

Chase County Journal.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1884.

NUMBER 7.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

By a recent report it appeared that the estimated expenditures of the postal service for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1885, are as follows: Office of the Postmaster-General, \$271,500; office of the Assistant Postmaster-General, \$23,855,000 (the principal items are for pay of postmasters), \$13,000,000; pay of clerks in post-office, \$5,300,000; free delivery and letter-carriers, \$4,536,000; office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, \$30,234,269 (the principal items being railroad transportation, \$15,684,205; star routes, \$5,900,000; railway postal-car service, \$1,875,000; and pay of railway postal clerks, \$4,882,300); office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, \$38,400; office of the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, \$500,000. Total, \$55,993,169. The estimated amount that will be provided by the department (including \$400,000 from the money order service) is \$51,274,639; estimated excess of expenditures to be appropriated out of the general Treasury to supply the deficiency in postal revenue, \$4,718,529. Total appropriations the present year, \$49,993,169, or \$7,058,729 less than the amount estimated necessary the next fiscal year. The principal items of increase are: Compensation to postmasters, \$2,000,000; pay of clerks in post offices, \$400,000; free delivery system, \$535,000; railroad transportation, \$2,924,000, which includes compensation to Pacific Railroads, which heretofore has been certified to the Secretary of the Treasury and pay of railway postal clerks, \$885,700. The financial officers of the department say certain items included in the estimate the present fiscal year (such as compensation to postmasters and railroad transportation), the amount of which is arbitrarily fixed by law, were reduced by Congress in the Post-office Appropriation bill to the extent of several million dollars, thus making the apparent difference between the appropriations for the present year and estimates for next year considerably larger than it would be under normal circumstances.

A FEW dozen working days will see the Washington Monument completed, and February 22 next will witness its public dedication. Standing five hundred and twenty feet and ten inches above its base, it now ranks as the highest structure in the world, its nearest rival being the lofty spire of the Cologne Cathedral.

CHIEF SALMON, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, lately submitted a voluminous report on the subject of contagious diseases among animals to Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture. The recent outbreak among Kansas herds was attributed to ergotism, due to eating fungus known as ergot. The course of treatment which Dr. Salmon laid down for cattle afflicted with the disease will be consulted with interest by stock raisers everywhere.

WHILE the Democrats of Washington, D. C., were recently celebrating our election news, a negro fired into the crowd and shot a man in the mouth. SECRETARY McCULLOCH of the Treasury received an urgent petition against the importation of foreign rags a few days ago, signed by many prominent citizens. It was so urgent and so universally signed that he responded with a promise of immediate consideration. The following is the petition: We, the undersigned, recognizing the fact that there is great danger of the introduction of Asiatic cholera into the United States through the medium of old rags, imported into the country and coming from European ports, do hereby respectfully suggest and urge upon you the necessity for immediate and decisive action in reference thereto. We are prompted thus to appeal to you because of the recent removal of restrictions on the importation of old rags, and it is our firm belief that this threatened danger can be averted only by the most thorough and systematic disinfecting of old rags coming from any and all European ports. Trusting your honorable department will see the urgent necessity for speedy and definite action, we beg to subscribe ourselves very respectfully, Here followed many distinguished names.

THE EAST. REV. CHARLES BARNARD, a well-known Unitarian clergyman of New York, died recently in his seventy-sixth year. He had been in feeble mental and physical health for some time. He took a very prominent part in the establishment of educational institutions for the poor in New England States. THOMAS BEVERAGE, a prominent brewer and a leading Mason, died lately at Newburg, N. Y., aged seventy-four years. The will of the late well known Henry De Koven, D. D., of the Diocese of Connecticut, who resided at the time of his death at the Villa de Camarata, near Florence, Italy, was filed in the Probate Court of Chicago recently. John De Koven and wife of Chicago were the executors. He bequeathed all his personal property and estates to his wife, Charlotte De Koven, and after her death it to be equally divided between his three sons, Leroy, Henry Louis Reginald, and Charles Robert Sebor De Koven.

OSNEY PHILLIPS, one of the proprietors of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, President of the Board of Managers of the West Penitentiary, and ex-Mayor of Allegheny City, died suddenly a few days ago of nervous prostration. A TRAIN-LOAD of emigrants had a narrow escape from destruction at Cornwall Station, N. Y., on the new West Shore Road a few mornings ago. The train broke in two and stopped at the station, but the trainmen neglected to send back the danger signal and a heavy freight, which was following, ran into the rear coach. The emigrants saw the danger and escaped in time. The Joint Executive Committee of Trunk Line Commissions in New York City recently decided to restore the east

bound tariff rates as adopted last July. They will apply to all classes of freight except live stock. Each road, and especially the President thereof, will be held strictly responsible for any cut hereafter.

THE Western Nail Association, at its late meeting at Pittsburgh, reaffirmed the present card rate. Business was reported fairly active, with prices low and stocks light.

At Trenton, N. J., the Rev. Henry S. Williamson, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, was lately found dead in a lane on the edge of the city, by two boys. He was lying on the ground with a bullet wound on the right frontal bone, from which brains and blood had oozed out and become coagulated. He wore a pair of spectacles, which were blood-stained. By his side on the ground was a brand new ivory-handled Smith & Wesson revolver. Only one chamber was emptied, showing that but one shot had been fired. The pistol had evidently been held close to the forehead, and it was no doubt a case of suicide, though no reason was assigned.

THE WEST. An earthquake shock was recently felt at Salt Lake City, Utah. Many people arose in fright, but no damage was done. The tremors lasted about ten seconds. At Paris, Idaho, six shocks were felt about the same time. Considerable damage to houses was reported, and people were affected as by seasickness. The first shocks were from northeast to southwest, then a swaying motion from north to south. The succeeding shocks were from east to west. A band of Indians lately attacked Deputy Marshal Mershon on his return trip from the Indian Territory and liberated thirty United States prisoners. Two Indians were killed and several wounded. Mershon got into Fort Smith, Ark., with nineteen prisoners and lodged them in jail. HARRY DELESLE, alias Charles J. Santy, was lately arrested at Sewors, Ia., for forging the mail last winter.

HENRY MOORE, of Bedford, O., recently struck George Canball over the head with a stick of wood, from the effects of which he died. Moore gave himself up.

THE second section of the Ohio & Mississippi fast mail train, which leaves Vincennes, Ind., at midnight for Cincinnati, was derailed outside the city limits of that city recently. The engine, mail car and two baggage cars were wrecked. Gad Fairbanks, the engineer, was fatally scalded, but the fireman jumped and escaped. A tramp who was stealing a ride was dangerously hurt. It was a plain case of train wrecking.

This year's exhibit of prize cattle at the American Fat-Stock Show was pronounced by competent judges as not only the finest ever seen in Chicago, but probably the finest ever seen anywhere.

TRAMPS threw open a switch on the Ohio & Mississippi Road early on a recent morning, at Vincennes, Ind., hurled a passenger train into a ditch, killed the engineer and injured several others. A few hours later what was supposed to be the same gang wrecked a train on the Evansville & Terre Haute Road. Attempts were made in each case to rob the train, but the ruffians were repulsed. GOVERNOR CROSBY, of Montana, in his late annual report estimated the increase of population in the Territory during the year at 4,000, and the present population at about 84,000. He said the cattle in the Territory numbered over 900,000, and the value of taxable property, which he said did not represent one-quarter of the wealth of the Territory, was between \$90,000,000 and \$100,000,000. In other directions Montana is steadily increasing in the value of her material resources, and she will at an early day apply for admission to the Union as a State. A NORTHWESTERN Association of Architects was formed in Chicago a few days ago and a permanent exhibit of building materials and specimens of the latest improvements and patents of interest to architects opened in conjunction therewith.

BENJAMIN SHORTER's decapitated and otherwise shockingly mangled body was found on the railway near Berea, O., a few mornings ago. He had money when last seen, also a revolver and pocketbook, none of which were on the body. It was believed he was murdered by tramps, robbed and left on the track.

THE Dooxy Opera House at Anderson, Ind., burned a few mornings ago. Loss, \$80,000. EDWARD WHITE and a negro called "Punch" Collins were arrested at Santa Fe, N. M., a few days ago charged with being implicated in the attempt to wreck a passenger train near Socorro on the night of October 30. The train was fired into in the hope of securing a large amount of treasure in charge of the express company, but this was prevented by the courage of the engineer. The prisoners were lodged in the Santa Fe jail, and officers started in pursuit of the gang, for whose capture a reward of \$2,300 was offered.

THE SOUTH. The steamer Mississippi, with all the members of the Mississippi River Commission, recently arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., on a tour of inspection. On the way down the Commission inspected the Government works at Plum Point and Lake Providence reach; also inspected the works at Delta Point. They left for the Red River, where they took the steamer Patrol and proceeded down the Apalachicola, which they will thoroughly inspect, with the view of recommending to the next Congress plans and specifications for its improvement. NEAR Hempstead, Tex., a few mornings ago, the Hump bound train on the Houston & Texas Central Railway was wrecked, and eight people killed outright and fifteen wounded. Prompt investigation by railroad authorities revealed the fact that the diabolical work was done by discharged employes and thieves in the vicinity, who sought to wreck a freight train for spoils contained. After breaking into a section house the wreckers succeeded in obtaining the necessary tools, and by pulling spikes and unfastening the plates arranged the rail to yield to the

pressure without, however, entirely removing it. It so happened that the passenger train having the right of way and being behind hand was the first to reach the scene of disaster. It struck a loosened rail, and the engine and tender got over safely, while two baggage cars, mail and express and two Pullman sleepers went over the thirty-foot embankment and into the creek. In the baggage car, L. Cardona, traveling passenger agent of the New York, Texas & Mexican Railway was drowned, together with E. F. Loris, baggage master, and G. Lewis, porter. Some of the wounded were fatally hurt. The steamer Rodosa was recently very badly scorched at New Orleans, La. Damage of \$15,000 was done to the steamer, and three hundred bales of cotton were destroyed.

ON November 10th there were fifty-five cases of cholera and twenty-two deaths in Paris.

THE cotton crop of the United States for the present year has been estimated to be 5,275,000 bales. This is somewhat larger than last year.

THE Norwegian bark Naura was lately wrecked off the Caribon Islands, and two of her crew were drowned. All on board the schooner Emile, which had picked up the passengers of the wrecked steamer Tygla, were lost.

LATE advices from Turkey Island stated that the brig Julia E. Haskell, Captain Palma, sailed from Waxassa October 11, for Baltimore, with guano. She encountered a hurricane October 14, and sprung a leak, which rapidly increased, and the brig was abandoned two days later, and the crew, eight in number, took to the boats and made Calicos Island, and, in attempting to land, the boat capsized and all on board, except the Captain and a sailor named Grant, were drowned.

THE Duke of Cumberland lately addressed a circular to all the sovereigns of Europe except the German Emperor, in which he proclaimed his right to the Duke of Brunswick.

ALL but six of the law students at the Naval University, Montreal, were lately expelled for not submitting to the regulations prohibiting attendance at theaters and political meetings.

THE Mackay-Bennett cable was lately rendered useless by icebergs off Newfoundland.

THE Austrian Minister of Finance has prepared a measure to restore cash payments throughout Austria and Hungary.

THE Prince of Wales' fifty-third birthday was celebrated one evening not long ago by a "royal tradesmen" dinner.

It has been arranged that all military and naval operations in China and Tonquin will be suspended during the mediatory negotiations.

A TAX has been laid by which the expenses of the British Nile expedition, South African reinforcements, and the increase in the navy will be met. It is an extra income tax of two pence.

MONTREAL, CAN., lately underwent a double affliction—diphtheria and typhoid fever—the result of defective sewerage.

NEWS of a most terrible butchery in Guadous, South America, recently came.

EDMUND M. PERKINS, aged ninety-nine years, a pensioner of the war of 1812 and for forty years a resident of Quincy, Ill., died lately of old age. One of the last acts of his life was to walk to the polls and vote November 4.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM S. HARNEY, the hero of three wars, lately set the tongue of the St. Louis gossips wagging by his private marriage to Mrs. Marie St. Cyr, his housekeeper.

AN International Inventions Exhibition will be held at London in 1885 under the patronage of the Queen, the Presidency of an executive council composed of eminent Englishmen. It will be opened in May at the Royal Horticultural Gardens in South Kensington, and will remain open until the end of the year.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WILSON, of Menomonee, Wis., President of the defunct Pioneer Lumber Company, lately made an assignment of his separate estate. His affairs were in a confused condition, with his assets and liabilities unknown, though the former were estimated at \$400,000.

EXPOSING ceremonies were lately held at the Baltimore Cathedral in memory of the Protose who died since the last Plenary Council. Archbishop Corrigan pronounced the eulogium. Among the Bishops specially mentioned was the late Bishop Foley of Chicago, well known to all the members of the Plenary Council and others present.

ONE hundred and ninety-one new National banks were chartered in the United States during the past year, adding a net aggregate of about \$15,000,000 to the National banking capital of the country. During the period named eleven National banks had failed.

THERE were two hundred and eleven failures in the United States and twenty-five in Canada during the past two weeks of November, an increase of twenty over the preceding week.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Below will be found the official vote for Governor at the late election, and figures comparing the vote with that of 1882. The vote for President in the same counties, with the exception of Osborne, not reported, is: Blaine, 121,400; Cleveland, 70,900; St. John, 3,354; Butler, 11,468.

Table with columns for Year, County, and Votes for J. A. McPherson, G. W. Glick, John P. St. John, and C. W. Robinson. Lists 27 counties and their respective vote counts for 1884 and 1882.

The Legislature.

SENATE. First District, Doniphan and Brown Counties—Sol. Miller, R. Troy. Second District, Atchison County—A. J. Harb. Third District, Jefferson and Leavenworth Counties—Matt. Edmunds, R. McPherson. Fourth District, Wyandotte County—William J. Buchanan, R. Wyandotte. Fifth District, Johnson, Miami and Linn Counties—W. H. Shean, R. Gardner; R. W. Blue, R. Pionsanton. Sixth District, Bourbon County—W. J. Baldwin, R. Fort Scott. Seventh District, Crawford County—M. C. Keary, R. Mulberry Grove. Eighth District, Cherokee County—John N. Ritter, R. Columbus. Ninth District, Labette County—C. H. Kimball, R. Parsons. Tenth District, Montgomery County—L. U. Humphrey, R. Independence. Eleventh District, Wilson and Neosho Counties—R. N. Allen, R. Chanute. Twelfth District, Anderson and Woodson Counties—J. H. Whitford, R. Garnett. Thirteenth District, Coffey and Franklin Counties—L. C. Wason, R. Ottawa. Fourteenth District, Osage County, T. L. Marshall, R. Osage City. Fifteenth District, Douglas County—George J. Barker, R. Lawrence. Sixteenth District, Shawnee County—E. S. Sheldon, R. Topeka. Seventeenth District, Jackson and Pottawattomie Counties—J. S. Dick, R. Louisa. Eighteenth District, Nemaha and Marshall Counties—W. M. Smith, R. Waterville. Nineteenth District, Riley, Davis and Wabaunsee Counties—George S. Green, R. Manhattan. Twentieth District, Lyon and Greenwood Counties—L. B. Kellogg, R. Emporia. Twenty-first District, Elk and Chautauqua Counties—E. M. Hawkins, D. Centerville. Twenty-second District, Cowley County—Frank S. Jennings, R. Winfield. Twenty-third District, Chase, Marion and Morris Counties—R. M. Crane, R. Marion Center. Twenty-fourth District, Dickinson and Ottawa Counties—George Kohler, R. Enterprise. Twenty-fifth District, Clay and Washington Counties—F. P. Harkness, R. Clay Center. Twenty-sixth District, Republic and Jewell Counties—George H. Case, R. Mankato. Twenty-seventh District, Smith and Osborne Counties—E. M. Dick, R. Smith Center. Twenty-eighth District, Mitchell and Cloud Counties—J. D. Young, R. Loyd. Twenty-ninth District, Lincoln and Elliptical Counties—Ira E. Reio, R. Elliptical. Thirtieth District, McPherson and Saline Counties—H. B. Kelley, R. McPherson. Thirty-first District, Reno and Harvey Counties—W. M. Condon, R. Sedwick. Thirty-second District, Sedwick and Kingman Counties—John Kelley, R. Wichita. Thirty-third District, Sumner and Harper Counties—E. J. Langstaffer, D. South Haven. Thirty-fourth District, Barber, Fruit, Stafford, Pawnee, Edwards, Ford, Finney, Hodgson, Ness and the unorganized counties of Lane, Scott, Wichita, Greeley, Hamilton, Howard and Comanche—J. W. Rush, R. Larned. Thirty-fifth District, Barton and Rice Counties—John W. White, R. Lyons. Thirty-sixth District, Trego, Regis, Graham, Sheridan, and the unorganized counties of St. John, Wallace, Sherman and Sheridan—E. J. Donnell, R. Stockton. Thirty-seventh District, Phillips, Norton, DeKalb, Lawrence and the unorganized county of Cheyenne—H. S. Granger, R. Phillipsburg.

HOUSES.

Doniphan County—Phillip Kelley, R. White Cloud; William H. Deckard, R. Jefferson County—R. E. Keyser, R. Lancaster; Charles W. Benning, R. Atchison; A. J. White, R. Nortonville. Jefferson County—Levi Wilhelm, E. Winchester; G. W. McCammon, H. Valley Falls, Leavenworth County—Edward Carroll, D. Leavenworth; George T. Anthony, R. Leavenworth; W. F. Ashby, D. E. J. Holman, R. Wyandotte County—E. S. W. Drought, R. Lawrence; H. L. Stone, R. Rosedale. Johnson County—T. L. Houge, R. Shawnee Mission; V. R. Ellis, R. Gardner. Douglas County—Robert R. Leecompton; J. J. Cox, R. Lawrence. Franklin County—L. W. Hostetler, R. Wellsville; W. H. Woodbief, R. Ottawa. Miami County—H. A. Miller, R. Paola. Charles H. Lewis, R. Fontana. Linn County—H. H. Roseberry, R. La Cygne; Alfred Baker, R. Pleasanton. Anderson County—E. R. Beasch, E. Garnett. Allen County—S. J. Stewart, R. Iowa. Bourbon County—A. E. Currier, R. Hammond Station; Wiley Bollinger, R. Hill Creek. Crawford County—A. J. Vickers, R. Pittsburg. Cherokee County—E. C. Scammon, D. Stinson; J. S. Gillespie, R. Keessville; E. C. Wellis, D. Galena. Cowley County—David Keiso, R. Parsons; H. C. Cook, R. Oswego; J. B. Cook, R. Checotah. Montgomery County—J. A. Burdick, R. Independence; D. McTaggart, R. Liberty. LeFlore County—Jos. Martin, D. Ladore; B. J. Smith, R. Erie. Wilson County—J. F. Coulter, R. Root; C. J. Butin, R. Fredonia. Goodson County—W. H. Slaves, R. Yates Center. Coffey County—Stephen Ogden, R. Laboo. Osage County—L. E. Finch, R. Burlingame; W. E. Sweezy, R. Olivet. Shawnee County—David Overmyer, Reub. B. North Topeka; A. H. Vance, R. Topeka; J. H. Johnson, R. Topeka. Jackson County—Peter Dickson, R. Halton. Brown County—R. Johnson, D. Willis; B. H. Brewster, R. Hiawatha. Nemaha County—John E. Corwin, Ind. R. Seibert; Charles Summers, R. Centralia. Marshall County—James Billingsly, D. Axte. T. E. Rhodes, R. Frankfort. Pottawattomie County—John A. Johnson, R. Mariandah; Thomas Beattie, R. Wameo. Ray County—P. S. Loofburrow, R. Leosville. Davis County—George E. Beatts, R. Junction City. Wabash County—F. L. Raymond, R. Maple Hill. Lyon County—J. Jay Buck, R. Emporia; D. A. Hunter, R. Emporia. Greenwood County—J. R. Clifton, R. Bureau. Sherman County—E. G. Dewey, R. Gronola. Chautauqua County—C. M. Turner, R. Sedan. Cheyenne County—Edward P. Greer, R. Winfield; Louis P. King, R. Winfield; J. D. Maurer, R. Dexter. Butler County—F. W. Wash, R. Douglas; J. M. Randall, R. El Dorado. Chase County—W. G. Patton, R. Cottonwood Falls. Morton County—J. Ware Butterfield, R. Marion. Morris County—William A. Lower, R. Shilady. Dickinson County—J. R. Burton, R. Abilene; C. N. Coggeshall, D. A. Prospect. Clay County—George Morgan, R. Clay Center. Washington County—J. P. Spiers, R. Wash Republic; J. J. Veatch, R. Palmer. Sedgewick County—W. A. Reeves, R. Seaside; William Glasgow, R. Prospect. Cloud County—G. M. Leeger, R. Miltonvale; D. B. Moore, R. Jamestown. Decatur County—R. F. Blain, R. Lamar. Saline County—Charles E. Faulkner, R. Salina; A. P. Collins, R. Solomon City. Brown County—R. W. Smith, R. McPherson; J. M. Simpson, R. McPherson. Harvey County—T. J. Matlock, R. Huron. Sedwick County—Rudolph Hatfield, R. Wichita; R. E. Lawrence, Wichita. Sumner County—R. J. Hukle, R. London; T. N. Cooper, R. Caldwell. Harper County—George D. Thompson, R. Harper. Kingman County—F. E. Gillett, R. Kingman. Barber County—T. A. McNeal, R. Medicine Lodge. Pratt County—A. S. Thomson, R. Pratt Center. Reno County—L. M. Gray, R. Nickerson; A. B. Caldwell, R. Hutchinson. Stafford County—E. H. Waritz, R. St. John; Barton County—W. H. Campbell, R. Great Bend. Rice County—R. F. Bond, R. Sterling. Elliptical County—George Zett, D. Elliptical. Russell County—H. Wentworth, R. Russell. Lincoln County—R. F. Bryant, R. Lincoln. Mitchell County—Samuel Carter, R. Asherville; E. J. Kelley, R. Cawker City. Osborne County—M. Morgan, D. Downs. Jewell County—W. W. Mann, R. Burr Oaks; B. C. Wallace, R. Mankato. Smith County—C. H. Inavenport, G. Smith Center; Webb McVay, R. Gaylord. Phillips County—William H. McRide, R. Kirwin. Hookers County—W. H. Barnes, R. Stockton. Ellis County—Frank Hopkins, R. Walker. Huron County—John Hargrave, R. LaCrosse. Pawnee County—W. C. Edwards, R. Larned. Edwards County—N. B. H. Mosier, R. Fenwick. Ford County—R. J. Hardesty, D. Cimarron. Hodgeman County—W. D. Pratt, R. Jetmore. Decatur County—Van H. Wiggins, R. Lyta. Sheridan County—R. H. Talbot, R. Kennebec. Tanbark County—A. Hemming, R. Bassettville. Finney County—C. J. Jones, Ind.

Thanksgiving.

Governor Glick has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation: STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, I. Topeka, November 14, 1884. To the people of Kansas: WHEREAS, During the past year the people of the State of Kansas have enjoyed great prosperity, while the watchful care of Divine Providence has showered the blessings of peace, plenty and happiness upon all, and we have great reason to be thankful to God for these manifestations of His loving kindness to His people: Now, therefore, I, G. W. Glick, Governor of the State of Kansas, do hereby recommend and most earnestly request that the people lay aside all secular cares and observe Thursday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1884, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. I further request that the people assemble in their respective places of worship, and earnestly and devoutly offer up thanks to God for the many blessings He has bestowed upon us during the past year, and implore of Him to help us so to live that we may merit a continuance of His good will. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State. Done at the city of Topeka, the day and year first above written. G. W. GLICK. By the Governor: JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

CATTLE DISEASE.

Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has submitted to the Commissioner of Agriculture a voluminous report upon contagious diseases of animals, the report being the result of experiments and investigation made by the veterinary division. Considerable space is given to a detailed history of the recent outbreak among cattle in Kansas, and descriptions of its symptoms. Dr. Salmon reaches the conclusion that the disease was ergotism, due to eating the fungus known as ergot. Upon the treatment and prevention of this disease, he says: "When the first signs of the disorder appear the most important point to be attended to is to make a complete change of food, and to see that this is of good quality, pure and free from ergot. It would also be proper to give as a dose of physic from one to two pounds of epsom salts in order to remove as much as possible of the poison still contained in the digestive organs, and to follow this with soft food, as mashes and roots. In most severe cases, those in which part of a limb already affected with the disease is left but little. The greater number of cases, however, have not advanced to this stage when lameness is first noticed, and these will be greatly benefited by removing the cause and placing the animal under conditions favorable for resting. A very important condition is warmth. Even when the animals are fed large quantities of ergot they seldom suffer except in cold weather, and consequently in attempting to check the advance of the disease advantage should be taken of this fact by placing the cattle in warm sheds. Another condition, believed by some to have much influence in the development of ergotism, is the water supply. With plenty of water always at hand, it is believed larger quantities of ergot may be taken for a longer time than when the water supply is deficient. In cold winters, which occur every so much of our cattle-raising country, it is difficult to induce cattle to take sufficient amount of water; holes cut through the ice soon freeze over and the weather is frequently so severe that cattle will drink only a few swallows of water before they will leave to seek shelter from the cutting winds, and when later in the day, they try to obtain more water, the drinking holes are frozen over. Where ergotism prevails, watering should receive close attention. Ergotism can probably be entirely prevented by cutting hay before it has become green. Both in Missouri and Illinois I saw the clearest examples of this. Hay composed of the same kinds of grass, cut upon the same land, was free from ergot or largely infected with it, according as it had been cut green or ripe. This matter is worthy of serious consideration, as hay cut green is more digestible and in every way more valuable than that which if allowed to become ripe and waddy, and the latter is much more liable to produce severe diseases, such as indigestion, impaction and ergotism. This fatal disorder may therefore be prevented in future by proper and careful management."

EXPLODED.

A Terrific Explosion Near Toledo—Par-ticulars. TOLEDO, O., November 13.—A large lot of powder stored in a shed on Delaware Creek, four miles from the city, exploded at ten o'clock this morning. The report was heard forty miles in every direction. Windows of houses in that quarter of the city were generally broken. At the Broadway school, three miles from the scene, windows were smashed, and scholars' slates holding windows up were broken. Several persons working in the shed were seen running and shouting. Every body near took this as a sign of danger and fled. A terrific explosion followed but all were far enough away to escape except an old man called Fred who had charge of the shed. He had got some distance away, but was thrown down and his hair scorched by the explosion. Men are fighting the fire to keep it from reaching a large lot of petroleum stored near by.

Poor Old American Pork.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13.—J. H. Saunders, agent of the United States Department of Agriculture to attend the International Exhibition at Hamburg, in a report recently submitted to the Commissioner of Agriculture, says: "So far as I could gather, it is generally conceded that whenever an imposition of our pork is made under careful governmental supervision, similar to that now made by the German authorities, there will be no objection to its sale in Germany. Indeed, it strikes me that were such inspection made there would be such a strong pressure brought to bear upon the German Government by their own people that the embargo would be speedily removed. Should further experiments confirm what has been partially shown, that through curing salt destroys the vitality of trichinae as to reduce danger from meats which have been thoroughly cured by this process to almost nothing, it will doubtless be a strong point in our favor, and proper presentation of the facts to the German Government, should this be clearly shown, ought at once to be made. Until this fact is clearly established, however, an absence of any pretense at inspection of American meats, either under Governmental or individual supervision, the position of the German Government is also utterly sound upon this question, and cannot be assailed without first demonstrating that their own inspection is useless."

Cleveland's Acknowledgment.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., November 14.—Some time ago John J. Shad, of this city, sent a beautifully finished grass shoelace, bearing the words "Luck to Grover Cleveland." The following acknowledgment was received to-day: "Since I received your present the contest has been decided in favor of the party which I represent. I shall give due credit to the horse shoe for what has already happened and shall carefully preserve it to the hope that it may bring success to our efforts to give the people good government."

Miscellaneous.

FLEXSTON'S majority for Congress in the Second District is 7,815.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

GOD KNOWS WHERE!

Behold the stretch of sea I view:
Blue sky above the waters blue,
Whereon the ships hurried flight
Are borne by sails as broad and white
As angels' wings, which outward bear
Departing souls from here to there;
That port of rest, in God knows where.

Light winged ships that skim the blue,
Deep sea, for gain, the tale is true
That after years of toil unblessed,
You shall confess that place is best
Where love keeps ever watchful care
For your return from, God knows where.

The sad, sweet faces left behind
So long ago are still defined,
And goodly land, or sunny sky,
Held not the wanderers by and by,
The absent vessels homeward bear
The souls which come from, God knows where.

Sail on O ships! 'tis not denied
To search and not be satisfied,
To love and wander is to learn
How fierce love's glowing ember burn
In hearts whose constant watch and prayer
Is for the absent, God knows where.

Behold, O friend, the sea I view:
How much is old, how little new,
These careless ones who come and go,
Receding fast, returning slow;
Each seeks some phantom, here or there,
And hopes to find it, God knows where.

Yet all shall learn that home is best
Where love lies waiting in its nest;
And sometime from its weary chase
Each heart will seek its resting place:
Its port of rest it hopes to share
With one who waits in, God knows where.

Behold how fast the ship sails on!
The near is far, the far is gone;
My soul! My ship! Sail on; the breeze
Wafts over life's tempestuous seas,
But sometimes when the waves are high,
I, too, shall stand in, God knows where.

MARGUERITE'S MUSIC BOX.

Story of a Skillful Wood Carver and His Loving Sister.

I.

High up on a spur of the mountain chain which lies in the Southern part of the Pays de Vaud, stood a little chalet, or mountain hut, where lived Antoine Beauvert with his wife and two children, Francois and Marguerite. The Beauverts were very poor, but Antoine was a very industrious man, and managed by skillful cultivation of his little vineyard to raise, some years, a fine crop of grapes, while in winter he would sit all day before the cottage window which looked down into the valley, and here, where the daylight shone brightest and lingered longest, he would work busily away, making music-boxes.

"It is such a pity for Antoine that he has a sickly wife," all his neighbors said to one another; "a wife who can do nothing at all, but lies in bed all day to be waited upon."

But Antoine did not think so. Every night when he retired he thanked God for the blessing of home, wife and children. He still called them children, though Francois was a tall young man of twenty, and Marguerite had just passed her eighteenth birthday. "My good Jeanne," Antoine was wont to say to himself, "is the best of wives. Few men have so much cause for congratulation. In all the twelve years that she has been obliged to keep her bed, no one has ever heard her complain of her hard lot. As for my children, there is not their like in the whole canton. I venture to say, where, indeed, is there another daughter like Marguerite, so dutiful and affectionate? And Francois—a little self-willed and rebellious, it is true, but known already as the best wood-carver for miles around, and with a talent for music that will make him a famous man some day."

It was true that Francois was the most ingenious of all the wood-carvers who carried their work to the market town for sale twice a year, and though there were many older and more experienced carvers among them, he was sure to receive the highest price, notwithstanding the fact that he was comparatively untrained.

"It is all favoritism," old Baptiste Godin would say, shaking his scanty white locks reprovingly at his grandson—the slow, good-natured Jacques. "It stands to reason, I say, that you, whose father was the most expert carver in the canton in his day, and whose father and grand-father were carvers before him, should do better work than this young upstart, whose father spends half his time as a wine-dresser and the rest in making music-boxes. It is his handsome face and smooth tongue that beguiles the money from the close-handed buyer, while your better work goes unsold."

"Better or not," retorted Jacques, "I can never sell my carvings while his are beside them. And where is the advantage of being descended from a race of carvers, if one must use the same old patterns that have been in use for generations, while Francois disdains to use a pattern that he has not himself invented? He goes to nature for his models, and one seems to see the real forms and lichens and eideiwelss he carves upon his boxes. You should see the casse-noix he makes! No grinning, hideous old man, like those the Godins have been carving, father and son, for three generations, but lizards, griffins, O, there is no lack of invention, I promise you."

"Nature, indeed!" replied old Baptiste, wrathfully. "Is it more natural, then, that a lizard should crack nuts with his teeth than a man? And in what part of the canton does he find live griffins for models? You are as mad as the rest, Jacques!"

Jacques was right, however, in attributing the number of Francois' customers to his skill in designing. A certain dainty charm of delicacy and originality distinguished his work among the hackneyed subjects of his competitors. A tiny box for holding a betrothal ring would be covered with delicately

carved blossoms of the eideiwelss. A layet box, which was to hold the dainty linen garments of some young mother's darling, he would ornament with a background of lichens and ferns, and a group of cherub faces on the cover in high relief, framed in with a border of rosebuds and pansies.

But the best piece of carving that Francois had yet done was on the case of a music-box that he and his father had made for Marguerite's birthday present.

"She had so few pleasures," her loving old father had said, "let's make her, Francois, something that will be the envy of the neighborhood."

"Let me compose the tune it is to play," suggested Francois, "and then there will not be another like it in the whole world."

So, for many months they secretly wrought all their spare moments into it, and when her eighteenth birthday came, and Marguerite held the exquisite, dainty little box in her hands, she was half wild with delight.

"See, dear mother," she said, with childish rapture, as she turned it over and over, "here is a goat's head that is surely that of Bebe, who follows me to the pasture every day; here are the very grapes and tendrils that grow in our vineyard but so tiny that one's eyes can scarcely make them out; this is the tower of the little chapel where we go to worship every Sunday, and here"—

with a sudden blush—"is the bird's nest that was built in the cliff, and that Jacques risked his neck to get for me, because I thoughtlessly expressed a wish for it. It is half-hidden with lichens and eideiwelss, but I should know that nest anywhere."

"But you have not heard it play yet," said her father, and he wound it up and set it going.

What music! Marguerite thought she had never heard anything half so sweet. She held the little box against her ear, and listened to its tinkling melody with delight. It was like nothing she had ever heard, and only those who have heard a certain composition of Schumann's can have any idea of its rippling sweetness.

"I can hear the birds," she cried, "singing in the vine-branches at early morning, the tinkling of the goats' bells, the splash of the water-drops when they drip down the cliffs and fall into the still, dark pool below. Now it is the sound of the wind in the pine trees, mingled with the echo of the distant torrent. And now all these sounds mingle into a musical waltz, and I can almost see the crowd of merry dancers at the grape-festival. The caves and water-falls fade away, and the fountain, where the sunlight falls upon it in broken shadows, but there are merry couples swinging through the dance, their feet beating time to the music. I can see Lisette with her crimson bodice and her black eyes, half-bald, half-sorrowful, and hear the notes of the different instruments."

"Well," said the mother, smiling, "if Francois is the artist of the family, Marguerite is certainly the poet, for no one but a poet could hear all that in one single tune."

Marguerite blushed with modest pleasure and surprise. It was Francois who usually received all the compliments. "No, indeed," she protested. "It is Francois who is the gifted one, my father is the skilful artisan who has wrought his inspiration into harmony, and I—well—I am but a girl, who can only love you all and work for your happiness."

It was early evening. Around the home of the Beauverts and in the valley below the twilight shadows were fast growing into darkness. Off to the north-west the sunset splendor gilded the far-off tops of the Juras. A faint mist rose and curled up from the meadow in the valley below; now and then a night-bird called drowsily to its mate in the branches, and the sound of the distant cataract grew louder and then fainter, as the night breeze came in fitful puffs down the mountain. Francois and Marguerite sat outside the cottage, on a bench together. Marguerite was knitting, for though the light had suddenly become too dim for her to see her work, long habit and constant practice enabled her to knit almost as well in the dark as in the daylight.

"Marguerite," said Francois, suddenly, "I am going to America."

"To America! To that far-off country?" Oh, Francois!

"Marguerite, you must see that our father is growing older and more feeble every day. Two years in succession has the blight fallen on our grapes, notwithstanding our vineyard lies on the sunniest slope in all the neighborhood, and we are growing poorer each year. Something must be done, and who is there to do it but me? In that country where they make fortunes so quickly and so easily, I can find plenty of employment, and the people will not only appreciate my work, but they also pay like prices, it is said."

Marguerite's tears flowed fast. She could not imagine what life would be without Francois; besides, how could one bear to leave such a beautiful country as this and go to a barbarous land like America, where the rulers of the country were fierce red men, who thought nothing of scalping their subjects for no offense whatever. She had read all about it in a little book that Jacques had lent her. To be sure, the people were not black as Lisette Godin declared, for she had sometimes seen them, tourists, who had called at the chalet for a glass of milk, or to engage Francois to act as guide in their wanderings about the neighborhood.

From this time Francois grew silent, pre-occupied. He thought over the project of going to America until the dream became an absorbing passion. He no longer sang and whistled over his wood-carving the impromptu snatches of melody that wove themselves half-unconsciously into measures and cadences in his brain, but sat over his work, silent and morose. His mother, who doted upon her son with the unreasonable fondness of one whose mind was weakened by long suffering, became querulous and exacting through sympathy with a trouble she could not understand, and required more of Marguerite's attention than ever—nay, she even went so far as to upbraid Francois himself. "Alas! that the good God should so afflict one," she would mur-

mur. "Poverty, sickness, and now the estrangement of my son, who no longer loves me. But he must be in love—yes, that it is without doubt, and who, then, should it be but that black-eyed Lisette. A girl who has had all the young men in the parish for lovers, and who must now charm away from me my Francois." During those days of trouble and despair it was Marguerite who cheered and upheld the family. She soothed and pacified her mother, was most fond and affectionate to her feeble old father, and indulged Francois by listening to his wild schemes when no one else was by to hear.

"What will become of me?" was the question she often asked in utter despair. "If I could only do something; but, then, there is nothing I can do. If I were only a genius now, like Francois."

Often she would be awakened at night by hearing Francois, after his parents were asleep, steal quietly outdoors to stride madly up and down the mountain side, and listening to the sound of his footsteps and the mingled rush and roar of wind and water-fall, would fall asleep upon a pillow that was wet with tears.

One day when Francois went to the market town to sell his wood-carvings, he accidentally found an American gentleman at the shop where he usually sold his wares, who bought all the pieces he had at prices that seemed fabulous to the unsophisticated boy.

"I want them for a friend of mine who has a fancy for this sort of thing," the gentleman said, in rather imperfect French. "I wish you had as many more. I would like to have you carve a mantle for my library if you only had some American designs to work from."

A sudden impulse overmastered Francois. "I am going to America very soon," he began, almost without knowing what he was saying. "We are very poor at home, monsieur, and I hear that one can do well in your country. Will you, then, be kind enough to give me some orders, monsieur, if I go beyond the sea?"

"If you come as far west as Chicago, certainly," the gentleman replied, kindly, "I shall be pleased also to recommend you. Your work is really very fine. Here is my card. I see my friends are waiting for me."

That night when Jacques Godin returned from the market-town he carried a soiled and crumpled note from Francois, which ran as follows:

DEAR MARGUERITE: I send this by Jacques, who will give you part of the money I have made. I wish, also, to keep your music-box for a few months, which I want to show as a specimen of my work. I will soon, very soon, return to you all, a rich man. Until then, good-by. FRANCOIS.

Jacques will give you my address in Chicago. Great was the consternation in the household when Marguerite, trembling and sobbing, read it aloud. Old Antoine broke down completely, and wept, the first tears Marguerite had ever seen him shed, while her mother lay with her face turned to the wall and refused all consolation.

At last Jeanne conceived the idea of sending her daughter across the ocean to seek out Francois and bring him back. In vain the parish minister and all the neighbors reasoned with her on the impossibility of sending a young girl alone to a foreign country. Worst of all, Jacques had lost the address that Francois had copied from the gentleman's card, and they did not know where to write.

"Go, I entreat you, my child," she would repeat night and day; "in all your life you have always done whatever you undertook, though you are not gifted like Francois is, it is true. It is, perhaps, as well that all are not geniuses in this world since some of us must look after the welfare of others; and though you have never planned any great things, have been very useful, which is very well, too, is it not, Antoine? At all events, you must go."

"Tell the driver to stop the carriage a moment, John, please," and John Blanding's young and pretty wife lifted her little sick boy to look out of the carriage window. "Here is a cottage where we can get some milk for Robbie, I think."

"Milk for Robbie," repeated the child, and when Marguerite, who had obeyed the lady's request and brought a mug of milk for the little fellow, moved with tender compassion at the sight of the wan baby-face, began to murmur a few caressing words in her pretty French accent, he threw both arms around her neck, and clung there with all his baby-strength, repeating: "Nannette, my Nannette!"

"He thinks it is Nannette," said Mrs. Blanding to her husband. "A French nurse we had for him in Chicago," she explained to Marguerite; "we were obliged to leave her in Paris, and he has fretted for her ever since."

"Chicago?" repeated Marguerite. "Do you, madame, live in that city? You may, then, have seen Francois, my brother—but no, he cannot have reached there yet."

And then, encouraged by the lady's questions and kindly interest, she told in her simple fashion the story of Francois' departure.

"A sad case, truly," said kind-hearted Mrs. Blanding, "and I wish we might do something to help you. Come to mamma, Robbie," and she held out her arms to her child, who was still with Marguerite.

But Robbie, who, during the two short years of his life, had known no law save that of his own royal inclination, clung closer to Marguerite, repeating: "Nannette, Robbie's Nannette," and stoutly resisted all bribes and persuasion to return to his mother.

"Better hire the girl, Louise," suggested Mr. Blanding. "She's here, my girl," turning to Marguerite, "your baby, who has been ill at the inn down yonder in the valley, seems to have taken a fancy to you, and if you like, you can go back with us as nurse girl. Mind, I do not say you can find your brother; the chances are that you will not; but we can send you back next summer in the care of friends, and will pay you well."

"It shall be as my parents decide," she said, simply; and then added: "you are very kind, madam."

But when they came, a few days after, to discuss the matter with old Antoine and his wife, Jeanne's mother heart rebelled at first from parting with her girl.

"How can I live without Marguerite?" she would cry, sobbing aloud. "Never was there such a nurse, I promise you, madame, and, indeed, she can do everything for that matter. Such lace mending! such knitting! never was there such a skillful pair of hands as Marguerite's."

"You must be quite a genius," said Mrs. Blanding, smiling upon Marguerite.

"God forbid!" said Antoine hastily. "No, madame, one genius is enough for a family. Francois is that, to be sure—a son to be proud of, madam, but Marguerite—well—she is born to make people happy, and to be loved with all one's heart."

It was summer again, and the roses were in blossom in the Blanding grounds, and the grayish waters of Lake Michigan seemed to take a bluer tint from the June skies above them.

"Marguerite is growing thin," remarked Mr. Blanding, as he and his wife were taking their morning meal together in the cheerful little breakfast table that overlooked the lawn.

Outside, among the beds of flowers, were Marguerite and Robbie, walking about for the morning exercise that had been prescribed for the health of that young autocrat.

"She is the most extraordinary girl," said Mrs. Blanding, adjusted the jeweled rings that shone on her pretty white fingers; "you have no idea, John, what a sense of honor she has. Every servant in the house recognizes it, and seem to regard her as a superior being, and yet she has not an enemy among them."

"She seems to have a keen sense of duty," remarked her husband.

"It is not so much that either," replied Mrs. Blanding; "at least, not so much any special obligation to please us, but rather as if she felt responsible to herself for the truest and best things she is capable of, like the character in that story 'Noblesse Oblige,' that you read to me yesterday."

"That may come of her Huguenot blood. You know her ancestry suffered for conscience sake, and these inherited tendencies sometimes grow stronger, instead of weaker, by transmission."

"Well," answered his wife, "I don't know much about hereditary and such things, but it is a great satisfaction to have Marguerite around, the satisfaction one feels in the possession of a genuine article, and the best of its kind, like owning china that is real Meissen, or wearing real diamonds, or hand-made lace. I can't explain it, but I feel it very strongly indeed. And think of the benefit to Robbie to be constantly associated with such a person," she went on; "why, only the other day I overheard her reproving him for torturing a fly: 'It is low and base to be cruel to anything weaker than we are. Master Lobber, your father is a gentleman, and the son of a gentleman must not do things that are low and base.'"

"And what did the prince reply?" asked his father.

Mrs. Blanding smiled.

"He said: 'Papa may be a gentleman, Marguerite, but mamma is not, so I shall do what I like.'"

Mr. Blanding laughed heartily.

"Trust his small highness for an argument. We shall have to make a lawyer of him, Louise. But is it not strange that we have never discovered Marguerite's brother? Wood-carvers are not so plenty in Chicago, or in America, either, for that matter, that we can't find them. I should remain undiscovered after all the efforts we have made to find him."

Perhaps he never came to Chicago at all, John. Do, pray, go out and take Robbie away from those flower beds; he seems bent on destroying them."

When Robbie was brought back to the breakfast room, riding triumphantly on his father's shoulder, Marguerite followed, her white apron filled with fragrant blossoms Robbie's mischievous hands had picked.

"Really," said Mrs. Blanding, "what can we do with those flowers? The vases are already filled. Here, Marguerite, take them up to the hospital in the next block. No, Robbie, you can not go," the child was clinging to Marguerite's apron—"there might be danger of infection."

"Nonsense!" said Mr. Blanding. "Go to the accident ward, Marguerite. I suppose a broken leg is scarcely contagious. I only wish the houses where people live were half as well disinfected and as thoroughly ventilated. Let Robbie go, we may want to make a surgeon of him yet."

Robbie, who, in his fond father's imagination, had already been invested with a bishop's robe, sat on the judicial bench, and filled a professor's chair in a medical college, trotted along with Marguerite, and when the hospital was reached gazed delighted down the long hall in the convalescent ward, with its rows of clean white beds on each side. He walked down the room between the matron and his nurse, who carried the freshly-cut fragrant flowers. The matron pouted before a bed, whose occupant lay with his face to the wall, asleep. "Here," she said, "is a poor fellow who was hurt the day he reached the city. He has been here for months, and amuses himself when the pain is not too bad by carving on bits of wood that the surgeons bring him. Lay a few flowers on his pillow and pass on."

And they did. Francois convalesced rapidly, and with orders enough to keep him employed for a year, they returned to their parents, to say nothing of Jacques, whose good faithful heart had been heavy since Marguerite's departure, or Lisette, whose hold, sorrowful eyes had often been dimmed with tears for the absent Francois.

All this happened some years since. Old Antoine and his wife Jeanne sleep in the parish church-yard, but in the little chalet on the mountain live Jacques Godin and Marguerite, his wife, and sometimes, when Francois and Lisette come with their children to visit them, Jacques relates to the little group the story of Marguerite's music-box.

"And is it not well then to have a talent?" cries sturdily little Francois Beauvert, turning upon his Uncle Jacques his bold, black eyes, so like those of Lisette, his mother, "and to be a great genius and admired by everybody."

"I dare not say that it is not," answers Jacques, in the old, slow fashion, looking admiringly at Francois, the elder, who has still the reputation of being the most skillful wood-carver in the canton; "that I do not know, but this I am sure of, that God sometimes leaves his best work to be done by those who are only loving and good."—*Julia Mills Dinwiddie, in Frank Leslie's Illustrations Newspaper.*

THE KINDS OF OIL.

More Sources of Oil-Supply than Most Persons Dream of.

For a moment let us glance at the principal sources of animal and vegetable oil-supply, ere the fountains of mineral oil were revealed for the use and comfort of the human family.

First and foremost, of course, ranked the fish-oils—the well-known train (or drain) oil which drained from the blubber of the great Greenland whale (a large whale sometimes yielding fully ten tons of blubber—each ton representing nearly two hundred gallons of oil). Through the cachalot, or sperm-whale, could never rival the Greenland whale in the quantity of its contribution, it had at least the advantage of quality and variety, since, besides ordinary blubber, it yields a large amount of sperm-oil, and also of spermaceti. Of the latter valuable product, the head alone often yields ten barrels.

Next among oil-yielding fish come the grampus, or dolphin, the porpoise, the shark, the seal, the cod, the herring, and others.

Of animal fats are butter, tallow, lard, goose-grease, neat-foot oil (prepared from the feet of oxen, and used by carmen in dressing leather), and mare's grease (imported from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, where a multitude of horses are annually slaughtered for the sake of their hides, tallow and bones). In Russia, especially at Moscow, yolk-of-egg oil is in great repute for making soap and pomatum.

Vegetable oils form a very important item in our supplies, inasmuch as oil-seeds to the value of \$5,500,000 are annually imported into Britain for crushing purposes, and our exports of oil are roughly valued at \$1,600,000. The export of seed-oil from London, Hull and Liverpool, in 1880, was 14,505,000 gallons.

Under the head of seed-oils rank linseed, cotton-seed, and castor-oil. Colza-oil, also, is made from mustard, hemp, radish, rape, turpentine and other seeds. Then we have olive-oil and almond-oil. From India comes poppy-seed oil; from the Black Sea, oil of sunflower-seeds. From Ceylon and the Pacific isles comes coconut-oil. From Western Africa the palm-nut oil of the oil-palm, and oil of ground-nuts, for use in fine machinery. From Singapore and China we receive kokum-oil and vegetable tallow. About fourteen thousand tons of cotton-oil are annually imported for the use of the wool-dressers of Britain.

Besides these, so familiar to ourselves, almost every country has some specialty in oils. Thus, in Southern Russia, tobacco-oil is largely used; in Italy, oil of grape-stones; in China, oil of tea-seed; in India, oil of nutmegs, of seeds of the gambooge-tree, of custard-apple-seed, of cashew-nut, of cardamom, of neem, of garzoza, and many others. Brazil, too, has a large number of oils, both animal and vegetable, peculiar to itself.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Farmers' Accounts.

Every farmer should understand enough of business to know the cost of all his productions; should be able to tell the cost of an acre of grain, so that when he sells it will be possible for him to determine the profit or loss, as well as be a workman. Everybody is complaining of the hard times, and none more so than the farmers, for prices are low, and, unfortunately for Californians, we have not learned to bring our expenses down to correspond, and to raise our productions up to paying profits over expenses. The greatest expense we have is interest on borrowed money and there is hardly a farmer to-day who is not in debt for his capital, and which must be paid, whether or no. That takes one-third of the grass crop. The next is the waste in family and barn; this leak can be easily remedied if taken hold of in time. The last—which is never considered—is the loss of fertility with every crop. Times will become still harder unless these special expenses are curtailed. Many farmers will say that the land will wear out naturally, and we cannot make it pay all the time. The Old World teaches us that the yield can be increased by feeding the land and by proper cultivation so that we can double the present returns.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

If one wishes to improve a certain flower, fruit or vegetable he must first decide that kind of a product he wishes to produce. He must have his ideal always in his mind. He must then select seeds from those specimens which come nearest to his ideal. Of the offspring he must select in the same way, and so continue until perfection is attained.

—Dr. Rush Brown, of Addison, N. Y., was given one hundred acres of land, worth \$5,000, for saving the life of the daughter of Farmer Edminister.

FOO CHOW.

One of the Few Ports in China Open to Foreign Trade.

Foo Chow is the capital city of the province of Foh Kien, and one of the few ports in China open to foreign trade. The Chinese name of the city is Hok Chin, which signifies "happy region." Foo Chow is situated in latitude 26 degrees 5 minutes north and longitude 119 degrees 20 minutes east, about 420 miles northeast of Canton, and 375 miles southwest of Shanghai. It stands on a plain about two and a half miles from the north bank of the River Min, and twenty-five miles from its mouth. An amphitheater of hills surrounds the city about four miles distant, and it is protected by one of the peculiar walls of China, which is seven miles in circumference, from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and from twelve to twenty feet in thickness at different points. Seven gates afford entrance to the city proper through this high wall, and over each of the gates is a high tower which is jealously guarded by watermen. The whole district between the city and River Min, the Island of Nantai, and the southern bank of the river are occupied by extensive suburbs, and the river itself is occupied by a large floating population which lives in the boats which crowd its waters. Communication from bank to bank of the river is afforded by a stone bridge, which is about a quarter of a mile long, and is supported by forty piers, placed at unequal distances. Across these piers are laid immense stones, three feet square and about forty-five feet long, and over these a granite platform extends. This bridge is known to the natives as the bridge of ten thousand ages, and is said to be over eight hundred years old. It is lined along the sides with shops, and is constantly filled with the people of Foo Chow.

The city proper of Foo Chow is regularly built, but the streets, though paved with granite, and in many instances planted with trees, are filthy, narrow, and infested with beggars. The population of the city has been variously estimated by travelers in China at from 600,000 to 4,000,000 souls. The most remarkable establishment of the city is the arsenal, situated about three miles down the River Min, at Pagoda Island, where the sea-going vessels usually anchor. It was founded in 1567, and has been conducted, under the direction of French engineers, according to European methods. In 1870 it employed about one thousand workmen, besides fifty European superintendents. Foo Chow is known in China as a city of the first class, and is the seat of the Viceroy, or Governor General, whose jurisdiction extends over Fokien and Cheklang, the province adjoining Fokien to the north. The city is also a great literary center, and numerous gentry who have retired from office in other parts of the Empire and men of high literary attainments reside there. It has several cotton, paper and hardware manufactures, several hundred factories for making porcelain, and factories of blue cloth, screens and combs. Near by are productive lead mines, and a great tea-growing district lies within seventy miles of the city. The commerce of Foo Chow is principally with Japan and the maritime provinces of China. The chief exports are black tees, timber, bamboo, fruits, orange-peel, tobacco, potash, spices, grain, copper and lead. The imports are opium, which sometimes amounts to \$5,000,000 in value for a year, salt, sugar and European manufactures.—*Chicago Times.*

THE PRAYER BARREL.

A Curious Religious Implement Used by the People of Thibet.

I first met with prayer barrels on the borders of Thibet, when, traveling the narrow paths which wind along the face of majestic, precipitous Himalayan crags, we met native travelers from still further north—traders driving flocks of laden goats, women with quaint head-dresses of lumps of amber and large, coarse turquoises fastened on bands of dirty cloth, and here and there a man holding in his hand a small bronze or brass cylinder which he twirled mechanically all the time he was journeying. It was some time before I succeeded in getting hold of one of these for a closer examination, as the owners are nervously afraid to trust their treasures in the hands of one who, albeit in ignorance, might irreverently turn them the wrong way, and so undo much of the merit acquired by perpetual twirling in the opposite direction. For, as we eventually discovered, not only is the sacred six-syllabled charm embossed on the metal cylinder, but the same mystic words were written over and over again on very lengthy strips of cloth or papyrus, which are bound round the spindle on which the cylinder rotates, and one end of which forms the handle. It is therefore necessary to turn this little barrel of prayers in such a direction that the characters forming the holy phrase may pass in proper order before the person turning, and as all Oriental books are read from the right side of each page to the left, the barrel is turned in the same direction. For the same reason the Thibetan walks in this direction round the great terraces and other buildings, on which the holy words are inscribed, in order that his eyes may rest on the words in due course, which can only be the case when he keeps his left hand toward the object round which he is walking. Happily this produces a doubly satisfactory result, for in Eastern lands, as well as in our own West, it has ever been accounted lucky and meritorious to walk round sacred objects or places in this sunwise course—an act of homage to the sun which I have seen rendered in many lands. Just as our British ancestors continued thus to circumbulate their churches long after they had nominally abandoned all paganism, so throughout the world we find survivals of the old homage.—*Contemporary Review.*

"Have you any good reason why you won't believe the witness?" asked he justly. "Yes, sir." "Isn't he honest in money matters?" "Yes, sir."

"Doesn't he pay his bills and keep his promises?" "Yes, sir." "Then what is it?" "He's a fisherman."—*N. Y.*

"What is the matter with you?" "I don't know."

"What is the matter with you?" "I don't know."

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"What is the matter with you?" "I don't know."



REDEEMED!

It only required 201 electoral votes to elect the President, and Cleveland received 219, giving him a surplus of 18 votes.

History repeats itself. General Jackson received 219 electoral votes in 1832, and in 1834, Cleveland receives the same number.

We think more of Barney Lantry, defeated, than of all the Cranes that could be stood up in the whole three counties of the Senatorial district. Mr. Lantry made a noble, manly fight, while the other did not, but was pulled through by the spur and party lash: "save the party!" "vote the straight ticket!" while every vote Lantry got was on his own merits.

You are right; and when Crane has been shelved and forgotten Barney Lantry's name will live in the memory of thousands whom he has blessed with good wages, thereby giving his employes an opportunity to secure homes for themselves and wives and little ones.

Since the election a Republican said to us: "Times are too hard now to have a Democratic President." Well, who made the times hard just now, since we had good crops this year, and in fact the Dispenser of all things has blessed the country with an abundance of all the necessities of life? Was it not the Republican party who have had control of all the departments of this government for the past twenty-four years? Then, if that party is the cause of the hard times complained of, is it not a glorious thing for the American people that that party will have to surrender its trust the 4th of next March to that grand old Democratic party which nursed the government in its infancy and saw it grow into man's estate under its fostering care, and which can and will again put it into a bright and prosperous future.

WILL SOME ONE PLEASE TO RISE AND EXPLAIN.

A remarkable political change has taken place in this county during the last four years. The total vote in 1880 was 1,454, of which Garfield received 715, leaving an opposition majority of 24. The combined opposition to Ryan for Congress had a majority of 52, and 68 against St. John for governor. In 1882 the total vote cast was 1,450, of which St. John, Republican candidate for governor, received 498, leaving a combined majority against him of 454. The entire opposition to Ryan for congress had a majority of 46. This year, 1884, there were 1,870 votes cast, and every Republican, national, state and county, with one exception, received majorities over all opposition, ranging from 12 to 343.

There is something curious about the vote of Chase county when compared to its population. The Republican organ tells us, and it tells the truth in this instance, that the total vote in this county in 1880 was 1,454, and that the total vote of the county in 1884 was 1,870. Now, here is a gain of 416 votes, or 28 1/2 per cent, in four years; while the Assessor's rolls show that the population of this county in 1880 was 6,081, and in 1884 that it was 5,963, or a decrease of 118 inhabitants, or nearly 2 per cent. While the opposition vote of 1884 was slightly increased over that of 1880, the Republican vote was increased about 50 per cent, and we know of many Republicans and Green-backers in this county, who came entirely over to the Democracy at the last election, and this will account for the Democratic gain; but will some one please to rise and explain the great Republican gain in Chase county in 1884 over its vote of 1880?



OUR FLAG STILL WAVES!

The last election gave the Legislature of Illinois to the Democrats, on joint ballot, hence John A. Logan's successor in the United States Senate will be a Democrat.

A tariff for protection is one that enables the protected industry to rob an unprotected industry. It is an effort to bolster up trade at the expense of the consumer. Suppose that a room was filled with men who had to stand. Say Mr. Pigiron, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Wool, Mr. Glass, Mr. China, and Mr. Agriculture were the men. Mr. Pigiron, who is in the front now, says: "We can lighten this thing by lifting on one another." Mr. Pigiron gets a lift from all hands, but Mr. Agriculture being in the rear, does the lifting, but having no one to lift him he is the worse by the scheme attempted. This is a fair illustration of protection. When a man can lift himself by pulling on his boot straps, then protection will be profitable.

ROAD NOTICE.

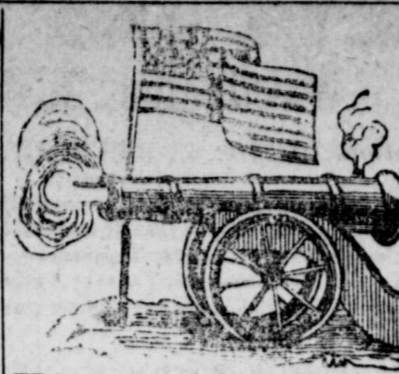
STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 6, 1884. Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by A. M. Lee and 42 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State atressaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of section eighteen (18), township twenty (20) range six (6) east; thence east on the section line or as near as practicable, two miles to the southeast corner of section seventeen (17) of same township and range; said road to be forty (40) feet wide. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. H. Shatt, D. P. Shatt and E. C. Holmes, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Cottonwood township, on Friday, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. 8.]

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, October 6, 1884. Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of October, 1884, a petition, signed by Adam Tilton and 32 others, was presented to the Board of county commissioners of the county and state atressaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point where the Wilson and North road crosses the section line between sections twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east; thence south on said section line to the southeast corner of section two (2), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; thence north down said creek to first rifle; thence south on west bank of said creek back to said section line; thence west on said section line to northwest corner section three (3) township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; intersecting the Nancy and C. E. Sharp road. Whereupon the Board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Chas. Rogler, Wm. Dunlap, and G. W. Yeager, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township, on Thursday, December 4th, 1884, and proceed to view said road and give all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. 8.]

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, October 12, 1884. Notice is hereby given, that on the 18th day of January, 1884, a petition signed by Harvey and 13 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State atressaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the section line between sections twenty-six (26) and thirty-five (35), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east, where the said line strikes the Cottonwood river; thence down the right bank of said river to the section line between sections twenty-five (25) and thirty-six (36), said township and range; thence east on said section line to the present established road, and for the vacation of so much of the old road (petitioned for by James Austin) as lies between the point of commencement and the terminus of the above road petitioned for. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. Albertson, Asa Taylor, and Geo. Collett, Sr., as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township, on Monday the 15th day of February, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing; and, Whereas the viewers failed to report, therefore said viewers were directed to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township, on Monday, December 22, 1883, and proceed to view said road and give all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. 8.]



Victory's Salute!

Subscribe for the COURANT. The Art Amateur for December is a number of holiday size and excellence. Price, 35 cents; \$4 per annum. Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

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. nov23 tf.

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish Health and Home, a 50-cent, monthly paper, free for one year to all of our subscribers who pay up all arrears; and one year in advance, and to new subscribers to the COURANT, who pay for one year in advance.

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.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas, during week ending November 11, 1884, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 934 F Street, Washington, D. C.: Samuel S. Peterson, Wyandott, car door fastening; Fred Hani and Chas. A. Billington, Morrill, cultivator; Marcus Hardenbrook, Marysville, horsehoe; Geo. H. Hergrington and Martin Heller, Wichita, fire escape; A. F. Pack and Edwin French, Emporia, sulky harrow; John O. West, Fulton, wire fence.

"THE BOOK-WORM."

A unique, handsome and delightfully readable little Monthly magazine, containing for the year over 300 pages and many fine pictures, all for 25 cents a year, is a recent characteristic product of The Literary Revolution. Each number contains attractive selections from some noted book—the last presents Prescott's famous chapter on the "Spanish Inquisition." What will interest a vast number of book-buyers will be the regular monthly news of the Revolution's progress—an enterprise that has wrought wonders in the book world. A specimen copy of the Book-Worm will be sent free to any address. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1884, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit: Sec. 7p Rge. 17E. S. 30 1/2 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 1 22 9 \$3.00 SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 1 22 9 \$3.00 situate in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., on said day of sale, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas. W. P. MARTIN, Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. 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 presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state atressaid, praying for the location of a certain 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 the northeast quarter of said section twenty-three (23); said road to connect the Asa Taylor and John Hammer roads. Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Asa Taylor, Wm. Albertson and Geo. Collett as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township, on Monday the 16th day of June, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road and give all parties a hearing. And whereas, the land owners were not notified in writing of the time and place of meeting of said viewers, Therefore, ordered by the board of county commissioners, that A. J. Crocker, W. P. Albertson and J. H. Murdock are hereby appointed as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of commencement of said proposed road, on Saturday the 20th day of December, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road and give all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. 8.]

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL, DEALER IN. THE WALTER A. WOOD NEW Enclosed-Gear Mower. STOVES, TINWARE.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagons and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of STEEL GOODS! FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES. Carries an excellent 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 and Glidden Fence Wire.

Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use. Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP. I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices. WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

Weight, 558 Pounds.—From 40 to 100 pounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower. Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1/2 in.—From three to six inches wider than other Mowers. Height of Driving Wheels 31 inches.—From two to four inches higher than other Mowers. Wheel at each end of Finger-Bar.—Most other Mowers have but one, and some 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, Whiff-trees under the Pole.—Most other Mowers have the Whiff-trees 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 Rabbit metal or simply cast iron, which is liable to wear. Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.—All iron castings are malleable, insuring great strength and durability. Machine Perfectly Balanced on the Axle.—Finger-Bar easily raised and folded.—Easy to tie.—No weight on horses' necks. It is the lightest-draft Mower in the world. A Beauty in Design and Finish.—Fully warranted. Call and see it.

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.

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| ANTHRACITE COAL. | CANON CITY COAL. |
| OSAGE CITY COAL. | SCRANTON 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.

Trade Mark, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC. The Great English Remedy, positively cures night losses, spermatorrhea, nervous debility, and all weakness of the generative organs of both After Taking, before Taking, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, speeded from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUS & Co., Augusta, Maine. jan27-ly

A PRIZE

Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, speeded from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUS & Co., Augusta, Maine. jan27-ly

THE Western Land & Cattle Co., DIAMOND RANCH, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS.

CATTLE BRANDS—99 on left hip; 101 on left side; WCC on right side. HORSE AND MULE BRANDS—9 on left shoulder. CALF MARK.—Underbit, right and left ear. Any person or persons finding strays with above marks or brands, and caring for same, will be reimbursed for labor and expense incurred, provided full name promptly notified. H. K. HINSON, Superintendent, Strong City, Kansas.

AGENTS 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 intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HAL-LET & Co., Portland, Maine. jan1-ly

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ADOLPHUS W. HARRIS, Attorney - at - Law, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Will practice in all the Courts. oct18-1f

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-162-1f

MADDEN BROS., Attorneys - at - Law, Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in state and Federal Courts. All business placed in our hands will receive careful and prompt attention. aug10-1f

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the state, and in the Federal Courts therein. j173

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. feb29-1f

JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb23-1f

J. SANDERS, J. A. SMITH, SANDERS & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office in Independent building. apr5-1f

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY 7 and 8 Per Cent! CALL ON W. H. HOLSINGER. feb2-1f

WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!!! WHO WANTS WATER? J. B. BYRNES Has the GIANT WELL DRILL Nine Inch Bore, Largest in the Country Guarantees His Work To Give Satisfaction; TERMS REASONABLE. And WELLS PUT DOWN ON SHORT NOTICE. Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS. feb9-1f

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: Wileox & White, Steinway, Reed & Thompson, Chickering, Standard or Peloubet, Conover Bros., Burdette, Fish & Son, Estey, Weber, Sterling, Jos. H. Hall, Patterson. It will cost you nothing to give me a trial. E. COOLEY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. feb2-1f

DO YOU KNOW THAT LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO with Red Tin Tag; ROSE LEAF Pine Cut Chewing; NAVY CLIPPINGS; and Black, Brown and Yellow Snuff are the best and cheapest, quality considered. oct9-1f

OSAGE MILLS, J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor. CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED. MARKET PRICES -PAID FOR- WHEAT AND CORN.

Manufactures "GILT EDGE" -AND- "THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND. Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas. feb2-1f

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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.

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

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

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by Nathan Dennis and 27 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of section six (6), township eighteen (18), range ten (10) east; thence south on county line between Chase and Lyon counties to the southwest corner of section six (6), township nineteen (19), range ten (10) east.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by Langdon C. Hubbard and 20 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 Bazaar road at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section six (6), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; thence west along the section line between sections six (6) and seven (7) to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter (1/4) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section one (1), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east, on section line between sections one (1) and twelve (12) in township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east; thence north, on or near sub-division line, to the northwest corner of the south half (1/2) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section one (1), township twenty-one (21), range seven (7) east.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by Peter Harrier and 15 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of section seven (7) and eighteen (18), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east at the southeast corner of lot twenty-three (23), range eight (8) east; thence north on the line between lots twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) of said section, to the northeast corner of a lot twenty-three (23), to intersect a road already established; also to vacate the road running through lots twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23), section seven (7), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by E. Pratt and J. J. Kunkel and 14 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 a point on the west line of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty-two (32), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east, where the Kuhl and Yeager road angles from said line; thence due south to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of northwest quarter (1/4) of section five (5), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east; thence west to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of northwest quarter (1/4) of section five (5) of section five (5), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east; thence south to a point on what is known as the Kuhl and Yeager road on the west line of the southeast quarter (1/4) of northwest quarter (1/4) of section five (5), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east, intersecting said Kuhl and Yeager road at said point; also to vacate the Kuhl and Yeager road from a point on the west line of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty-two (32), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east, where said road angles from said line, to where said Kuhl and Yeager road crosses the west line of the southeast quarter (1/4) of northwest quarter (1/4) of section five (5), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east.

FOR SALE.

Yearling and two-year-old heifers. Inquire of J. M. Bielman, on Rock creek. aug7-tf



Freedom's Bird Rejoices!

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

Inspect your fuses. Bring in your Thanksgiving turkeys.

Mr. G. C. Millar was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Jas. Hazel, Jr., has moved to Coon Creek.

Blaine and Logan hats are now for sale, very cheap.

Mrs. J. K. Crawford has returned from her visit east.

Ice formed, Tuesday night, a quarter of an inch thick.

Mr. James M. Kerr is putting up a fine barn on his premises.

Mrs. Dr. Jones, of Strong City, has returned home from a visit in the east.

Mr. D. B. Berry has gone to Denver and from there he will go to St. Louis.

Snow fell Monday night to the depth of about one inch, and it snowed all day Tuesday.

Mr. Martin Heintz is having his residence plastered, and Mr. Pat Raleigh is doing the work.

Mr. John C. Smith has got over the wound he received last week, and is again at his post of duty.

Mr. Isaac Alexander's new store room, opposite the COURANT'S office is rapidly approaching completion.

Mr. L. W. Drinkwater was visiting his brother, Mr. O. H. Drinkwater, of Cedar Point, last week.

Mr. Geo. W. Kilgore, having sold his property in Strong City, has moved to Thayer, Neesho county.

Mrs. T. O. Kelsey spent last Friday in Lebo with her parents, who returned home with her for a visit here.

The Democrats of Strong City had a grand glorification, Monday night, over the election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

Mr. Milton Gray, who has been stopping in town for several days past, has returned to his home in LaSalle county, Illinois.

Mr. J. C. Hildebrand has tendered his resignation as traveling agent for the Topeka Commonwealth, and is visiting in Strong City.

The Teachers' Association will meet on December 5, 1884, at 1 o'clock p. m., and will use the same programme published for the November meeting.

R. M. Watson, editor of the Comanche Chieftain, was in town last Sunday, on his way to Topeka, on business connected with the interests of his county.

Messrs. F. P. Taylor, Eugene, Frank and Dr. B. S. Leonard, of West Liberty, Ohio, were visiting at Mr. E. A. Hildebrand's, in Strong City, last week.

Mr. Geo. W. Miller, formerly of Buck Creek, but recently of Vernon, Mo., was in town, this week, and asked us to change the address of his paper to Severy, Kas., where he has located.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the County Superintendent's office in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, December 6th, 1884, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. F. B. HUNT, Co. Supt.

A gentleman from Chicago has been in town this week preparing an insurance map of our city for the insurance companies. This calls to mind the fact that everybody should insure and avoid the possibility of loss from fires during the winter season.

A resolution was passed by the members of John W. Geary Post No. 15, G. A. R., last Saturday, to the effect that at the December meeting of this year officers for the ensuing year will be elected; and it was ordered that a full attendance be on hand and that any soldier being absent on that day, without good excuse, will be court martialled and shot (in the neck.)



The Righteous Rule!

IN QUARTERS OF OUR OWN AGAIN.

Ten years and seven weeks ago to-day the COURANT was established in this city by J. C. Martin and W. E. Timmons, under the firm name of Martin & Timmons, and it was then given out by its enemies that it only had a dozen subscribers and would collapse as soon as the then coming election was over; but we are still in your midst, battling for the Democracy and for the interests of Chase county, and in all the time since the COURANT has been here, through all its triumphs and vicissitudes, its present editor has ever been editor of it, so that he feels, as it were, that it is a part and parcel of his being, and that when he has cause for joy, as is the case just now, since he has labored for twenty-two years for the national success of the Democratic party, and now sees it triumphant, his paper should rejoice with him, and hence it has brought out its cannon, its rooster, its flag, its eagle, its Bogardus kicker, to show to the world that it bails with delight the return of Democratic ideas into our American institutions; but while we rejoice at the ascendancy of our party principles, we have another reason to feel glad, and that is that we are again in quarters of our own, where we have no rent to pay, and feel that we are at home, and that what improvements we make therein will be our own. The COURANT is now located in the old Hildebrand, Bros. & Jones hardware building, a commodious and well lighted house, where we are prepared to do all kinds of printing, and where we hope our friends will call to see us whether they wish work done or not. Yes, they will ever, as in the past, find our latch string hanging out.

Mr. John C. Smith has got over the wound he received last week, and is again at his post of duty.

Mr. Isaac Alexander's new store room, opposite the COURANT'S office is rapidly approaching completion.

Mr. L. W. Drinkwater was visiting his brother, Mr. O. H. Drinkwater, of Cedar Point, last week.

Mr. Geo. W. Kilgore, having sold his property in Strong City, has moved to Thayer, Neesho county.

Mrs. T. O. Kelsey spent last Friday in Lebo with her parents, who returned home with her for a visit here.

The Democrats of Strong City had a grand glorification, Monday night, over the election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

Mr. Milton Gray, who has been stopping in town for several days past, has returned to his home in LaSalle county, Illinois.

Mr. J. C. Hildebrand has tendered his resignation as traveling agent for the Topeka Commonwealth, and is visiting in Strong City.

The Teachers' Association will meet on December 5, 1884, at 1 o'clock p. m., and will use the same programme published for the November meeting.

R. M. Watson, editor of the Comanche Chieftain, was in town last Sunday, on his way to Topeka, on business connected with the interests of his county.

Messrs. F. P. Taylor, Eugene, Frank and Dr. B. S. Leonard, of West Liberty, Ohio, were visiting at Mr. E. A. Hildebrand's, in Strong City, last week.

Mr. Geo. W. Miller, formerly of Buck Creek, but recently of Vernon, Mo., was in town, this week, and asked us to change the address of his paper to Severy, Kas., where he has located.

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"HEALTH AND HOME."

Washington, D. C.

Sworn Circulation, 70,000. EDITED BY W. H. HALE, M. D.

This is a large eight page, forty column, monthly paper, and is devoted to everything pertaining to Health and Home, Marriage, Social Science, Domestic Medicine, Science, Literature, Art, Economy, Cookery, Hints on Health, Dietetics, and every realm of Modern Science that tends to improve health, prevent disease, purify morals, and make home happy.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CENTS A YEAR.

Address— DR. W. H. HALE, Health and Home, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR, RED FRONT, NORTH SIDE, Main Street, Cottonwood Falls, LOWEST PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION, Paid to ALL ORDERS, Good Riggs at ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

JOHNSON & THOMAS, DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS,

Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements,

And SPORTING GOODS.

AGENTS for the Celebrated Columbus & Abbott Buggies, Olds & Schuttler Wagons, Peer's Corn Shellers, Buford P-ows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, and Bakerwell Vapor Stoves.

OUR STOCK IS NEW.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

JOHNSON & THOMAS,

East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The celebrated Walker boot, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

You can get anything in the line 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 your Sewing Machines repaired.

A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

The best flour of all kinds, at E. F. Bauerle's. He says: "Come, and see me."

Canned goods at lower figures than you can buy the cans, at Ferry & Watson's.

Ferry & Watson extend a general invitation to everybody to call and buy goods at their reduced prices.

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

Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer.

A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, Strong City.

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

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 "ooming in." Apply at this office. oct3-tf

Groceries, staple and fancy of the purest quality, at Ferry & Watson's. They keep only the very best and can not be under-sold.

Ferry & Watson have received their fall and winter stock, and are selling more goods and are prepared to give better bargains than any house in the county.

M. A. Campbell has just received a lamp that nearly equals the electric light, and the oil used is the same kind of coal oil as is used in the ordinary lamp. Call and see it, and buy one.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office a half mile north of Toledo, Ky 11-11.

L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to. jan7-4f

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST,

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS,

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches, on Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. jeb-11

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1884,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

No. 1 of sw 1/4 of 16, 18, 5, \$3.50

No. 2 of sw 1/4 of 16, 18, 5, 3.00

situate in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or more at a time, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock, p. m., on said day of sale, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas. W. P. MARTIN, Oct 23-54 Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas

The BYRNE'S GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year; 224 pages, 2 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of every use, drink, eat, wear, or wish. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy free to any address upon receipt of the postage—3 cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 257 & 259 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, 1884.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by John Manu and 25 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 northwest corner of section thirty-two (32), township twenty (20), range six (6) east, and running thence north on the section line as far as practicable to the northwest corner of section seventeen (17) in said township and range.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E. C. Holmes, 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 18th day of December, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. S.]

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, 1884.

Office of County Clerk, October 8, 1884. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by 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), township eighteen (18), range nine (9) east; thence south on section line or as near as practicable to a public road near Wm. Osborn's, to the center between sections two (2) and three (3), township nineteen (19), range nine (9) east.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, as viewers, viz: Wm. Murray, C. S. Ford, and J. H. Macemson, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement in Toledo township, on Friday the 22d day of August, 1884, and proceed to view the road and give all parties a hearing; and

Whereas the viewers failed to meet on the day appointed or the day following, therefore ordered by the Board that the said viewers, Wm. Murray, C. S. Ford, J. H. Macemson, meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo township, on Friday the 15th day of December, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing.

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J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Archison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and full dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, sept-12

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

POP'S DARLING.

Pop's darling is little, so little—so sly;
A plump little darling with pretty blue eyes;
And she's sitting and singing,
Her tiny feet swinging
Yes, swinging on papa's desk, way up so high.
She's a dear little darling, a bright sunny ray,
And she's laughing the while—we are looking
her way.
Now cooling, now winking
At Pop while he's thinking
And writing of baby dear, swinging away.
And thus in the evening sits baby up high,
Sits singing and swinging—Pop's own little
dear.
Making work of a life time,
One ray of bright sunshine,
For all is contentment when baby is near.
Now darling grows sleepy, keeps awake, but in
vain,
And she lays her head where so oft it has
lain.
Now she's nodding, nod nodding,
Some dreamy land nodding,
And we soothe her to sleep till the morrow
again.

A JOKE ON THE DEACON.

Out on a Lark—A Hard Night's Work—
The Deacon's Thanks.
"I'm proof against you this year,
boys. Every door and gate on the place
is locked up tight."
Deacon Bump stood at his gate, with
a good-humored smile, as we boys went
along in the early evening, intent on
playing Hallowe'en jokes upon such
neighbors as might have left us any opportunity.

"That isn't fair, deacon. You ought
to have left us a little chance."
"Couldn't do it. I'm getting too
old, you see, to be trotting all over
town after my traps. Go 'long with
you all. You won't find anything loose
here."

We went on and had the usual
amount of sport playing the same old
tricks.
Passing the deacon's on our way back,
we stopped on perceiving that his lights
were out.
"It would be jolly to play the good
old soul some sort of a joke after all
his care—wouldn't it?" said Harry
Grant.
"Tip-top. Can't we?" said another.
"It was a regular dare to us. We
ought to do something."
We consulted.

On the other side of the quiet village
street stood a wagon, loaded with cord
wood, large and heavy.
"I'll tell you," said Jim Hart. "Let's
pile that wood—the whole load—in the
deacon's wood-shed. It would be the
best thing out. He'd be sure to get
into a first-class scrimmage with that
cross-grained Pat Malony. Both of 'em
would be completely dumfounded as
to how it got there, and when they
came to settle as to how it was to be
got out there would be no end of fun."
It was soon agreed.

As we expected, we found the deacon's
door locked; but we were out for a lark
and never thought of stopping for the
difficulties in our way.
A load of brick lay inside the fence,
exactly in our path, making it necessary
to take an unpleasant round among
some thorny wild gooseberries.
At it we went. Two boys climbed in
the window of the wood-shed; two
lifted the wood from the wagon and
passed it over the fence, while the re-
mainer of the force stumbled with it
among bricks and bushes, and hoisted it
into the small window.
Oh, what a task that was! We
worked like heavers, like horses, like
galley slaves; or, if there is anything
in the world which works
harder, we worked like that. Lifting,
stretching, carrying, with loaded
hands and torn clothes, if ever boys
were made to work for any useful end
as we worked that night for fun they
would surely be considered proper ob-
jects for the consideration of the Society
for the Prevention of Cruelty to Boys.

"Hist!" said Jim, holding up a warn-
ing hand, when we were about half
done.
We all held our breaths, and listened
in dismay.
"I thought I heard something like
that jolly little chuckle the deacon
always gives when he's amused," whis-
pered Jim, but it couldn't have been.
"It isn't laughing we'd be likely to
hear from the deacon just now," said
another.
"No. He can scold, though, when he
takes a notion to."
At last it was all in, piled snug and
close, with careful reference to making
it as difficult as possible to get it out,
and then we went home to our beds,
the fainest, achings set of boys ever seen.

Most of us managed to be hanging
about the street at the time when Pat
came with his horses next morning to
hitch on to his load, but we missed the
excitement we had hoped for. He went
into the deacon's house for a few mo-
ments, then came out, and drove away
his empty wagon in the most matter-of-
course way imaginable. We boys were
the puzzled ones.
How we did worry our brains with
guesses and surmises as to how the mat-
ter could have been settled. We said
nothing about it, however, to anybody,
and would have been glad to forget it
ourselves; but there was a merry twinkle
in the deacon's eye every time he
met us which kept it in our minds.
At last we resolved to get at the secret.
"How was it about that wood, any-
how, deacon?"
The old gentleman laughed all over.
"Why, bless your hearts, boys! I'm
glad you've given me a chance of
thankin' you for that piece of work.
You've all been so modest concernin'
it, I hated to speak. Good thing to see
boys modest when they've been doing a
kindness. Found it a mighty tough
job, didn't you? I could see that when
I took a peep out that night, and I felt
just like taking hold and giving a lift;
but I knew you were doing it to surprise
me, and I didn't want to spoil it. Quiet
as mice, too, you were—didn't want to
disturb nobody. Yes; toughest kind of
a job. Why, boys, when I thought that
load of Pat, that evening, we both said
it would be a tag to get it in, and we'd

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

"TRUST IN ME."

Oh, think not that art's all useless,
Though ways of sorrow o'er thee roll;
The student near thy great opponent
Is under the Divine control.
He who doth see the sparrow's fall,
In tender mercy bends to thee;
He throws his shield around us all,
And sweetly whispers, "Trust in me."

ABOUT FLIES.

They Do Not Increase in Size—Their Feet,
Eyes and Teeth.
"Tell us about flies," writes one
young correspondent. "Where do
they come from, and where do they go
in winter? Are there different kinds of
flies?" While some naturalists think
that our house flies are the same as the
house fly of England, and the rest of
Europe, others regard them as differ-
ent. Singularly enough, none of our
naturalists have studied our house fly,
and observed its transformations, and
all that we know of the life history of
this very common insect is from ob-
servations made in Europe. Flies, like
most other insects, have a larval or
maggot stage when the maggots are
full grown they pass into the pupa or
chrysalis form, from which (in England
in fourteen days) they come out into
the perfect insect, or winged fly. It
is pretty well known that house flies
pass their early life as maggots in manure,
and, as most are aware, are more abun-
dant in the neighborhood of stables
than elsewhere.

Flies do not grow. I have more
than once heard persons speak of see-
ing young flies in the spring, evidently
thinking that the small flies they may
meet with are young individuals and
will grow to their full size. When the
flies come out of the chrysalis, they are
as large as they ever will be, and, if
some are smaller than others, they are
different kinds of flies. The same is
true of moths and butterflies.
It is well known that flies can walk
up a smooth pane of glass, and along
the ceiling with their bodies down-
wards without falling. The foot of the
fly, when examined by a powerful
microscope, is found to have numerous
hairs upon it, each with a little disk at
the end. It is thought by most
naturalists that the fly can use these
disks as a boy uses a leather sucker, to
enable it to cling to smooth surfaces.
The eyes of the fly are very large in
proportion to the size of the head. The
microscope shows that these are not
simple eyes, but, curiously made up of
separate facets, each of which is really
an eye. The two compound eyes of the
fly are made up of about four thousand
simple eyes. Human beings have only
two simple eyes.

The so-called trunk or proboscis of
the fly, which, when not in use, is bent
up under the head, is really a tongue,
with a knob at the end. When the fly
comes across anything sweet, this knob
opens and spreads out two flat leaves,
which enables the insect to lap up liquids.
These leaves are rough like a nap, and
with them the fly can tear delicate sur-
faces; it often disfigures the covers of
books by scraping off their polish. It
also uses these rough leaves on our
skin, and we say "the fly bite." Ac-
cording to an English naturalist, flies
really have teeth. These are not of
bone like the teeth of the higher ani-
mals, but of "chitine," a peculiar sub-
stance of which the hard parts of in-
sects consist. A large share of the flies
die at the end of the warm season, but
enough to keep up the stock hide them-
selves in nooks and crevices, and there
pass the winter. They come out of
their hiding places on the return of
spring. The blow-fly, the cheese-fly,
and others are very different in habits
from the house-fly.—American Agri-
culturist.

Frisk and Fanny.
For a long time a red squirrel made
his home in our stable. He was an
active little fellow, and we all loved to
see him frisk about. He would perch on
a box or barrel, and watch us with a
saucy kind of look. He would let us
get almost near enough to touch him,
and then dart quickly away to some hid-
ing place.
Our little girl named him Frisk. Frisk
seemed to think that his best friend
about the place was Fanny, our gentle
old horse. He had no fear of her, and
would eat grain from her stall every day.
He got so that he knew when it was
time for her to be fed. He would come
out as soon as her feed was brought,
and eat with her. I often watched
them, from a distance, and could not
help thinking that Fanny liked to have
the squirrel with her.
One time, when I went to the stable,
I found the squirrel sitting on Fanny's
back, as though waiting for a ride. I
called my little girl to enjoy the sight
with me; but as soon as Frisk saw us he
jumped lightly down, and ran away.
Soon after I missed our squirrel
from the stable, and have never seen
him since. I do not know what became
of him. I think he must have got
killed; for I do not believe he would
have left us of his own accord.—Our
Little Ones.

They Will Do It.
They were two intelligent citizens—
men who knew the affairs of the coun-
try like a book, and could take the plat-
form for a speech. One was warning
his coat-tails at a grocery store when the
other came in.
"Rainy morning!"
"Yes—it really rains." "Should you
be here?"
"Rather disagreeable outside?"
"Quite so. May rain for some time."
"Didn't expect this, did you?"
"Well, hardly."
"Think it will hold up?"
"Well, um—dunno."
"May rain all day, eh?"
"Quite probable—quite probable."
"Muddy under foot, isn't it?"
"Yes, quite so."
And then they rubbed their hands
over the top of the stove, and stared at
each other and mentally exclaimed:
"What an infernal dolt that fellow is,
anyhow!"—Detroit Free Press.

Consumption is the most fatal dis-
ease of New Orleans.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

"TRUST IN ME."

Oh, think not that art's all useless,
Though ways of sorrow o'er thee roll;
The student near thy great opponent
Is under the Divine control.
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In tender mercy bends to thee;
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sects consist. A large share of the flies
die at the end of the warm season, but
enough to keep up the stock hide them-
selves in nooks and crevices, and there
pass the winter. They come out of
their hiding places on the return of
spring. The blow-fly, the cheese-fly,
and others are very different in habits
from the house-fly.—American Agri-
culturist.

Frisk and Fanny.
For a long time a red squirrel made
his home in our stable. He was an
active little fellow, and we all loved to
see him frisk about. He would perch on
a box or barrel, and watch us with a
saucy kind of look. He would let us
get almost near enough to touch him,
and then dart quickly away to some hid-
ing place.
Our little girl named him Frisk. Frisk
seemed to think that his best friend
about the place was Fanny, our gentle
old horse. He had no fear of her, and
would eat grain from her stall every day.
He got so that he knew when it was
time for her to be fed. He would come
out as soon as her feed was brought,
and eat with her. I often watched
them, from a distance, and could not
help thinking that Fanny liked to have
the squirrel with her.
One time, when I went to the stable,
I found the squirrel sitting on Fanny's
back, as though waiting for a ride. I
called my little girl to enjoy the sight
with me; but as soon as Frisk saw us he
jumped lightly down, and ran away.
Soon after I missed our squirrel
from the stable, and have never seen
him since. I do not know what became
of him. I think he must have got
killed; for I do not believe he would
have left us of his own accord.—Our
Little Ones.

They Will Do It.
They were two intelligent citizens—
men who knew the affairs of the coun-
try like a book, and could take the plat-
form for a speech. One was warning
his coat-tails at a grocery store when the
other came in.
"Rainy morning!"
"Yes—it really rains." "Should you
be here?"
"Rather disagreeable outside?"
"Quite so. May rain for some time."
"Didn't expect this, did you?"
"Well, hardly."
"Think it will hold up?"
"Well, um—dunno."
"May rain all day, eh?"
"Quite probable—quite probable."
"Muddy under foot, isn't it?"
"Yes, quite so."
And then they rubbed their hands
over the top of the stove, and stared at
each other and mentally exclaimed:
"What an infernal dolt that fellow is,
anyhow!"—Detroit Free Press.

Consumption is the most fatal dis-
ease of New Orleans.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

"TRUST IN ME."

Oh, think not that art's all useless,
Though ways of sorrow o'er thee roll;
The student near thy great opponent
Is under the Divine control.
He who doth see the sparrow's fall,
In tender mercy bends to thee;
He throws his shield around us all,
And sweetly whispers, "Trust in me."

ABOUT FLIES.

They Do Not Increase in Size—Their Feet,
Eyes and Teeth.
"Tell us about flies," writes one
young correspondent. "Where do
they come from, and where do they go
in winter? Are there different kinds of
flies?" While some naturalists think
that our house flies are the same as the
house fly of England, and the rest of
Europe, others regard them as differ-
ent. Singularly enough, none of our
naturalists have studied our house fly,
and observed its transformations, and
all that we know of the life history of
this very common insect is from ob-
servations made in Europe. Flies, like
most other insects, have a larval or
maggot stage when the maggots are
full grown they pass into the pupa or
chrysalis form, from which (in England
in fourteen days) they come out into
the perfect insect, or winged fly. It
is pretty well known that house flies
pass their early life as maggots in manure,
and, as most are aware, are more abun-
dant in the neighborhood of stables
than elsewhere.

Flies do not grow. I have more
than once heard persons speak of see-
ing young flies in the spring, evidently
thinking that the small flies they may
meet with are young individuals and
will grow to their full size. When the
flies come out of the chrysalis, they are
as large as they ever will be, and, if
some are smaller than others, they are
different kinds of flies. The same is
true of moths and butterflies.
It is well known that flies can walk
up a smooth pane of glass, and along
the ceiling with their bodies down-
wards without falling. The foot of the
fly, when examined by a powerful
microscope, is found to have numerous
hairs upon it, each with a little disk at
the end. It is thought by most
naturalists that the fly can use these
disks as a boy uses a leather sucker, to
enable it to cling to smooth surfaces.
The eyes of the fly are very large in
proportion to the size of the head. The
microscope shows that these are not
simple eyes, but, curiously made up of
separate facets, each of which is really
an eye. The two compound eyes of the
fly are made up of about four thousand
simple eyes. Human beings have only
two simple eyes.

The so-called trunk or proboscis of
the fly, which, when not in use, is bent
up under the head, is really a tongue,
with a knob at the end. When the fly
comes across anything sweet, this knob
opens and spreads out two flat leaves,
which enables the insect to lap up liquids.
These leaves are rough like a nap, and
with them the fly can tear delicate sur-
faces; it often disfigures the covers of
books by scraping off their polish. It
also uses these rough leaves on our
skin, and we say "the fly bite." Ac-
cording to an English naturalist, flies
really have teeth. These are not of
bone like the teeth of the higher ani-
mals, but of "chitine," a peculiar sub-
stance of which the hard parts of in-
sects consist. A large share of the flies
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over the top of the stove, and stared at
each other and mentally exclaimed:
"What an infernal dolt that fellow is,
anyhow!"—Detroit Free Press.

Consumption is the most fatal dis-
ease of New Orleans.

HORSEHEADED PEOPLE.

A Poor Name Well-Stuck To Is Better Than the Prettiest New One.

When the first white settler entered
the Caenung Valley, about one hundred
years ago, they found the skulls of
hundreds of horses piled in mounds on
the spot where this village now stands.
According to the tradition, these skulls
had belonged to horses in the army of
General Sullivan when he made his
historic raid upon the hostile Indian
tribes, in 1779. On the return march of
the victorious army from the Genesee
country a portion of the troops en-
camped here. As he intended to go
down the Chemung with his forces on
rafts, General Sullivan ordered the killing
of all superstitious horses. Wild animals
loved their carcasses, and subse-
quently the skulls were heaped up by
the Indians, where the first settlers
found them. On account of this inci-
dent the settlement received the name
of Horseheads. In 1867 the village was
incorporated, and the name was changed
by the Legislature to Fairport, against
the wishes of most of the people. For
eight years they petitioned regularly to
have the original name restored. This
was done in 1845. No stranger ever
comes here whose first question is not:
"Why is this place called Horse-
heads?"
Citizens are always lying in wait for
strangers, and as soon as the invariable
question comes it is their delight and
recreation to tell the story, with much
detail, about General Sullivan and the
horse-skull mounds. In fact, competi-
tion in retelling the story has come to
be so close among enterprising Horse-
heads people that the one who gets the
ear of strangers first and most frequ-
ently is looked up to with envy by his
fellow-townsmen. The wide-awake citi-
zen has even reduced the thing to so
exact a science that he does not wait
until the stranger asks the entire ques-
tion. The man who alights from the
carriage and begins his first utterance
with "Why" or "What" or "Will
you," need go no further, for the
citizen, lying in wait, launches the story
of Sullivan and the horse skulls at him
at once. The man who is now looked
upon as the smartest one in the place is
a distinguished citizen who sat up for
the three a. m. train the other night.
Two strangers alighted. They were so
sleepy they did not stop to ask why the
place was called Horseheads. The wide-
awake citizen exhaled them.

"I see you want to hear the story
about Sullivan and the horse heads,"
said he. "Give me your valise; I'll
tell you the story as we walk over to the
hotel."
It may well be supposed that the fact
that a strong effort is now being made
to have the name of the village changed
has raised a howl of indignation here.
It seems a capitalist from another place
wants to become interested in manu-
facturing on an extensive scale in Horse-
heads. He visited the place a day or so
ago to look over the prospect and talk
with a Horseheads capitalist. After
walking about the streets awhile, and
being unable to find the man for whom
he was looking, he stepped into a saloon
to ask where the man lived. There
were four citizens in the place. The
visitor approached the man behind the
bar saying:
"Will you kindly tell me—"
That was as far as he got. The four
citizens were on their feet and on all
sides of him in less than a second. They
all addressed him:
"In September, 1779, General Sullivan,
on his return from chasing the
Indians in the Genesee country, en-
camped on this very spot."
Then followed the story of the horses
and their skulls. The capitalist was
speechless with surprise.
"They got it all mixed up," said the
saloon-keeper. "Order your drink sent
to the back room and I'll come in and
tell you the story slow and straight."
The visiting capitalist hurried out.
Meeting a boy on the street, he said:
"My son, can you tell me—"
"Oh, yes," said the boy. "In Sep-
tember, 1779, General Sullivan—"
The visitor dashed wildly down the
street and met the man he had come to
see. This citizen explained the state of
affairs to him. Then he declared that
he wouldn't put a dollar of his money
in Horseheads unless the name was
changed. "Some of them want his
money, and are working hard to induce
the people to petition the Legislature
to change the name. Patriotic citizens,
however, are outraged at the suggestion.
As one walks along the streets he sees
groups of residents discussing the sub-
ject."
"It is sacrilege!" some of them ex-
claim. "Here, where General Sullivan
camped in September, 1779, after—"
Then if he doesn't pass on he will hear
the rest of it. The movers in favor of
a new name want to have the place
called North Elmira.—Horseheads (N.
Y.) Cor. N. Y. Times.

BE COURTEOUS.

One of the First Credentials of Christian
Discipleship.
Among the many injunctions given
by Peter to regulate the conduct of be-
lievers, there is the important charge to
"be courteous." It is not unlikely that
his own impulsive nature had brought
him many times to feel his failure in
regard to this Christian grace, and im-
pressed with the necessity of constant
self-restraint he was moved to counsel
his brethren carefully to guard against
all rudeness in their intercourse with
one another. Some one has said: "A
Christian should at all times be patient,
gentle, amiable and tender of the feel-
ings of others. He can not be hasty in
speech, or forbidding in manner, or im-
temperate in judgment, without wound-
ing the cause of the Saviour. Like
him, while he hates sin, he should love
sinners, and should seek to win them to
holiness of life by the exercise of those
graces but irresistible graces and vir-
tues which adorned the walk and con-
versation of him who did no sin, nei-
ther was guile found in his mouth."
To be like Christ in this regard is an
aim worthy of the ambition of all who
profess to be his followers, and to lack
this quality is to forfeit one of the first
credentials of discipleship. If a man is
naturally excitable, grace should cause
him to curb his temper, and if his Chris-
tianity is not marked by gentleness and
sweetness, it will certainly discredit his
profession and can not fail to impair his
influence with those who are without.—
Baptist Weekly.

Our Faith Not in Vain.
What consolation or what courage
through plague, danger or darkness
you can find in the conviction that you
are nothing more than brute beasts,
driven by brute forces, your other
utors can tell you—not I; but this I
can tell you, and with the authority of
all the masters of thought since time
was time, that, while by no manner of
vivisection you can learn what a beast
is, by only looking into your own hearts
you may know what a man is and know
that his only true happiness is to live
in hope of something to be won by him,
in reverence of something to be wor-
shipped by him, and in love of some-
thing to be cherished by him, and cher-
ished forever. Having these instincts
his only rational conclusion is that the
object which can fulfill them may be by
his effort gained and by his faith dis-
cerned, and his only earthly wisdom is
to accept the united testimony of the
men who have sought these things in the
way they were commanded, of whom
no single one has ever said that his ob-
edience or his faith had been vain, or
found himself cast out from the choir of
the living souls, whether here or de-
parted, for whom the song was writ-
ten: "God be merciful unto us and
bless us and cleanse his face from our
iniquities."—Ruskin, in "Storm Clouds."

Gems of Thought.
Custom divides a man into many
errors, but it justifies none.—Folding.
A great deal of talent is lost in this
world for want of a little courage.—
Sydney Smith.
Good prayers never come weeping
home. I am sure I shall receive either
what I ask or what I should ask.—Bish-
op Hall.
Remorse is not repentance; the one
is hopeless, the other is fruitful; the
one leads from God, the other springs
towards Him.—Lechman.
The best advertisement of a work-
shop is honest work. The strongest
attraction of Christianity is a well-made
Christian character.—J. L. Ogilvie.

WANTED TO WED A CHILD.
An Italian Attempting to Marry a Twelve-
Year-Old Girl.
The procession of Italians, the women
in gay costumes and most of the men
dressed like laborers, trooped across
City Hall Park yesterday afternoon, and
entered the hall by the rear door. The
leader was Mr. Bergamini, the money-
broker, of No. 15 Center street. A girl
not over four feet in height came last.
She was clad in a brown dress with a
bright blue waist, her head was uncov-
ered, and a profusion of chains hung
about her neck, and rings were upon
nearly all her fingers. She prattled
with her companion during the walk,
and laughed with childish glee when
the hall was reached. It was a wed-
ding party, and the child was the bride.
Entering the hall, piloted by Mr. Ber-
gamini, they proceeded to the Alber-
gami Library, where the necessary
papers were filled out. The girl-bride
was Teresa Ballote, and her age was
set down at between twelve and thir-
teen. The groom was Domenico Mil-
lano, aged twenty-six. Mr. Bergamini
bustled about, and when the attending
witnesses had affixed their signatures to
the certificate declared that everything
was ready for the ceremony. After
some delay Alderman Dempsey was
found. The parties stood up, when the

Alderman demanded: "How old is that child?"

"Not quite thirteen," said Mr. Ber-
gamini.
"I won't marry such a child," said
the Alderman, "and it is an outrage to
have her married. You must get some
one else," and, hastily walking out he
banged the door to show his displeasure.
"Well, well," said Bergamini, "we
must get some one else. Where is
Alderman Finck? He will do it right
off."
A search for the willing Alderman
proved fruitless, and, again headed by
the indefatigable Bergamini, the party
entered the private room of Judge Mc-
Adam. Before the papers were shown
to him the age of the child was altered
so that she was made to appear as being
in her fourteenth year. The Judge ex-
amined the papers, and then came out,
and, taking a look at the child, said at
once: "I won't marry the girl, as she is
not of lawful age and is nothing but a
child." The girl's mother stepped for-
ward and explained through Bergamini
that the marriage was with her consent,
but the Judge firmly refused to perform
the ceremony, and again the party left
in search of the necessary official. None
could be found, and the parties then left
for home, Mr. Bergamini stating that
the ceremony would be performed on
Monday at two o'clock, when plenty of
Aldermen will be about.

Judge McAdam said, after the bridal
party had left, that, wholly apart from
the impropriety of marrying such a
child, the ceremony could not legally
be performed, and that any magistrate
or Alderman marrying her would be in-
dicatable for misdemeanor, as the statute
provides that females under fourteen
years of age, or males under sixteen,
can not be married, even with the con-
sent of the parents. He was also out-
spoken in denunciation of the attempt
to deceive him about the age of the girl
by changing the figures upon the papers.
—N. Y. Times.

THE AIR OF HOUSES.

Facts Which Would be Appreciated if Fully
Known.
There is much confusion in the minds
of some people with respect to the dry-
ness or dampness of houses. An air-
tight room is more or less damp, though
people are generally apt to think it oth-
erwise if there is no draught, and all
the air is carefully shut out. As a gen-
eral rule, we invariably find the most
draughty house is the driest, as it will
be generally found to be the healthiest,
if not the most comfortable, in cold
weather. But the air of a room, as that
for an invalid, may become too dry; it
may be overheated by a stove, which
would become injurious to the patient.
In certain cases vaporizers are now em-
ployed to give the air of the sick cham-
ber its healthful proportion of moisture.
Mr. G. J. Symons, in a paper on me-
teorology, has remarked that the sub-
ject of the hygrometry of the sick room
was unknown two generations ago. If,
in addition to temperature, the quantity
of moisture in a sick room were indicated
by the hygrometer, a great deal might
be done for the invalid's comfort. It is
just as easy to regulate the hygrometric
condition of the sick room as its tem-
perature, and in many respiratory com-
plaints, the former is even of greater
importance than the latter. The heater
of the air is the more water can it contain,
and this condition does not appear to be
appreciated by those who dwell in such
rooms, or provide the means of heating
and ventilating them.

Prof. Tyndall found that the mois-
ture in the air of an ordinary room ab-
sorb five to seventy times as much of
the radiant heat as the air does. Mois-
ture is the regulator and conservator of
the heat, and in due quantity acts like
a blanket, by protecting us from a too
sudden cooling or heating. The question
is one, we think, worthy more attention
by the sanitary builder than has been
given to it. Complaints are loud
against certain hot-air furnaces, as they
overheat the air and render it unfit for
breathing; they tend to scorch and dry
the air, and to this extent they are un-
healthy.—London Building News.

THE SERVANTS WOULD DO IT.

How an Enthusiastic Young Woman An-
swered Her Foolish Father.
"My dear," said a rich father to his
only daughter, a very fashionable girl,
"you are about to be married and I
want to talk to you seriously."
"Yes, papa," she said, settling her-
self on his knee.
"George is a very worthy young man
and abundantly able to take care of you.
But this is a very uncertain world. Mis-

ALL OVER.
The Last of the Election—Cleveland's Official Plurality.
New York, November 17.—The Board of Supervisors met in the Aldermanic Chamber at ten o'clock Saturday morning, and resumed the work of counting the vote of New York County. The Fifteenth Assembly District was completed without any material change from the original count. In one of the election districts of the Sixteenth Assembly District a slight error was discovered. The vote of the district was returned to the Committee on Corrected Returns. Otherwise there was no material change in the count of the Sixteenth District, which was completed at 10:55. The Seventeenth Assembly District was completed at 11:15 a. m. The count of the First District of the Eighteenth Assembly District was objected to on the ground that the total number of votes as read was shown to be 193, whereas it was claimed that 236 votes were really cast in the district and that the Republican electoral ticket received 51 votes instead of 54, as recorded. The vote of the First Election District was, therefore, referred to the Committee on Corrected Returns. The canvass of the Eighteenth Assembly District was finished at noon. No other errors were found than the one in the First Election District. The Nineteenth Assembly District was completed without incident. It was referred to request the Committee on Corrected Returns to give preference to the electoral ticket. The canvass of the returns from the Twentieth District was completed at 12:30 p. m. without any objection being made. In the Twenty-first Assembly District no objections or changes were made. Five defective ballots and four blanks were found. In the Twenty-second Assembly District the returns were canvassed without change. There were two defective and two blank ballots. The returns of the Twenty-third Assembly District were canvassed without change. The Board of Canvassers completed the canvass of the 713 election districts Saturday evening. The First Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District by error returned 64 votes to the Blaine Electors. The number should have been 81. The Committee on Corrections will rectify the error and report in favor of 81 votes on Monday morning. With that the return in the official vote of the lowest Democratic Elector in the city is 153,157, and for the highest Republican Elector 90,093, giving the lowest Cleveland Elector a plurality of 43,064.

NEW YORK BY COUNTIES.
The following are the official figures as returned by the Canvassing Boards throughout the State:

| COUNTIES. | Blaine, Rep. | Cleveland, Dem. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Albany..... | 17,028 | 18,345 |
| Allegany..... | 9,068 | 8,388 |
| Broome..... | 7,183 | 5,780 |
| Cattaraugus..... | 8,438 | 8,119 |
| Cayuga..... | 9,236 | 6,041 |
| Chautauque..... | 10,870 | 5,981 |
| Chester..... | 6,825 | 7,734 |
| Chemung..... | 5,402 | 4,410 |
| Clinton..... | 5,373 | 5,151 |
| Columbia..... | 4,928 | 4,592 |
| Cortland..... | 4,042 | 2,774 |
| Delaware..... | 5,364 | 4,966 |
| Dutchess..... | 9,211 | 8,193 |
| Essex..... | 29,249 | 24,739 |
| Franklin..... | 4,551 | 3,718 |
| Fulton..... | 4,017 | 3,324 |
| Genesee..... | 4,681 | 3,647 |
| Greene..... | 521 | 760 |
| Hamilton..... | 6,138 | 5,828 |
| Herkimer..... | 4,528 | 4,092 |
| Jefferson..... | 6,512 | 6,928 |
| Kings..... | 65,512 | 69,298 |
| Lewis..... | 3,854 | 3,778 |
| Livingston..... | 6,938 | 4,494 |
| Madison..... | 18,225 | 18,219 |
| Montgomery..... | 9,086 | 8,524 |
| New York..... | 90,093 | 121,137 |
| Niagara..... | 16,825 | 13,165 |
| Oneida..... | 16,825 | 13,165 |
| Ontario..... | 6,282 | 5,843 |
| Orleans..... | 3,927 | 2,968 |
| Oswego..... | 9,976 | 7,434 |
| Rensselaer..... | 2,135 | 1,236 |
| Rutland..... | 9,445 | 10,297 |
| Saratoga..... | 12,924 | 13,474 |
| Schoharie..... | 3,274 | 2,527 |
| Schoeyne..... | 4,828 | 3,193 |
| Seneca..... | 3,936 | 3,327 |
| Stauben..... | 10,047 | 9,690 |
| Suffolk..... | 5,226 | 4,835 |
| Sullivan..... | 3,328 | 3,307 |
| Tioga..... | 4,967 | 3,772 |
| Tompkins..... | 6,938 | 4,494 |
| Ulster..... | 9,929 | 8,700 |
| Warren..... | 3,577 | 2,732 |
| Washington..... | 5,449 | 4,739 |
| Wayne..... | 11,296 | 12,234 |
| Westchester..... | 3,191 | 1,913 |
| Yates..... | 1,913 | 1,913 |
| Plurality in Greene County..... | 15 | 15 |

Cleveland's plurality in State 110.
THE ELECTORAL VOTE.
The Electoral vote of the States will be cast as follows:

| States. | Cleve. land. | Blaine land. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Alabama..... | 7 | 7 |
| Arkansas..... | 7 | 7 |
| California..... | 3 | 3 |
| Colorado..... | 3 | 3 |
| Connecticut..... | 3 | 3 |
| Delaware..... | 3 | 3 |
| Florida..... | 4 | 4 |
| Georgia..... | 12 | 12 |
| Illinois..... | 12 | 12 |
| Indiana..... | 15 | 15 |
| Iowa..... | 15 | 15 |
| Kansas..... | 15 | 15 |
| Kentucky..... | 15 | 15 |
| Louisiana..... | 15 | 15 |
| Maine..... | 6 | 6 |
| Maryland..... | 8 | 8 |
| Massachusetts..... | 11 | 11 |
| Michigan..... | 13 | 13 |
| Minnesota..... | 13 | 13 |
| Mississippi..... | 9 | 9 |
| Missouri..... | 16 | 16 |
| Nebraska..... | 7 | 7 |
| Nevada..... | 3 | 3 |
| New Hampshire..... | 3 | 3 |
| New Jersey..... | 9 | 9 |
| New York..... | 36 | 36 |
| North Carolina..... | 11 | 11 |
| Ohio..... | 21 | 21 |
| Oregon..... | 3 | 3 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 20 | 20 |
| Rhode Island..... | 4 | 4 |
| South Carolina..... | 7 | 7 |
| Tennessee..... | 12 | 12 |
| Texas..... | 13 | 13 |
| Vermont..... | 4 | 4 |
| Virginia..... | 12 | 12 |
| West Virginia..... | 6 | 6 |
| Wisconsin..... | 11 | 11 |
| Total..... | 219 | 182 |
| Necessary to a choice, 201. | | |

Shot By Accident.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 17.—A serious accident happened yesterday to a party of distinguished citizens who went to Polkett County on a hunting expedition. The party was composed of Hon. Paul M. Cobbs, State Land Commissioner; Colonel Frank Conway, of Little Rock, and Dr. J. J. Robinson, of Malvern. While hunting on the prairie for birds, they became separated, and the Doctor discharged his gun into a bush which he discovered moving. A portion of the contents of his weapon, loaded with birdshot, entered Mr. Conway's face. He was badly lacerated, and it is feared may lose the sight of his eyes. The gentlemen are all fast friends.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.
Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Interesting Figures.
WASHINGTON, November 17.—The annual report of Hon. Walter Evans, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The total receipts from all sources of internal revenue taxation for the year is \$121,690,039 as compared with \$144,553,824 for the year 1883, \$146,523,373 for the year 1882, and \$135,229,912 for the year 1881. It is estimated that \$115,000,000 will be collected the present fiscal year. The payment of tax on the large production of spirits in 1881 was a material factor in the collections during the past year. The Commissioner says a falling off is anticipated the present year, will follow from the diminished quantities of bourbon and rye whiskies produced in 1882, on which the tax will mature the current fiscal year. Another cause contributing to the reduction of receipts will be the largely increased exportation of spirits in bond, on which, for various reasons, owners can not pay tax. Something like 10,000,000 gallons already have been forced abroad during the current year because of the stagnation in trade and the refusal of Congress to extend the bonded periods. A comparative statement of receipts for the fiscal years 1881 and 1884 show a decrease of \$16,011,850; from tobacco, an increase of \$2,536,610; from spirits, an increase of \$1,181,000; from fermented liquors, a decrease of \$10,049,404; from laces under repeated laws and penalties, making a total decrease of \$2,963,305. The cost of collection the past year was \$5,100,451, as compared with \$5,105,957 in 1883. This includes \$38,000 for accounts, arrears and gaugers for the last half of June, 1884, that were not paid owing to the appropriation being exhausted, and for which deficiency an appropriation will be needed. Total expenses were a little less than 4-1/2 per cent of the amount collected. The Commissioner says the diminution of the gross receipts could not be proposed to affect the cost of collection, as nearly the same force had to be retained. During the year 377 stills were seized and 902 persons arrested for engaging in illicit distillation. The Commissioner says strong representations were made in vain to Congress at its last session against the policy of closing the force of revenue agents below the number of thirty-five fixed in the revised statute. Only twenty can now be legally employed. This leaves too many avenues for fraud exposed, and the Commissioner says he fears it will result in much injury, as it is difficult for any one man efficiently to do the work belonging to a revenue agent in territory embracing sometimes three or more States, and never less than two. By comparing the receipts

FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR with those for the fiscal year immediately preceding it, the decrease of revenue from tobacco was \$10,041,849, and by comparing those receipts with the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, the decrease was \$21,329,588. The last comparison more nearly shows the effect of the reduction of the tax on tobacco under the act of March 3, 1883, for the collections of the two fiscal years were made under the different rates of tax. But this comparison is not complete, owing to the fact that the production of tobacco, snuff and cigars for the past fiscal year shows a large increase over the production for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, a decrease in receipts compared with the fiscal year 1883, was \$8,648,353, owing to the smoking of tobacco, \$287,811 on snuff, \$6,826,410 on cigars, and \$475,956 on cigarettes. There was an increase of forty-one in the number of grain distilleries registered the last fiscal year, and a decrease of eighteen in the number operated. The increase in the number occurs, as was the case in the preceding fiscal year, in the class of distilleries having smaller capacities for the production of spirits. In the class of larger distilleries a very decided reduction occurs, both in the number registered and in the quantity produced. The quantity of grain used in the production of spirits the past fiscal year was 18,927,982 bushels an increase of 243,195 bushels above the amount used in the preceding fiscal year, but 5,137,897 bushels less than the average of the last five years. A corresponding increase appears in the number of gallons produced from grain during the fiscal year, 73,924,581 gallons, an excess of 1,439,406 gallons over 1883. The quantity of molasses used for the production of rum the fiscal year was 2,359,536 gallons, a decrease of 118,570 gallons from the year previous and a decrease of 235,452 gallons over the average of the last five years. The quantity of rum distilled from molasses was 1,711,153 gallons, a decrease of 90,802 gallons from 1883 and a decrease of 384,674 gallons the last five years. A comparative statement of spirits of the different kinds known to be remaining in warehouses at the close of the fiscal years 1883 and 1884 shows that while there was an increase in the stock of alcohol, gin, highwines and pure spirits held in bond June 30, 1884, over the quantity held June 30, 1883, of 753,323 gallons, there was an actual decrease in other grades of spirits, principally in bourbon and rye whiskies, of 17,750,694 gallons, or a net decrease of 16,997,442 gallons of the spirits held in bond June 30, 1884, nearly two-thirds of which was bourbon whisky. The quantity of spirits produced and deposited in distillery warehouses during the fiscal year 1884 was greater by 1,423,431 gallons. The quantity of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses the fiscal year, is greater than the quantity withdrawn during the year of 1883 by 3,901,387 gallons. The number of gallons of each kind of spirits removed for export the first three months of the present fiscal year was 3,867,351, as against 732,284 gallons removed the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The quantity of distilled spirits removed in bond the past fiscal year was 9,850,738 gallons, against 6,336,427 gallons the previous year. The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may be in customs bonded warehouses the 1st of October, 1884, was 96,510,521 gallons. The total assessments made last year were 9,436,224, the increase over the previous being in the tax on distilled spirits remaining in the warehouse over three years. The estimate of the expenses of the internal revenue services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, are \$4,984,500. The recommendation for salaries of collectors are based on the estimate of their probable collections. The salaries are fixed at \$2,000 when collections are \$25,000 or less, and increase on a scale to \$4,500, when collections are upwards of \$1,000,000.

Thanksgiving Day.
WASHINGTON, November 16.—The President has issued the following proclamation: The season is rich when it is the yearly rite of this people to observe a day set apart for this purpose by the President as an especial occasion for thanksgiving unto God. Now, therefore, in recognition of the beloved custom, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby designate as such day of general Thanksgiving, Thursday, the 27th of this present November, and I do recommend that throughout the land, people, ceasing from their accustomed occupations, do then keep it a holiday in their several homes and their several places of worship, and with heart and voice pay grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of Good for the countless blessings wherewith He has visited this Nation.

PENSIONS AND CROPS.
Reports of Commissioner of Pensions, Duties and Agricultural Department Figures—The Number and Cost of the Nation's Pensions—The Cotton, Corn and Potato Crops.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13. Commissioner of Pensions Dudley, in his annual report for the last fiscal year, says that at the close of the year there were 823,766 pensioners on the rolls classified as follows: 218,956 army invalids; 75,836 army widows, minor children and dependent relatives; 2,616 navy invalids; 1,938 navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives; 3,898 survivors of the war of 1812, and 19,512 widows of those who served in that war. During the year the names of 35,413 pensioners were added to the roll and 16,315 were dropped for various causes, leaving a net increase to the number on the roll of 19,098. The amount paid for pensions during the year was \$56,908,597. Since 1861 526,324 disability claims and 323,462 death claims have been filed. Of the invalid claims 272,624, and of the death claims 213,082 have been allowed. At the rate claims have been filed for the past year the close of the year 1886 will undoubtedly show 1,000,000 claims filed for pensions since 1861. The total amount which has been disbursed to pensioners since 1861 is \$678,346,384. So general had been the complaint from applicants for pension of inability to ascertain the whereabouts of company, officers and comrades, often defeating the allowance of a claim for want of testimony from these witnesses, and the comparative limited resources of the special examination service to supply the want in the large number of cases of this character that the Commissioner deemed it necessary to inaugurate some method whereby the Post-office addresses of as large a number as possible of the surviving soldiers of the late war be procured and compiled into a permanent record convenient for reference. With this object in view, suitably prepared printed slips for name, rank, company, regiment and Post-office address were accordingly distributed to all Army and Regular Posts, and as early as April last a sufficient number had been completed and received so that their arrangement, according to military service, could be commenced. In addition to this the examiners in the Pension Office were required to note the names of all witnesses who had been in the service which they met, with a list of the examination claims, so that from the source alone some 150,000 names were secured. It is expected that by January next there will be arranged and ready for immediate reference a record of between 600,000 and 700,000 names. The practical use of this record became immediately apparent as soon as reference could be made to it, and the information furnished by it has proved of material service in the adjudication of claims, both as to expediting the work and the ascertainment of the necessary facts. Many instances arise which could be cited, if necessary, showing the inability of claimants to procure material testimony for want of knowledge of their comrades' whereabouts, which the information afforded by this record relieves, and often is the means of not only establishing the right to a pension, but of opening the way to defeat an unjust claim. The Commissioner observes that the system of pensioning of soldiers has properly claimed the serious consideration of Congress for the past two sessions. It has not thus far been deemed wise to change this system, imperfect as it may seem in its operations in some cases, and remedial legislation has been proposed which should take from the long list of the barbed claims which in their operations amount to a practical denial of his claim. On the subject of remedial legislation the Commissioner contents himself by briefly referring to and recommending the passage of the bill embracing his recommendations reported to the Senate, and placed on the calendar in May last, where it still remains.

Crop Reports.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13. The November returns of cotton to the Department of Agriculture relate to the yield per acre, and show the effects of the long continued drought in reducing production. The lateness of killing frosts has less effect than usual in enlarging the yield, as the vitality of the plants was too nearly exhausted to produce a top crop. The drought had not been broken at some points on the Gulf coast at the date of lower turns. The indicated yield per acre is in nearly every State than in the census year, which was one of average production. The lowest yields are now as then in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Texas. The reduction this year is very marked in Louisiana and Arkansas, the region of most productive cotton lands. The returns by States indicate the yield per acre as follows, the figures being subject to modification by fuller returns: Virginia, 180 pounds; North Carolina, 175; South Carolina, 162; Georgia, 135; Florida, 105; Alabama, 130; Mississippi, 173; Louisiana, 130; Texas, 143; Arkansas, 200; Tennessee, 160. The indications point to a crop somewhat larger than that of 1883, gathered in unusually fine condition, of good color, unstained by storms and free from trash and dirt. The returns of the rate of yield of corn indicate a product somewhat in excess of 1,800,000,000 bushels, or an average rate, a small fraction above twenty-six bushels per acre. The best yields are, as in 1883, in what has been designated the great American desert. The "arid regions" in the vicinity of the hundredth meridian have produced heavy crops of maize of high quality. That line of longitude has ceased to be an absolute barrier to corn production, or general farming. The quality of corn is better than in 1883, nearly everywhere, and in the Northern belt it is worth twenty-five to seventy-five per cent more. The potato crop is nearly an average yield, or ninety bushels per acre, and exceeds 156,000,000 bushels.

Going to the Mines—The Canadian Pacific.
PORTLAND, ORE., November 13. Portland was yesterday placed in telegraphic communication with the Eastern States by the completion of a new line over the Oregon Short Line. Flattering reports having been received here from the Cour d'Alene mines, large numbers of men are leaving daily for the mines. Parties coming in from along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad say the road is being rushed energetically, and but 270 miles yet remains uncompleted. A large force is employed at either end.

FASHIONS FOR MEN.
Descriptions of the Latest Styles in Suits, Overcoats and Dress Gowns.
Business suits are made of checks of fine stripes in rich shades of brown or blue. The coat may be cut-away and fastened by three or four buttons, or it may be in sack shape. The vest is high, and the trousers are easier than those of last season, yet not loose. For traveling are sack suits of Cheviot. Morning suits for semi-dress and for visiting have a four-buttoned cut-away coat, with small turned-over collar, made of diagonal or cork-screw cloth either black, brown or blue. The vest may be of the same cloth or else of spotted material different from the coat. Brown is very fashionable for the morning coat and vest, with dark striped cassimer trousers. Day dress suits for receptions and weddings that take place in the daytime have a double-breasted Prince Albert frock-coat of very fine diagonal cloth, either black or blue, with a vest of the same cloth, and dark striped trousers. The turned-over lapels of the frock-coats are faced with silk. The pantaloons are usually dark gray, but may be made of cloth like that of the coat, and trimmed with braids on the sides. Both this suit and the morning suit are appropriate for church. For evening dress suits broadcloth is less used, and in its place are fine diagonals and crepe cloths (which are finely repped) for the entire suit. 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 coat are finished on the edges with fine cord. White Marseilles vests are sometimes used instead of the black vest. The trousers are cut to fit rather easier and have two small braids down the sides. Overcoats for autumn and winter are single-breasted sack shapes reaching to the knee. They are made of soft pliable beaver cloths, such as Elysian and fur beavers, either blue, gray or black, with a velvet collar, and are edged with velvet or with cloth binding. Driving coats are of light drab or brown kerseys. Very dressy frock overcoats of medium length are made of Elysian beavers. Plaid Cheviot and homespun styles are stylish when made with three seams in the straight sack shape, with a cape and hood, but no belt. Shirt fronts retain the plain shield shape, and are made of three smooth thicknesses of linen, with merely some cords or tufts or stitching each side of the stud buttons. Standing collars are very high straight bands, with the fronts barely meeting, or else diagonally lapped, or perhaps curved out slightly. Fashionable young men are giving the English collar with the points in front pressed back flatly, but the turned-down collars worn as negligence during the summer are entirely abandoned at this season. Cuffs are straight bands that meet, and are fastened by linked sleeve-buttons. Dark satins and repped silks with small figures are used for the folded and puffed scarfs that are worn with morning and business suits; these are broad enough to cover all that part of the shirt bosom not concealed by the vest, with more dressy frock-coats lighter tints of these shades are used, also narrower ties that appear to have been knotted by the wearers. White twilled silk, pale gray, and lavender knotted scarfs of this kind are now seen at afternoon entertainments. With evening suits very narrow white lawn ties are used with a small stiff bow that comes ready-made, while the scarf is fastened in the back by a buckle or cords. Dark socks are worn on all occasions, brown, blue and black being the favorite colors. Solid colors are preferred to stripes, and the only contrast used is in the slight clocks on the sides. Narrow hems, hem-stitched, and with the initial or monogram done in script, are on the handkerchiefs carried on dress occasions. For every-day use and for those who like color there are lines, dashes or blocks of brown, blue, red or buff, done in the hems, or else the entire hem is colored. White satin surah mufflers in rich brocaded patterns are worn inside the overcoat to protect dress suits. Dark blue, golden brown, or cardinal red mufflers of heavy silk are shown for day wear. The buttoned calf-skin gaiters used as walking shoes have wider toes, rounded but not pointed, with thick soles and low heels. For dress shoes are buttoned gaiters of patent-leather, with fine kid or cloth tops. Pumps are little used. Dark brown and red tan (not yellow-tan) gloves with wide stitching of self-color or black on the back are worn on the street. Pearl-colored—not white—gloves are seen at afternoon weddings worn by men who follow English fashions, but there is no fixed rule about gloves for dress occasions either in the day or evening, as most men prefer to carry their gloves in their hands rather than upon them. Silk hats worn on dress occasions in the daytime are higher and less bell-shaped in the crown, being, indeed, almost straight; the brim is curled in a new way, and is widely bonnd. The undress hat for general wear is a felt Derby, either black or brown, with round crown and heavily rolled brim like that on silk hats. Young men wear lower crowns with narrower brims, while for middle-aged and elderly men are larger Derby hats. Crush hats for evening are shown in silk, satin or merino in the new straight shapes described as dress hats for the street.—Harper's Bazar.

OLD ASPARAGUS BEDS.
How They Should be Treated in Order to Remain Productive.
A subscriber says: "I have an asparagus bed made in the old way, some seventeen years ago. Did well for about twelve years. Since then I have not been able to make the stalks large enough to amount to much. Can it be made to 'bring forth' again?" Asparagus plants should do well every year for twenty years, if they are cultivated, and if managed thoroughly annually, the measure to dig in and about the roots preferably in the spring. It is not an easy matter to kill asparagus with manure. It will stand a good deal of it, and it needs it. However, it should be applied in the fall, much of the benefit thereof is lost, the plant being then in a dormant condition. It is advisable, also, to give the bed a dressing of salt, unless your location is in a region where saline elements are already plentiful in the soil and the atmosphere. Superphosphate of lime is sometimes used to a good advantage in the spring, at the rate of about five hundred pounds to the acre. While the asparagus is a hardy plant, it will do better, get an earlier start in the spring, if its roots are not allowed to freeze severely. Hence, in the colder climates, a sort of manure mulch should be applied in the fall. We are inclined to the opinion that, if you can give the beds thorough cultivation and plenty of manure, with salt, next spring you will see a change in the order of things.—N. Y. Independent.

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Racing at Constantinople.
Western civilization is spreading among the Turks. They talk of establishing race-meetings at Constantinople. Racing has already had a certain vogue in the valley of the Golden Horn, for in the days of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz there was a course there, which is described as having been one of the best pictures in the world. Abdul patronized it largely until he grew disgusted at the continued failures of his horses and took away the race course, which has since then been given to the plow. But the present Sultan, who is very fond of horses and takes much interest in the training of them, is disposed to favor proposals for a re-establishment of the Constantinople Jockey Club, and the foreign residents are making efforts to set on foot again.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Only one hand of brigands has been seen in Greece this year, and murders have been unusually scarce.

LEMONS VS. MALARIA.
The Remedy Advised by a Distinguished Scientist of Rome.
The eighth session of the International Medical Congress has just been held in Copenhagen. The paper of greatest scientific and popular interest to the American people is that read by Prof. Conrad Tomassi Crudeli, of the University of Rome, Italy, and entitled "The Natural Production of Malaria and the Means of Making Malarial Countries Healthier." Prof. Crudeli has devoted years to the scientific study of malaria, and is without doubt the highest living authority on the subject. His conclusions are therefore entitled to great weight. He repudiates entirely the paludal theory of malaria—that is, that malaria is exclusively produced by the putrid emanations of swamps and marshes. On the contrary, he finds that it is produced in soils of the most varied composition, without the presence of any putrefaction whatever, and is due to the presence of a specific living vegetable germ. This germ may exist in soils without poisoning the atmosphere, remaining inert for years, even for centuries, retaining its vitality, however, and becoming active only when certain necessary conditions are present. These conditions, the concurrence of which is indispensable for the production of malaria, are three in number, viz: 1. A temperature which does not fall below 67.5 degrees Fahrenheit, a very moderate degree of permanent humidity of the soil, and the direct action of the oxygen of the air upon the strata of earth containing the malarial ferment. Such being the factors in the case, what can be done to remove one or more of them, and thus render malarious regions more salubrious? In the first place, nature makes localities healthy during certain seasons by taking away the factor of heat—there being less malarial infection in winter than in summer. But this means is obviously beyond the reach of man, nor is it at all certain that it would be effective in this country if within his reach, for every physician has noted the fact that, while malarial diseases prevail to a less degree in frosty weather, yet old cases have relapses and new cases occur even in midwinter. The second means of prevention consists in depriving the ground of its moisture by some system of drainage, by cultivation of plants and trees which consume a large amount of water in their growth, or by the destruction of dense forests which prevent the rays of the sun reaching and drying the soil. Much hope was placed in the early part of this century in the use of sulphate of iron as a means of extracting moisture from the ground, but the experience with it, for Italy, at least, is not encouraging. The third method of purification is to prevent the direct action of the oxygen of the air upon the infected strata of soil. This has been successfully accomplished by this system of over-laying, which consists in covering the infected ground with thick layers of uninfected earth, at the same time employing thorough systems of surface and underground drainage. Regions about Rome heretofore malarious have been benefited by macadamizing and turfing the ground. In districts where malaria prevails in a pernicious form it is difficult to carry out large works of improvement of the soil, because of the sickness of the laborers. Prof. Crudeli has, therefore, been devoting the last few years to a search for means to increase the power of resistance of the human organism to the attacks of malaria. Acknowledging the great value of quinine and arsenic, a preventative and curative, he has sought to discover a cheaper, harmless, and yet effective remedy, and this he believes he has found in the ordinary lemon. He does not claim the discovery as original with himself, or indeed with any physician, but candidly acknowledges the remedy to be of popular origin, and with true scientific spirit seeks knowledge, not only in the exact researches of the laboratory, but also in the everyday experience of common people. He advises that a decoction of lemon be made as follows: Cut up one lemon, peel and all, into thin slices, put it into three glassfuls of water, and boil it down to one glassful. Strain the liquid through linen, squeezing thoroughly the remains of boiling lemon, and set it aside to cool. Drink the whole amount when fasting. As the decoction possesses cathartic properties the dose should not be repeated too frequently, not more than once a day, or every other day, according to individual susceptibility.

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