty a state as it can possibly be, and that the smallest village church in Italy is kept better than this second grandest cathedral of Christendom.

cently at Richmond, one of the districts in London. After service at St. John the Divine, in accordance with previous announcement, "Prof. Miller performed a new fantasia on the trombone with organ accompaniment, written specially for the occasion by Rev.

-Left-handed penmanship is now taught in a number of American schools. The method of instruction is youth entered the room.

"Miss Wilmerding," said the young man, "I am so fortunate to find you neld in his left hand. After doing this for some time, the writer is able to write his signature without the aid of mocking desert the absence of one the penciled copy. This is kept up until a sufficient degree of proficiency is obtained. - Chicago Herald.

-The students of the Female College at Greenville, S. C., wear characteristic uniforms. Their winter dress, in which they have just appeared, is of blue-black cashmere. It Wilhelmina, "are you a speculator in front of velvet and a plaited skirt, with overskirt and basque. High-crowned hats trimmed with velvet, and tancolored gloves, complete the costume of these fair devotees of the higher education in the Palmetto State.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-- It is better to give than to receive. This applies particularly to advice. -N.

-Employment iz the grate boon ov "What nonsense! I have no ideas of grandeur. A house, a carriage—why, altogether, I couldn't spend if I tried, turnip.—Josh Billings.

-We are apt to wonder at other people's memory, but we forget that per-haps the fruth of the matter is that they only happen to remember the things we

-Have courage enough to review your own conduct, to condemn it where you detect faults, to amend it to the best of your ability, to make good resolutions, and to keep them.

-For the discovery of truth there is nothing so useful as the study of errors, the seed of chemistry, and that astrology was more or less a yearning and groping after the true science of astronomy.-N. Y. Ledger.

-"Pa," asked the small boy, "why "Mr. Longworth, is it you?" said do they call the first piece the organ vilhelmina: "I thought you knew Mr. plays in church the 'voluntary?" Because, my son," replied the old gentleman, "the organist runs his hands over the keys, and the organ goes wherever it pleases."—Chicago Tribune.

-"Bridget, if Mr. Wilkins comes admit him. Mr. Johnson may come. It's not his night, but he has been very affectionate lately, and he's just in the state of mind to make a mistake." Mr. Johnson rings the bell. "Missis is very sorry, sir, but she says as how it ain't your night."—Wheeling Register.

-"Yes, my dear daughter. I wish you would do your best to captivate the heart of our coachman." "And elope with him, papa?" "Yes, my dear. You see the papers will all say you are the daughter of a millionaire."
"Well?" "Well, that will enlarge my credit. See? Now run out to the sta-ble; that's a good girl."—Exchange.

-They were talking about the sufferings of the Greely party. "It's a terri-ble thing, isn't it, Clara," said Charles, "to live off the flesh of human beings?" "O, I don't know," replied Clara, a bride of six months. "You are a cannibal, too, Charley. You live off father, you know!" Charles fainted dead away-at the ancient flavor of the cutting remark .- Traveler's Magazine.

-While returning from school one muddy day Tommy fell into the gutter, with the result that it was rathe cult to decide which was mud and which was Tommy. When he arrived home the following dialogue occurred: Tommy — "B-o-o-o-o! I've fallen down!" Ma—"You bad boy! In those new knickerbockers, too!" Tommy (never at a loss for an excuse) — "B-o-o-o-o! I hadn't time to take them off when I felt myself going."-N. Y. Sun.

BROWN STUDY IN COLORS.

How a Young Wife "Caught on" to Slang Phrase.
"So, old Scrapetill is dead at last," observed David, from the interior of his evening paper; "oceans of money.

"What did he do with it?" queried

Dora. "Oh, left it here and there," said David; "that scapegrace son gets a quarter of a million. If he doesn't paint the town red, new, then I'm a Canadian. "I should think," mused Dora, soft-

ly, as she helped herself to another needleful of silk. "I should think that anybody with a quart of vermilion might paint a town very red indeed." And David was so astounded that he

put his paper in the fire and laid a fresh stick of wood in the very center of the plush-covered table.—Rockland Courier-

too."

Official Paper of Chase County. Pearl street, New York.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

magazine, is on our table.

Pansy, excellent little monthly the waist; men like to see a small magazines, for Dec., published waist, certainly; but there is a by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass., at \$1 and 75 cents, respection to the rest of the figure, and a tively, are on our table.

for congress from this district, has again become managing editor of the Topeka State Journal; and a na! a prosperous future under Cleveland's administration.

The Republicans are beginning to cry: "There will be hard times under the incoming administration." The only hard times we will have will come, if it does come at all, through the Republipeople.

History repeats itself. The highest vote for any Democratic elector at the election in New York was 563,154, and the highes vote for any Republican elector was 562,005, making the Democratic plurality 1,149, the digits of which added together make 15, or the number of the 7 to 8 commission; and the lowest vote for any Democratic elector was 563,048, while the lowest vote for any Republican elec.or was 561.971, making the Democratic plurality 1,077, the sum of the digits of which makes 15, or the number of the 7 to 8 com

is not complied with he is to be for the spine and supplying a cov this rumor is not true. We believe it is the right and political duty of Governor-elect Martin to fill political offices with his political friends. The political spoils belong to the victors and no one should deny them the full enjoyment of them. But our celleges and our asylums ought not to be and Europe. controlled exclusively by members of any one political party. This 18 what the Patriot told Gov. Glick two years ago, and it advised him on several occasions to be made of the best material and appoint Republicans on the sevno right to advise Col. Martin in umn. this respect, still it cannot refrain from saying that he ought to follow the excellent example set by Governor Glick-Atchison Patriot.

ALDEN'S LITERARY REVOLU-

John B. Alden's Literary Revolution. though, possibly, not making so large a "noise" in the world as three or four years ago when its remarkable work was new to the public, is really making more substantial progress than ever before. A noticeable item is the im proved quality of the books issued. Guizot's famous History of France," not sold, till recently, for Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law much less than \$50 00, is put forth Office. in eight small octavo volumes, ranking with the handsomest ever issued from American printing Inquire of J. M. Bielman, on Rock presses, including the 426 full page creek. original illustrations, and is sold for \$7.00. Rawlinson's celebrated "Seven Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," is pro duced in elegant form, with all the maps and illustrations, reduced in price from \$18.00 to \$2.75. These are but representatives of an immense list of standard works, ranging in price from two cents to nearly \$20.00, which are set forth in a descriptive catalogue of 100 paper, and which is sent free to paper, and which is sent free to containly is

between the hours of 100 clock, n. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school and, to-wit:

Sec. Tp. Rge. Per A.

The Chase County Courant, worth the cost of a postal card to Chase County Tax Levies, for the publisher, John B. Alden, 303

TICHT LACING.

There would be no tight lacing f girls could be made to underpublished by D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, Mass., subscription fifty ritable temper, to bad headaches, little monthly of the results of the re mention, all of which, everybody knows, are the direct and inevita-Our Little Men and Women and ble product of the compression of great difference between the waist Cottonwood Falls. that is well formed and in propor- school District No waist which is obviously and artificially compressed, to the destruc-Col. S. N. Wood, late candidate tion of that easy and graceful carriage which is one of the chief charms of a woman's appearance. An unnaturally compressed waist is far more certain of right lively pen does the Colonel detection than a mass of false hair wield. We bespeak for the Jour- or a faint dusting of powder. The rawest youth that enters a ball room can pick out the women that have straitened themselves artificially.

It a young woman, to obtain the appearance of a dragon-fly, has been subjecting herself to considerable physical pain, and who has been laying up for herself a pret ty store of ailments which only want time to pronounce themcans, in drawing in the National selves, could only see the stare of Bank circulation, thus cutting off scarcely disguised contempt and the medium of exchange for the understand the scornful pity which greets the result of her labor, we should have a change of fashion. Through all changes women remain true only to one fashion; whether her clothing is as long and lank as that of a Grecian Virgin, or whether she builds around the lower half of her figure a rotund and capacious structure of steel, she is ever faithful to the tradition of a small waist; and she will weaken her circulation, she will incur headache, she will crack her voice, and she will ruin her di-

mission.

When Gov. Glick went into office he endeavored to effect a reform in the State institutions by making their boards of management non partisan. He appointed the best men for the places regardless of their politics. It is now intimated that his good work is to be undone, and that where a Democrat is to be found holding a commission, he is to be respectfully asked to resign, and if the request is not complied with he is to be legislated out of office. We hope ering for the open space in the back, thereby protecting the spine from cold and giving a smoothness of fit to the back of the dress, of fit to the back of the dress, making it a valuable and most necessary corset for general use. It has already received the highest commendations from the leading modistes, the fashionable dressmakers, and the most eminent physicians of the United States and Europe.

The old catablished Corset

The old established Corset House of Lewis, Schiele & Co., 390 Broadway, New York, have been engaged to manufacture them which is a guarantee that they will workmanship. A reliable agent eral boards that control them. in this county. For particulars is wanted to introduce these goods While it acknowledges that it has see advertisement in another col-

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following paients were granted to citizens of Kansas, during week ending November 18, 1884, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents,

CHEAP MONEY.

Interest at 7 per cent., on two, three, four, or five years time, real estate security. Call on Thos. O. Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law Office.

Restate security. Call on Thos. O. Kelley at Young & Kelley's Law office.

Nov23-tf.

FOR SALE,

aug7-tf NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL

Notice is hereby given that I will offer a

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27TH. 1884.

1884.

Notice is hereby given that I, W. P. Martin, Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas, have received the Tax Roll of 1884, and the amount of taxes charged for State, county, township, city and school purposes on each one dollar valuation is as follows:

STATE, COUNTY, &c. MILLS

State

MILLS

Diamond Creek ...

W P. MARTIN, County Treasurer

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. county of Chase ss.

Nov. 26, 1881

Office of county clerk, Oct. 9, 1884.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th
day of April, 1884, a petition signed by
W. A. Parker and 12 others, was present-

her voice, and she will ruin her digestion all to produce a malformation which wise men regard with pity and fools with derision.

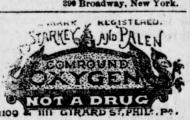
That ladies can be fitted with a corset which will not compress the waist, but give support, health and comfort to the body, and easy and graceful carriage to the appearance, has been fully demonstrated.

W. A. Parker and 12 others, was presented to the board of county commissioners of the tounty and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certsin road, described as follows, viz:

On section lines, without survey, beginning at the northwest quarter of section twenty-three (23), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east thence east on section line to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section twenty-three (23; said road to connect the Asa Taylor and John Hammer roads.

County Clerks

HELP WANTED.—Females.



A NEW TREATMENT.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronebitis Dispepsia, Catarrh, Headache, Debility Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

A CARD.

American and Foreign Patents, 934 F Street, Washington, D. C.: Sohn W. Swarzel, Topeka, tongue support; Martin Ludwig, Jas. S. Carber and Jno. S. Barber, Beloit, chimney cowl.

OHEAP MONEY.

We, the undersigned, having received great and permanent benefit from the use of "COMPOUND OXYGEN" prepared and administered by DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, of Philadelphia, and being satisfied that it is a new discovery in medical science, and all that is claimed for it, consider it a duty which we owe to many thousands who are suffering from chronic and so-called "incurable" diseases to do all that we can to make its virtues known and to inspire the public with confidence.

wm. D. Kel.ey, member of Congress from Philadelphia. T. S. Aithur, Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadel-V. L. Conrad, Editor "Lutheran Observer," Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1882.

In order to meet a natural inquiry in regards to our professional and personal standing, and to give increased confidence in our statements and in the genuineness

of our testimonials and reports of cases, we print the above card from gentlemen well and widely known and of the highest

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL,

WALTER A. WOOD

HARDWARE! Enclosed-Gear Mower. STOVES, TINWARE,

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes,

Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS! FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS.

HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries an exceilent stock of

Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire.

Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use

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

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

MOWING & REAPING MACHINE CO.,

Weight, 558 Pounds.-From 40 to 100

Wheel at each end of Finger-Bar.-Most other Mowers have but one, and none at either end of bar.

Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers have the Gearing exposed.

Draft from the Frame direct, Whiffletrees under the Pole.—Most other Mowers have the Whiffletrees on top of the Pole, and push the Bar instead of pulling it.

Bearings made of Best Composition Metal, easily replaced.—All other Mowers use either Babbit metal or simply cast iron, generally the latter.

Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.—
All small castings are malicable, insuring great trength and durability.

Machine Perfectly Balanced on the Axle. - Finger-Bar easily raised and folded - East to ride - No weight on horses' necks. It is the lightest-draft Mower in the world. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A Beauty in Design and Finish.

WALTER A. WOOD HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 In.— Height of Driving Wheels 3i In-

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

Weight of Machine largely on the Left-Hand Drive-Wheel.—Some manufacturers construct their machines so that the weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Purchasers should avoid such machines.

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

KUHL'S COAL YARD. CANON CITY ANTHRACITE

COAL.

COAL.

OSACE CITY

SCRANTON

COAL.

COAL.

Orders left at the Harness Shop for any of the above coal will be promptly filled at short notice.

FULL WEIGHT AND LOW PRICES IS MY MOTTO.

I have my own team and there will be no delay in delivering.



The Great English Remedy, positively cures night losses, sper matorrhea nervous debility, and all weakness of the generative sexes Price, one package, \$1; six for \$5, by mail free of postage. Sold by all Drugrist. Pamphlets free to every applicant. Address all communications to the proprietors, The Murray Medicine Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Sold in Cottonwood Falls by Edwin Pratt. Meyer Bros., wholesale agents, Kansas City, Mo.

A PRIZE and receive free. a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than any-thing else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, abso-lutely sure At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. jan27-1y

THE

Western Land & Cattel Co. DIAMOND : RANCH,

CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS. CATILE BRANDS -99 on left hip; (0) on left

STEARNS BROS

MEAT MARKET.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

Always Has on Hand

A Supply of

FRERH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID EOR SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

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

CATILE BRANDS —99 on left hip: [0] on left side; WCC on right side.

HORSE AND MULE BRANCS.—9 on left shoulder.

CALF MARK.—Uunderbit, right and left ear way of making more money in a few days than bove marks or brands, and caring for same, will be reimbursed for labor and expense interest of the LITON. Superintendent, Strong City, Kansas.

ATHITC Wanted for The Lives of the Presidents of the U. S., the largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits, to agents. All inteligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. Halled the side; WCC on right sid

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. ADOLPHUS W. HARRIS.

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Will practice in all the Courts.

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Office upstairs in National Bank building

MADDEN BROS..

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in state and Federal Courts.

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

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

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

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

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

SANDERS & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

MONEY 7 and 8 Per Cnt!

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! WHO WANTS WATER:

CIANT WELL DRILL Nine Inch Bore,

Guarautees His Work

To Give Satisfaction, TERMS REASONABLE.

ON SHORT NOTICE. COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR

TAKE NOTICE & DON'T BE DECEIVED.

As I will sell cheaper and give better terms than any party in or out of Kansas, on the following organs and pianos:

Wilcox & White, Steinway, Chickering, Standard or Peloubet, Conover Bros., Burdette, Estev. Fight 8 Co.

E. COOLEY.

DO YOU KNOW LORILLARD'S CLIMAX

PLUG TOBACCO with Red Tin Tag; ROSE LEAF Fine Cut Chewing; NAVY CLIPPINGS.and Black, Brown and Yellow SNUFFS are the best and cheapest, quality considered. oct3-lyr

OSACE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

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MARKET PRICES -PAID FOR-

WHEAT AND CORN.

Manufactures

"GILT EDGE"

"THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop

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Attorneys - at - Law,

All business placed in our bands will receive careful and prompt attention. aug10-if

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

JOSEPH G. WATERS.

STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office in Independent building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALL ON W. H. HOLSINGER.

J. B. BYRNES

WELLS PUT DOWN

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

Burdette, Christy,
Estey, Fish & Son,
Sterling, Weber,
Patterson, Jos. P. Hail.
It will cost you nothing to give me a trial.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

SOLICITED.

-AND-

ALWAYS ON MAND.

Osage Mills, near Etmanie, Chase co., Kas.

The Chase County Courant. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop "No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let the chips fall where the

Terms-per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1 00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	o in.	% COL.	1 601
	1 00	\$1.50	29 00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
1 week	1.50			4.00	6 50	13.00
2 weeks						15.00
3 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00			17.06
4 weeks	2 00	3.00	3, 25	5.U		
2 months .	3.00	4.50	5 25	7 50	14.00	25.00
	4 00	8 00	7 50	111 00	20.00	82.5
8 months		0.00	10.00	10 00	82.50	55 00
6 months	6.50	9 00	12 00	18.00	32.00	99 00
1 vear	10.00	18 00	24 00	35.00	55.00	85.00
Local no	tions	10 cent	ts a lin	ne for	the fir	st in
sertion; ar	bioco,	nta a l	ina to	roach	enhee	onent
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nsertion;	doubl	e price	e for t	HACK .	etter,	or 101
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TIME TABLE.

BAST, PASS.MAIL.EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T am pm am pm pm pm pm pm Cedar Pt. 9 46 9 55 9 13 12 33 651 2 22 Clements 9 59 10 66 9 32 12 51 7 10 2 56 Elmetale 10 16 10 21 10 00 1 16 7 38 44 Strong 10 33 10 36 10 33 1 42 8 05 6 15 Safford 10 52 10 54 11 04 2 11 8 36 6 56 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T. FR'T. FR'T. FR'T

pm am pm am am am am Safford... 433 5 07 9 10 7 57 2 11 5 16 Strong... 453 5 26 9 45 8 34 2 45 6 06 Elmdale... 5 07 5 43 10 21 9 63 3 13 7 5 0 Clements 5 26 5 59 10 56 9 34 3 43 8 8 4 Cedar Pt... 5 86 6 10 11 17 9 55 4 (4 9 00 The at Physical Ball? passes Strong City The "Phunder Bolt" passes Strong City.
going east, at 11:22 o'clock, a. m, and going west, at 4:27 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county. This train carries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor	teorge W Glick
Lieutenant Governor	D W Finney
Lieutenant Governor	Lames Smith
Secretary of State	dames omith
Treasurer	Sam T Howe
Treasurer	UCEncer
	D J Brewer,
Chief Justices Sup.Court,	1 D M Valentine
Congressman, 3d Dist	Thomas Ryan
Congressman, 3d Dist	. I nomas rejus
COUNTY OFFI	CERS.
	Arcu. miner,
County Commissioners	A aron Jones.
County Commissioners	M.E. Hunt.
	W. I. II and
County Tressurer	J. S. Shipman.

County Commissioners	M.E. Hunt.
O Tuesqueer	J. S. Shipman.
Coroner	C E Hait.
Mayor	. C. Whitson.
Police Judge	F. B. Hunt.
Police Judge	
Dity Attorney	

| T. O. Kelley.
| Shal. | Wm. H. Speucer.
| J. W. Stone. |
| J. M. Kerr. |
| J. M. Tuttle, |
| C. E. Hait. |
| W. H. Holsinger. |
| E. A. Kinder. |
| S. A. Breese. City Marshal.....

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. N.
B. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 B. Johnson. Pastor; Sabbath; morning wood, Cal Baldwin, Chester Ganservice, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12 m; service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.

and Joe Ollinger started, Monday, ment continued until the gray M. E. Church South.—Rev. R M Benton.

and 16 o'clock, A M.

Baptist-At Strong City-Rev. Ware

ham Pastor; Covenant and business meet-ing 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 9:80 ev-

Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J M Tutle, Dictator; J W Griffis, Reporter.

Masonic—Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Maeevening of each month; J F Runi, Marter; W H Holsinger, Secretary.
Odd Fellows.—Angols Lodge No. 58 1
O F, meets every Monday evening; c I
maule, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Thank-giving day.

Subscribe for the COURANT.

Dr. C. E. Hait was down to Em-

poria Saturday.

business trip to Kansas City last

The City Marshal now takes up

loose cattle under the city ordi.

day evening for a short visit to Tuesday, where he will fill the po-Garnett.

Mr. R. M. Watson, of the Nes-

cutunga Chieftain, called in to see

Mr. S. F. Barnes, of Diamond Burlington.

The Hon. A. W. Harris has re-

iness last week.

Mr. H. Saunders left, Monday trapped at any time. Migratory county, Illinois.

nonthe' visit Indiana.

Mr. A. M. Clark's residence in the south part of town is rapidly approaching completion. Mr. Geo W. Jackson has a very

valuable cow that he is afraid he will lose from hip sweeny. Mrs. T. S. Jones left, yesterday,

for Dodge City, where her busband has a lucrative law practice.

couple of months visiting relatives lot, which means that a larger, in Missouri.

Dr. J. H. Polin, of Strong City, large and expensive buildings as has located at Marion Center. they may see fit to.—Strong City Our good wishes go with him to his new home.

Union Thankegiving will be held in the Congregational church at 11 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. recalls the pleasure of life's short N. B. Johnson.

Miss Julia White, of Bazsar, after a short visit at home, has returned to Sedgwick county, where Prairie Hill, to participate in the she is teaching school.

The ladies of the M. E. church intend holding a fair just before the parties who were going to the holidays and are hard at work start on the voyage of life over making preparations for it.

Mrs. B. H. Burton, of Strong City, has returned home from Emporis. She was ascompanied by ence of the assembled guests, the Mrs. M. E. Robeats, who spent a young couple were united in the f:w days in Strong.

milk in many houses.

poris. by the Rev. F. T. Ingalls, at present, who did ample justice to the Congregational church, Mr. themselves and the good things Scott E. Winne and Miss Ella provided. Wit, tun and repartee North, both of Chase county.

linger, L W. Heck, Chas. Rock- dellent music furnished by Mr. and Miss Bocker and others. Every wood, Cal Baldwin, Chester Gan-

M. E. Church South.—Rev. R M Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Foxcreek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Covne branch, at 11, a. m; third Sunday, at the Harrisschool-house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m.

Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8 and 16 o'clock, A M. that Comes too Late." Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

We are in receipt of an invitation to the grand Thanksgiving Ball, to be given to night by the Strong City Lodge No. 110, A. O. Bertha Crum. U. W., in the Opera House of that city. Everybody is invited, and a good time is anticipated. Tickets tor couple, \$2.50.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the accounts due R. M. Watson, of Strong City, prior to August 1, 1884, have been assigned to me, and all parties indebted to him must settle at once with me at my office.

J. A. SMITH, Strong City, Kas.

Tepeka Journal : The A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. received permission, The County Treasurer is now Monday, to hang in the postoffice prepared to receive taxes for 1884. a picture of the new Montezuma Mr H. J. Wekerlin hurt his Hotel, now under course of erecback, last Friday, carrying a storm tion at Hot Springs, N. M. and to be opened March 1, 1885. It is a Mr. W. H. Holsinger made a work of art, and very attractive. Mr. David Rettiger, of Strong City, had the contract for doing

Edgar W. Jones, for the past few weeks acting as salesman for Mr. W. E. Newsom left, Satur- Elwell & Co., went to Florence, on sition of Foreman for Tucker & Graham, dry goods merchants. Mr. J. A. Smith of Strong Ed. is a clever boy and we know City, has returned from a business he will soon have many friends in his new home. He has the best

wishes of the Carrier for success, -Canton Carrier. We are pleased to hear of the promotion of Edgar, who was once a school boy in this city, and we Creek, has returned from a visit to hope that success may attend him Hotel.

The game laws of Kansas are, signed his office as city attorney of that prairie chickens can be killed between September 1st and Janu-Mr. Chas. J. Lantry, of Strong ary 1st, and quail only from No. Ferry & Watson's. City, was down to Topeka on bus vember 1st to January 1st; but no Go to Howard's mill if you want the ordinary lamp. Call and see dollars is to buy your goods of native game bird can be snared or to get the best of flour.

through life.

morning, for Kewanee, Henry birds, such as wild geese, ducks, brants, etc., may be killed at any Mrs. Wm. Sullivan, of Diamond time they are here. Having dead creek, has returned from a two birds in pessession after the expi ration of the time when they may be killed, is prima facia evidence of violating the law. The penalty of each violation is from \$5 to \$25

fine, cost of prosecution and \$10 attorney's fees, aggregating from that tends to improve health, prevent disease, purify morals, and make Physician & Surgeon, Mr. Barney Lantry, some months since, informed us that he would erect a mill and elevater, out of stone, on the lot now occu-pied by G. C. Skinner's restaurant,

and have it from a reliable source Messrs. J. R. and E. C. Holmes that David Rettiger and others are and J. D. Minnick have bought getting ready to build a threenow covered by G. W. Newman's Mr. William Harris and wife, that the building we now occupy of Diamond Creek, are spending a is soon to be removed to another handsomer and more substantial building will be built on the lot After the election Mr. W. S. it now occupies. Toe men who Romigh made a business trip to are talking of putting up these buildings have both the cash and the stone, and there is nothing to prevent them from putting up as

DEVOE-BOOKSTORE. The evening of the 11th inst. will be beld in fend remembrance by the undersigned while memory eareer. In accordance with invitation, guests to the number of sixty-five or seventy met at the residence of Martin Bookstore, on event-the marriage of Miss Agnes M. Bookstore and Mr. Silas Devoe. At the appointed time the unknown ocean of futurity made their appearance accompa nied by the usual attendants on such occasions. There, in the presbonds of matrimony by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, of this county. Af It rained and snowed all day ter receiving the congratulations Friday, and Friday night it turned and best wishes of the assemblage. very cold, forming ice about one the bell warned us that the time inch thick, and freezing water and for replenishing the inner man bad arrived. The table was loaded with everything good to eat and Married, November 19, in Em | was highly appreciated by those away. Atter supper, those who Messrs, J. P. Kuhl, J. F. Ot. felt inclined kept time to the ex

person seemed to be enjoying the myl-tf awn of another day admonished them that the pleasures of life are few and fleeting. The following is a list of the

Pair of fancy pillow shams Mrs. Cora Chapel. Pair fin linen towels, Mrs. J. G

Pair fine linen towel. Mrs. Ella Partridge.

Table cloth and half dozen napkins, Robt, Yealing. Pair of fine sheets, Mrs and Miss

Glass water pitcher, Mrs. P. B. McCabe. Glass pickle dish, Miss Maggie McCabe.

Mat and towel. Miss Stella hell's. Crum.

One-half dozen fine linnen table apkins, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson. Wash bowl and pitcher, Mrs.

Saxer. Tea set, Mr. Joseph and Miss Etta Schwilling.

Set of sauce dishes, fruit dish, bread plate, butter dish and water pitcher, Mesers. L. and Wm. and Misses Becker.

Fruit stand, Mrs. Coe. Fruit dish, Mr. and Mrs. Schlar-

Sugar bowl, Miss Mary Schimpff. Pair fine pillow cases, fruit dish, halt dozen sauce dishes, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Mary Gauvey. Joseph Langendorf.

F. W. and E. Spencer. One-half dozen goblets, Mr. and

Mrs. Gauvey. the stone work on this magnificent Set of knives and torks, James McClellan.

> Set of sauce dishes, Joseph Ves-Calf, John Bookstore. Set of dishes, bride's father. Egg beater, Mrs. Fred Starkie.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Pay up your subscription. Boots and shoes at Breese's.

Tinware at Ferry & Watson's. Everything at Ferry & Watson's. Wanted, two girls, at the Union dec6-tf Good goods and bottom prices at

First-class organs at E. Cooley's for \$50 cash.

The very best grades of flour at

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Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements, And SPORTING GOODS.

AGEN'TS for the Celebrated Columbus & Abbott Buggies, Olds & Schuttler Wagons, Pearl Corn Shellers, Buford Piows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, and Bakewell Vapor Stoves.

OUR STOCK IS NEW.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

JOHNSON & THOMAS

Rast side of BROAD WAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The celebrated Walker boot, at All kinds of stoves at Johnson J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

You can get anything in the line as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper. of dry goods at Breese's, Coffins at Ferry & Watson's.

A complete stock of fresh groceries at Ferry & Watson's. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

requested to call and settle. You can do better at Ferry & Watson's than anywhere else. Go to L. F. Miller's to have price for your produce.

your Sewing Machines repaired. just received at M. A. Campbell's. pennies is to go to Breese's, where A car load of Glidden fence and fancy groceries.

wire just received at M. A. Campoct5-tf The best flour of all kinds, at E.

Canned goods at lower figures than you can buy the cans, at Fer- and price of goods. ry & Watson's, Ferry & Watson extend a gen-

and buy goods at their reduced on Main street, between Broadway

A car load of Studebaker's wag-L. A. Campbeli's.

store of Breese, the grocer.

sewing machine for a fresh milk of Matfield Green.

Groceries, staple and fancy of

Ferry & Watson have received their fall and winter stock, and are any house in the county.

it, and buy one.

& Thomas's and they will be sold

Go and get one or more.

Pay us what you owe us and save trouble We need money to keep up with the times.

FERBY & WATSON.

Go to Breeses for your fresh, stagle and fancy groceries and for any kind of dry goods, and where you can get the highest market price for your produce.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by John Mauw and 25 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and state aforestald, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz Commencing at the northwest corner of section thirty-two (32), township twenty (20), range six (6) east, and running thence north on the section line or as near as practicable to the northwest corner of section seventeen (17) in said township and range.

"A penny saved is a penny A car load of Moline wagons earned," and the way to save your Furniture at Ferry & Watson's. you can always get fresh, staple

Go to Ferry & Watson's to make your purchases. They have a large and complete stock and are determined to sell at prices that F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come, will defy competition. Call and see them, and they will guarantee to please you both as to quality

You can get meals or lunch at any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m., eral invitation to everybody to call until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams'.

and Friend street. E F. Bauerle bakes everything one and buggies just received at in the bakery line, and is now running a delivery wagon, so you Fresh goods all the time at the can get tresh bread every morning, right at your own doors He sells

Pair fine pillow cases, fruit dish, half dozen sauce dishes, Mrs.

A car load of new improved Matson and Mrs. Mary Gauvey.

Cake stand, Messrs. Fred and Joseph Langendorf.

Set of cut glass goblets, Messrs.

F. W. and E. Spencer.

One-half dozen goblets, Mr, and Mrs. Gauvey.

Set of knives and forks, James

Set of knives and forks, Manuella Manuell

Go to Breese's for your fresh, staple and fancy groceries, and where you can get the highest market price for produce.

Wanted, to trade a new \$45 sewing machine for a fresh milk cow and calf, or for one "coming in." Apply at this office. octaff

Groceries et all and fancy an

boots and shoes, hats and caps, Groceries, staple and fancy of the purest quality, at Ferry & Watson's. They keep only the very best and can not be under-Ferry & Watson, who will sell you goods cheaper than anybody.

Doolittle & Son have the best selling more goods and are pre-pared to give better bargains than be found in this market; also, a full M. A.Campbell has just received and groceries. A dollar saved is a a lamp that nearly equals the elec- dollar made; and you can't make tric light, and the oil used is the dollars any easier than by saving same kind of coal oil as is used in them; and the best way to save w. McWilliams, at Doolittle & Son.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

Office and room, east side of Broadway, south of the bridge,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUCH. M. D.,

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A. M. CONAWAY.

Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office: a half mile north of Toledo. jy11-ff.

L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon. STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office in McIntire's drug store, residence

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST.

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in silits branches. Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Fails. Office at Union Hotal.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone. M. D. jeb-tf

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
887 & 289 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. SS.
County of Chase. Ss.
Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884

section seventeen (17) in said townsh:p and range.
Whereupon, said Board of county Comnissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E. C. Holmgs, John Shaft and L. W. Coleman as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement of said road, in Diamond Creek township, on Monday, the 15th day of December, a. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

[L 8] ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. | 68. STATE OF KANSAS. County of chase.
County of chase.
Office of County Clerk, October 8, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, 1884. a petition signed sy John Carter and 38 others was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
Commencing at the Morris county line between sections two (2) and three (3), townsip eighteen (18), range nine (9) eas; thence south on section line or as near as practicable to a public road near Wm. Osborn's, to the center between sectionat two (2) and three (3), township ninetees, (19), range nine (9) east.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atcht-son, Topeks and Santa Fe Ballroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well wa-tered, improved tarms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing passances.

COTTONWOOD PALLS, KANSAS

Sing, heart of mine, the summer bloom;
Its fragrant perfume fills the air;
Now life is rich, for Love and Faith
Within the soul their inceuse bear.
Sing, heart of mine, the year is ripe,
Full parvests biss the truffful land;
Life's royal fruitage waiteth, too,
The tender Master's garnering hand.

Sing, heart of mine, the year is done,
Chill winter spreads her silver vest,
Life's fruit is with its gathered sheaves,
Thy year is done, now wait thy rest.

Sing, heart of mine, for God is just
Who gives the waiting earth His care;
The spring-time rain, the bud and bloom,
The cooling dew to summer air.

Sing, heart of mine, for God is good
Who fills the ear and bending sheaf;
Who hides the clusters of the vine
Beneath the golden autumn leaf.

Sing, heart of mine! Oh, praise His name
Whose loving care hath blessed our store
With glat thanksglving praise His name
Whose care surrounds us evermore,
—Sylvia Brown, or Chicago Advance,

POWER OF YOUNG MEN.

The Value of Life Usually Determined by the First Years of Manhood.

An editorial under the title of "The Power of Young Men," in a recent number of the Illustrated Christian Weckly, strongly pictures the right use of early too hard some kindly, willing hand will be stretched out to give aid.

In cities our Thanksgiving offerings can not always take the same personal form. The results of the offerings may not be so apparent, but are, nevertheless, as great a source of blessing and strongly pictures the right use of early own masters.

The article to which we allude en-

of them while they are pursuing their studies, or serving their apprenticeships in their various callings. But many of blessed to give than receive."—Chrisin their various callings. But many of blessed to the great works that have been accomplished have been done by young

"At twenty-three Melanothon wrote the 'Loci Communes,' which passed in his lifetime through fifty editions. Calvin wrote his Institutes at twenty-seven. Alexander the Great died at thirty-three. At thirty-three Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and at thirty Hamilton helped to frame the perience, the time is one of solemn sig-Constitution of the United States.

whole soul to the Master, and who work with their might for his glory. a happy day of reminiscence! For aged Robert Murray McChevne had been the parents welcoming the children and means of the conversion of hundreds of grandchildren again around the table persons, and had given a lasting im- and the fire, what a season of thankful pulse to foreign missions in the hearts pride! It is the day of home-coming,

burning zeal for Christ which has per-haps beyond that of any other man in-Between this meeting and the last spired and sustained others in labors for the most benighted and degraded of our race before he finished his brief thirty years. John Summerfield, whom in its chase for personal good may have our properties of the most apostolic crept in, until it was in danger of leaving the old below and the world's called out in response to a summons from the house. A deeper gloom seemed to settle upon him as his unsupplied that most apostolic crept in, until it was in danger of leaving the old house.

ples show the possibilities of young men. rection by the sad death of Mr. Earle Dodge, as he was familiarly called. In Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1879, he was not only a eader in athletic sports, but more than this, left behind him an enviable record as a student of high rank, and as a consistent, active Christian. He was one of the few who brought about the Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Asso-

with zeal into the work of the Young. Men's Christian Association and other benevolent enterprises. His own college generation has passed away, and heart wit no higher tribute could be paid to his in- a heart. fluence than that piven in the destrissue of the college paper: Tew men among the alumn of the past ten years are so widely known, admired, and loved.

His college rank as a man and as a Christian was a rare one from every that this mortal life is given to us that the college rank as a man and as a characteristic for life immortal life. Christian was a rare one from every we may prepare for life immortal. - Expoint of view; endowed with remarka-

Though early quenched, it is not lost. It multiplies and shines in other lights and its influence is eternul. Youth's Companion.

THANKSGIVING SEASON.

Make Your Own Thanksgiving More Joyous by Adding to the Happiness of Others Less Fortunate Than Yourself-The Day of Home-Coming

The Day of Home-Coming.

The Thanksgiving season is again approaching; and a double duty comes to those who have been prospered during the year. First, the duty of returning thanks for the blessings enjoyed, and that of sharing our blessings with others. Give cause for thanksgiving to as many souls as come within the sphere of your influence, by making them happier, more comfortable, if only for one day. Call their attention to the Giver of all good by acting as His steward. Find the poor in your community who are too proud to make their deprivations known curefully and delicately provide them with a dinner, or the wherewithal to provide a dinner. If this can not be done, surely a barrel of potatoes, a load of wood, the payment of a couple of there has been in years past. The latmonths' rent, clothes or provisions, can ter is better understood, is more easily months' rent, clothes or provisions, can be given in such a way that the most sensitive would not be distressed. When or mine pies, it would not take very much more material or time to prepare an extra pie or two for a poor neighbor; one or two turkeys or chickens less would not make a very great difference.

The faculty at Yale have unanimously voted to have semi-annual instead of annual examinations.

The faculty at Yale have unanimously voted to have semi-annual instead of annual examinations.

The faculty at Yale have unanimously voted to have semi-annual instead of annual examinations.

To many homes in the land this Thanksgiving Day comes bringing memories of dear faces that will not greet them this year. The thay brings sorrowful thoughts heart house the standard of the control of o sorrowful thoughts, heart-hunger, and a be shuffled his feet along bitter struggle in the effort to say: "Thy will be done." It is so hard, when the family meeting-day comes to face "the vacant chair;" memories of the dear one crowd so thick and fast in the familiar home. To some the approach of the day will be dreaded. They can not carry the had only varied in his movements of the had only varied in his movements of the day will be dreaded. They can not carry the had only varied in his movements of the had only varied in his movements.

manhood as moral power. William contact with the recipients, Hundreds of poor people will be cold and hungry unless the various benevolent associations are provided with means to furnish the out-door poor with dinners. The country alms-houses should not be The article to which we allude enforces this truth. The writer says:

"Young men too often put aside their responsibility to do much for God and to all benevolent associations. Add to their fellows until they shall be older. the pleasure of your own Thanksgiving They feel that much can not be expected by the consciousness that you have

Another year! One less Thanksgiving

a Puritan inheritance, whether we dwell upon that first dim Thanksgiving of history, or nearer days of personal exnificance to every thoughtful soul. For "But far above statesmen and war-riors rises the example of those earnest young men who have consecrated their mothers who gather with their households under the old paternal roof, what

Dr. Bethune styled that most apostolic young man, and whose labors created such an intensity of popular interest in Ireland, England and America, did not into indifference, blinding joys, harass-Ireland, England and America, did not reach twenty-eight Henry Mattyn died at thirty-one, leaving a name precious in England. India and Persia, and wherever Christ's cause is loved throughout the world; while Felix Neff filled the Alps with the light of the Gospel before he died at the synthesis and perfect the plant of the forgetten spot! Ah, the feast and perfect the plant of the little boys and call it the awkward of th

heart without words than words without

—A man's greatest ornament is his work, and he always consults his dignity by doing it.—Cartyle.

point of view; endowed with ramarka-ble personal charms, the life he led here had a pure and noble influence upon all around him. '!'
Such a life is a light that kindles others. Though early quenched, it is not

Spurgeon. He has not the key to success who has not so firm a hold upon a lofty purpose that he will cling to it in the darkness as well as in the light.—Baptist

us?-Bishop Huntington D bladsal

-There is nothing so sacred on earth divine as the wife and mother who makes it, and no gift so great as the gift which grafts this bad of Heaven on the broad whits collar and his gloved the common stock of earth. Jos. vila

tar home. To some the approach of the day will be dreaded. They can not carry their burdens lightly or hide their sufferings. Tears and anguish of heart will be their portion, unless you, by your act, hold aside the black curtain with the arm of human sympathy, and, by your act of loving and serving, let in the pure sunlight of God's love. Bring the stricken ones into your home for that day; remove them from the sadly familiar surroundings; make your own home so bright and cheerful that its beams will lighten the burden of their home so bright and cheerful that its beams will lighten the burden of their sorrow. Give new strength by your kindliness, your sympathy; every burden is easier to carry when assistance is given. No burden is so hard to carry if you know that the moment it presses too hard some kindly, willing hand will be stretched out to give aid.

In cities our Thanksgiving offerings can not always take the same personal form. The results of the offerings may not be so apparent, but are, nevertheless, as great a source of blessing and your comfort as though we were brought in impending.

"You appear to be out of spirits, Robert, has anything happened?" asked the Star man, engaging the youth in conversation when the latter arrived in

front of his home. "Nuthin's the matter ceptin' and here Robert gave a great jerk on a brick which he was attempting absentmindedly to remove from the sidewalk,

ued Robert, supposing he had a sympathetic listener. 'If you did, then you

The utter disgust with which the last word was uttered fully expressed the feeling with which the average boy at that age regards the opposite sex. "What is the use of dancing, anyway.

Only girls want to dance and boys that don't know how to play base ball and who bring flowers to the teacher. When I grow up you bet I will be the captain of a base ball nine, and then what difference will it make about dancing. Mother says she wants me to have good manners. I suppose that means to always have your hands clean and not to of the Scotch people before he died, at of family reunion, of common joy over the don't have any fun, and besides they "David Brainerd set an example of evil, that has befallen any member of are only fit to play with girls. They are only fit to play with girls. They always get licked in a fight, and then they tell the teacher things about the other har."

"These and a multitude of like exames show the possibilities of young men." Our mind has been turned in this di"Our mind has been turned in this choicest blessing for the well-worn and care-burdened man. The trustful smile when it comes to dancing I can't do which the mother's wrinkled face keeps it. I wouldn't care so much but always for her boy, the merriment of you have to dance with the girls, and his little ones, recalling his own wild they made me dance last time with a How a Smart Connecticut Tabby Thwarted sports, the softening of the spirit by all tender recollections—these are the gifts of the boys said that girl bit a boy once because he stepped on her toes.

So it is in its home aspect chiefly that "Why don't you engage some nice."

wise sayings.

In prayer it is better to have a set to the without words than words without words were words with words were words without words were words

I've got to be scrubbed and my ears poked into, and then there's the gloves," of the cat, and uncovered the dish and and the boy fairly groaned as he thought of the prospect. was that anogaw mis

"When a boy has gagements with other boys," he went on, "and has weekly.

When home is ruled according to go to dancing lessons in the afternoon, when school is out. Last week I missed a body a night with us, and they would not find themselves out of their element.

Robert an unwilling captive and escorted him into the house. In the course of a half hour the neighbors beheld an ele-

it; and buy one.

stringed and keyed instruments according to a settled standard, the number of makes warm and dry dwellings in winvibrations in the second for A being ter and cool ones in summer. ments found that more brilliant so-norous effects could be obtained by rais-ing the pitch; the tendency of the strings, especially of the violins, for the same reason is to rise slightly, as may frequently be ascertained on one and the same evening by testing with a tun-ing fork the intonation of an orchestra

the beginning and the end of the ing school," and as he said it, the brick yielded to his efforts and he straightened up with it in his hand and threw it moodily into a corner of the yard.

"Did you have to go to dancing school when you were a boy?" continued Robert, supposing he had a sympa-Their vocal cords have remained Another year! One less Thanksgiving day here, one more year of mercy added to merciful years! Whether we contemplate its origin and welcome the day as a Puritan inheritance, whether we dwell an unusual strain on the voice, even according to the standard of those masters, have become almost impossible, or at least infinitely more difficult of execution in the original keys. But even this might be borne if an international or at least national uniformity of pitch half a tone higher at St. James' Hall tonality, and frequently wander into heterogeneous keys; no wonder, also, that Mr. Sims Reeves some years ago gle artist, however popular, to remedy an evil so deeply rooted. Next to the singers the greatest sufferers are the

> don Times. 14 slow of no A PUSS WITH A GREAT HEAD.

dan and Terrible Plot. There were three cats in a Williams street family, and the lady of the house concluded that one was sufficient to do we find the great charm of the day, the girl to dance with youll asked the all the business, and an edict of death collegiate Young Men's Christian Association, the honor of which belongs to
Princeton, and which has bound to
gether in sympathy and work thousands
of Christian students throughout the
day that Christ was born.—Pittsburgi
land.

"After his graduation he entered"

we find the great charm of the day, the girl to dance with you, asked the listener, beginning now to have some
listener, beginning now to have some
nolidays, second only to that which is
real sympathy for the boy.

"Well," said the boy, squirming unday that Christ was born.—Pittsburgi
all the business, and an edict of death
was passed on the old cat and her
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"Well," said the boy, squirming unday that the file business. can do it. What is there to say to a girl? They don't know anything; that is, anything that is worth knowing. It talked with a girl one't and she said she liked base ball 'cause the men wore such pretty suits, but she didn't know a curved ball from a home run."

"Robert, are you coming?" again sounded the warning voice from the house.

"Yes, ma'ain, directly." responded dish to hide it from the kitten and pre-the boy, with evident regret. "Mother event her from taking the "medicine."

The lady could not believe it possible that the act was intentional on the part again knocked the kitten from the dish and covered it over more carefully than before. This repetition of the protective act gained the good will of the lady and she gave up killing the cats. She can not satisfy her mind, however, whether the action of the cat was prompted by instinct or reason. - Norwich (Coun.)

Bulletin, saltot ban somas Origin of Ear-Rings.

The custom of wearing ear-rings is so ancient that it is impossible to tell who set the fashion. According to the Moslem creed, every Mohammedan lady considers it her duty to wear them in honor of Hagar, who was held in peculiar veneration as the mother of Let it be understood that the right of the people can be and is enforced inside of all colleges. Let it be understood on all hands that a secondrel who happens to have sneaked into college can not commit crime with impunity.—Northwestern Christian Autocate, descendants to-day feel that a woman dishonors her great uncestor if she fails to wear them. But many sensible girls and women in our own land want a better reason for the fashion.—Philadel

tive rame but can be sayed or to get the best of floor.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Weak soapsuds or aqua ammonia will clean bronze statuary or bronze or-naments in fine lines on which dust has

Sheep grow quickly and mature sarly, and with their fleece pay dividends oftener than any other live stock. -Chicago Tribune.

-A farmer in Maine recommends in the Home Farm sprinkling air-slaked lime on potatoes, when being stored in the cellar, to prevent rotting.

-Fire in chimneys may be checked, if not arrested, by throwing salt on the fire below. Stopping the chimney at the top with a broad board or wet hay, arrests the current of air and helps to extinguish it .- Troy Times.

-In localities where stone is plenty farmers might often do well to put up stone buldings instead of wood. Stone, -Every month is a harvest season

for some sections of the world, though the harvest does not always consist of hay or grain. There is a fruit harvest. as well as a wheat harvest, and harvests also of other products.—Cincinnati Times.

-Rocky forest land had better be kept in woods until the rest of the farm is in the highest state of cultivation. There are millions of acres of poor land partly cultivated that ought never to have been cleared off. But when farmers have such land sheep will make it valuable if anything can .- New England Farmer.

-The injury that the crow does to corn by pulling it up is not generally great and can be easily guarded against. A more serious indictment found in the fact that the crow is the great enemy of insect-destroying birds, whose nests it destroys and whose young it kills. The squirrel is also open to the same charge. - N. Y. Herald.

-To crystalize fruit: Pick out the finest of any kind of fruit, leave in the stones; beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, lay the fruit in the beaten egg with the stems upward; drain and beat the part that drips off again; select them out one by one and dip them into a cup of finely-powdered sugar. Cover a pan with a sheet of fine paper, D, or the part of the Queen of Night in place the fruit on it and set it in a cool Mozart's Magie Flute, which demand oven. When the icing on the fruit becomes firm, pile them on a dish and set them in a cold place.—Boston Globe.

HOUSE PLANTS.

Monitors of Health from Which Useful Lessons May Be Learned. A Boston lady writes: We began were permanently established. This, however, is not the case. A foreign singer coming to this country will find in two of the rooms for window ornathat a note written in the same manner ments, instead of lace and damask curmeans something different from what it tains. The house was a modern one, means at home; nay, that it sounds lighted by gas and heated by a furnace, with no open fire-places in any of the

raised some ten inches-in warm weather twice as much-and, since we kept you have furnace and gas, yet your plants look as thrifty and fresh as if they

house in which people ought not to live. We then allowed our plants to overflow into all the other rooms, and for years pointed with pride to the sanitary indihe atmosphere of the house.

Some three years since we had another chimney put up, so that three open fires were possible, but we did not see any great increase in the health of the lants, thus showing that the ventilation had been pretty good before. But the past winter the plants seemed to droop unaccountably; one or two nearly died, others lost their leaves, and the whole lot looked like the poor sickly things one so often sees in houses. So far as we could see, the conditions were the same as in previous years. Suspicion was lulled by the fact that even gardeners complained of so much cloudy weather as affecting the plants. A visit of inspection by the Sanitary Science Club, in the late spring called our attention to some defects in the furnace air-box and draught-slides, also an occasional smell of gas, which had not been noticed in previous years, added an incentive to a thorough overhauling of the furnace as soon as the fire was dispensed with. The explanation of the behavior of the plants was found in large hole in the iron lining of the fire-pot, so that a free communication of the air over the fire with that in the hot-air chamber was inevitable. This hole was caused by the rusting through of the iron, a result of carelessness in filling the water-pan, and finally of a leak in it, which escaped notice for some time. The iron partition must have been a long time in a bad con-dition, and only the good ventilation effected by the always-open skylight saved the family from serious consequences. They should have taken immediate warning from the plants, and should have searched until the cause of

the trouble was found. This case illustrates the necessity of watchfulness on the part of the housekeeper, since the furnace had been cleaned and examined each year by men from the shop, who were supposed to know best what was needed, and yet hands conveying no plebian suggestions lishmael, the founder of the Lands conveying no plebian suggestions of either base-ball or dead cats. Wash-race. There is a curious legend that start start start share so sarah, the wife of Abraham, was so sarah was sarah was sarah was so sarah was sarah wa the danger had not been discovered. With the numerous modern conveniences must be exercised by the housekeeper, the one who is at hand, and who can follow out cause and effect as no one else can do. Hence the necessity of a knowledge of the construction and working of such important portion of household machinery as a furnace. When one considers in how many houses the management of this imporant instrument of comfort is left to ig novant and careless servants, one n longer wonders at the complaints so often heard. - Sanitary Enquirer.

THE DAIRY.

-A moist, cool nose in horned cattle denotes health; a dry, hot muzzle,

-Dairymen can now begin feeding sorn. It makes milk when mixed with other food.

-Watch the cows and keep up the flow of milk. After a little while but-ter will begin to advance. No one is so poor as he who has nothing to sell. Keep the cows at their best all of the

-- The English farmers, remarks the Breeder's Gazette, are now giving unusual attention to questions relating to the dairy, and every effort is being made to improve the quality and increase the quantity of dairy products. The American creamery and factory systems are being tried in various localities, and appear to have worked well in the main and to have given a wholesome stimulus to the dairy interest.

-The best milkers are not beef-fat, nor should they be burdened with superfluous flesh. And yet it is a mistake to suppose that their condition is a matter of no consequence. To see a herd of cows little more than animated shadows is an indication of a poor dairyman. Dairy cows should be well fed with milk producing foods, with sufficient fleshforming properties to maintain a high state of physical vigor. It is hardly the thing to have to lean a cow up against the fence to milk her.—Toronto Globe.

MEALS IN THE MILK RATION.

Estimates on the Amount of Milk Produced by Certain Courses of Feeding.

To test the principle that has been very emphatically laid down by German investigators, and somewhat widely accepted in this country, that a liberal supply of digestible protein is the main thing to be looked after in the ration for milch cows, tests have re-cently been made at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. The first ration consisted of clover-hay and commeal, and had one part of digestible protein to about eight of digestible matters of other kinds. In the second ration cottonseed oil meal was substituted for a for a part of the cornmeal in such quantities that the ration should contain the same total of digestible matters, but at the same time a larger proportion of protein—one part of this to about five of other digestible matters. In the third ration malt sprouts were put in the place of the cottonseed meal in such quantity as to leave the proportion of protein and of total digestible

matters unchanged.

If the principle stated in the beginning be correct, the second and third ration should yield more or better milk, or both, than the first. In estimating the effect of the ration, due allowance was made for the natural falling off in the yield of milk as the period of lactation advanced, and for the gradually inthan it does at Covent Garden, where the French pitch, or, at least some approach to it, has been adopted. No wonder that they lose their sense of ized each other. The results were not favorable to the principle tested. On the doors of the rooms open, the hall the second ration there was a very slight became a ventilating-shaft. The result gain, which could be credited to the refused to sing with any orchestra that had not adopted the lower pitch. Unfortunately it was impossible for a sinwe should have expected, a notable gain

> with the fodders used in these milk experiments were finished it was found that the second ration contained a little larger total of these matters than did cators, which also served the purpose of keeping the air moist enough, since on a tle less. If now it be supposed that the sunny day these growing leaves will yield of milk depends especially and pump at least six quarts of water into mostly on the quantity of digestible matters of all kinds, it is explained why about the same quantity of milk was obtained on these three rations, but a little more on the second than on the first, and a little less on the third than on the

> > first. Attention is very properly called in the bulletin to the importance of further tests of the correctness of this supposition. Oil-meals of all kinds, such as linseed and cottonseed, have been highly praised for use in the milk rations, because of their richness in protein; but if general richness in digestible matters is ust as useful for the purpose mentioned, then the cheaper corn me I, which contains, pound for pound, + bout as much digestible substance as cottonseed oilmeal, can be as well used in the milk ration. In this connection it should be further noticed that the tests of the vilk as to quality, and butter yield on churning, failed to show any unmistakable improvement on the more expensive oilmeal ration. -Dr. G. C. Caldwell, in N. Y. Tribune.

Taming Minnows.

An eminent naturalist gives these results of experiments in taming pet fish: "Of minnows I had two years ago no fewer than thirteen, ranging about in a large glass globe, and I taught there not only to know me, but to recognize the sound of my voice, while I whistled to them some lively air. On such occasions they would all rise to the top of the water, salute me by touching my lips as I bent closely over the bowl, and actually leap up and play with the extremity of my nose! They would, moreover, fondle over me, by rubbing their silvery sides against one of my fingers, which I purposely dipped into their watery habitation-in this particular imitating the fondness of a cat, when she pleasingly purrs, erects her tail, and draws close to your person to evince her perfect state of happiness. The usual fate, however, peculiar to all pets awaited mine. One by one, as the heat of the weather increased in intensity, they gave up the ghost, and my glass globe was consigned to the silent shelf. A few months since my eye chanced to rest on the same globe, and there was awakened in me the fondest remembrance of my former tiny friends. You may guess the consequence. I have procured more, confining myself, however, to three only; and I have actually accomplished with these what I did with the others." -Munson's Weekly.

-Prohibition City is the name of a new town in Dakota.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THANKSGIVING WITHOUT PAPA

My papa went to Heaven to live About a month ago. I wish God hadn't taken him, Because we miss him so.

I thought perhaps we shouldn't keep Thanksgiving when it came: Because, with papa gone away, It wouldn't seem the same.

So I asked mamma what she thought, When I was going to bed, Last night. The tears came to her eyes, But then she smiled, and said:

"Was papa all we thanked God for, My darling child, last year? Have we not many blessings still We had when he was here?"

And then she said: "You shall decide What we had better do. Of all things, old and new,

"That we have now or we have had Within this present year, To biess us and to make us glad; And then decide, my dear,

"If there's enough to make it seem Befitting every way
That we with very grateful hearts
Should keep Thanksgiving Day."

And so this morning I began To do as she had said; And oh! how fast Thanksgiving things Did come into my head.

Twondered I had never thought

Of all of them before; I don't believe I ever could Forget them any more.

There's mamma—papa's gone away, But ramma's with us still; And there is darling sister May And little brother Phil. And little baby brother, too— He's worth his weight in gold; And there is grandma—I don't think She ever will grow old.

And there is aunty, and, besides, The other folks I love; I'm thankful that no more of them Have gone to Heaven above.

Then I am glad that we can see; I've heard my mamma say That there are children who are blind. I'm glad we're not that way.

And I am very thankful, too, That we are well and strong; My mamma knew a lady once Was sick the whole year long.

And I have heard of children, too, Who could not run or walk; And mamma says that there are some Who can not hear or talk.

And then I thought, through all the year,

Dear papa always loved the flowers

I am so glad, for p—a'll be So happy then, I know; I'd like to thank God just for that, And I told mamma so.

I told her, too, of all the things
I'd thought about so long,
And that it seemed, because of them,
It would be almost wrong

If we didn't keep Thanksgiving Day, And that, if papa knew. He'd like it better if we did. She said she thought so, too.

And then she wied a little bit, Then wiped her eyes and smiled; (She looks so lovely when she smiles) And then she said: "Dear child,

"You've helpeå me more than you can know, It shall be as you say: Though papa is away from us, We'll keep Thanksgiving Day."

And then she took me in her arms, -Fanny Percival. in N. Y Independent.

INSECTS AS MIMICS.

They Often Imitate the Color of Their Food and Hiding Places - Why This Faculty is Given Them.

"Why, Cousin Helen! What do you mean by saying that locust is a mimic?" asked my little cousins, John and Lin-

"Yes, he is a very good mimic, and at them, and I will tell you in what way I have seen them mimic.

"Insects have a power called 'mimetic," which enables them to mimic, or imitate, the substances which afford them food and shelter. They are mimics all the way from the larva state to the imago, whether they are moths, butterflies, beetles, bugs, or locusts. In the larva state some insects are easily distinguished from their food and shelter, but oftentimes they are not. Don't you remember how, when we went bug-hunting up in grandpa's orchard, we chased some white cabbage butterflies over the tomato bed, and you, John, found a brownish caterpillar on one of the plants? Then we hunted for more, and found one so much like the leaf in color that I almost took it in my hand before Issaw what it really was.

aurelide, are of the same color as their thiding-place. The cocoons and chrysalides we find hidden under posts, fences, stone, hanging from trees, etc., are of the same color as the stones, bushes, etc. This light-brownish ececropia cocoon is the color of the bush or tree on which it hung. Perhaps it was a barterry bush."

ing leaves.
One day I was out on a specimen hunt with a naturalist on the banks of Duck Pond, in Framingham, Massachusetts. I was a skort distance behind when I heard her call me; on my hastening to her she showed me what I distant country than they ever had be-thought was a little branch in a tin cup. fore.—Cinci.mati Times-Star. thought was a little branch in a tin cup, Just as I was going to ask what there was curious or interesting about it, some little twigs on the side of the branch began to move, and I immediately thought it must be a walking

examples of this mimetic power; I mean locusts. These locusts on the upper row have wing-cases of a dusty color. I caught them one noon in the middle of North street. When they were rest-ing I could not tell the difference between them and the road, but as soon as they spread their wings I could see

and catch them." "Here's one all yellow." "Yes; that one I found in a marsh down at Ocean Park, where all the weeds and the soil were of a yellowish hue. Just look at the difference bewing-cases look as if sand had been sprinkled over them. These came from the beach between Old Orchard and it would be very difficult to distinguish them from the dry white sand. carefully over the place where it had

of these on the ground and not know what it was, you would be likely to say, as I did the time I saw one: 'Oh, what a pretty leaf with black lines on it!' and you would be very much astonished,

as I was, to see it fly away.
"This Philodice butterfly is so yellow that if you were to see it on a dande-lion you would be puzzled to know where the dandelion left off and the butterfly began, or vice versa. If a Vanessa Antiope butterfly was on an apple tree (I have noticed they prefer russet apple trees), with its wings closed, I could not tell which was the bark or which the under side of the butterfly, were it not for a slow, waving motion of the wings, as if it were

"One day, when I was hurrying up North street, I saw, as I thought, a brown leaf drop down at my side from one of the trees. 'What a pretty leaf; oh!" and, running after a very pretty butterfly, I waited till it settled, put my hat over, and so caught it. Look at its under side, boys, and you will see it might easily be mistaken for a leaf.

These purplish, clear-winged, dayflying humming-bird moths feed on the big thistle heads, and it requires 'seeing eyes' to discover them.

"Beetles have this mimetic power to great extent, but I have only a few to show you. This one looks like a little ball of dirt. Sometimes this kind of beetle is mistaken for a ball of dirt, and ometimes the dirt for the beetle.

"I wonder if, when you have been eating blackberries, you have suddenly noted a sharp, disagreeable taste in "I have," said John, "and a mighty

disagreeable taste it was, too."
"So have I," said Lincoln. "Well, perhaps you know, then, that you have eaten a blueberry bug.

This is about the size, shape and color of a green blueberry, and if you were eating your berries in the pasture, nothing would be more likely than that you should eat some bugs, too. "I have only one more example of

mimetic beetles here, and this is the painted clytus, which lives on the golden-rod. It is marked with green girl-womanhood. and yellow, thus mimicking the color of the flower.

"Perhaps you are wondering why insects have this power? I think that the
any use for yours and Bob Brown's too, Creator gave it to them so they might and Bob gave me his last night. You escape from enemies that were not are late." bright enough to see through it."-Helen Montgomery, in Christian Union.

OUR UNKNOWN NORTH.

Alaska's Secrets Being Revealed by Constant Research.

There are indications that our Northern possessions, which have heretofore been practically a sealed book to the people of this country, are to become better known to us. The appointso are all the insects in this case. Look ment of territorial officers for Alaska seems to have already stimulated re-search and adventure in that hitherteunknown country, and there are very likely to be some very interesting, if one of the revenue vessels in those waters states that his vessel has just returned from some explorations in what have been hitherto almost unknown regions of Alaska, and that the discoveries are of a very valuable and interesting nature. A letter just received from San Francisco gives some particulars of the arrival of Captain Healey there from a tour with a nevenue vessel in

He rescued a party of starving miners and the crew of a wrecked whaler far at the north, saving ninety-eight persons from a horrible death. He sent s boat a distance of three hundred and "When the insect is in its pupa state, it is as great a mimic as before. For stream hitherto little explored, obtain-then the cocoons and chrysalides, or ing some very valuable information about the country and the people, gathering valuable specimens of minerals, plants and birds. He explored and photographed a large and valuable island near Bogastoff, captured and destroyed a lot of liquor which whalers and illicit traders were preparing to sell to the natives, and finally made a trip far north to rescue the crew mentioned, "This one isn't brown; it's white," said Lincoln.
"So it is. It came off the top of a white birch tree, and so it imitated the bark of that wood in color. I think that only in the image of the control of the dropped anchor within a few rods of the color of the colo that only in the image state is the in-sect a mimic in shape. Examples of this kind are walking sticks and walk-pected that between the stimulated spirit of exploration that the appointment of these territorial officers has awakened, and the reports of these officers themselves, the people of this country will get within the next few months more information about this

-In Oregon the coyotes have killed enough sheep this season to pay all the herders employed. These destructive should "shear and shear alike."—Chicago brutes lie concealed in tall grass of Tribute.
among rocks or brush, and when a tick, of which I had read, but never until then seen. I believe my friend said there were but three varieties of this insect in North America.

"Any warm day in summer, when rou boys are playing in the yard or the content of the co

THE LUCKY HORSESHOE.

The Superstitious Notion in Connection With Its Power to Prevent Witch-

Now that the horseshoe, as a pretty symbol of good luck, forms so much a part of household decoration, it may not be amiss to say a word about its significance in the olden times. The horseshoe was anciently believed to be an effectual protection against witchcraft and witches, who could no more overcome the sanctity of its semi-cirtween this and the first one. This one has white wings, with a black line across them; the body is white, and the powerful could not cross, if in the shape of a running brook, as witness the race of Tam O'Shanter, who, Ocean Park. If their wings were folded it would be very difficult to distinguish of the bridge himself, while the tail of his good mare, on the wrong side watched a long time one day to see if I thereof, became the prey of the pursucould find any on the sand, and frequently I was astonished to have one fly up in my face when I had just looked masts of vessels, for a witch, mounted on her broomstick, might take it into her head to descend upon some unbeen lying.

"Here is a Turner's butterfly. If some time in spring you should see one surging waves to ingulf it, unless it were protected by this holy symbol. For a horse to cast a shoe was a bad omen when a gallant knight was about to start upon some expedition; hence if a horse stumbled, which he would be sure to do if imperfectly shod, was unlucky. We do not, in our day, lieve much in witches or bad signs, but everybody is pleased with the good luck implied in the finding of a horseshoe.

By an old Norman custom which has been preserved to the present, the venerable castle at Oakham is plentifully bedecked with horseshoes. The Lords de Freres were in oldentimes entitled to demand from every baron on his first passing through the town a shoe from off one of his horse's feet. There are several shoes over two hundred years old, the most notable being one given by Queen Elizabeth, one by George IV., and one by Queen Victoria. The Princess of Wales recently visited the town, and in conformity with the custom a gilt shoe with her name inscribed on it will be fastened to the castle wall. In our day it is not much to give a gilded horseshoe, as did the Princess of Wales, but it was a serious thing to an old knight, who, giving direct from his horse's foot, parted with his good luck.—Brooklyn Magazine.

SHE GAVE IT AWAY. The Sad Fate of a Youth Who Disposed of His Heart.

He took her hand in his and poured into her ear the soft, sweet story told over and over again since the world was young. She smiled into his trusting face and coddled a little coddle under his downy chin.

"I love you so," he gurgled. "Do you?" she murmured. "Then I will remain so?" "Do you love me?" he inquired.

"Don't ask me conundrums," she re-"But I love you, darling," he went

on, "and I have given you my whole heart. I have kept none of it back. It is all yours-all yours." "Mine to do just what I please with?"

she asked, in the sweet simplicity of "Yes, darling." "Then I shall give it to Mary Martin.

He had discovered that he was .- Cin-

cinnati Merchant Traveler.

Drawing the Line.

"Papa," said a young girl, blushing

deeply, "I am engaged to be married." "To whom?"

"To whom?"

"To a co-co-achman, papa."

"Well, my dear," he replied, stroking her hair fondly, "I want you to follow the inclinations of your own heart in this important matter. If you will be hearny with him I shall is heard in the heart will be happy with him I shall in-terpose no objections. James is a

very respectable young man—"
"James!" she shrieked; "the fellow
who drives our carriage? Do you supnot startling developments. A telegram pose for an instant I would marry such received here from the commander of a low person? The gentleman to whom I have pledged myself is Mr. De Browne, the driver of the Tally-Ho coach."

"What," yelled the old man, jumping up and cracking his heels together.

Imarry that dude? Never! I don't
mind your marrying a coachman, but
I draw the line at Tally-Hos."—Delaoit

A MACHINE for cleaning carpets without beating them is a recent invention. What suffering man and woman need is a machine that will clean house without taking up the carpets. When such a contrivance is introduced seventy-five per cent. less male profanity will shoot through the startled atmosphere each spring mad fall.—Norristown Herald.

A WATCH that has run down is a sort of a miss-tick affair .- Yonkers Gazette

It is said that John McCullough has earned over \$1,000,000. We have done the same thing, but haven't received the money yet. If some one will lend us \$1 we will try to raise the balance of the 000,000 by to-morrow night;—Peris Beacon.

In Boston the sparrows are called Mother Bub birds. - Whitehall Times.

"THAT'S a very musical insect," said a witty boy in a grocery-store, pointing, as he spoke, to an ant that was running up

The sweetest thing in walking sticks-the sugar cane.—Boston Bulletin.

"DID you ever kiss a pair of pouting lips?" asks at exchange. "No; but we have received a pout from a pair of kissing lips." THE darkest hour is when you can't find the ma'ches.—Puck.

Brown: "Does your daughter practice on the piano much?" Fogg: "Sometimes on the piano and sometimes on my nerves." Boston Transcript.

FIr would seem but reasonable that equal

-"Murder hole" is the name given to a mysterious hole in the ground near Salem, Va. It is forty by sixty feet in size, and one hundred and thirty-six feet deep. The average temperature of the bottom is forty-four

DR. ROBT. NEWTON, late President of the Eclectic College of the City of New York, used DR. Wm. HALL'S BALSAM very extensively in his practice. He always said that so good a remedy ought not to be considered merely as a patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of Lung diseases.

"I TRIP the light fantastic," said the bad young man, sticking out his foot and letting a dude fall over it.—Merchant Trav-

IF SUCCESS be the true test of merit, it is a settled fact that "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have no equal for the prompt relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat troubles. Sold only in boxes. Price, 25 cents.

LATEST from the Conundrum Club: Q.—
"When is a window like an over-ballasted balloon?" A.—"When it won't go up."—
N. Y. Journal.

"Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c; Liquid, 25c, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

A LOCAL exchange says: "The guests of the Ottawa House embrace an unusually large number of young ladies."—N. Y. Independent. Stinging, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." \$1.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was married at the age of twenty-one. He discovered lightning shortly afterward.

"Rough on Pain." Porous Plaster, for Back-ache, Pains in the Chest, Rheumatism. 25c.

THE objection to stale jokes probably takes its origin from the fact that jokes are hadinage.—Somerville Journal. Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual De-bility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

A WOMAN seldom writes her will. There is so much of it that she can't.

THE musician misses the notes when be notes the misses .- Boston Star.



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica KHEHIHAUSIII, INCUIT AIGHA, SCIAULA Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Blices, And All Other BODILY PAINS and ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., (Successors to A. VOGELER CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S. A.

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A Postal Card Story.

I was affected with kidney and urinary

'For twelve years!" After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of I used two bottles of Hop "Bitters;"

And I am perfectly cured. I keep it "All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 8, 1875. It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, month-ly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neigh-

\$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me \$3,000, done "me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; "they also cured my wife of fifteen years" "nervous weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia." R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

SO. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, '79, SIRS—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me mose good than all the doctors.

MISS S. S. BOOKE.

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We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constitution and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.

—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

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The proprietor of the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST being desirons of having the aircell known and popular paper more widely circulated and introduced into houses where it is not ady known, has determined to throw off all profit this year, and in addition use a portion of his confort he sole purpose of increasing the circulation to 100,000 copies. After deciding to more steely adverted than a very boundary to increasing the circulation to 100,000 copies. tensively advertise than ever before the following plan has been adopted by us:

For 50 Cents We will enter your name on our subscription book and mail the ILLIand immediately send a numbered Receipt, which will entitle the holder to one of the following prescuts. If any one desires two receipts they will be sent for \$i\$, and their subscription will be entered up
six months. This offer is good only till January 1, 1885.

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We will send a printed list of the Awards Free, and all Presents will be forwarded to Holders of Receipts as the scribers, whom we number by the thonsands, should a p us to increase our list, by this grand and generous offer. ccures the ILLINOIS AGENCULTURIST three months, and one religiged for one present. One number of the paper is worth double the su Only 50 Cents willy 30 cells cellst good for one present. One number of the paper is worth double the s scription price. As to reliability we refer those who do not know us to pure Lank or Mercantile Agency for REMEMBER these are Presents to our Subscribers given to them absolute the second of the second process. The second is the second of the second price of the second price of the second of the second price of the

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have been cired. Indeed, so strong is my faith, eacy, that I whi send TWO BOTLES FREE with a VALUABLE TREATISE on the discose, dierer. Give express and P. O. address. DE. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 PearlSt., New York. PATENTS Hand-Book FREE. LEARN TELEGRAPHY & R. R. Agents' business, chance ever offered. Ad. J. D. BROWN, Mgr., Sedalia, Mo. A. N. K.—D. No. 1005

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

Opening of the National Cattlemen's Convention at St Louis—The Delegates Walcomed by Mayor Ewing, Governor fritten-den and General Sherman.

.Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. mber 17. Exposition building, after a month's quiet, presented a stirring scene of business this morning, as the preparations for the Cattle Convention drew to conclusion. The east hall of the building, the seating capacity of which is about 3,000, had been gaily decorated with flags, covering the walls and the pillars and suspended from the galleries. The speaker's stand at the north end of the hall had for its background an array of flags and plants, in the midst of which appeared Howe's cattle landscape, and the table bore a load of flowers. The Arsenal band was posted in the south gallery and the banners of the various delegations swung from standards through one-half the hall, the remaining space being given up to spectators. The hall began to fill by nine o'clock with visitors, a large number of ladies being among them, and at ten o'clock the Colorado delegation, 200 strong, marched in and took their positions. Other delegations followed rapidly, and all were in their places by a few minutes before the time announced for the opening of the Convention.

At eleven o'clock the band played a selection which was vociferously applaud ed by the cattle men, and at its conclusion Colonel R. D. Hunter, of St. Louis, stepped to the speaker's desk, rapped the convention to order, and after a few words of welcome to the convention introduced Major C. C. Rainwater, of St.

Thomas Sturges, of Wyoming, was nominated as temporary secretary by exgenator Dorsey, of New Mexico, elected and took his seat. General N. M. Curtis, of New York, was made assistant secre-

The appointment of a committee on credentials became the subject of a number of resolutions, counter resolutions and amendments, and during their discussion a sharp tilt between Senator Dorsey and Judge Carey, of Wyoming. The latter, in alluding to the great star-router's former political experience, drew tremendous applause from the Convention. His motion upon the manner of appointment of the Committees on Credentials, basis of representation and resolutions occupied over an hour and gave rise to some little acrimonious talk between Kastern and Northern members, R. R. Andes, of Colorado, taking occasion to announce for the Western delegations that they intended to allow New York and Chicago but little voice in the Convention, an assertion which was greeted with tremendous applause, and yell of delight from the Westerners. In the midst of this speaking, the Chair announced the arrival of the Governor of Missouri and the Mayor of St. Louis, who appeared in the hall accompanied by ex-Governor Fletcher and General Sherman, and escorted by the Tredway Rifles. Mayor Ewing spoke very briefly in welcome of the Convention, and was followed at considerable length by Gov-ernor Crittenden. The speaker dilated upon the subject of cattle breeding, and delighted the convention with some new facts, suggestions and opinions about the business, which the stock men received with sympathetic laughter now and then. Going into statistics, the speaker de-clared that the 28,000,000 cattle now in the United States "are the offspring of one bull and one or more cows brought over by Columbus in 1793." An approving reference to the custom of lynching cattle thieves was received with tremendous applause, as was also his indorsement of the International cattle trail. Loud applause greeted the close cries arose for General Sherman.

The old warrior arose as the uproar

became louder, grew red in the face and then came forward, and in his usual hearty way extended a cordial welcome to St. Louis to the stockmen, with a compli ment to them and their great work and a

word of approval for the cowboy!

A motion was made by J. R. Riching, of Texas, to give each Live Stock Association a representation on the three committees' on credentials was carried with an amendment by A. R. Lane, of Texas, granting to each State or Territory with-out a Stock Association one member of each committee, after which the convention adjourned until three o'clock this

An Unchristian Act.

TORONTO, ONT., November 18. At Thorn Hill, a little village nine miles north of Toronto, on Sunday, Duncan McCague, a respected Catholic resident of Newton Crook, nearly eighty years old, proceeded to Thorn Hill in the morning, accompanied by his daughter, as was their wont for over a quarter of a century, to attend the Catholic Church. On entering they were surprised to find their pew barricaded with a piece of board nailed across. Mr. McCague proceeded to remove it, but Rev. Father Egan, who was to officiate, proceeded to eject the old man from the church, using considerable violence. After a severe strug-gle the priest succeeded in dragging Mr. McCague to the door, when he threw him with such violence on the threshold of the church as to fracture his right thigh, and inflict other serious injuries. The congregation was so surprised that they neglected to rescue Mr. McCague Mr. McCague was immediately taken home and his limb set. He now lies in a precarious condition, and it is feared , he , may not recover. He is well known to many resi-

dents of the country, and Toronto, and has the sympathy of the entire community. It appears that a poor Catholic whose pew was directly behind Mr. McCague's was backward in paying its rental and accordingly lost it. McCague told him that he could have the use of his pew until he paid for the other. His arrangement did not meet with the approval of the priest who took the above means of showing his disapprobation.

Alive to the Situation.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 18. The State Board of Health is sending cir culars to all the local boards, notifying them that they will be held strictly accountable for the exact performance of their duties, and that no neglect or evasion on their part will be tolerated; also that experience has shown that the cholera poison does not extend where no filth favors its multiplication, and that the only way to arrest its march is to remove all sources of pollution of soil or water. In excremental contamination especially lies the greatest risk.

TEMPERANCE TALK.

ing of the State Temperance Union Popeka—Resolutions Adopted—Finan-The State Temperance Union met in an nual convention at Topeka, on November 19, with President Campbell in the chair. The Committee on Credentials reported 170 delegates, 27 life members and 19 annual members present. The life and annual members reported were present and registered. The Committee on Rules and Order reported, the important features being that no member be allowed to speak longer than five minutes and not more than once until after all the members of the Convention had spoken. After appointing various commit-tees the President read his annual address. At the afternoon session the Committee on Credentials reported a further attendance of delegates, who were admitted to seats. Governor St. John also appeared in the Conventions of the content of the conventions of the content of th

Convention as a delegate. The Secretary then read his report, which was quite lengthy. Regarding resubmission the Secretary figured that there would be in the next State Senate, for resubmission, eight; against, twenty-six; unknown, six. In the House, for resubmission, twenty-one; against, seventy-five, and unknown twenty-

nine—a good majority in each House agains resubmission. The Secretary's report further showed that since the last annual report there have been received:

Total...
The disbursements have been as \$7,825 12 Literature and printing.
Local aid.
Litigation in various places.
Expenses of the Foster case.
Office expenses.
Executive Committee meetings.
Miscellaneous expenses.

Total. \$7,676 44
Balance in treasury. 148 68
Of the \$6,170 received from life memberships \$2,850 were paid by individuals, and \$3,320 by organizations, churches, Sunday schools, lodges and societies. These organ izations represent an average of one hundred and fifty persons, showing an indirect connection with the Union during the year of 49,800 persons, which, added to last year's work, makes an approximate membership of 100,000. The amount given as local aid was expended under direction of local committees, while the sum spent in litigation, as given above, was under the direction of the Executive Committee, and includes \$239.65 paid in the quo warranto cases against the Mayor of Topeka and the city of Topeka, pending in the Supreme Court when the last meeting was held.

Resolutions were passed regretting that Rev. A. B. Campbell, who had served two terms as President, declined to accept the office again. The committee on resolutions presented

The committee on resolutions presented the following:

WHEREAS, The simplest aims of the State Temperance Union have been emphatically indorsed by the people of the State in the recent election in overwhelming rejection of the present occupant of the executive chair, and in thus placing the seal of condemnation on his unlawful usurpation of power and the exercise of executive elemency in behalf of convicted saloon keepers' we congratulate the Prohibitionists of Kansas on the evidence of the growth and strength of sound temperance sentiment, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Kansas, by adopting an anti-prohibition campaign, have made it impossible for consistent Prohibitionists to give it their support so long as it retains its present attitude.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Kansas by adopting a platform that was satisfactory to the mass of Prohibitionists and by putting in State officers and a Legislature pledged to require the enforcement of the Constitution to the end that the full effects of prohibition may be realized, has done, all that reasonable Prohibitionists should demand, and is at this time entitled to the cordial support of the temperance men.

Resolved, That as long as the attitude of the two leading parties of the State remain unchanged we are unalterably opposed to the formation of and maintenance of an Independent Prohibition party, and we cordially invite those who have separated from us to return and act with us in the future.

return and act with us in the future.

Resolved, That such an expression of public opinion in favor, of the enforcement of law and against all persons and parties whose influence has obstructed such enforcement that we express the hope and expection that all officers of the law will vigorously discharge their duties

These resolutions called out an animated

These resolutions called out an animated debate which was participated in by a numbet of delegates both for and against. Governor St. John, amid much confusion, rose to speak, and being recognized by the chair,

to speak, and being recognized by the chair, said:

"I come here as one who had just a little to do with the temperance work both in this State and the Nation. I am not here to defend a third party, or any party. The third party will take care of itself. But I am here to enter my protest against this resolution now under discussion. It is equivalent to saying that no man can be a Prohibitionist who is not a Republican. This Union was not organized in the the interests of any party. I see before me some of those who we're present at its organization, and know it was not organized in the interest of any political party. If it is to be a Republican organization, I will get out. I have been engaged in this work for nearly forty years and by the help of God I shall stay in it. As a Prohibitionist I am willing to unite with every temperance organization, every temperance man and woman in this State and in the whole country, for the suppression of the dramshop, but if I have to surrender my righ as an American citizen and vote according to the dictates of the Republican party, or any party, I'll step out. I have yet to hear of a reason why I should not vote as I please, and I propose to to vote as my conscience tells me so long as I have gower and wield the ballot. Cries of "Bosh" Gentlemen you may call it "bosh" but it is principle, the same conscience which led me to vote for Fremont in 1856 and men said it was "bosh" then. God was behind the work then, and he is behind it yet. They may parade the streets and hang us in effigy to the telegraph poles and burn us in effigy, but they cannot burn up conscience. For me, as an American, there is no fear of any party, no more than there was when I voted for Fremont. There was a God then and there is a God now, and to flim I' shall look and know that the Prohibition party of this sountry will triumph in the end."

After further debate the latter cause of the third resolution was amended to read, "and we cordially invite all to co-operate

the third resolution was amended to read, "and we cordially invite all to co-operate with us," and the resolutions adopted.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, B. Keller, of Winfield; Vice President, Joab Mulvane; Treasneid; Vice President, Joad Mulvane; Treasurer, P. I. Bonebrake, of Topeka; Secretary, J. A. Troutman, of Topeka. Executive Committee: A. B. Campbell, of Topeka; G. W. E. Griffith, of Lawrence; W. B. Slosson, of Leavenworth; R. Wake, of Abilene; Albert Griffin, of Manhattan; Philip Krohn, of Atchison; J. J. Buck, of Emporia; W. H. Stout, of Fort Scott, and H. W. Lewis, of Wightita

Escape of Convicts.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., November 20 .-This morning about five o'clock two con victs. Charles Smith, sent up from Greene County last June for three years for grand larceny, and Thomas Tudor, sent up from St. Louis last month for two years for a similar crime, made their escape from the penitentiary. As they had been employed In the culinary department of the prison, they were released from their cells at an early hour to assist in the preparation of breakfast. Instead of reporting for duty, however, they secured a ladder, and in the tarkness succeeded in getting over the walls unobserved and made good their escape. They have not been recaptured.

TREE PLANTING.

Not Enough Importance Given to the Subject by the Government or by the People.

Although a great deal has been write en about tree planting and its relations to the rainfall of a country, still there does not as yet seem to be enough importance given to the subject by the Government or by the people. In many countries and districts which once were celebrated for their fertility, agriculture can not now be carried on at all on account of the diminished rainfall, consequent on denuding the country of forests and bush. For instance, Palestine, the northern shores of the Mediterranean, Greece and parts of Spain. The mountains of Estremadura and Murcia have been stripped of the forests and there is now no rain there for eight or ten months, which forbids agriculture, while Cata lonia and Valencia are covered with wood and possess a moist and productive soil. Prof. Lindley observes of Mauritius: "If this island should in time become barren, it will undergo the fate which usually attends the destruction or absence of forest in countries exposed to great solar heat." Blanqui says of the Cape Verde Islands: "The terrible droughts which devastate them must be attributed to the destruction of forests. On the other hand, in South to take young master to be bathed and America the appearance of forest on cleared land was followed by a rising of the waters of Lake Tacaragua. Again, Blanqui says: "In St. Helena the wooded surface has extended and the rain has increased in proportion. It is now double what it was during the residence of Napoleon." The same authority says: "In Egypt recent plantations have caused rain. The rainfall in Egypt was as low as twelve inches in a year, but by planting some millions of trees by Mahomet Ali the rainfall has been but brought up to forty inches. When the Morraons first settled in Utah they found the district barren; water had to be brought almost incredible distance in wooden pipes; trees were carefully planted and nourished with the water so brought, and now the district may be termed the garden of the world, and is not dependent on water brought a distance, but enjoys a steady rainfall.' In Ascersion the replanting of a mountain caused a spring which had dried up after felling the wood to flow again with its former abundance, the wood, having been cut down on the sides of the mountain, had dried up the spring at its base. The following is from "Proctor's Light Science" 'We may point out in this place the important connection which exists between the rainfall of a country and the amount of forest land. We notice that in parts of America attention is paid with marked good results to the couch the man had found him, like influence of forests in encouraging rainfall. We have here an instance in which cause and effect are interchangeable. Rain encourages the growth of an abundant vegetation, and abundant going mad, and then he sensibly picked vegetation in turn aids to produce a state of the superincumbent atmosphere which encourages the precipitation of rain; the consequence is that it is very necessary to check before it is and that he left his soft little bed to too late the processes which lead to the play in the hay while asleep; but why gradual destruction of forests. If these processes are continued and the climate has become excessively dry, it is almost impossible to remedy the mis- ures which haunt-his willing slaves, chief, simply because the want of moisture is destructive to the trees save by turns, -Boston Beacon. which may be planted to encourage rainfall. Thus, there are few processes more difficult (as has been found in parts of Spain and elsewhere) than the change of an arid region into a vegetation-covered district. In fact, if the region is one of great extent, the attempt to effect such a change is al. Grant Allen mentions several which most a hopeless one. On the other hand, the contrary process—that is to attempt to change a climate that is too them. One of the most remarkable of moist into one of less humidity—is in these is the wild arum, or cuckoo-pint, general attended with not much diffi- a flower allied to the calla: culty. A judicious system nearly always leads to the desired result. It appears to be generally believed that trees produce the following effects: They increase the amount of rainfall. This they probably effect thus: They lower the temperature and thus cause the moisture-laden air first to become visible as clouds, and secondly to be as it were, tap the vapor-charged winds. They supersede the state of tension and polarization which exists when an electrified cloud is above them by silently discharging the electricity. It is well known that a moderate amount of rain falls upon the ocean far away from land, and it may be thought by some that the absence of trees can not reduce the rain fall to an amount less than the fall at sea, which may be considered the normal fall. That from some cause or other a less amount of rain may fall

cisco Chronicle.

objects like trees, which produce diminution of temperature."—San Fran

upon land than sea, is evident from

the existence of the rainless districts

order to attract rain it has been shown

Why Tropical Man is Black. An interesting communication has been made to Nature by Surgeon-Major Alcock, on the reason why tropical man is black. The eyes of many of ment which form their most conspicuous element. It is suggested that pig-ment placed behind a transparent sensory surface, such as the eye, increases the stimulating effect of rays of light. The well-known absorbent power of dull black things for heat, and the in-creased activity of all living matter tures as the flies and midges. under the influence of warmth, are points bearing on this question. In the negro the pigment cells are placed in front of the nerve terminations, and here the black pigment in the skin serves to lessen the intensity of the nerve vibrations that would be caused in a naked human body by exposure to a tropical sun; so that the pigment plays the same part as a piece of smoked glass held between the sun and

-In the fourth month of its season the sugar cane grows an inch and balf a day.

BABY'S ADVENTURE.

The Consternation that Ensued When the Heir of the Household Was Missing.

The consternation of a household where the baby is monarch of all he surveys, when that baby is missing at the waking morning hour, can be imagined rather than described. At least a family summering at a Long Island resort thinks no words can paint the agony of suspense for about five minutes when it was supposed the baby was lost, abducted, or had eloped. It seems that this infant was one of those wakeful little beings who won't stay asleep, and every art known to motherhood has to be employed to keep him quiet until the elder members of the household seek repose, and all is still for the night. When everyone is in bed this year-old monkey behaves with admirable propriety until the first streak of dawn, when he is sure to be up and doing, much to his parents' discomfort. The other morning his mother waked

to find the sun shining brightly through the curtain, but not a sound from the restless occupant of the crib beside her bed, which was so agreeable she turned on the pillow and slept again. Presently the servants began to stir about, and then the nurse tapped at the door dressed, when, lo! the nest was empty. No baby with soft brown curls wa lying there, though, as his wicked uncle said atterward, his bed had evidently been slept in. For a few seconds dismay paralyzed the quickly assembled family, brought from the various apartments by the cry of the terrified mother, who in a flash had searched "everywhere" for the missing child. He had been stolen, he was dead, he had fallen into the cistern, he had-oh! where was the lost heir, who could only just walk about, and who knew no guile beyond sticking his only tooth in a hard green apple? While each nook and corner and every closet and bureau drawer was being opened and looked into, the man-servant was seen running from the stable carrying a white bundle, with a brown head and two pink legs, kicking furiously in his arms. There was a rush to the piazza and a chorus of ejaculations, and then Master Raby was embraced by as many arms as could get him all at once. And where had he been? No one will ever know exactly where he had been? for he can't tell, and perhaps if he could he wouldn't; but one thing is certain, he managed to get out of his crib and then out of the window leading to the piazza. and from thence to the stable door, where stood a great basket of hay that he had played in the afternoon before. It was in this exposed but fragrant Little Boy Blue, fast asleep in the bright, dewy morning, when he went to take care of his horses. At first the poor fellow thought he was dreaming or up the child and rushed to the house for an explanation. The only explanahe did not come to grief in a big watering trough or wander down by the beach are some of the painful conjectand make them afraid to close an eye

FLIES AND FLOWERS.

How Each One Feeds the Other-A Curious Phase of Nature.

In describing certain "Queer Flowers," in the Popular Science Monthly, temporarily detain the flies that enter them. One of the most remarkable of

This familiar big spring flower exhales a disagreeable, fleshy odor, which, by its meat-like flavor, attracts a tiny midge with beautiful iridescent wings and a very poetical name, Psychoda. As in most other cases where flies are specially invited, the cuckoo-pint is usually a dull and somewhat livid purple. A palisade of hairs closes the neck precipitated as rain. They intercept, of the funnel-shaped blossom, and repeats the lobster-pot tactics of the entirely unconnected South European birthwort. The little flies, entering by this narrow and stockaded door, fertilize the future red berries with pollen brought from their last prison, and are then rewarded for their pains by a tiny drop of honey, which slowly oozes from the middle of each embryo fruitlet as soon as it is duly impregnated. Afterward the pollen is shed on their backs by bordered the pale blue silk gloves. the bursting of the pollen bags; the hairs | The hats were in Shepherdess shape, of wither up, and open the previously barricaded exit, and the midges issue forth in search of a new prison and a upon the arm were blue straw baskets, second drop of honey. This is all filled with blush roses. forth in search of a new prison and a of North Africa, Mexico and Peru. In strange enough; but stranger still, I that the surface must be covered with together in an advanced stage of intoxication upon the pollen-covered floor of an arum-chamber; and the evidences of drunkenness are so clear and numerous that I incline to believe the plant actually makes them drunk in order to insure their staggering about in the pollen and carrying a good supply of it to the next blossom visited. the lowest animals are generally to be It is a curious fact that these two todescribed by means of patches of pig- tally unrelated plants (birthwort and arum) should have hit upon the very same device to attract insects of the same class (though not the same spe The trap must have been independently developed in the two cases. and could only have succeeded with such very stupid, unintelligent crea-

> -Covington, Ky., has a dog detectve, whose business it is to hunt up lost or stolen dogs, and for a consideration return them to their owners. This party knows all the dogs in town, and s on quite friendly terms with the most valuable of them.

-A curiosity in the shape of a large syster shell, the outer and inner surfaces of which were covered by upward of one thousand minute oveters, was dragged up in Oyster Bay Harbor and sent to the Smithsonian Institute.

PREVAILING FASHIONS.

Brief Description of the Latest Styles of Fine India camel's hair cloth costs

eight dollars per yard, Embroidered woolens are used for

ered to match. The "Ernestine" is a stylish basque, desirable for dressy uses and rich material.

Vests of all kinds are prominent in the season's fashions. Buttons are very

small. Stearn's American satin armure is a

fabric for evening costume.

Fur trimming will be used as largely as ever. They are too handsome and convenient to lose their hold on fashion. For moderate gifts to bridesmaids, single pearl solitaire ear-rings and six pins to match in a little case, are fash-

Embroidered muslin dresses will be worn over colored linings by young ladies during the winter.

Worsted lace is a pretty novelty and

is seen in all colors. It will be very pretty for cloth dresses.

Pink lace over pink satin is a new and pretty conceit for evening wear. A rich cream white American silk shows brocaded roses in a delicate pink. Daisy rosettes made of narrow orangecolored velvet ribbon, with hearts of brown plush, are set in a half wreath around the new autumn capotes of golden brown felt or velvet.

Mine d'Or, a new rich shade of brown, shot with gold, is among the newly imported dress fabrics of silk and wool, satin and corded silks. Worth employs this color in some of his most elaborate dinner and carriage costumes.

A lovely costume is made of biscuitcolored cloth, trimmed with wide bands of mahogany brown velvet. The hat, collar and cuffs are also of the velvet.

Among new colors in hosiery is black and yellow, black and red, cinnamon brown, stained cherry, and smoke blue. Some in squares, others in stripe. New black stockings are lined with white fleece.

A very rich mantle is of smoke blue plush trimmed with chenille fringe of the same shade, and lined with rosecolored satin. Another equally pretty is of deep crimson brown plush, brocaded in little burnished gold palm leaves, and trimmed with dark brown chenille marabout and fringe.

A lovely walking costume recently imported is of heavy brown cloth with front of red cloth in the same qualty, and trimmings of bands of seal skin. The dress is made with a polonaise of dark brown and a vest of erimson, the fur passing down either side of the vest to the edge of the polonaise. A small crimson cloth bonnet is trimmed with a narrow band of the fur and a red and brown bird.

A ball dress finished for a New York lady by Worth is of white gauze embroidered by hand with white floss silk. The pattern is a large scallop and each scallop is set with roses. The suit is complete with a basque of white velvet, ornamented with long, white ostrich plumes.

An exquisite dinner dress is of pink ottoman silk and pink brocade, the degns being raised pink velvet roses which are outlined with delicate pink pearls. The brocade forms the front and sides of the skirt, and the train is of plain ottoman silk. The waist is of pink crape, with a plaited surplice front and wide belt.

For short jackets, marquise coats and wraps, those made of heavy silk, chenille and jet trimming are particularly and absolutely popular, and certainly in the utmost good taste.

Evening dress-suits for gentlemen are now made of fine diagonals, or very finely ripped goods called crape cloths. The vest is cut very low and fastened by three or four buttons. The low swallow-tail coat does not fasten. and its new feature is a collar of silk. The vest is sometimes rounded out in heart shape, and both vest and collar are finished on the edges with fine cord. White Marseilles vests are often used instead of the black vest, and the trousers are cut to fit easier and have two small braids down the sides.

Quaint fashions are being revived in bridesmaids' costumes. Among the prettiest seen at the fashionable weddings of the season were two of satin armure in a delicate blue tone with pink shading, with plain skirts of blue and pink brocade, the polonaise of the armure being short and bouffant, with square corsage and elbow sleeves. Oriental lace, put on in box plaits, trimmed the neck and sleeves and blue, with large clusters of pale pink roses and jabot of lace on the side, and

Rough cloth jackets fitting the figure strongly suspect the arum of deliber- closely and trimmed with fur are worn ately hocusing its nectar. I have often for walking. A bonnet of the mateseen dozens of these tiny flies rolling rial with a trimming of birds or feathers is generally worn with them. Seal skin jackets for young ladies are cut quite short, close fitting, and trimmed

with other fur.
Nonpareil is the fashionable material for skating costumes, made with plain full skirts, reaching to the ankles, and short, close-fitting double-breasted jack-Round capes and small flat muffs will be worn with them, either of the same material or some pretty contrasting fur .- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A young girl has died in the asylum at Hamburg who possessed the peculiar gift of changing the color of her hair according to the state of her to find it had left her side. She at once mind. In "periods of sedateness" her called her husband, when it was discorhair was of its natural dull color; when ered that one of the frail wooden doors excited it became reddish; and her mager was indicated by a blonds color. Three days were generally required for the change to be completed, and her complexion also varied in the same periods and in the same direction .- London Lancet.

—The always liberal Baroness Bur-dett-Coutts has just sont a considerable sum of money to the distressed fisher-men in the South and West of Ireland for the purchase of new boats and tackle, enabling them to cast their say, had received ro injury beyond a lines in pleasant places.

BALDNESS.

How to Prevent It, and How to Care Is

The mode of fermation and growth of the hair is now so well known that there can be no question as to the dressy bonnets. The brim is covered cause of baldness. It is produced by a with fine wool guipure lace embroid- failure of normal nutrition in the papillæ at the base of each hair follicle. Imperfect work being done in the capillaries, which are here richly distributed, the cells which constitute a hair shaft are not formed in their due proportion, the old shaft thus feebly sustained becomes loose and drops away, leaving nothing in its place. This failure of nutrition may have a sudden cause, of which the effect will be but temporary. For instance, and attack of typhoid fever often leaves the papille of the scalp so much enfeebled that rapid baldness ensues. The papillæ, however, still retain their vitality, and as the system regains its strength they quickly recover their po-tentiality, and the hair comes again, perhaps thicker than before.

In the same manner certain cutaneous affections may cause the bair to fall by an action on the papillæ which is but temporary: in such cases recovery, perhaps with assistance, perhaps without it, is possible. In the great majority of instances, however, where the head is bald the failure of nutrition of each papillæ has come on so gradually, and has continued so long, that the papillæ no longer exists; passed away by atrophy; its capillaries have become obliterated, and even the follicle itself no longer constitutes a, depression in the cutis, and the scalp has the smooth and shining appearance which we so well recognize.

It is easy, therefore, to see that in such a condition as this no renewed growth of the hair is to be expected, for the anatomical structure caused its development and continued! it has ceased to exit, and the countless. remedies which are so freely advertised as being able to rejuvenate bald heads. are utterly of no avail, They serve only to illustrate the greed and the impudence of the inventors, as well asthe credulity of the purchasers. But such is the desire to escape the appearance of "growing old" that no doubt, they will hold their ground for all time

to come. But now arises the question, cannot the application of the various agents to the scalp, at the time when the hair is beginning to lose its hold, be of service in stimulating the follicles and papillæ into renewed and permanent vigor? Tothis question it is not possible, on theoretical grounds, to say no, absolutely; but in practical fact that is the only true answer to give in the vast majority of cases. The cause of the falling of the hair has been already stated, and safe reasoning tells us that our only hope can be in that which can restore the failing vitality, and we well know that we should not expect to secure this on any other part of the skin by filthy oils and washes. Proper cleansing of the scalp is as important as it is of all other parts; nothing else should be applied to it but common sense.

There can be little question: that the continued close covering of the head with hats and caps is one very constant: cause of baldness. Women, in our own communities, seldom lose their hair, except from sudden causes; and among those nations where the head is habitually left bare or but slightly covered, baldness is practically unwhich is of the same class of hair as that of the scalp, but which is always uncovered, does not fail with age. A reform in our style of head gear is very desirable, but it is not at all likely to

be accomplished. The suggestion was some time ago made in our columns that bald heads might perhaps be covered anew with hair by "skin grafting;" i. e., applying bits taken from other scalps and causing them to take root and spread. No. doubt such bits might be attached! but the whole matter is merely a wild fancy without practical value. We can make "skin grafts" take hold, but it is only where the skin is destroyed and the surface raw and exposed, commonly rendered so by disease. Assuming that some person (though it is difficult to believe that such a person could." be found) would consent to have hisscalp peeled away in preparation for the operation, and then assuming that some other person could. bepriate his own scalp to cutting out the proper bits for the work, yet then the very best possible success (even theors etically) must be extremely imperfect. The denuded surface would heal so rapidly between the "grats" that no extension on their part could take place, and a head with small specks of hair here and there would be the only attainable result. "Crazy patchwork" is fashionable, but perhaps not many

would care to wear it in that way.

The result of all seems to be that when baldness has come slowly and naturally, it has come to stay, and our only wisdom is to be content. - Swientific American.

How a Fox Stole a Batty.

Considerable excitement has been caused lately at Katase, a williage well known to foreigners, by the droings of a fox. A young well-to-do farmer and his wife, who have a child two months old, are occupying a small wooden building the rebuilding of their former premises. One night the wife as usual went to sleep with the little one, but, waking during the night was surprised had been broken open. The supposi-tion naturally followed that some one had entered and stolen the infr.nt, consequently the father started with the intention of arousing the reighbors. He had, however, only just stepped outside when he perceived a large fox run from under the veranda of the house opposite. Suspecting that reynard was the culprit, lights were procared and a search made, which, to the delight of the parents, resulted in the discovery of the baby, who, strange to few scratches. - Japan Gazette.