



FOR HUSBANDS ONLY.

Tom Brown was always in a fret Because, somehow, he kept in debt... Yet he imagined he was wise And knew how to economize.

Man's forte is earning gold alone; In spending it he weak as shown. A woman's forte by Nature meant is taking care of every cent.

A SURE CURE.

The Prescription Which Eased an Over-Worked Brain.

Arthur Brenton was a young man possessed of some money and a good deal of ability. But something else, in turn, possessed him, namely, a passion.

"I can't understand this at all," said his friend Reed, picking up in Brenton's rooms one day a pamphlet filled with long mathematical formulæ and strange designs of instruments.

"Better see a doctor," Reed advised. And Brenton went to his physician that very evening. A few days later Reed was surprised to meet him at a dinner party, for his friend was a man who seldom went out.

"There's nothing in the world the matter with me," Brenton answered, buoyantly. "Doctor said so. Let us live and be happy!"

"Look here, Arthur," said Reed, on the doorstep, feeling it his duty to speak, "this isn't the sort of thing for you at all. You don't know how to play poker and you can't afford to pay for your ignorance."

"Steady now, Reed," answered Brenton, who had drunk nothing but seltzer during the night; "I am all the richer for having lost two hundred and odd dollars."

the fact; but he decided that his duty at present was to keep the mournful secret to himself. Other people did not seem to suspect it at all.

Lily in her new occupation, which was considered by her circle to be unduly eccentric, improved a little as to health and cheerfulness; but, as for Brenton, he felt his powers declining steadily.

Lily had always been indifferent to the admirers who had presented themselves during the two or three seasons since she had made her social debut.

"Without letting her finish, he said: 'Possibly I might break my heart out of the traces.' And he looked at her in such a way that she could hardly doubt his wish to convey the idea that she would be the cause of the catastrophe."

"Oh, you know what I meant," she said, quite lightly and laughing.

"The question is, do you know what I mean?" Brenton was perhaps more earnest and engaging than he knew, as he replied: "The question is, do you know what I mean?"

"Ah, well! if you have as little faith in my knowledge as that—" he began.

"You're afraid he is?" returned Mrs. Paret, indignantly. "It seems to me you ought to find out."

"Why, what has become of you?" she inquired. "Nothing," said Arthur. "I've gone back to my work as usual."

"What do you mean?" "I'll tell you," he said. "I had confided myself too closely. My doctor said I must throw everything over and take recreation. He prescribed society. I accepted his advice. I've had a splendid time, and now I'm all fresh again for my studies."

"Oh?" Mrs. Paret returned, somewhat chidingly. "I'm glad to hear you have such a wise doctor. It was heroic treatment, but you've survived the dose; so it has turned out well—for you."

"My dear Mrs. Paret!" Brenton exclaimed. "Don't call it a dose. I assure you it has been a charming experience."

ENGLISH LAWYERS.

How the Dear Public is Bled to Maintain a Traditional Peculiarity.

By an ingenious arrangement brought about years ago, when those who bear the bulk of the taxation in this country had even less to do with the making of the laws that govern them than they have at present, it was decreed that their bringing or defending of any civil action, or also in prosecuting an offender, or defending himself against a criminal charge, the British subject should be compelled to contribute twice over to the coffers of the legal profession.

In the first place he must engage a lawyer, who, as the phrase goes, "gets up the case," collects evidence, prepares affidavits, sifts evidence, and finally prepares a brief for counsel, for no lawyer or solicitor is permitted to open his mouth before the Judges of the land, either civil or criminal. The lawyer may air his elegance, quote his cases and precedents, and generally trot out his knowledge of the law to his heart's content before the stipendiary and unpaid magistrates, but when the case once reaches the judicial courts he must be mute as the proverbial oyster.

"I might ask what has induced you?" she said. "You were tired of society, I suppose?" "No. No—that is—never of you, Miss Paret. I am tired of myself."

"And you have kept away from us so long because you thought we might get to have the same feeling about you?" Lily inquired, with arch severity.

"The disturbance extended to Julian Reed when he heard of Brenton's engagement to Lily. 'Why the deuce didn't I speak before?'" he said to himself.

"The season is again upon us; the time for action is at hand; delays will pass it, and to many forever. The school district, city or village, will confer a degree of honor on itself and all who actively participate in such a useful society."

In the contest of games and excitement of rinks many of the mental pleasures are forgotten. The boys and girls, and even some older ones, who enjoy such amusement, are hurried into active life with only a partial preparation; for the training of the mind to reason is a rare acquirement.

No matter how many times the benefits of debating societies may have been enjoyed by the middle aged, there are hundreds growing up all around us who either forget, or ignore, or neglect this branch of higher education—higher because it is direct and every way practical.

The season is again upon us; the time for action is at hand; delays will pass it, and to many forever. The school district, city or village, will confer a degree of honor on itself and all who actively participate in such a useful society."

Various methods have been devised for treating the surface of certain woods so as to produce the most perfect imitations possible of rosewood, walnut, etc., but some of the most attractive work in this line is effected by simply spreading on the surface of the material a concentrated solution of the permanganate of potassa, this being allowed to act until the desired shade is obtained.

Bretelles or V-shaped trimmings are most in favor on dress waists and on mantles. For short stout figures this pointed garment is made very long, reaching to the waist line in a sharp point, and spreading out at the top to middle of the shoulder seams; for more slender figures the V is much shorter, reaching only to the top of the darts, and touching the edge of the collar at the top.

Subscriber: I have a horse that has suffered lately from periodical fits of dizziness. Please answer through your valuable paper, and let me know what I should do with him. I'm afraid he will get worse if something is not done soon."

The Naitok and Copper Rivers in Alaska were recently explored for the first time by white men. They vary from a mile to five miles in width. Near the banks in various places are active volcanoes raging and fuming and sputtering. Canyons abound whose rocky sides are from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high.—N. Y. Tribune.

FORTUNES IN FILTH.

Valuable Found by Sweepers in the Street—Perquisites of the Trade.

"Yes, sir, that's rich dirt; mighty rich," said an old street-sweeper, as he leaned on the handle of his broom and contemplated the pile of black dust brushed up long side of the curbstone. It was early in the morning and he was nearly through his work of following behind the big sweeping machine, when he stopped to gossip with the Star man.

"It would make a very good fertilizer, I guess," said the scribe, "but I don't see why drunken men should make it any better."

We always look out for that and find lots of things. We find dimes and quarters, any number of pennies and a great deal of jewelry. Sometimes the jewelry is very valuable. We frequently find rings, cuff buttons, links of watch-chains, charms, all sorts of trinkets and shirt studs, and sometimes they are diamonds. The avenue is the richest route, as I have said, and it's worth something to be put on it. We go to work at midnight and work until after daylight, and we find nearly everything that's lost after dark. Men who are out very late at night drunk frequently, lose large sums of money and very valuable jewelry. They never know where they lost it, and when they get sober they just give it up for gone and don't try to find it. A few nights ago I found a very handsome gold watch on the avenue. One night last week one of the men found \$410 in a roll near the Navy Yard, and the next night I found \$105 in a roll on the avenue. These are extraordinary finds, but it ain't such a rare thing to find large sums as you may think."

"Do you ever find the owners?" "No. We ain't got time to look for owners. We work in the night, and we ain't anywhere in the neighborhood where the owners are in the daytime. We can't afford to go looking around for an owner for everything we find."

"Wasn't an owner found for the four hundred and ten dollars?" "No. Nor for the watch, nor for the one hundred and five dollars either."

And he went on, watching the dust very carefully as it piled up in front of his long-handled broom.—Washington Star.

THE PRIMITIVE TELESCOPE.

The Instrument with Which the Rings of Saturn Were Discovered.

Soon after the death of Galileo the telescope was further perfected by Huygens, who, in the first place, invented the form of eye-piece which still bears his name, and gives a large, flat field with very sharp definition. Many variations of form, but no improvement in the seeing quality of telescopic eye-pieces, have since been made, so that from this time all improvements in the telescope have been necessarily confined to the object-glass.

To have watched Huygens at work with his telescope must have been an amusing sight. Its great length precluded the use of a tube, and, therefore, an assistant was obliged to slide the object-glass up and down a vertical pole, one hundred feet high, by a cord, while Huygens pointed the eye-piece at the object-glass by sighting along a string connecting the two, meanwhile steady himself by resting his elbows on a two-legged wooden horse.

Origin of Familiar Things. Book-keeping was first introduced into England from Italy by Pelele in 1569. It was derived from a system of algebra published by Borgo at Venice. Notaries public were first appointed by the Fathers of the Christian Church to make a collection of the acts or memoirs of martyrs in the first century.

Never eat between meals, not even of fruits, if you are at all troubled with indigestion, or are willing to become a dyspeptic at some time. No amount of hard work will justify luncheon, as the stomach can not digest food when taken so irregularly, nor well dispose of more than three meals each day.

Never hurry unnecessarily, or attempt to do more labor than you can fairly do, unless sure of having ample time in the future to rectify errors or to be sick!

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

The great curse of agriculture in this country is the amount of stuff allowed to go to waste annually through improvident methods.

White Cake: One cupful white sugar; whites of three eggs; six tablespoonfuls melted butter; half-cupful sweet milk; one and a-half cupfuls flour, into which a heaping teaspoonful baking powder has been sifted.

Pigs are not warmly clad by nature, and hence have a way of lying in heaps, to keep warm in cool weather.

The juice of the common-milk weed will generally cure warts on the hand or face. It is an inexpensive and painless application, and much preferable to cutting the excrescences out, which will not always extirpate them.

Cover a tin pie plate with puff pastry, and place a layer of sliced oranges, with the pips removed, on it, and scatter sugar over them. Then put a layer of sliced apples, with sugar, and cover with slices of oranges and sugar. Put an upper crust of nice pastry over the pie and bake it for half an hour, or until the apples are perfectly soft.

Rice Cake: One-half cupful of butter, two cups of sugar, four eggs, one and one-half cups rice flour, one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, one-half cup of cream, one teaspoonful extract of lemon. Beat the eggs and sugar together ten minutes; add the melted butter; sift together the flour, rice flour and powder, which add to the eggs, etc., with the cream and the extract mix into a thin batter and bake in patty pans, well greased, in a hot oven, ten minutes.

He who tills the soil is engaged in an honorable occupation. Agriculture is the greatest among the arts, for it is supplying our necessities; it favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation and materials to commerce.

Never harbor the foolish and absurd idea that the richer your food is in grease, spices, the sweets and the like, the more nourishing it will be; for the plainer food contains the most available nourishment, bread being the "staff of life." The complicated dishes are often so difficult of digestion that even less strength is obtained from them than from one-half of the quantity of plain and substantial food, while some kinds of so-called rich foods exhaust more strength—in the vain attempt to digest them—than they can afford, making an actual loss!

HOW AND WHEN TO EAT.

Directions for Persons Desirous of Avoiding Indigestion.

Never eat food when not needed, simply to save it, for in doing so, it is twice wasted. It is thrown away in the stomach, as it is not transformed into health and strength, but becomes a source of disease and suffering. It had better be thrown upon the land, to reappear in the form of vegetation.

Never eat at bed time, nor when very much exhausted, nor in great haste, for in so doing the seeds of dyspepsia are easily sown. If you have not time to eat a fair meal properly, you will gain by eating just what you can eat like an intelligent being, taking it so moderately that it may be well chewed and mixed with saliva, so that it may be digested, as that only is of any importance in the promotion of health and strength.

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# Chase County Journal

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1911

## LOVE'S ATTRIBUTES.

Love is good, and love works wonders;  
Love is just, and rights all blunders;  
Love is the brightest joy hath given;  
Love is sent direct from Heaven.

Love is wise, yet love is simple;  
Love adds grace to bluish and dimple;  
Love will lighten hearts of care;  
Love is free, like morning air.

Love is tender, love is fearful;  
Yet, love makes the sad soul cheerful;  
Love is the spirit's light of heaven;  
Love is sent direct from Heaven.

Flowers are sweet, but love is sweeter;  
Winds are fleet, yet love is faster;  
Scaling mountains, skimming seas,  
Mounting on the wings of ease.

Love will tint the cheeks of beauty;  
Love will nerve the hand to duty;  
Every earth day of the seven;  
Love is sent direct from Heaven.

Love is gay, yet love is sober;  
Love warms May and chills October;  
Love hath courage—love is coy—  
Love will bring us perfect joy.

Love shrinks not at bar or fetter;  
Love will make the frowny heart better;  
For our comfort love is given;  
Love is sent direct from Heaven.

—Mrs. M. A. Kidder in N. Y. Ledger.

## LIVING BRIDGES.

### How and Why They Are Formed by Various Animals.

#### A Suspension Bridge of Monkeys Alarmed—The Jam of Huge Sturgeon in the Volga River, Russia.

"It is a wonderful structure," said a well known traveler, as he contemplated the Brooklyn Bridge and its maze of stays and wires for the first time, "and impresses me somewhat differently from the last bridge I saw."

"The one I refer to," he continued, "was in South America, a country quite famous for the peculiar character of its bridges. Some are made of bamboo, tied together with reeds, and I have crossed a gulch one thousand feet deep on a bridge made entirely of the hide of oxen, and its vibrations were, to say the least, uncomfortable. But the bridge I had in mind was of a totally different character, and was a living one. Yes, really alive. At the time," he went on, "I was traveling down towards the mouth of the Amazon, and making short and frequent trips up the various little streams that emptied into it. One night, when near the village of Obidos, we found we were obliged to anchor in mid-stream, it being almost impossible to retrace our steps without daylight. We had pushed up the little stream until our boat was almost high and dry in the rich Southern vegetation, and the trees in some places nearly touched. The woods were filled with tropical birds, and their notes, together with the strange sounds of insects and reptiles, filled the air, and made sleep almost impossible; but before morning they evidently exhausted their vocabularies and I fell asleep in my chair upon the deck. How long I lay there I have no recollection but I was awakened by a violent blow on my face; and looking up suddenly I saw what appeared like a gigantic rope suspended from the trees and moving away into the gloom. In a moment back it came, swinging like a great pendulum, this time passing astern of the vessel, as it swung by I heard a chattering noise and immediately saw that it was a rope of living monkeys. How many, I have no conception, but they were suspended from a tall palm near us that leaned over the creek, and were endeavoring to form a bridge by which they could cross dry-shod, and their attempts certainly showed them to be possessed of remarkable intelligence.

"As morning was approaching, I could soon observe their every motion. Their plan was to have three or four of the strongest and stoutest monkeys at the end, just as you have these firm granite pillars here. These fellows grasped the branches of the palm with their feet, tails and hands; then two others grasped them in the same way and lowered themselves down, receiving in a similar manner several more and they in turn others, until finally a rope of swinging column of monkeys hung from the branch. Others now attached themselves here and there until they were perhaps three or even four deep and the column thirty feet long. It then hung against the trunk of the tree, but as it became complete, the last monkey that was held by the others and had his arms fast to push against the tree, and so moved the living rope a little. Another push was followed by others, until the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during one of these movements that I had evidently been struck.

"But the monkeys apparently knew what they were doing, and seemed to rely entirely upon the end one, who did all the pushing; and every time they gained a little, the pendulum swinging farther and farther over the water, until finally it went so near a branch on the other side that the leader grasped it, and the bridge was completed. That this was eminently satisfactory was evident from the chattering that came all along the line; but there was no undue haste and as soon as the end monkey had obtained a good hold two others from the other side crossed over quickly and placed themselves by him to help secure the hold. Then the word was evidently given that the bridge was open, for over rushed a chattering, screaming troop; some on all fours, others standing upright, waving their long tails, while the mothers carried the little ones, all in a hurry now to get over and relieve the bridge. A very ancient-looking monkey was the last to cross, and he picked his way over in such a deliberate manner that I laughed aloud, whereupon ensued a curious scene. The old fellow nearly lost his balance, for the monkeys at the end released their hold, and the entire bridge swung over. The moment it cleared the water, each monkey seemed to release his grasp, dropping here and there and scampering off among the tree-tops with loud chattering and cries

of rage and fear. What they would have done if I had alarmed them before, I hardly know, but some would probably have gone overboard.

"I saw the same bridge-making many times in the interior, and it was often done to enable the monkeys to cross from one tall tree to another, where to descend to the ground would have opened them to attack from various enemies.

"This bridge-making habit is found in a number of families of ants, especially those of Africa, and certain kinds that go off on long predatory journeys. Camels have been used for a similar purpose, and often the great hippopotamus have been observed lying in such numbers in the water that their bulky forms fairly filled the stream, so that land birds and cranes walked over on the living bridge. In these cases, the bridge-making was wholly intentional, and every move was conducted with great skill, showing that something akin to what we call thought had been utilized.

"But there are other instances, perhaps more amusing, where animals have been used as bridges by human beings. Perhaps the most remarkable instances of this kind occurred some years ago in Russia. In certain regions, especially along the Volga River, the sturgeon fisheries are extremely valuable; so much so that there are over one hundred thousand persons engaged in catching this one fish. We have sturgeons in our waters, particularly in the Hudson, where they are called Albany hulk, that are huge fellows, enclosed in a thick bony armor, but harmless without, having small mouths under the snout and no teeth, as their food consists of the very smallest animals and perhaps vegetable matter.

"In this country the sturgeons rarely attain a length of over six feet, but in the Volga the one known to naturalists as *Acipenser huso* grows to a length of twenty-five feet, and is a perfect monster. Part of the year it lives in the salt water, but as spring comes on, it swims up the great rivers to deposit its eggs, or roe, as they are called, and to collect this is one reason why the sturgeon is followed so persistently. The roe is made into caviare, and sent all over the world, the eggs of one season being valued at one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Besides this, the membranes of the air-bladder is, when prepared, made into isinglass, and thirty thousand pounds have been secured in one season, valued at eighty thousand dollars. The meat is eaten and the skins are used as window-glass, so that it will be seen that the sturgeon is a valuable fish. To obtain so much profitable material it is evident that they must be caught in vast numbers, and such is the case. The great fish, weighing from one hundred to four hundred and sixty pounds and averaging from five to twenty-five feet in length, rush into the Volga at certain seasons in such quantities that a million and a half have been killed in a single season. During these migrations the scene is often a curious one. The people far and wide are excited at the prospect, and rush to the stream with various weapons of offense, but so vast are the numbers of the fish that nothing deters them. At Rubinsk the river is quite narrow, being about three hundred and fifty feet in width, and twenty-eight in depth, and here, some years ago, during an unprecedented run of fish, a most remarkable scene was enacted. The entire country roundabout was aroused, and so alarmed were the fish in the river below that they moved up towards Rubinsk in a solid mass, like a great wave; as the space grew narrower they became more compressed, and finally, at the town just mentioned, the river was fairly blocked with them, and up and down the stream for a considerable distance there was an actual bridge of sturgeons, their bodies forced out of water while many, by the squeezing process, were thrust entirely out upon the backs of others. In fact, the Volga was bridged with fish, and excited fishermen, armed with clubs and spears, dashed upon the monsters, standing on their backs and jumping from one struggling fish to another; now with one foot on one and one on another. Surely it was a remarkable sight! Men, women and children walked upon fish, and dragged them upon shore as they could, while the fishermen, standing amid the struggling mass, killed hundreds. For several hours this curious warfare continued, but finally the jam was broken, and the great mass of fish surged ahead and continued their migration, leaving hundreds of dead and wounded behind."—C. F. Holder, in Youth's Companion.

#### A CALCULATING MACHINE.

##### A Contrivance that Effects the Most Complicated Calculations.

The calculating machine invented by Prof. Thompson appears to excel, in its ingenious adaptation to a variety of results, even Babbage's wonderful apparatus. By means of the mere friction of disk, a cylinder and a ball the machine is capable of effecting numerous complicated calculations which occur in the highest application of mathematics to physical problems, and by its aid an unskilled person may, in a given time, perform the work of ten expert mathematicians. The machine is applicable alike to the calculating of tidal, magnetic, meteorological and other periodic phenomena; it will solve differential equations of the second or even higher powers or orders; and, through the same wonderful arrangement of mechanical parts, the problem of finding the free motions of any number of mutually attracting particles, unrestricted by any of the approximate suppositions required in the treatment of the lunar and planetary theories, is done by simply turning a handle."—N. Y. Sun.

"Salammbo, a historical romance, whose scenes of fierce war and warm love are laid in Carthage, is considered the masterpiece of Flaubert, the great French author. Its coloring is splendid and its plot weird, and the author's style is so peculiarly his own that 'Salammbo' was considered an untranslatable work; but the task has at length been accomplished by M. French Sheldon, and the book will be published by Saxon & Co., London and New York. The introduction has been written by Edward King, the American poet, and the volume is dedicated to Henry M. Stanley, the famous explorer.

"Births exceed the deaths in the world by three per minute."—Boston Ledger.

## ELEPHANT TALK.

### How the Huge Animals Express Their Pleasure and Apprehension.

Mr. George P. Sanderson, whose position as officer in charge of the Government elephant-catching establishment in India, has given him a greater familiarity with that animal and its habits than perhaps any other man living, says that elephants make use of a great variety of sounds in communicating with each other, and in expressing their wants and feelings.

Some are uttered by the trunk, some by the throat. The conjunctions in which either means of expression is employed can not be strictly classified, as fear, pleasure, want and other emotions are sometimes indicated by the trunk, sometimes by the throat. An elephant rushing upon an assailant trumpets shrilly with fury, but if enraged by wounds or other causes, and brooding by itself, it expresses its anger by a continued hoarse grumbling from the throat.

Fear is similarly expressed in a shrill, brassy trumpet, or by a roar from the lungs. Pleasure by a continued low squeaking through the trunk, or an almost inaudible purring sound from the throat. Want—as a calf calling its mother—is chiefly expressed by the trunk. A peculiar sound is made use of by elephants to express dislike or apprehension, and at the same time to intimate as when the cause of some alarm has not been clearly ascertained, and the animals wish to deter an intruder. It is produced by rapping the end of the trunk smartly on the ground, a current of air hitherto retained being sharply emitted through the trunk, as from a valve, at the moment of impact. The sound made resembles that of a large sheet of tin rapidly doubled. It has been erroneously ascribed by some writers to the animals beating their sides with their trunks.

The same writer, in treating of other elephantine traits, says: "It is exceedingly interesting to note the gravity of young calves, and the way in which they keep close to their bulky mothers. The extreme gentleness of elephants, the care they take never to push against, or step upon, their attendants, doubtless arises from an instinctive feeling designed for the protection of their young, which a rough, though unintentional, push or blow with the legs of such huge animals would at once kill."

"Amongst all created creatures the elephant stands unrivaled in gentleness. The most intelligent horse can not be depended upon not to tread on his master's toes, and if terrified makes no hesitation in dashing away, even should he upset any one in so doing. But elephants, even huge tuskers, whose heads are high in the air, and whose keepers are mere pygmies beside them, are so cautious that accidents very seldom occur through carelessness on their part."

#### "CONSCIENCE MONEY."

##### A Word or Two About a Queer Source of Government Income.

There was received at the Treasury Department last week, in an envelope, postmarked Newark, N. J., a five hundred dollar United States note marked "conscience money." Some days previous two hundred dollars was received from a priest in this city, who had received it through the confessional from some conscience-stricken person. The frequent notices of similar receipts has led your correspondent to make inquiries at the Treasury Department about what is popularly known as the "Conscience Fund." He finds that this is at the present time a myth. There was a separate count kept from December 1, 1863, to June 30, 1874, of the receipts of money thus sent. The Treasury reports show that during this period the "Conscience Fund" swelled to the large amount of \$162,914. Since 1874, moneys thus received have been covered into the Treasury under the head of miscellaneous receipts, and go to swell its general holdings. As a usual rule the money and the mark on it, "For the Conscience Fund," is all that appears; no names are attached. Sometimes it is sent through clergymen, who state they have been requested to remit it by some conscience-stricken member of their congregation. Occasionally interesting explanations accompany these remissions. A letter was received containing the amount of ten cents and a three-cent postage stamp; on a slip of paper was written, "When very young I used in mailing a letter a three-cent stamp, which I took from another letter which had passed through the mail, but which they had neglected to cancel. Some fifteen years have passed, and I therefore return not only the three-cent stamp, but abundant interest on it." Another letter, received from England, contained a considerable sum of money returned for unpaid duties on some dress goods, which the sender had once brought to this country, but through ignorance of our laws had failed to pay duty on. The most frequent remissions have been for unpaid income taxes. The sums vary from a few cents up to thousands of dollars. The largest sum ever received was about five thousand dollars. There seems to be special seasons of conscience pricks in this direction, some years having brought frequent returns of "conscience moneys," while on others they have been few and far between. It seems a pity that more attention has not been paid to tabulating these peculiar Treasury receipts."—Washington Cor. Christian at Work.

#### A Cold-Blooded Vagabond.

A tramp strolled into a Texas billiard saloon, and solicited alms. He was indeed a pitiable object.

"I haven't had anything to eat for a week," he said, plaintively.

The gentlemen who were playing pool felt sorry for the man, and raised a dollar and a half for him. Jingling the money in his hands:

"I believe I'll come into this pool, if the gentlemen have no objections. The generous donors were somewhat surprised, but not so much so as they were when he, having utilized their subsidy to come into the game, got away with the pot, and invited the crowd to step up to the bar and irrigate at his expense."—Texas Sittings.

#### The Kind of Cake He Got.

Johnnie (the next morning after the "children's party")—"You didn't get any ice cream last night."

Fred—"Cause I didn't want any. I don't like vanilla. I had lots of oysters and chicken salad."

"Um! So had I. You didn't get any cake, though."

"Yes, but I did."

"O, you know that isn't so! You left before the cake was passed around."

"I don't care. I had some after I got home."

"O, what a whopper! What kind of cake?"

"Stomachache."—Philadelphia Call.

—Professor Asa P. Green, of Troy, O., is afflicted with a disease resembling St. Vitus' dance, causing him to walk in a very peculiar manner, much like the gait of a drunken man. A policeman in Cleveland recently took him to the station-house, where he was released. It is said that he was once sent to the Buffalo workhouse for being drunk, and served ten days before his real condition was discovered."—Buffalo Express.

—A friend of President Arthur kept watch of the newspapers and clipped out everything that was said about his matrimonial intentions. Just before his term expired these clippings were all pasted in a handsomely bound scrap book and presented to him. On the cover was stamped a figure of Cupid with a quiver full of arrows and the words: "Many were called, but none were chosen."—Washington Star.

—Births exceed the deaths in the world by three per minute."—Boston Ledger.

## THE SOUTH POLE.

### Its Discovery by the New Cruise Among Geographers.

It is announced that South Polar exploration is to be the next craze among geographers and discoverers. The discovery of the North Pole is declared to have become undesirable—or, at least, unattainable—and it is said that the labor of navigators and scientists will now be turned to the Antarctic region and to the wild latitudes that lie under the stars beyond the Southern Cross. The announcement is full of interest. Northern discovery has reached to within seven degrees, or about four hundred miles from the Arctic Pole. Southern discovery has not penetrated to within one thousand miles of the Antarctic Pole.

In 1842 Sir James Ross, the English explorer, found a vast continent south of the 70th degree of latitude, and named two volcanoes—one active and the other extinct—after his two vessels, the Erebus and Terror. He went as far as 78 degrees of south latitude, and escaped after extreme danger and by the most laborious exertion.

Many questions regarding the northern magnetic pole, the currents in the arctic seas, the climate, the storm areas and other problems in meteorology have been settled by explorers in that direction. It is supposed that equally interesting questions remain to be solved in relation to meteorological conditions within the Antarctic circle. It is believed that the severity of the weather, the masses of ice and the other obstructions to exploration that surround the South Pole are much greater than those that surround the North Pole. Some theorists hold that the ice cap covering the South Polar region is vastly in excess of the North Polar ice cap in ponderosity and density. Whether such is the case or not can only be determined by experimental efforts to penetrate it.

The late Edgar A. Poe wrote a fictitious but picturesque account of the adventures of Arthur Gordon Pym, a supposed navigator who attempted to enter the mysterious region surrounding the southern extremity of the axis on which the world revolves. Like his "Eureka," however, it is conjecture and fancy, not science. But both works possess a wistful interest as the mere fanciful explanation of theories reaching to the composition of the grand and sublime portions of the material universe."—Chicago Journal.

## BURMESE HOUSEKEEPING.

### The Primitive Utensils Used in the Kitchen of Burmah.

The dwellings of the Burmese are built on small wood or bamboo posts; of bamboo mat walls; roofs of palm leaves or dried grass; each house has front veranda, closed only at the ends, if at all; the door from one to three feet from the ground, made of rough boards or bamboo. Then the main or sleeping room is from four to six feet higher than the veranda, with its floor from seven to ten feet above the ground. The veranda is the place of cooking, eating, visiting, buying and selling. But you would look in vain for stove, oven, fireplace or chimney. A bed of earth or ashes, in one end of the veranda, is the center of the kitchen; a large jar of water, two or three small earthen pots for cooking, one for rice and the other for some kind of curry, are usually sufficient; a water dipper made of cocoanut shell, a wooden ladle for the rice pot, a broad wooden platter in which to put the rice when cooked, and with one or two brass or iron spoons for the curry, with perhaps two or three earthen dishes, constitute the furniture of the kitchen. Tables, spoons, knives, forks, cups and saucers, etc., were not seen among them."—Chicago Interior.

#### A Matter That Deserves the Immediate Attention of Western Cattlemen.

The range business, it would seem, has another sin to answer for, and it is one which affects everybody. It appears that by improper branding thousands of hides are so injured that they are comparatively worthless. It is estimated that the loss from this source at Chicago alone is \$2,000,000 a year, and that throughout the entire country it will reach \$5,000,000. But considerable leather that is damaged in this way gets into the leather articles that we use, and, of course, is not so serviceable. The cattle men say that they can not remedy the evil. They must brand and brand practically as they now do it to protect their property. They can not, they say, use smaller brands, for they could not be distinguished in rounding up. They can not brand on a less valuable part of the hide, for the brand would not be prominent enough. That may all be true, but that does not help the tanners, or the purchaser of an imperfect leather article. Five millions of dollars, too, is a pretty high cost for a method, and to save that ought to be sufficient motive to attempt to devise some less objectionable means to reach the desired end. But there is one fact that is plain enough to anybody who will examine these branded hides. Many of them are not properly done. They show that they have been done either by somebody who did not care how he did it, or by somebody who was mad when he did it. The depth of the brand is often powerfully suggestive that the brute who did the work became angry with the animal for some reason, and branded for punishment. In one conclusion all will agree and that is there is no necessity of burning the animal clear through. A little sense and humane feeling would do much to modify the evil complained of."—Western Rural.

—Highwaymen in Boston universally complain that the business there is a dismal failure. No true-bred Bostonian would ever give a cent to a plebeian robber who should say, "Your money or your life!" and before the highwaymen can ejaculate, "Your pecuniary assets or your existence!" his intended victim is away out of sight."—Somerville (Mass) Journal.

It is perpetually leap-year in Utah, and a lady can with propriety any time ask a man to marry her."—Denver Tribune.

## CARE OF HORSES.

### Suggestions from Commissioner Colman, of the Agricultural Bureau.

Commissioner Colman, of the Agricultural Bureau, was visited by a Star reporter and questioned as regards the proper feeding and care of horses. The Commissioner has devoted a great deal of care and study to the horse. He owns a large farm near St. Louis, which for years has been mainly devoted, under his own supervision, to the breeding, raising and training of fine horses. In response to a request for some information with regard to the feeding and care of horses, based upon his experience, he said that the feeding of horses was a very simple matter, the main requisite being the best quality of oats and hay. Damaged hay and damaged oats were unfit to be fed to horses, and most of the injuries to the digestive organs of the horse were produced by food of a bad character. Some horses require more food than others. For horses that work, about twelve quarts of oats per day for each horse, and from twelve to fifteen pounds of hay was the proper quantity to be fed. The oats should be fed in three equal installments, and the main portion of hay should be given at night. For horses that have but little exercise, not more than eight or nine quarts of oats and about the same quantity of hay as above should be given. Regularity of feeding was very desirable. Horses should be fed three times a day at a certain hour, and certain minute if possible. They are excellent time-keepers, they know just when to expect their feed, and if they do not get it at that time they become worried and fretted. Oats is a better grain food than corn, because it is less heating and produces more muscle; but three or four ears of good, ripe corn thrown into the feed-box occasionally would be greatly relished by the horses, and would prove beneficial. An occasional addition of two or three quarts of good wheat bran, either wetted or dry, is also relished; it furnishes a variety, and conduces to the health of the horse. A horse to do well needs daily exercise, and can not remain in perfect health if kept standing in the stall day after day. Two or three hours at least of exercise is essential to health.

Horses should be given water about half an hour before their meals, or not until an hour has passed after they have been fed grain. The stomach of a horse is very small, and if a large quantity of water is taken the water washes the grain into the intestines without having been properly digested, and, frequently inflammation or colic is the result.

A good bed to sleep upon is indispensable, and many horses will not lie down unless they have a soft bed to rest upon. Thorough grooming, removing the dust and dirt and the exhalations of the system from the coat of the horse is also indispensable to good blood condition. A thorough currying and brushing should be given daily to every horse, if he is to be kept in the highest health.

Kindness in the treatment of horses is very desirable. A horse responds to kind treatment and endeavors to repel and defend himself against cruel treatment. Vicious horses are produced by vicious treatment. A horse has the same senses as a man, can be educated to do a great many things, if the proper pains is taken with him from his birth up, and if his senses are properly appealed to he will become a kind, useful and intelligent domestic animal.

The abuse and ill-treatment given to horses throughout the country is very reprehensible, and every kind-hearted man should do all that he can to bring about a better treatment of the most useful animal that the Creator has conferred upon man."—Washington Star.

#### BRANDING CATTLE.

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The range business, it would seem, has another sin to answer for, and it is one which affects everybody. It appears that by improper branding thousands of hides are so injured that they are comparatively worthless. It is estimated that the loss from this source at Chicago alone is \$2,000,000 a year, and that throughout the entire country it will reach \$5,000,000. But considerable leather that is damaged in this way gets into the leather articles that we use, and, of course, is not so serviceable. The cattle men say that they can not remedy the evil. They must brand and brand practically as they now do it to protect their property. They can not, they say, use smaller brands, for they could not be distinguished in rounding up. They can not brand on a less valuable part of the hide, for the brand would not be prominent enough. That may all be true, but that does not help the tanners, or the purchaser of an imperfect leather article. Five millions of dollars, too, is a pretty high cost for a method, and to save that ought to be sufficient motive to attempt to devise some less objectionable means to reach the desired end. But there is one fact that is plain enough to anybody who will examine these branded hides. Many of them are not properly done. They show that they have been done either by somebody who did not care how he did it, or by somebody who was mad when he did it. The depth of the brand is often powerfully suggestive that the brute who did the work became angry with the animal for some reason, and branded for punishment. In one conclusion all will agree and that is there is no necessity of burning the animal clear through. A little sense and humane feeling would do much to modify the evil complained of."—Western Rural.

#### A FOOD TEST.

##### An Expert's Estimate of the Food Cost of Dairy Products.

Professor Brown, of the Ontario (Can.) Agricultural College, has tested the dairy business along the line of the comparative cost of food to products, and we give below an extract of his reported experiments regarding milk in winter. The food of the cow from November to April inclusive, in Canada, is nearly all preserved, and her management entirely in the house. For the best results there should be but one item of difference practically between her all-over care and that of a good steer—less grain only, and hence we do not introduce as a point in these notes the starvation system of cow management in winter. I ask that she receive twelve pounds hay, thirty pounds turnips or mangolds, three pounds bran and two pounds crushed oats per day. The market value of these is fifteen cents, but this is selling at a distinct profit, and as the producer of the milk is the grower of the food, it is not regular, in order to ascertain actual cost of production, to charge the cow with more than the cost of producing her food; on an average, therefore, the difference is fully one-half, and the eight cents is thus the daily cost of the cow's keep. Granting the same class of cows in winter as in summer, the yield of milk is not so large, but, in our experience, is not so different as is usually understood. During the past winter several of our cows gave thirty pounds per head per day, from December to May, and as we are treating of the results obtained from the common Ontario cow and the Shorthorn grade, their daily winter milking is safely set down as twenty-five pounds. We can then produce milk in winter at an actual food cost of one-half cent per pound, or four and a half cents per gallon."—Boston Globe.

—We eat 12,000,000 sheep per annum in this country.

The Chase County Courant.

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

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Our "outside man," believing that, as the people had not read a message from a Democratic President for a quarter of a century...

"THOSE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES SHOULD NOT THROW STONES."

In the Chase County Leader of December 3d, instant, we find the two following paragraphs:

"Under a Republican Administration a homestead notice cost \$3.00. Under a Democratic Administration it costs over \$7.00. So much for reform. Turn the rascals out."

"Philip Peyton was robbed of \$4.20 in proving up on his homestead, last week, by the connivance of a Democratic Register of the Wichita Land Office. Turn the thieves out."

And in the Leader of last week appears the following item:

Henry Van Meter was robbed of \$4.05 in proving up on his homestead, last week, through the connivance of the Democratic Register of the Wichita Land Office. Turn the thieves out."

We have been asked: "What does all this mean?" It means simply this, the Democratic Register of the Land Office at Wichita is now sending the final proof notices to the COURANT for publication therein...

While this is in progress the bosses and superintendents watch the progress and make frequent reports. At first the sullen miners and their heroic families appear to get along...

What do the people who abolished African slavery think of this system? IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. Pratt's Music Hall was well filled with people of both sexes and of all ages...

Now then, having a curiosity to know if the Leader man has as much charity for the poor, the blind and the lame as he has for the homesteaders...

WHEREAS, The poverty stricken condition of Ireland, a country as full of agricultural and mineral resources as any land on God's green foot-stool...

interested in securing said debt—if you charging the homesteaders legal rates on their homestead notices is robbing them, do not these charges to Mr. Smith, on the part of the Leader man, border on highway robbery?

WHITE SLAVERY.

It is of high importance that there should be no rioting in this country. Riots redress no wrongs and cure no evils.

The disturbances now taking place in Western Pennsylvania are the direct result of the inhuman selfishness of capital, the barbarous hogishness of monopoly and the cruel recklessness of corporations controlling slave labor.

How can they be starving in a country where there are warehouses as full and barns as bursting? Easy enough.

Ground down to starvation wage, by a combination of all of the mine owners, they finally resisted further reduction by striking. Imported laborers were put in their places.

While this is in progress the bosses and superintendents watch the progress and make frequent reports. At first the sullen miners and their heroic families appear to get along...

COV. GLICK'S APPOINTMENT. All the talk about the Grand Army opposition to Governor Glick's appointment as pension agent seems to be petering out.

PATENTS GRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during two weeks ending Dec 8 1885.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE. The North, Central and South American Exposition will Open in New Orleans, November 10th, 1885.

HOW THEY COMPARE. The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's Leader was 252.

A PRESENT! Our readers, for 15 cents in postage stamps, to pay for mailing and wrapping, and the names of two book agents, will receive FREE A SPREAD, FRANK PATTON ENGRAVING of all OUR PRESENTS...

DO YOU KNOW THAT LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO with Red Tin Top ROSE LEAF FINE CUT Chewing and Smoking Tobacco...

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

The following is the statement of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at its regular sessions, held Oct. 5 to 21st inclusive, also election expenses allowed Nov. 6th, 1885, to-wit:

Table listing various bills and amounts, including J. W. Griffin, J. A. Guavey, and others.

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Stoves, Tinware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails, a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of STEEL GOODS!

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. Glidden Fence Wire.

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...

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

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.

JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.

LADIES. CAN IMPROVE THEIR COMPLEXION by using a simple remedy, which will render it clear and beautiful.

A Splendid Offer! THE Leavenworth Daily Times AND THE COURANT

one year, (both papers) for \$5.00. The Leavenworth Weekly Times -AND- THE COURANT

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

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

Used by U. S. Government, STABLE CHART. Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free, Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible...

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. THOS. H. CRISHAM

Office upstairs in National Bank Building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

MADDOEN BROS., Attorneys - at - Law, Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in state and Federal Court.

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 thereon.

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

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, Postoffice box 405, will practice in the District Court of the counties of Lyon, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Bartola.

WOOD, MAOKEY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Office 156 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS. A GIFT. Send 15 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal and valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible...

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise, is one that contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a royal and valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible...

DELAND & CO'S CALE SHEAF. CAN IMPROVE THEIR COMPLEXION by using a simple remedy, which will render it clear and beautiful.

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The Chase County Courant,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1885

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Advance - per copy, \$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, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for local and distant locations.

PHYSICIANS.

STONE & ZANE, Physicians - & - Surgeons. Office, east side of Broadway.

W. P. PUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon. Office at his Drug Store.

A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon. Residence and office a half mile north of Toledo.

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST. STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

The snow is melting. Mr. C. C. Watson is confined to his home by sickness. Mr. Chas. Sheehan left for Garden City, last Tuesday.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

The District Court of Chase county began the December term in this city, on the 8th instant, and has since disposed of the following cases:

ARRANGEMENTS TO HAVE A CHRISTMAS TREE ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

Owing to the cold and sleet there was no meeting of the Fairview Lyceum, last Tuesday evening.

THE CASH WILL BUY.

A No. 1 two-horse farm wagon \$57.50. A No. 1 buggy with leather top \$120. A No. 1 corn sheller \$8.00.

FOR SALE.

At a bargain, if taken soon, an improved farm of 120 acres, 4 miles from Cottonwood Falls; price \$2,600; some cash; balance on long time.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Mann are hereby notified to call at the office of Cochran & Harper and settle their accounts, in whose hands they are for collection.

STOCK HOGS FOR SALE.

150 head at my farm at Cedar Point; thrifty and healthy. O. H. DRINKWATER.

FOR RENT.

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

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

JOHNSTON & THOMAS.

A. L. Maynard, wholesale and retail dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, green-house plants, etc., has located in Strong City, with his family.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET.

IN COTTONWOOD FALLS. Steaks @ 5 to 11 cts. Hams, bacon & bo-log a always on hand.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an old time friend and counselor. We are a cordially enlarging the

on the programme for the annual festival, and listening to some music and singing by Messrs. Matt. McDonald and Wm. Brodie, adjourned till next Saturday afternoon.

The jury having failed to agree in the case of the State vs. J. C. Lyeth, a change of venue was taken to Squire Jont. Wood's Court, at Elmdale, and when the case was called, the prosecuting witness failing to appear, it was dismissed, and the costs taxed to the prosecuting witness.

Be sure to read "How They Compare," to be found in another column. It will be found therefrom that last week's COURANT contained more than 34 times as much reading matter as last week's Leader, and 31 times as much as last week's Independent, and 14 times as much as both of said papers together; and still you pay your money and you take your choice.

An entertainment will be given by the Elmdale Sunday-school, at the church in Elmdale, on Christmas evening, Dec. 25, the exercises to consist of music, recitations, pantomimes, shadow pictures, etc.

Dr. J. H. Polin, of Strong City, has moved to Seranton. During his stay in Strong City, Dr. Polin made many friends there and in that vicinity, by his gentlemanly bearing and successful practice as a physician and surgeon, and the people of that locality, therefore, regret to lose him from their midst; but their best wishes follow him to his new field of labor.

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FOR RENT.

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

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

JOHNSTON & THOMAS.

A. L. Maynard, wholesale and retail dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, green-house plants, etc., has located in Strong City, with his family.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET.

IN COTTONWOOD FALLS. Steaks @ 5 to 11 cts. Hams, bacon & bo-log a always on hand.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an old time friend and counselor. We are a cordially enlarging the

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.

TRUNKS AND VALISES; ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

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My loan, bank, hungry friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and Bakery.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS.

PROPRIETOR OF THE FEED EXCHANGE, EASTSIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

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Steaks @ 5 to 11 cts. Hams, bacon & bo-log a always on hand. Boiling @ 4 to 5 cts. Highest Cash Price. Choice corned Beef, @ 7 cts. per pound.

GEORGE W. HOTCHKISS, Broadway, opposite Doolittle & Son's.

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.

Know Ye, Know Ye All: Men, women and children - that the great strife of editors, who headed by Dr. George Thayer, have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at the front for twenty-five years, are now to be enforced by Chester P. Dowry and Seth Cron, the Fish Cultivator. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes, in which the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an old time friend and counselor. We are a cordially enlarging the HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS.

WANTS THE EARTH

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distribute 600,000 copies to those who assist in the work, last year, and we are prepared to give 100,000 presents to workers this year.

CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

ADDRESSES PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec'y.

Lined kid gloves, warm and durable, at E. F. Holmes.

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, are now carrying a full and complete line of double, single and buggy harness, and everything in the harness supply line.

S. D. Brees has just received his full stock of boots and shoes, of the latest styles and just as good as can be had in any Eastern city.

Sixty thousand pounds of genuine Glidden barbed wire now offered for sale cheaper than ever before in this country by Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City.

Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done with neatness and dispatch to call upon her, at her residence, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Elegant line of linen and silk handkerchiefs, for the holiday trade, at E. F. Holmes.

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

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

Adare Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have just received a full assortment of heavy California saddles. Don't fail to see them before buying elsewhere.

Before buying a heating stove anywhere else, go to M. A. Campbell's, on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones he has.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE W. WEED, TEACHER OF

Vocal & Instrumental Music,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

The Chase County National Bank, as mortgagee in a mortgage executed by Johnson & Thomas, has been possession of the stock of hardware owned by Johnson & Thomas in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and proposes to sell the same in public sale, at the premises where the mortgage was made.

Johnston & Kettiger,

DEALERS IN



DRUGS,

Toilet Articles, Medicines,

Perfumes, Stationary,

Paints, Oils,

Wall Paper, Dye Stuff, etc;

ALSO IN

PURE WINES & LIQUORS,

AND

Medical, Mechanical

AND

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES:

ALSO,

Soda Water.

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STRONG CITY National Bank,

(Successor to Strong City Bank),

STRONG CITY, KANS.,

Does a General Banking Business.

Authorized Capital, \$150,000.

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WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!

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Has the Giant Well Drill, which is the largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR

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In any amount, from \$100 to \$10,000, at low rates of interest, good security required. Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's bank and office, in the Bank building.

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For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Flour, Hops, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Pelts, Herbs, etc. etc.

Ship your goods to us and we will sell them at the highest cash price. Prompt sales and cash remittances. Address G. W. FOSTER & Co., oot22-6ms. 25 Fulton St., N. Y.

\$200.000

in precious gold & silver, and by mail we will send you a package of gold of large value, that will not once bring you in more profit than it does in America. All about the same old in process with a box. Agents wanted everywhere, of both sexes, of all ages, for all the time of the year only, to work for us at their homes. For terms for all workers, monthly salary, don't delay. H. H. LITTLE & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb 12 1885

GOOD ADVICE.

And it was written in the Book of Life. Use SHARP'S BLACK INK as you go to the office. Keeping your accounts in black and white. With a rubber and fountain pen you will get as years go by more profit will be made than with any other ink in America. All about the same old in process with a box. Agents wanted everywhere, of both sexes, of all ages, for all the time of the year only, to work for us at their homes. For terms for all workers, monthly salary, don't delay. H. H. LITTLE & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb 12 1885

J. C. SHARP, BOSTON, U. S. A.



RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE PREACHER.

Up to the church we went to pray
And meditate on Love Divine;
Or so we sang, and thus men say.

The church stood by the village green;
Where two and two or three or four
The people in their best were seen.

In the old time our fathers came
Bearing their weight of sin and care;
The sermons were a holy time.

The little children gazed in awe
To see their parents bow the knee;
Obeying to a higher law.

Now I feel as changed. The people ask:
Why no live preacher, came on tell
And study his appointed task.

Or gaze with disapproving brows,
And, angry, say: "He lives his note;
We do not care what he knows."

Returning thus when church was done,
Weary, I kissed a curly head;
"Who was the preacher?" I asked then.

"The same, mother, has always been,
The Lord." A creature base.

I felt myself when thus a word
From a young child unconscious brought
Home to my heart, there were unheard.

God spoke, and I learned naught;
—Annie Fields, in Harper's Bazar.

International Sunday-School Lessons.

FOURTH QUARTER

Dec. 12—The Suffering Saviour, Isaiah 53: 1-12

Dec. 19—The Crucifixion, Isaiah 53: 1-11

Dec. 27—Review, Service of Song, Missionary

Temperance or other Lesson selected by the School.

THE WORK OF MISSIONS.

The Religious Missionary Succeeds Where

Commerce, Unaided by Him, Fails.

Christianity is a missionary religion.

Its appropriate symbol is not a light-

house, enlightening only those within

the circle of its rays, but the sun, whose

light searches out and illumines all

who sit in darkness. The Master went

from place to place ministering to the

physical, social, moral and spiritual

wants of men. His broad-minded dis-

ciples are gifted with a similar breadth

of vision. They are ambitious to make

the world realize the fatherhood of

God and the brotherhood of men, so

that there may be on earth one king-

dom whose citizens are engaged in the

interchange of mutual offices of affec-

tion. Wherever this missionary religion

has been planted it has developed the

essentials of Christian civilization—

chastity, charity, humanity, law, indus-

try and trade. It has made com-

merce safe, even in the uttermost parts

of the earth, by making cannibals hu-

mane and hospitable to strangers.

Years ago a whale-ship foundered in

the South Pacific. The crew took to

the boats, and, after rowing for several

days, came in sight of an island. One

boat's-crew ventured on shore, and

tried by signs to tell the savages, who

gathered about them, that they were

shipwrecked, starving sailors. The

cannibals answered by braining every

man. The crew of the other boat, seeing

their companions' fate, and the prepara-

tions for eating their dead bodies,

rowed away. After great suffer-

ing, they were picked up by a passing

vesel.

Ten years after, another whaler,

whose Captain had been one of the

rescued crew, was wrecked near the

same island. Hunger and exhaustion

compelled the sailors to land, though

their commander warned them that

they would probably be killed and

eaten. As they met with no natives on

the beach, they took to the woods, in

the hope of finding fruits and berries

to allay their hunger. Advancing with

caution, lest they might step into an

ambush, they toiled up a steep hill. The

leader, being a hundred feet in ad-

vance, crept stealthily over the sum-

mit, that he might spy out the land,

sprang into the air, and clapping his

hands, shouted:

"Safe! Boys, come on! See! I tell

you, we are safe!"

The amazed sailors ran to where he

stood pointing to the plain below.

They looked. Standing among the

huts of the natives was a church. They

knew they were safe—a missionary

was there. On descending to the

plain, they were welcomed by the na-

tives to a generous hospitality. Five

years of contact with a missionary had

humanized the cannibals.

But missions have not only conveyed

commerce in safety, they have opened

to it new markets among those who

were indifferent to its advantages, un-

til uplifted by a new life. Barbarians

profit on less than ten years of this

trade, at twelve and a-half per cent.,

would pay the entire cost of the mis-

sion, one million two hundred thousand

dollars up to 1869, when the Christian-

ized nation was left to its own re-

sources.

Commerce, unaided by the uplifting

power of Christianity, can not tempt

from indolence a barbarous people,

living on the spontaneous products of a

fruitful soil. But the missionary can.

His teachings open their eyes; they see

their nakedness, are ashamed, and labor

that they may buy the cloth and calico

of commerce.

Missionary statistics may suggest

nothing to the ordinary reader, even

when they affirm that there are now in

pagan lands seven hundred and fifty

thousand converts, and two million

three hundred thousand nominal Chris-

tians. But the intelligent merchant

knows that this statement indicates an

addition of millions of dollars to the

world's commerce.—Youth's Companion.

SUFFERING AND SYMPATHY.

He Who Would Be a Helper Must First

Be a Sufferer.

He who has passed through the trial

can feel most tenderly for those who

are similar afflicted. This is so true

that the inspired writer has said even

of Jesus: "In that He Himself hath

suffered, being tempted, He is able to

succor them that are tempted;" and,

indeed, in one aspect of it, the very

necessity for the incarnation is found

in the principle just enunciated. To have

a sympathizing God we must have a

suffering Saviour, and there is no true

fellow feeling with another save in the

heart of him who has been afflicted

like him. Nay, more; the having suf-

fered like another impels us to go and

sympathize with him. Those of us

who have lost little children feel a

prompting within us to speak a word

of comfort to every parent who is pas-

sing through a similar experience.

We can not do good to others save

at a cost to ourselves, and our own af-

fections are the price we pay for our

ability to sympathize. He who would

be a helper must first be a sufferer. He

who would be a savior must somewhere

and somehow have been upon a cross;

and we can not have the highest hap-

piness of life in succoring others with-

out tasting the cup which Jesus drank

and submitting to the baptism where-

with He was baptized. Every real

Barnabas (Son of Consolation) must

pass by his vocation through seasons of

sorrow; and so, again, we see that it

is true that "by these things men live."

The most comforting of David's

psalms were pressed out of him by suf-

fering; and if Paul had not had his

thorn in the flesh we had missed much

of that tenderness which quivers in

many of his letters.—Rev. W. M. Taylor, D. D.

How People Prize That Which Costs

Them Nothing.

A venerable Kentuckian told us the

following story: A wealthy planter, a

man of education, an eloquent speaker,

a successful politician, was converted.

He wanted to do good. His neigh-

bors were irreligious, and he felt that

his first duty was to them. He built a

convenient church, put an organ in

it, and hired an organist. He obtained

a license to preach, and prepared some

excellent sermons. When the house

was ready he sent his servants all over

the neighborhood, and invited every-

body to come to church at eleven

o'clock next Sunday. The people

came and listened. At the close of

the service the preacher

thanked them for coming, and invited

them to come again next Sunday. On

Saturday he sent his servants out to

remind them of the Sabbath service.

He did this year after year, paying all

expenses himself, not taking collections

from anybody or anything, for he

wanted to convince the people that the

Gospel was free, "without money and

without price." "And what was the

result?" we asked. "Oh," said our in-

WANTED A DIVORCE.

A Colored Mississippian Who Was Bound

to Have a "Yellow Plaster."

"Good morning, Marse William," said

Green Coleman, an elderly colored in-

dividual, as he entered the Chancery

Clerk's office in a certain town in Cen-

tral Mississippi.

"Good morning, Uncle Green. What

can I do for you this morning?" re-

sponded the clerk.

"I jes' drapped in, Marse William, to

ax yer wot yer ax fer er deforcement."

"A wot, Uncle Green?"

"Er deforcement, Marse William—one

er dem papers wid a big valler plaster

on ter it, same like Josh Bilbro got when

der Judge ontkatched him an' his ole

oman last coker."

"Oh! you mean a divorce."

"Yas, dat's what I want."

"Well, you'll have to file your bill of

complaint, and when court meets in De-

cember it will come up for hearing, and

if your grounds for a divorce are good

and supported by evidence the court, I

have no doubt, will grant your prayer."

"Marse William, I done 'turn dat file

back long sence, and dat rheumatiz

complaint ain't fected me sence I bin

rubbin' wid dem yerbs. And 'bout

dem ground, Marse William, you see

knewed me 'long in reb. times and eber

sence freedom come, and you know dis

sence free no ground; not nuff to bury

hese 'er in."

"Uncle Green, the best thing for you

to do is to employ a lawyer. He'll tell

you wot to do."

"He will?"

"Yes."

"Well, Marse William, I sees you 'se

mitey busy—but jes tell me, wot ax

dat 'goin' ter cos' me?"

"Let me see; one of these young law-

yers will take the case for \$10, and

the court cost will amount to another \$10—

\$20, at the outside, is about all it will

cost you."

"Twenty-five dollars, Marse William!

Dat's pow! I want er money to be a

sponding on a 'ooman I ain't seed in

no'n twenty year."

"What do you want with a divorce

from your wife whom you haven't seen

for more than twenty years?"

"I jes' got it fer ter pacify der 'ooman

Ise wot fer er wife now. You see,

der 'ooman I was married ter on ole

massa's plantation in slave times, she

run 'off t'me Sherman's raid, and den

I tuk up wid dis 'ooman I got now, and

she's feered my fus' wife might come

back and level on me as her property."

"Oh! Uncle Green, that's all settled—

it's barred by the statute of limita-

tions. Just go home and tell your wife

not to bother herself—that it's all

right."

"Won't yer gib me writin' to dat con-

fering? Sumfin' wot don't cos' more'n

er dollar, and put one er dem yaller

plasters on it."

"Seeing that nothing else would satisfy

the old man the clerk gave him a cer-

tificate and stuck a gold seal on it, and

refused to accept his dollar which he

told him to invest in a calico dress for

the old woman.

As the old man left the office he

raised his hat and said: "Thank you,

Marse William; and ef yer eber git in

such or pestertment wid er 'ooman, an

its in my possession to justify yer, I'll

'turn der complerment."—Detroit Free

Press.

A FREE DINNER.

How Charles Thorne, Jr., Once Procured

a Meal at San Francisco.

Long years ago, when the late Charles

Thorne, jr., was a young actor strugg-

ling with the dramatic chills and fever

common to actors in the early stage of

their career, it came on suddenly very

cold for him once, and he had nothing

