VOLUME XII.

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1886.

NUMBER 14

# THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE President has been directly appealed

protection against the Apaches. SECRETARY MANNING has issued a call for \$10,000,000 of three per cent. bonds, to be

paid February 1. THE President has approved the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, that a portion of the money appropriated for the relief of the Indians be used to relieve the immediate and pressing needs of the Souppai Indians in Northern Arizona. These Indians are not suffering at present, but they will need help before the winter is

THE Postmaster General has requested the resignation of W. B. Gurley, who has for many years filled the position of chief of the free delivery bureau in the Postoffice Department.

PROF. MAURICE RAHDEN has been appointed Mexican Consul at Kansas City.
VALENTINE P. SNYDER, of New York, has been appointed Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, vice Langworthy, resigned. Mr. Snyder went to Washington in March last as Private Secretary to Secretary Manning, and since that time has held various

positions in the Treasury Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector of Customs at Georgetown, D. C., to admit free of duty certain plaster models, imported by the Ladies' Lee Monument Association as designs from which a selection is to be made for a monument to General Robert E. Lee. The authority for the exemption from duty is found in the statute providing for the free importation of works of art imported for the purpose of erecting public monuments.

The General Land Office has decided that

the boxing of trees for turpentine purposes is illegal and injurious and must be stopped.

The guards at the tombs of Garfield and Grant were withdrawn at midnight on the 31st, by order of the Secretary of War.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND held the usual New Year's reception at Washington. Members of the diplomatic corps, Judges, Senators and Representatives, department officials and others were presented.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND contributed \$100 to the Grant monument fund recently. Accompanying the contribution was the hope that the association would succeed in its

# THE EAST.

An order has been received from Commissioner Fink to reduce the rates on live sheep from St. Louis to New York to 50 cents. This is a reduction from 45 and 80

cents, respectively.

SECRETARY EDGE visited the farm of Henry S. Rish, near West Willow, Pa., and inspected the herd of cattle suffering from pro-pneumonia. One cow was killed and thirty-four inoculated. Other herds in Pennsylvania were also reported in-

l of W. H. VE admitted to probate.

Two hundred and fifty miners at Keeling & Co.'s mines in the third pool of Pennsylvania went to work recently at the old

THE New York Staats Zeitung publishes a special cablegram from Vienna denying that Count Kalnoky's original dispatch of May 8 to Baron Schaeffer, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Washington, contained "The position of a foreign Enthe words: voy wedded to a Jewess by civil marriage would be untenable and even impossible in Vienna." The Staats Zeitung adds: "Baron Schaeffer has, without other authority than his own, given an expression of his own

THE auditors in the case of the trustees of the estate of Clapp & Ballou, of Boston, against the Boston & Albany Railway have found for the plaintiffs in the sum of \$167.143.80. This was a liability arising out of the purpose of the former management of the road to use the South Bosson flats as its freight terminal and the filling of the W. T. WARNER and J. Henry Work, in-

dieted for complicity with Ferd Ward, re cently made a proposition to the Govern ment to refund to the Marine Bank creditors the amount charged in the indictment against them. Their offer was declined. THE propeller Pequot crushed into the

ferryboat Alaska at New York recently. No lives were lost. WILLESDARRE, Pa., is excited over an un-

expected coal discovery.

Governor Hill was inaugurated at Albany, N. Y., on the 1st. In his address he sroke extensively of the patriotic career of New York's first Governor, De Witt Clinton, and the work of other Executives.

Thu long strike of the river coal miners was declared virtually over. The miners of Walton, Hayes, Rusher and Munhall have returned to work at the 21% cent rate, and now almost 2,000 men are at work at

THE Corry City (Pa.) flouring mills were destroyed by fire the other morning. The building was a large three-story brick and was equipped from top to bottom with the latest improved machinery for the roller process. The loss was \$75,000; insurance,

THERE were 2,500 fires in New York in 1985, and the total loss was \$3,800,000, as against 2,400 fires, with a total loss of \$3,474,647 in 1884. The cost of 1,843 buildings protected during the year is \$54,000,-

Tan wholesale dry goods firm of Bates, Read & Cooley, of New York, has been dis-

THE Edgar Thompson blast furnaces at Braddock, Pa., five in number, were closed down for an indefinite period on the 31st., throwing out of employment 700 men.

THE stockholders of the Pennsylvania & Schuylkill Valley Railroad held a meeting at Philadelphia recently at which they agreed to increase the bonded indebtedness of the company from \$4,500,000 to \$10,-000,000, and approved the lease to the Pennsylvania Company.

An indignation meeting was held at Carson, Nev., the other day to protest against the closing of the mint. Resolutions favor-

ing free coinage of silver were adopted by the meeting. BRIGHAM HAMPTON, convicted of conspiracy at Salt Lake, was sentenced to the maximum penalty under the law, one year to by citizens of New Mexico to give them in the county jail.

A noy fourteen years old, while playing marbles on the ice on Archer's Lake, near Denver, recently, fell through and was

drowned. An earthquake shock was felt at Bloom ngton. Ill., on the night of the 28th.

THE convention called to consider the imrovement of the Missouri met at Kansas City on the 29th A GIRL named Kate Webb met an Illinois

Central engineer named Frank Woods, her alleged seducer, on Main street, Dubuque, Iowa, recently, and threw vitrol in his face, which in a few hours burned both his eyes out. The girl got some of the acid in her own eyes, one of which she was likely to lose

THE Rangers who have been in pursuit of the hostiles have returned to Duncan, Ari. They report that while on the trail of the hostiles the Indian scouts refused to follow it and defied the officer in command to compel them to obey his orders. The chase had to be abandoned and the troops returned without accomplishing anything. THE old bridge across Rock River, at

Milan, Ill., fell in recently.

A DISPATCH of the 30th December, from Bismarck, D. T., reports an open winter thus far. Farmers were sowing wheat. THERE was a rumor that Stone Calf, the

Cheyenne chief who died a short time ago, was poisoned by members of his own tribe, who were offended at the part he took in having the cattlemen removed from the reservation. A TERRIBLE fire occurred in Detroit.

Mich., on the morning of the 1st. D. M. Ferry & Co.'s seed warehouse, White's theater and other buildings were destroyed, involving a loss of \$1,500,000. Captain Richard Philbert, of the fire department, was killed by a falling cornice. The insur ance amounted to about \$500,000.

THE story of the attempted blowing up of the Southern Pacific bridge across the Rio Grande was denied by the railroad of-

ONE of the boilers of the Gulf City Oil Works at Mobile, Ala., exploded on the 29th, killing seven colored men and wounding fatally and seriously several others. THE population of Charleston, S. C., is

now 60,145, an increase of 10,161 in five years. Of these the whites number 27,605. THE Kentucky Legislature convened at Frankfort, Ky., on the 30th and elected the following officers: Speaker, Charles Offut, of Bourbon County; Clerk of the House, Green Kellar, of Niebels Count Keeper, Robert Tyler, of Gradie; Clerk of Sonate, Harry Glenn, of Carlisle.

of the Jewish Church met in New Orleans recently to discuss various matters of re-

Five Lebanon (Ky.) business houses were ourned the other day. EPHRAIM BEASLEY, a well-to-do farmer of Wilson County, Tenn., accidentally killed his son, aged six years. Mr. Beasley, who is very near-sighted, was chopping wood, when his son came in front of him and was struck by the ax, spliting his skull.

FITZHUGH LEE was inducted into office at Richmond, Va., on the 1st.

THE annual report of the police depart ment shows that during the year 1885 26,804 arrests were made in Baitimore.

R. H. HARRIS, a prominent citizen of Lee County, Ala., and a member of the Alabama Legislature in 1880, committed suicide the other day by shooting with a pis-tol. Financial trouble caused the act. A DISPATCH from Austin, Tex., of the 1st.

says: James Phillips, who was seriously wounded on Christmas eve when his wife was outraged and murdered, is still in a very critical condition, but was arrested last night charged with being his wife's murderer. The Mexican who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the recent murders turns out to be a rag picker, which may account for his possession of the bloody clothes. Mrs. Eanes, charged with the murder of her son, was remanded to jail to-day.

In a saloon brawl at Louisville, Ky., An thony Sauer fatally stabbed his brother, Henry, who had knocked him down.

ANDREW T. Cox, a wealthy plow manufacturer, is supposed to have drowned himself at Maysville, Ky. His hat and some letters were found on the river bank. He had been in poor health.

THE Spanish Government is said to be reluctant to grant England's request to be allowed to establish a coaling station in the Caroline Islands.

An Orange mob recently attacked two of the released Riverhead (Newfoundland) prisoners and fatally wounded them. There was great excitement in Harbor Grace and crowds were occupying the streets and a riot was anticipated.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has imparted to the Bishops of the Church of England a scheme for church reform. Lord Salisbury will approve the measure if the Bishops approve it after considering it in private sittings.

THE Cork Steam Packet Company has declared a dividend of 21/2 per cent., which the directors stated was all that was war ranted by the profits of the company during the past year. At the end of 1884 the company paid a dividend of five per cent. The difference in the profits of the two years is due to the boycotting of the line by the cattle dealers.

The shipping of New Brunswick has fallen of the past year 20,000 tons. The tounage of vessels registered at St. John is the lowest since 1871. Thirty St. John vessels, valued at \$230,000, have been lost during the year and only twenty vessels added. With two or three exceptions all the ship

vessels in the province are idle. MRS. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA died at Melbourne, Australia, recently.

#### Fire in London the other day destroyed the co-operative wholesale society's estab

lishment and caused a loss of £60,000. THE Pope was reported about to issue an energetic protest to the French Government because of the alleged persecutions of priests and the church in France.

THE King of Mombesa, Central Africa. has seized Bishop Harrington, who has been engaged in missionary services, and will probably put him to death. No reason is given for the King's action.

PASTEUR has undertaken, at his own cost to cure eleven persons, bitten by a mad wolf in a village in Western Russia. THE St. Petersburg Journal says that the negative result of the Balkan conference

will prevent Russia from joining another HERR KRUPP has united with an influential London syndicate in issuing a London loan of £35,000,000 to provide China with

armaments and railways. THE Walt Whitman fund in London amounts to £115. Among the subscribers are Rossetti, Louis Stevenson, Francis Darwin, Mr. Dowden and Henry James.

It is stated in Constantinople that Russia insists that Turkey shall fulfill the article in the Berlin treaty providing for the execution of religious reforms in Ar-

T. D. SULLIVAN, the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, was formally installed in office on the 1st with much ceremony. The populace was very enthusiastic and turned out en masse in honor of the event. An immense procession, composed of artisans and laborers, carrying green banners and bearing other emblems of green color, was one of the features of the day's celebra-

THE fighting recently near Mier. Mexico. proves to have been a battle between a arge band of smugglers and customs guards in which one smuggler was killed and several wounded. Customs officers captured a valuable lot of silks, laces and velvets.

A WIDE breach between M. Brisson and President Grevy is reported existing. It is rumored that the former has written to the latter refusing to lend himself any longer to a combination, the object of which is to impose on him lasting discredit.

THE Pope has converted his personal pres ents of many years into money and donated the proceeds, £20,000, to the College of the Propaganda.

THE Pope has conferred upon Prince Bismarck the decoration of the Order of Christ. Baron Schlazer, the Prussian Minister to the Vatican, has been similarly decorated. Emperor William has conferred upon Cardinal G. Jacobini the decoration of the Black Eagle and upon Monsignors Galimberti and Mocenia, of the Pope's official household, the decoration of the Red Eagle in recognition of their valuable services in connection with the settlement of the Carolines dispute.

earned that Chicago merchants were shipping large quantities of pork in barrels made in Joliet (Ill.) prison to lumbermen at Ottawa, special agents were sent to Chicago, who warned the parties against a continuance of the practice and informed them that any further shipments would be confiscated, as products of American prison labor were not permitted to enter Canada.

DAVID BROWN, charged with complicity in the Sheehan murders, has been acquitted at the Munster (Ireland) assizes.

# THE LATEST.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 1. The Trades and Labor Assemby of Louisville, in a meeting to-night passed resolutions recommending to Speaker Carlisle the appointment on the labor committee of the following representatives said to be in sym-pathy with the labor cause: Albert Willis, Kentucky; O'Neil, Missouri; Weaver, Iowa; Foran, Ohio; Cole, Maryland; Bennett, North Carolina; Lawler, Illinois; Hohn, Louisiana; Lovering, Massachusetts; Daniel, Virginia; Haynes, 11ew Hampshire; James, Farquhar, Hewett, Merrimam, New York; Anderson, Kansas; Blount, Illinois; Bound, Pennsylvania; Collins, Massachu setts; Mayberry, Michigan; Reid, North Carolina; Stewart, Texas; Tarsney, Michigan; Taylor, Tennessee; Wade, Missouri; Wise, Virginia: Woodburn, Nevada: S. M. Campbell, Louisiana and Findlay, Maryland. Mr. Cole is recommended as chair-

LYNN, MASS., January 2.-Mr. and Mrs. Guildford were arrested to-day, charged with having performed an illegal operation on Sadie E. Taylor, thirteen years of age, a factory girl, from the effects of which she has since died. Charles E. Ames, a married man and we'l known citizen of West Lynn, was also arrested. A search warrant served at the home of the Guildfords this morning revealed to the police an extensive assor ment of instruments used in criminal malpractice. The paraphernalia was complete. The most important evidence against the accused comes from a young voman whom the police found at the home of the Guildfords. She said she went to the house a few days ago and had been operated upon several times. She said she knew of the Taylor case. The Guildfords have been in Lynn for six or seven years past. A few months ago the police had Mrs. Guildford under arrest charged with malpractice and causing the death of Mrs. Annie Dyer, but there was not sufficient

evidence to sustain the charge. Boston, Mass., January 2.-Bank Examiner Curry said to-day that McNeil was was one of the three receivers of the Lan-caster Savings Bank which had been put under an injunction ten years ago; and that \$72,000 belonging to that institution was deposited in the national bank. Mr. Curry said that both he and Commiss Getchell had some suspicions that McNeil was speculating. A petition for a 71/2 per cent. dividend was presented to the Supreme Court last Tuesday by the receivers of the savings bank and the final accounts and books of the receivers have been turned over for examination.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., January 2 .- A boat's crew of the whaling schooner Mary E. Simmons, commanded by John P. Perriera, third mate, was taken down by a whale near the Cape Verd Islands November 29 and no trace of the boat or men could be found. Arthur Ward, of New Haven, was one of the crew. All the others belong to the Cape Verd Islands and West-

# KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE Railroad Commissioners, in their annal report, recommend that the Legislature so amend the present railroad law as to give the board power to compel switch connections at railroad crossings wherever, in their judgment, it is deemed advisable for the transfer of freight from one line to another. There are many important com-mon points in the State where there are no means of transferring cars from one line to another. If only one line desires a switch or Y, it can not go on the right of way of the otner line to make such connection. The board desires the power to order this done, where deemed advisable, at the ex-

pense of both lines. THE teach er in one of the Shawnee County public schools has a refractory set of boys to deal with, who strew anything but roses in his pathway to fame. Recently wo of the boys quarreled and the teacher led them out—presumably by the ear. Upon attempting to re-enter the school he found that some of the scholars inside had locked him out, and despite his demands, would not open the door. His only way to gain admission was to break in the door, and this he did, with the assistance of a colored recruit. Then the fathers of some of the boys brought suit against him for breaking into the house, and the teacher returned the fire by having some of his un-

ruly scholars arrested.

The Kansas Trust and Banking Company filed its charter recently. The object of the company is to negotiate loans on real estate and other securities; to deal in commercial paper, stocks, bonds and other property on commission or otherwise. The office of the company is to be in Atchison, and the directors are John J. Ingalls, R. M. Manley, E. G. Armsby, Charles Manley, A. W. Simpson. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000, divided into shares of

It is stated that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has submitted a township and city bond proposition in Cowley County to aid in the building of twenty-two miles of road between Douglass and Winfield, and when completed they will have a continuous line from Florence, via. Eldorado, to Arkansas City. Under authority granted the above company to build from Arkansas City into the Indian Territory, they are required to construct one hundred miles the coming year. The surveyors are in the field and work on this Indian Territory line will begin in the early spring.

Post-office changes in Kansas during the week ended December 26, 1885: Established, Biays, Russell County, George S. Peck, postmaster; Hartland, Hamilton County, Henry H. Cochran, postmaster; Woodruff, Phillips County, James H. Hill, postmaster. Discontinued, Wilsonville, Cherokee County. Postmasters appointed, Air, Lyon County, John Wilbur; Canton, McPherson County, George E. Johnson;

Eilina, Bourbon County, John Wagner; Haddam, Washington County, Francis N. Vedder: Hamilton, Greenwood County, C. H. Voris; Ottumwa, Coffey County, Daniel D. Sturges; Sexton, Barber County, Aaron Hegaman; Welda, Anderson County, Joseph M. Kauble; Westphalia, Anderson County, Jere Orton; Zenith, Reno County, Thomas J. Talbott.

THE Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad recently filed its charter with the Secretary of State. The railroad is to commence at the town of Larkin, in Atchison County, and run in a southwesterly direction through Atchison, Jackson, Shawnee, Wabaunsec, Davis, Morris, Harvey, Butler and Sedgwick Counties, to the city of Wichita. Six branch lines are to leave the road at various places along the line. The estimated length is 700 miles. The general offices are to be located at Atchison. It is understood that this is the contemplated Kansas extension of the Rock Island Road. several of the incorporators being officers in that company.

THE report of Insurance Commissioner Morris shows that his department is not only self-sustaining, but a source of profit to the State. During 1884 the business of this office amounted to \$40,402.27, while the total expenses were a trifle less than \$7,500. The year 1885 shows total receipts of \$45,-367.14, while the expenses were the same as in 1884. Unlike the office of the Secretary of State, all fees go into the State Treasury, while in the office of Secretary of State all charter, notary and other fees go to the Secretary. THE Commissioner of Labor Statistics has

completed his report and it is about ready for delivery by the State Printer. book has been prepared especially with a view of giving information to the various labor organizations within the State. REV. CHARLES REYNOLDS, D.D., died

suddenly at Junction City on December 28, of paralysis, having just en-tered his sixty-ninth year. Dr. Reynolds was well known to the earlier settlers of Kansas. He located in Lawrence in 1858 as Rector of Trinity Church (Episcopal) in that city. When the war broke out he entered the service as Chaplain of the Second Kansas Volunteers and served with his regiment in the field. He was subsequently appointed Post Chaplain in the army and stationed at Fort Riley. He was placed on the retired list about four years ago. During Territorial times, Dr. Reynolds was twice made Chaplain of the Upper Hodse, and since his residence at Fort Riley has served the State as Regent of the Agricultural College during several terms. He also served his church in various capacicies, besides officiating at her altars. For many years he had been the chairman of the Standing Committee of the diocese and several times has represented the diocese of Kansas in the General Convention of the church. Dr. Reynolds was a writer of more than ordinary ability, and frequently contributed to the literature of his day. In 850 he sounded the alarm of approaching famine months before the people at large realized what was coming, and as Vice-President of the Aid Society did much by is pen and voice to interest several States a behalf of the Kansas sufferers.

COLONEL PROUTY, one of the old Kansas veterans, has had two printing offices burned within a few months, and a movement is on foot among the newspaper men to buy an outfit worth \$1,000 and present it

# THE BIG MUDDY.

Resolutions Adopted by the Missouri River Convention-The Next Place of Meeting-Delegates to Washington. KANSAS CITY, Mo., December 31 .- At

10:30 o'clock yesterday morning the River Improvement Convention met at the Board of Trade hall for the second day's session. At nine o'clock, before the meeting of the Convention, the Executive Committee held a meeting in the Board of Trade Hall for the purpose of determining the place for the next meeting of the Convention and other matters. Chairman Bolter presided. On motion of G. D. Baker, and after considerable discussion, Omaha was chosen as the place of the next meeting, which will be opened on the first Wednes-day in September, 1886. The Secretary introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to assess the different cities and Boards of Trade on the Missouri Rivar. from St. Louis to Fort Benton, for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses incurred by the Executive Committee in prosecuting the work in hand, The amount needed was estimated at \$1,500, and the Secretary was instructed to call for 25 per cent. of the amount immediately. A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary to formulate a call for the Omaha Convention and to make the basis of representation the same as the Kansas City call, with the addition of ten delegates at large from each State and Territory, and to request the Governors of each State and Territory bordering on the Missouri River to appoint delegates in conformity thereto. The committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

After the preliminaries of the opening the first work in the order of business was the report of the Committee on Resolutions,

which was as follows:
To the President and Members of the Mis'souri River Valley Convention:
Your committee respectfully submit the
following resolutions for your considera-

following resolutions for your consideration:
WHEREAS, In view of the fact that appropriations are being asked from Congress for the improvement of the great Western waterways, and that this convention has been called in the interest of the great Missouri River Valley; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the earnest wish of the people of the Missouri Valley in convention assembled at Kansas City, Mo., these 20th and 30th days of December, 1885, that Congress do at once appropriate for improvement of the Missouri River one-half of the amount asked for by the Missouri Commission for the year ending June 20, 1887, in order that this commission may be able to resume their work as early in the spring as economy demands, and that we ask the Senators and Representatives of the Missouri Valley in Congress that they make it their foremost business to secure such an immediate appropriation.

Reselved That this convention insist that a Resolved, That this convention insist that a

Resolved. That this convention insist that a member of Congress from the Missouri Valley be placed upon the House Committee for Rivers and Harbors, as an act of patent justice to the people of the valley of the largest river in the Nation.

Resolved, That we recommend the establishment of the light house system from Kansas City to Fort Benton, and an adequate appropriation from Congress for the purpose of establishing and maintaining such system.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two members from each of the States of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota and Montana, be appointed by the delegates present in this convention from the said States and Territories, whose duty it shall be to lay before Congress in the most effective manner the demands of this convention as expressed in these resolutions. The names of said committee to be reported to this convention before final adjournment, and that the respective Board of Trade in the Mis-

ner the demands of this convention as expressed in these resolutions. The names of said committee to be reported to this convention before final adjournment, and that the respective Board of Trade in the Missouri Valley be requested to add one member each to this committee.

Resolved, That it is the wish of this convention that the committee heretofore appointed co-operate with the Executive Committee for the improvement of Western water ways, and the committee appointed by the late convention at St. Paul, in all their efforts to secure the results they were charged to seek.

forts to secure the results they were charged to seek.

Resolved. That we urge upon all Senators and Congressmen from the Missouri and Mississispipi Valleys to heartily unite in order to secure proper and liberal appropriations for the improvement of Western and Northwestern water ways, and to demand such help from the National Government as the best interests of those sections justif demand, before voting the appropriation of public money for other and less National objects, and for sections of our country which have hitherto been most favored by the distribution of Government assistance.

money 10° other and less national objects, and for sections of our country which have hitherto been most favored by the distribution of Government assistance.

Resolved. That we view with surprise and solicitude the omission of all mention of the needs of the Western water ways from the message of the President of the United States, and that we, as representatives of the people inhabiting the entire Valleys of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, earnestly urge upon the President to call the attention of Congress, by special message, to the needs of these sections in the matter of international improvement, and we trust that this omission was made with the view of making a more emphatic and elaborate presentation by a special message at a later day.

Resolved, That we recommend Congress to pass a law declaring the Kansas River navigable from Fort Riley to the mouth at Wyandotte City. That all artificial obstructions are nuisances and as such must be removed or so altered that they no longer exist as impediments to steamboats and vessels coursing said river, and that in accordance with the recommendation of Major C. R. Sutter. United States engineer, an appropriation of \$480,000 be made and expended to fitly and properly adapt said Kansas River to the more successful transit of commerce.

Resolved, That the attention of the Missouri River Commission is hereby respectfully called by this convention to the great damage done and threatened by the Missouri River Commission is hereby respectfully called by this convention to the great damage done and threatened by the Missouri River at a point nearly opposite Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where the Federal Government has large preperty interests, and where the iron bridge which spans the river is in imminent danger of losing its connection with the Missouri shore, thus destroying the most immediate communication between that important military post and the East. Respectfully submitted.

D. H. McIntyre, Chairman.

D. H. McIntyre, Chairman.
R. B. WINDHAM, Secretary.
DELEGATES TO WASHINGTON.

The different delegations then took a re-cess of fitteen minutes for the purpose of selecting delegates to the meeting to be held in Washington January next. On returning the following were reported as provided by the resolutions: Nebraska-R. B. Windham, C. Hartman

Iowa-Judge James, Council Bluffs; F. F. Evens, Sioux City.
Missouri-R. R. W. Hartwig, St. Joseph; H. Miller, Kansas City. Kansas-J. D. Barker, Girard; Dr. S. F. Nealy, Leavenworth.

Montana—T. C. Powers, Helena; T. A. Comings, Fort Benton. ota-Colonel W. Crooks, St. Paul; Platt B. Walker, St. Paul. Dakota-W. E. Beadle, Yankton; W.

Thompson, Bismarck. A hearty welcome was assured the delegations on their visit to Omaha at their next meeting by Mr. Chase, ex-Mayor of that city.

The farewell remarks by Judge Cole, of St. Louis, were touching, and filled with a charming vein of earnest enthusiasm. The convention then adjourned.

# THE LAST CALL.

Secretary Manning's Reasons for Calling in Bonds-Agricultural Statistics. WASHINGTON, December 31 .- Treasurer Jordan said to-day that the Secretary of the Treasury was moved to issue yesterday a call for \$10,000,000 three per cent. bonds in order to prevent any uneasiness in business circles touching the present movement of gold to Europe, and to give assurance that the Treasury will use its gold to supply drafts made upon banks for export. It is not apprehended at the Treasury Department that the foreign exchange will long remain at the point at which profit invites the shipment of gold, but the department deemed it prudent to give notice by the call of bonds that the Treasury will do whatever is demanded by the public interest to prevent needless alarm and panic over the tempo-rary advance in foreign exchange. This may be one of the causes that influenced the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing the call, but it is not the main cause. It was known several days ago, and before the export movement had set in, that a call of bonds was being considered, and it was stated in these dispatches last Wednesday night that a call would be made early in January. The fact is that the large and steadily accumulating cash balance in the Treasury made a call of bonds imperative, and the action of the Secretary was hastened by the discontent with his policy in this particular, which he and the President daily heard uttered by Congressmen, and which was finally voiced by Mr. Beck in his recent speech in the Senate. It is pretty certain that a call for bonds would have been made had Mr. Beck not made his speech, but it is doubtful if the call would have been issued until the condition of the Treasury after January 1 was ascertained. Upon that date nearly \$10,000,000 became due and payable for interest, and it was originally determined not to issue a call for bonds until there should be signs of the return to the Treasury of this January output, but the public agi-tation alluded to, and the steady accumulation of the Treasury balance, and the present movement of gold to Europe, combined to induce the Secretary to issue the call. Of the \$194,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds now outstanding, the Treasury holds for the National banks \$144,000,000, so that of the bonds called fully seven-teuths will be surrendered for redemption by the banks, thus necessitating a substitution of other bonds for these surrendered, or a corresponding reduction in their circulating notes. Secretary Manning holds that the sinking fund requires for the current fiscal year about \$38,000,000. In conversation to-day the Secretary said that it would not be prudent to call bonds for so large an amount at one time and therefore he concluded to make a call now: This would indicate that the Secretary intends to Issue four calls of \$10,000,000 each in addition to that issued yesterday between now and June 1. The condition of the Treasury at the close of business to-day, the last day of the month and the year, will show an improvement of several million dollars over December 1. The receipts thus far have exceeded the expenditures over \$8,000,000, and it is likely that the debt state. 000,000, and it is likely that the debt statement, to be issued on Satural to ment, to be issued on Saturday, will show a reduction, "so called," of at least \$9,000,000. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON December 31 .-- The estimates of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture for the principal cereal crops of the year are completed, and the aggregate bushels are as follows, in round millions: Corn, 1,936,000,000; wheat, 357,000,-000; oats, 629,000,000. The area of corn is 73,000,000 acres; of wheat, 34,000,000; of oats. 23,000,000. The value of averages 33 cents per bushel, and makes an aggregate of \$635,000,000, \$5,000,000 less than the value of the last crop. The decrease in the product of wheat is 30 per cent, and only 17 per cent, in valuation or \$275,000,000. cent. in valuation, or \$275,000,000. valuation of onts is \$180,000,000. The reduction in wheat is mostly in the valleys of the Ohio and in California. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas last year produced 170,000,000; this year 80,000,000, a reduction of 90,000,000 bushels. The production of all cereals is 53 bushels to each inhabitant, and the aggregate volume is larger than any former

WASHINGTON December 31 .- Treasury officials express the opinion, founded on the fact that the receipts have been very light during the month, while pension payments have been made to a considerable amou account of last month, that the public debt statement will show an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 during the current month.

# KANSAS EDUCATORS.

Close of the Session at Topeka-Papers Read. TOPEKA, KAN., December 31.-The third

day's session of the State Teachers' Association began at nine a. m. yesterday and at once resolved itself into the several sections. In the common school section the Citizenship," by F. W. Hiddleson. The next paper was on "Geography," and it was discussed to considerable length. Miss Goodspeed, of Topeka, led the discussion. The next paper was on the subject of "Securing the Co-operation of Parents in Teaching," by Mrs. Nora D. Shawer, of Troy. In the college section the first paper read was on "Æsthetics," by Prof. G. W. Spring, of Lawrence. The next paper was on Practical Instruction in English," Eurice A. Lyman, A paper on "Original Work on the Part of Students" was read by President Wood, of Ottawa, and discussed by Prof. Canfield. The meeting closed with a paper on "The Election System" by Prof. McVicar of Washburn College. normal section was opened by a talk by Dr. J. P. Williams of the State University on Mechanical Pedagogy." Miss Ida Allborn of Baker University nex trend a paper on "What Is Teaching?" Prof. Titlotson read a paper on "Model Recitation."
O. R. Marvin of the State University read an excellent paper on "Light, Warmth and Ventilation." The session was closed by Miss Emilie Kuhlman of the State Normal, with the subject "Kinder-garten Work." All the different sections completed their programmes in the forenoon, and in the afternoon a union meeting Resolutions of thanks were was held. adopted and the closing session was held last evening, at which time an address was delivered by Chancelor Lippinect, and ro-marks made on the National Association. After this a few farewell speeches comes and the association adjourned sine die,

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

POPPONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

#### HAPPY BACHELOR.

The bachelor is feeling good
And deems himself a lucky wight;
He caws and splits no kindling wood,
see has no kitchen fire to light.

When day is done his cares are o'er, And once in bed he takes his ease; He need not rise to walk the floor These chilly nights a child to please.

For him there are no household cares, The breakfast bell his slumber breaks, He dresses and descends the stairs To oatmeal mush and buckwheat cakes

For him life's river smoothly runs, He's happy, jolly and content, He has no wife and little ones On whom his earnings must be spent.

Let him enjoy it while he can:
When age and loneliness shall come
He'll wish he was a married man
With sons and daughters, wife and home.
—Boston Courter.

# HEARTS OF GOLD.

#### Made for Each Other, They Were United at Last.

I fancy that I can see him now almost as plainly as I did when he told me the story five long years ago. He lounged in the depths of a large easy chair before the grate, his arm resting carelessly upon a table covered with letters, the fingers of his right hand wandering nervously through his light hair, as he pushed it upward and away from his high and intellectual forehead. The firelight lent a charm to the room, imparting a glow to his kindly and not unhandsome face, and his eyes, the very embodiment of dreaminess, reflected the light.

It was a cold night, piercing cold, one of the bleakest of the season, in fact. A terrible storm was raging outside, rat-tling doors and windows, and sending keen draughts of cold air through every available crevice. The street lamps threw out fitful gleams, flickering in the night wind, as if there was no encouragement, whatever, in illuminating the almost deserted thoroughfares, when the mercury sought the bulb of the thermometer, and the winter blast shrieked and howled and mouned as it swept by. Dick Benham's cozy apartments in the second story of a down-town block, of which he was owner, were then a favorite haunt of mine, and on this particular night I had dropped in to enjoy a game of euchre and a social chat, always including the inevitable social smoke. I found him scated at the table, reading over some old letters and consigning not a few of them to the flames. He was not himself, but moody, reserved and abstracted; so much so that after a painful silence of fully fifteen minutes' duration I fidgeted about, kicked the tongs viciously, and muttered something to the effect that he was confoundedly

"Pardon me, Lyn, old fellow," said he, rous ng himself. "I was thinking deep-ly, and forgot everything." "Indeed! Thinking of what, pray?"

"Of a story, an o'er true tale—too true, in fact," he replied, with a half sigh. "Good!" I cried briskly, "tell it me,

mine host. You are always a capital story teller, and I have the enviable fame of being a good listener." "You will find it tame and wearisome

I fear," he said, smiling at my manner, but I insisted; and lighting a eigar he settled himself in his chair again, and looked thoughtfully into the fire. His face grew darker, and his brows knit themselves into a frown.

"It is not a long story," he said, at length, "but its depth is immeasurable. Those letters contain a portion of it, and I am gradually reducing them to ashes. that it may be easier to forget. Ah, if we poor mortals could only forget as readily as we forgive, there would be more sunshine in our lives. It was about four years ago that I met Alice Lake, while I was up in the Adirondacks, writing and sketching for the magazines. I had been accustomed to lool at women through ultra-critical eyes, and maintained a supreme indifference toward the fair sex in general. But when I met her, my armor of indifference was pierced; my critical eyes defied, and I found that I had met a woman who could be all in all to me. She was handsome, refined, sensible and womanly, a woman with a mindin fact, all that I could ask; and having found my ideal, I yielded and paid court to her. I was always at her side, a most devoted cavalier, and delighted in sketching her fair face. Indeed, my employers began to complain mildly, saying that my sketches of types of the opposite sex were well executed and natural, but had a tiresome degree of

sameness—advising me to hunt up a new model by way of a change. "Well, I proposed, was accepted, and she named the day. A year seemed a long time, but I consoled myself by thinking of the happiness awaiting me— poor fool. About this time I was sent on a junketing tour through Colorado, Wyoming and the Yellowstone country. The postal service suffered at our hands, you may be sure, and I spent many a happy hour by the camp fire, after a day of extensive rambling, reading and re-reading her dear letters, and fancy-ing that I could see her dear face in the bers. But one day a letter came. bearing an entirely unexpected burden of sorrow. It contained my ring and a brief note to the effect that after mature deliberation, she thought it best that our engagement be broken forever. She assigned ne reason, but entreated me to think of it calmly and be lenient in my judgment of the act; so find some good girl and marry her—adding that some day I should know all, and would the set that the beauty of the set that then see that her burden was greater than mine, and acknowledge that she had acted for the best. I was thunderk by this ambiguous letter, and aed with the grief it bore. I sat or hours, endeavoring to unravel the angled skein, imagining everything—adulging in all sorts of conjectures and nental vagaries. I wrote letter after

and finally I came to the conclusion that thad been cleverly victimized by a coquette. It was bitter—as bitter as worm-wood. After all my dreams and fancies, my romantic ideas, my charming love speeches, and my tender letter, to admit that it had all been a mockery and I a deluded fool.

"Shortly afterwards I was seized with a fever and confined to my bed for several weeks. Upon my recovery I packed up my traps and came East. I went to her home in Philadelphia, that I might meet her face to face, and de-

mand an explanation; but the house was closed and inquiry disclosed the fact that the family had gone abroad, to return no one knew when. Disheartened by this I decided to accept a correspondent's commission to the West Indies and Mexico, when my father died leaving me this and the response to the res died, leaving me this and other prop-erty. I then resolved to come here and live away from the world. In queer society, I admit, but infinitely superior to that shallow-minded, false-hearted, slangerous and negative mass of humanity the word calls 'society.' I disliked it always. I abhorred it then, as I do now. It seemed false and hollow before. I knew it to be empty then. My business is all in the hands of an agent. The world knows that I exist, because the itch for scribbling has not left me. Few know where I am, and there are not many who would suppose for an instant that plain Dick Benham, Bohemian, is Richard Benham, owner of the Benham block, etc. That is my story. A trifle sad, perhaps, doubtless tiresome. There has been no sequel, there may never be. The years have failed to bring it, and I have lost all

At this juncture a tired knock was heard at the door, and in response to an invitation to enter, the door was opened just enough to admit the diminutive form of a tattered urchin.

"Please sir," said this strange and un-couth visitor, tearfully and hurriedly, addressing Dick, "would ye be so kind as to come to our room, if it is no trou-

ble? Mither's in an awful strait."
"Why, certainly," said generous
hearted Dick, in his kindly manner, adding aside in an answer to my inquiring look, "poor creatures, I try to alleviate their sufferings as much as I can, much to the disgust of my agent; but they seem doomed to poverty and misfortune. But come, Lyn, our young friend is growing impatient." Through cheerless, dimly-lighted cor-

ridors, and up dark stairways, we groped our way, until we reached the upper story of the tenement, and were ushered into a poorly-lighted and poorly-furnished room by our tattered guide. In the semi-darkness we found a poor woman with a babe at her breast and a child of three clinging to her sleeve; crouching before a sorry stove that contained a small fire, wholly insufficient for comfort. In a dilapidated rocker, near the one small window the place afforded, sat a well-dressed lady, whose face we could not see, and by her side a staid appearing personage stood as erect as a pine. Her servant, no doubt. Before us was a thin, bent and wizened specimen of humanity, with an evil face and a cruel eye, who rubbed his bony hands together with a crackling sound and said harshly, as we entered:

"No use, no use. You must get out of this, and to-night at that. I've given you a week's time; more than you de-served, and now, unless the money is forthcoming at once, out you go."
"What, into such a night as this!" ex-

claimed Dick. "Yes, into such a night as this, if it's any of your business," said the other sharply; and I could see that Dick cherished a strong inclination to kick

"If you can, and will wait until morning, I will pay her rent. Unfortunately I left my purse at home," said the lady of the rocker in a low, sweet voice Dick started and nervously clutching my arm, looking eagerly at her, striving to

catch a glimpse of her face.
"No," snarled the collector, "she goes to-night, and it will be a good rid-

"She stays," you flint-hearted wretch, and if you dare to eject her I'll throw you down stairs," thundered Dick, his form trembling and his blue eyes blazing

The lady in the rocker turned suddenly, and I could see, through the gloom, that her's was a beautiful face, but sad and careworn.

The collector stared at him in dumb surprise. "Brave words, brave words, my fine gentleman," said he with a sneer, "perhaps you don't know who I

"Yes, I know you well, Silas Upham, miser, coward and scoundrel, who lives by the falls and misfortunes; who pullies weak women, and who starved his wife to death because of his avarice.
Do I know you, my friend? There is
my card, you go. Take that card to
Mr. Dare, my agent, and tell him that I desire to see him in the morning. He will not need your services as collector after to-night."

The fellow stood irresolute, as if he would like to speak or act, but, per-ceiving that words would be useless, and actions futile, he sneaked away,

muttering to himself. "Oh, sir," exclaimed the poor woman rising, with tears in her sunken eyes, 'you are so good and kind. I couldn't help it, indeed, it has been so hard since poor Sim died-and-"

"There, there, my good soul, be quiet or you will make me nervous, and that would be terrible," said Dick, good-naturedly, as he finished writing a line or two upon a slip of paper. "Here, tell the little one what fuel and groceries you need to make yourself comfortable, and he will run down to the terrible. and he will run down to the store below and order them up. They will send the bill to me. Now order all you need, and I will step in and see you in the

morning."
"Such feeling, such nobility," said the lady. "I trust, sir, that you will allow me to share the expense."
"My God," exclaimed Dick, turning

pale; that voice again. "I would know it anywhere." She arose to her feet, retaining a hold upon the chair, and, as the dim rays from the little lamp on the mantel fell upon her face, be sprang to her

ide, crying:
"Alice, my darling, look at me, speak to me again!" She sank back into the chair again, and said, in tones of unutterable sad-

"Alas! I can not look at you. I can tot see you. I am blind!" He staggered like a drunken man, and reeled against me. I grasped his hand, which was as cold as ice, and bade him be a man. Controlling himself by an almost superhuman effort, he knelt at her feet, and said, softly:

"And that is why you gave me up?" "Yes." "You could not trust my love. Thinking that because the light of your dear eyes had been dimmed I could forsake

you. Was it lack of confidence?"
"No, - no," she answered hastily,
"not that, not that. It was that you should take me, even though I was blind, and I be a burden to you. It was very strange and sudden," she continued, wearily. My sight began to fail me for some unknown cause, growing worse and worse until it was beyond the power of human skill to restore it. I then returned your ring, and almost heart-broken gave you up. I could not bear to be a burden or put your love to such a test. We went to Europe as a last resort, but physicians could not help me, and totally blind, I returned to America with my father. We took up our residence in this city, where he is striving to repair his shat-tered fortune. I, to forget my sorrow and affliction in administering to

"And a good angel she is, sir," said the woman whom they had both be-friended, while the children clung to her skirts and stared in open-mouthed wonderment at the progress of the denoument.'

"But now, my darling," said Dick, with all the impetuous ardor of a young lover, and entirely forgetful of his surroundings. "I am rich. I have more than enough for both, and you can never the charlest and the said of the said of the said." be a burden. Surely you would not re-fuse me now, after all these years of trial.

"Would you always love the blind wife as you loved the happy girl whose eyes spoke the owner's love for you?" she asked. "As I have always loved her." "It would be a sin to spurn such love as your's," she murmured, with a sweet smile, as she tenderly stroked his hand-some face. In answer, he drew a ring from his pocket and slipped it upon her

fore-finger. "I have never been without it," he said, as he kissed her shapely hand. "James," she said, turning toward her phlegmatic attendant, who was dis-

cretely looking in an opposite direction during this scene, "the Trinity bell is striking eleven; we must go home." "Let me be your escort, Alice, with James for a guide. I can not lose you again, so soon. Wait for me in my room, Lyn, if you are not too tired—I will return in an hour or so." And with the old, sunny-smile upon his no-ble face, Dick led his beautiful betrothed away, followed by innumerable blessings from the poor creature who had thus strangely been the means of reu-

niting them.

I went to his room and ensconcing myself in his favorite chair, awaited his return, smoking and thinking vigorously. He had much to tell me when he came. They were to be married in three months, and were to live in the prettiest and cosiest of places and lead the happiest of lives. She was the dearest of women, crowned by an affection that made an angel of her, and he was the most blessed of men. The old letters were carefully gathered up and reverently laid away, with many self-reproaches on his part, that he had ever destroyed any, that he had ever doubted her.

The sequel had come after many years, bringing added happiness. Tonight, in the embers of the fire. I can see this loving couple. He, one of nature's noblemen, gentle and kindly, with no thought save that of unre-strained affection for his beautiful wife, whose cyes are but heavily-curtained windows to a noble soul. She sees through him; he is her sight, and she is his life; they are each other's happiness. And, as I muse, I am happy, for I know that in this cold, empty world there are at least two hearts of gold.—Frank W. Lee, in Iowa Register.

# BURLY WALNUT.

#### How Valuable and Desirable Burls are Produced in Trees.

In planting trees for profit the planter should be guided by the natural growth of the forest. In open sparse woods he finds crooked, branchy, knotty trunks which are of small value for lumber, while in dense forests the trees are long and straight and free from knots and branches. Moreover, the growth is more rapid, and the trees sooner attain a marketable size. But this fact is to be taken with due allowance for the use of which the timber is to be applied. For ornamental timber, such as walnut, chestnut, bird's-eye maple, cherry and others, crooked, knotty and branchy trees are the most valuable, and the more room given the better this object is secured. So that thin planting and a slow growth are necessary rather than a tall straight growth produced by close planting. It might be mentioned here that the burls which are so desirable and valuable in ornamental woods are produced by gnarls and wounds' in the young trees and in the forks of the limbs. The enormous value of burly walnut, several thousand dollars having been paid for one log of this character, is an item of great interest to farmers who are planting timber for profit.-N. Y.

# Foul Cisterns.

Cisterns become foul from organic matter chiefly flowing in with the water from the roof. The only way to purify the water, while in the cistern, is to throw in some substance or substances that will chemically unite with the im-purities, forming an insoluble compound that will be precipitated to the bottom. Dissolved alum will affect this, but will leave the water hard. Hypermanganate of potassa, which can be purchased at any drug store, will precipitate the impurities and at the same time leave the water softer. About one ounce of the compound to fifty gallons of water is the usual proportion. The chemical reaction is marked by a purple coloring, and the hypermanganate should be added until this coloring disappears.—Toledo Blade. A MONARCH'S FREAK.

The Latest Whim of Bavaria's Crazy

King Ludwig has again given an exhibition of eccentricity of a very peculiar kind. He had announced three or four times recently his intention to pay a flying visit to the capital of Bavaria, and all preparations had been made at the Court theater for playing the piece he had ordered to be given. His carriages were actually waiting at the station at 2 o'clock in the morning, an unearthly hour, chosen, according to his Majesty's custom, in order to avoid the curious gaze of his devoted subjects. However, a good many of the latter attended to catch a glimpse of him, but their surprise can be imagined when it was announced that the king, at the last moment, had decided to go to the Bavarian highlands to his beautiful castle of Linderhof, whither his court chaplain had previously been ordered to celebrate midnight mass—a curious substitute for the theatrical entertainment which was awaiting him at Munich. Linderhof might almost be described as a fairy palace. Among its many sights is a grotto of a peculiar blue color, which has a very remarkable effect. The King recently noticed that the blue had lost its intensity of hue, and consulted a fixtinguished professor on the sulted a distinguished professor on the subject. When the scientist had explained to His Majesty that the reason was that the color was becoming fa-miliar, His Majesty replied sharply: "That might be the case with ordinary eyes, but not with those of a King." While all these peculiarities are taking place, Bavaria is getting more and more perplexed as to the best way of paying off the royal debts.—Munich Cor. Lon-

# A HEN STORY.

# The Remarkable Feat of a Geauga County

(Ohio) Hen. Mr. Leonard Grant, Jr., vouches for the truth of the following story, and says he can bring plenty of men who will testify to his veracity, so we give the story as he gave it to us, with the remark that it is the biggest hen tale on record: "About sixteen years ago my father threshed with an open cylinder machine, raking the straw from the oats and chaff, leaving the latter upon the floor. Just before completing the work, a hen flew down from the scaf-fold where the oats had been stored. and went out from the barn. After the machine was removed to a neighbor's, I saw the same hen come upon the floor, and begin scratching among the oats and chaff. My brother told me to frighten her way, but I thought she wanted to lay, so we kept still and watched her. She quickly made a nest, and in about two minutes arose, cackled, and went off a few steps, then returned to the nest a few minutes, got up, and cackled again, repeating the process five times before leaving the floor, each time depositing an egg in the nest. After the fifth egg, we called father, but he laughed at us, believing we had ourselves put in the eggs, but our united testimony was too much for him, and he accepted the truthfulness of our report. brother was about twenty-two and I twelve years old at the time. The story does seem fishy, but I know it is true." -Prairie Farmer.

# DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

# The Enormous Velocity of the Explosive's

The chronoscope of Captain Noble awad that ovn through trains of dynamite at the rate of twenty thousand to twenty-four thousand feet per second. At this rate the explosion of a cartridge a foot long must only occupy the twenty-four thousandth part of a second. A ton of dynamite cartridges of the usual size, about 7-8 inch in diameter, laid end to end in a line, would stretch a mile, and the whole train could be exploded in the one-fourth part of a second by firing a cartridge at either of the ends. If fired in the middle of the line, the explosion would be transmitted both ways, and would occupy only the 1-8 part of a second. The facility with which dynamite can be fired in trains offers great advantage in many engineering operations, such as where it is required to blow down an arch or wall. It is enough to lay a train of cartridges along crown of the arch, or along the bottom of the wall, and explode one cartridge in the usual way with the detonator. The whole train goes off instantly. The enormous velocity with which dynamite explodes explains the great violence of its action, and the tremendous local rupturing effects of even small quantities of it exploded in the open, and without being enclosed in a case of any kind. The detonation of a cartridge in the 24,000th part of a second must produce an enormous instantaneous pressure on the spot on which it explodes. For such a sudden explosion the pressure of the atmos phere itself is sufficient tamping.—Industrial World.

# Flying, Pickled and Preserved.

One of the stories told in which the peculiar Christian name figures is of an accident that happened when Preserved Fish, just twenty-one years old, had been made Captain of a New Bedford whaling vessel. A revenue cutter bore down upon him and demanded the name of the brig. "The Flying Fish," shouted back the young commander. "What's the cargo?" was the next question. "Pickled Fish," was answered. "And who is Captain?" "Preserved Fish!" That Government officer couldn't stand this He did not propose to be fooled with and made fun of by anybody in this way, and on board he climbed with his eutenants, only to find that the whole truth and nothing but the truth had been told him.—N. Y. Times.

—Butte City, M. T., has a population of 18,000, 4,000 to 5,000 of whom are employed in the mines at \$4.50 per day, while fully as many men are idle. The town supports five daily newspapers, five brass and string bands, and tifteen gambling establishments, four variety heaters and one opera-house, which are doing a rushing business every night.—Chicago Journal

# A HARD TASK.

# How Nails Are Made by Hand in the Russian Empire.

Acting Consul-General Swann, at St. Petersburg, writes the State Department concerning the work and product of workers in Russia. The "kustar" is a peasant who manufactures by hand in his own family shop. Of the laborers the his own family shop. Of the laborers the nail-makers will interest our readers. The Consul-General says: "In the government of Iver the labor of the smith assumes fair kustarian proportions. Thus, in 1881, there were 3,047 smitheries, giving employment to 7,733 kustars. In 1,200 of these smitheries 4,402 blacksmiths and 600 women are engaged in the industry of nail-making. Bitter is the task of the nail-maker—one of the most laborious and thankless vocations in kuftarian regime. The hours of labor have a weird association, for the workers do not sleep, as do others, at night; nor does this occupation grant long rests from its weary toil. Sleep and nourishment are snatched during a two-hours' rest that intervenes between the changes of four hours' incessant work. Thus the day is divided into four changes. The original of this strange custom I have not been able to learn. All of the kustars engaged in nail-making operations are haggard, ill-conditioned and most sickly looking, and more especially are such attributes noticeable in the junior workers engaged in these occupations, wherein children commence labor as nail-makers when but nine years of age. The nail-makers, as a rule, work for

task masters—that is to say, they are body and soul in the hands of dealers and middlemen, who retain them at this industry under the most economical terms and conditions, by furnishing them with materials at high prices and purchasing the wares at the lowest at-tainable figures. The nail-workers in the government of Iver annually produce about 80,000 poods (2,880,00 pounds) of nails valued at 400,000 roubles (\$200,000). A single nail-maker, according to capacity, may make from 45 to 125 roubles (\$22.50 to \$62.50) during the winter. The nails made in the government of Iver are of thirgeen different kinds, divided into fifty-four sorts. Large nails, of which are ten kinds, vary in sizes and count from twenty-two to 575 to the pound; the smaller kinds, tacks, brads, etc., from 770 to 1,650 to the pound. These wares are sold at three roubles, eighty copecks to eight roubles (\$1.90 to \$4) per pood (thirty-six pounds), or five and a quarter cents to eleven cents per pound. Many of these nails ware consumed in the district, but the far greater proportion is retailed in other governments. As may be imagined, this industry is on the wane, and the gradual but general increase of machinery introduced into the trade in other localities bids fair to oust the kustars at an early date. In the government at Iver the making of horseshoe nails has already been discontinued, and the hand-worked nail industry must shortly be confined to an output of most limited dimensions. - Industrial World.

## "WHARF-RATS." Something About the Poor Outcasts of a

# "The wharf-rats are not as numerous

as they were in former years," said an old captain the other day. "There was a time when the rascals, little and big, were so thick that you could scare up a dozen of them at a minute's notice right here in this neighborhood. But now you have to look around a bit for them, especially in the daytime."

By the term wharf-rats, the captain meant a class of homeless, graceless boys and young men who spend their time along the river front, and who manage to pick up a precarious living by thieving, begging and doing odd jobs of work that may fail in their way. "How do you account for the diminished numbers, Captain?" asked the re-

porter. "Well, the river and harbor police and the steamboat squad from police headquarters have driven the larger number of the rascals away from their old haunts, and to help the matter along many of the sailors and boatmen combined to make it hot for the poor rats. It was a good thing for the rascals, for many of their number have been compelled to take the alternative of going to work for a living or being sent to Blackwell's Island as vagrants.

"Where do they sleep?" "Oh, wherever they can get a chance. Five or six years ago it was found necessary to make some repairs to the pier at which this sloop is now moored, the workmen dicovered a wharf-rats' nest right under the pier. The poor fellows had crawled in between the tiles, and with odd pieces of boards and planks had fixed up a place in which to sleep. The whole space occupied by them did not exceed sixteen feet square."

The wharf-rats on the West Side are distinct class from those on the East Side, and the two crowds will have no friendly intercourse with each other. If a member happens to go over on the wrong side he is certain to get a good whipping at the hands of his enemies. The East-siders are not as numerous as the West-siders.—N. Y. Mail and Ex-

# The Life of the French President.

M. Grevy's life at the Palace of the Elysee has been a monotonous one. His daily routine is about this: He rises at cight and takes for breakfast a roll and a cup of chocolate. Then he goes down stairs and receives visitors in the great East parlor. He receives them scated in a capacious cushioned chair. If the weather is cold he is seated close by the fire with his feet buried in a huge fur rug. At noon he has a plain but substantial lunch, sometimes with a few friends at table. After this he repairs to the billiard-room and spends an hour or two at his favorite game. The rest of the afternoon he devotes to his private business affairs, talking with his agents in the garden-if the weather is pleasant. Then comes dinner, and after that the President reads an hour or two and goes to bed before nine.--Paris Cor. N. Y. Star.

-The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company has established fourteen reading rooms at points along its line for the benefit of its employes.

#### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-In washing tumblers that bave had milk in them, you should always rinse them out of clear cold water first.

-A writer in the Beekeepers' Journal says that as an offset to the records of

-In making pies remember to roll a piece of writing paper into the form of a small funnel, and insert it in the center of the upper crust. This will serve to retain the juice and keep it from boiling over at the edges.—Western Rural.

—It will be profitable to keep a supply of fine flexible wire, twine, tacks, brads, different sized nails, screws, etc., for the purpose of making immediate repairs. The lack of five cents worth of material has often caused a dollar's expense.-Indianapolis Sentinel.

-There is no danger that the industrious man will rest too much. The danger is just the other way. Farmers work too hard as a rule. The possession of the world would not pensate any of us for the loss of health. Make sure of health anyway. A good laugh is better than a bottle of patent medicine. Every well spent holiday will add a month to a man's life.—Boston Journal.

-A Butler County, Nebraska, farmer has solved the greatest problem that ever vexed the souls and pocket-books of Nebraska farmers. He has pro-duced a breed of corn, the result of fifteen years' experiments, which is distinguished by long ears and short stalks. This grade, he thinks, will revolutionize the labor of the farmer and dispense with step-ladders in plucking the golden ears .- Chicago Times.

-A year of depression is by no means the worst year for a farmer who wants to provide himself with labor-saving implements of good make and quality. In a period of inflation the demand is active, and manufacturers are tempted to put inferior machines on the market. Standard goods will sell any time; but especially at a time when the buyer is not over-anxious, and will stop to consider if he is likely to get his money's worth before making a bargain .- Toronto Globe.

-A farmer in Middlebury, Conn., has discovered a valuable assistant in his farm work. He has a thirteen-year-old ox which in the past has annoved him greatly because of a propensity to shake apples from the trees by interlocking his horns in the limbs. Being anxious to secure his immense apple crop before heavy frosts the strong ox was turned into the orchard and was soon discovered vigorously at work shaking the apple tree limbs. The farmer says he gathered more than five hundred bushels of apples with the help of his willing bovine. - Hartford Post.

-So far from being less dependent upon the arts and sciences than those engaged in other occupations, the farmer stands in need of a far wider range of knowledge than is requisite in almost any other business. And farming need not prove the unvarying round and monotonous life it is often said to be; for every operation on the farm is an incentive to inquiry and stimulant to thought. Men of one idea can not succeed in farming, and those engaged in it, the young especially, should lose no opportunity in adding to their present stock of ideas by reading, by investigating for themselves, and through intercourse with others—Erchange course with others .- Exchange.

# BOOK FARMERS.

#### Why Theoretical Men Are Not Always Successful.

There was a wide-spread conviction that a man who habitually studies farm journals was most sure to fail when he came to carry out the practical details of the farm. That there was some reason for this belief there is no question. There are men who can talk and write fluently and well on agriculture, and yet prove miserable failures on the farm. Such failures do not come for want of knowledge, but from want of executive ability. There is a great difference between perception and execution.

A man who is thoroughly conversant with the theory of agriculture and with those sciences upon which scientific agriculture rests, such as chemistry and geology, has most probably spent the greater part of his life in the student's cell, and has never tried to learn the practical details of agriculture, just as a military man may be a martinet in the drill and yet fail in the more important work of directing the storm of battle. An engineer may plan a railroad or bridge, but others must carry his plans into execution. Men of great executive ability and of practical skill in any pursuit are seldom wedded to theories. They spend their time in executing, not in planning. Hence it often happens that a successful farmer is unacquainted with even the primary principles upon which agriculture seems to rest. But he has practical information derived from experience. He can tell by inspection what will grow best on this field or that, and he knows the general characteristics of his soils. On the other hand, the man of science can analyze and tell the component parts of any soil, and yet he is a poor guide in selecting soils best adapted to the growth of cotton, corn or tobacco.

Probably the truth is that the theorist deals too much in generalities, and the practical farmer too much in particulars. The knowledge of both should be united to produce the greatest results. It was the union of the practical with the sci-entific that enabled the Marquis of Tweedale to transform a wornout estate to one of surpassing fertility and profit. It is the union of the two that enables the farmers of Scotland on their barren moors, to realize more handsome profits than are made by the farmers in the richest valleys of the New World. It is the union of the two that raises the rield of wheat in England from twelve bushels per acre to thirty, and it will require the union of the two to make the worn-out fields of the South contribute their proportion to the support of a

great people.

Book-farming is nothing but the best experience of the best farmers in every country. No man can hope to reach the highest planes of agriculture what disdains to acquire knowledge concerning his business, from whatever source it may come.—Nashville American.

# Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ACMAR . RILAN TOOWROTE

# "AS A CHILD."

"Mother! Oh, mother! My mother! Hear the wind at the window and door; Hear the surges of rain, and the surges Of sea. as they break on the shore!"

"Yes, child, but the tempest is driven
By hands that have mastered its might,
And the lone stars tremble in silence
Far off in the depths of night;
There is One who can hold us ever
Wherever the wild winds blow—
There is peace and a sheltering haven
Far out where the lone stars glow."

"But mother, my mother! The storming Sends death to my heart; and my eyes Strain hard in the dark to discover Wherever that sweet haven les. Oh, the storm and the stress of its passion! It covers my soul as I die, And the lightnings leap out and defy me With wrath from the earth and sky. Oh, mother! The night and the tempest! Hear the wind at the window and door—Hear the wrath of the wind, and the surges Of sea, as they break on the shore!"

Then she covered his eyes, and her tender Frail flogers his tresses caressed, And she sang as a mother can only Sing low with a babe at her breast, And the strong man was hushed, as the children Lie still in the moment of prayer—While the sob of the rain was a burden Of passionate pain everywhere.

As a child in the evening is sheltered And cradied and lulled in its nest, And cradied and inlied in its nest,
So this poor soul sought its refuge
Once more on the dear mother's breast,
And, laid on her heart, was carried
As a babe to its infinite rest.

—J. H. Kennedy in Current.

# AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERDS

The Charms, Activities and Responsibilities of Their Life.

All the interior of the vast island continent of the Southern Ocean, except in the immediate vicinity of the sparse townships and where there are stretches of wheat-land under the plow, is spoken of as "the bush." There is scrub-bush, forest-bush, open-bush, and there are wide downs as treeless as the Kansas prairies, but the generic term, "the bush," applies to all the varieties of country. The universal tree of the vast basin of bush-land is the gum. The species may differ; here you have the gaunt eucalyptus, with its grim, naked trunk, there the red gum, yonder the iron-bark, but the genus is omnipresent. The undergrowth, made up of the flowering mimosa, the acacia, banksia, grevillia, is often picturesque and fragrant. In the spring, and after heavy rains, the opened bushland is carpeted with luxuriant grass, but it withers fast in the

The great interior is too dry and hot for much husbandry. It is the land of the grazier; arid as it seems, it is a wonderful region for raising, maintaining and fattening live stock. In 1881 Australia centained sixty-two millions of sheep, nearly eight million cattle, and over one million horses. When there is no grass, the animals live and thrive on the "salt-bush" and other shrub foli-

age.

The population is naturally sparse, and will always be so. Industrial openings do not offer themselves. Flocks and herds must be large if they are to be profitable, and the "squatter" must have capital to buy his "run," stock it, and the syneness that must be inand pay the expenses that must be in-"runs"—or "stations," as they are called indifferently—are so vast that they shear there annually half a million sheep. A sheep-run a thousand square miles in extent is nothing uncommon, and there are cattle-stations in Queensland ranging from five thousand to seven thousand five hundred square miles. The land is held on lease from the Government, at a rental which is little more

The bush, except in Western Australia, is now nearly all "taken up," although large tracts still remain unset-tled, in the limited fashion that Australian settlement takes effect. The ioneers have gone out exploring, taking their lives in their hands because of hostile blacks, and the danger of dying of thirst, have "seen the land that it was good," have returned to the seat of Government, and have "taken it up," by the simple process of describing roughly its boundaries, and paying a small deposit toward rental. They may have stocked it themselves, or sold it to men of capital better able to do so than the often needy pioneer, or they may hold it on the nominal tenure acquired by discovery, waiting until its value appreciates, as settlement approaches nearer and nearer to it. But, outside Western Australia, there is little field

left now for the pioneer. Bush life is lonely enough now, in the remoter regions; but nothing to the neliness of the old days. A squatter then had scarce any communication with the outside world. He knew nothing of a regular mail service; he saw a chance newspaper, perhaps, once or twice a He tended his sheep himself, assisted by two or three servants, who probably were "expirers," or convicts whose time was up. The loneliness of a shepherd life was then all but preternatural. Men have been known to have all but lost the faculty of speech from sheer desuctude. The shepherd moped about alone with his flock of sheep, driving them to and fro wherever there was the best grass, and folding them at night in a yard close to the bark hut in

which he spent his solitary nights. Now the lonely shepherd is a thing of the past. It has been found more eco-nomical, as well as better for the sheep, to depasture them in paddocks ed with wire or brush fencing. The first expense of inclosing is great, about two hundred and fifty dollars per mile, but it is found to pay in the long run. The shepherd has given place to the "boundary rider," who has to ride along so many miles of fencing every day and repair any damage that may

Instead of the shabby shanty of the

hundred miles from a railway. gets his mails once a week, although, perhaps, he may have to send fifty miles for them. He has neighbors around him within half a day's ride, and in the bush all reckon themselves neighbors within a radius of a hundred miles. He is a married man now, and his home is bright with the refinements of wife and children. The girls have a governess, and the boys a tutor. There is

a drawing-room in the squatter's house, and in the drawing-room a piano. Once a year he and his wife emerge Once a year he and his wife emerge from the bush, and "go to town," with the object of being in Melbourne dur-ing the "Cup Week;" when all the Aus-tralian world gathers into the pleasant capital of Victoria, and when the lawn of the Flemington race-course is a flow-er-garden of colonial beauty. Till they reach the railroad, or the seaboard, they journeyed in their buggy, one of their men on horseback driving in front a "mob" of relief horses which are put into harness in relays. During this visit to town the squatter arranges for the disposal of his wool, buys the station stores for the year, that arrive months afterwards on drays, takes his wife to the play every night they are not at a ball, and generally has a "good time" for a month or six weeks. Then the pair contentedly go back to the bush again.

His life there is one of ceaseless activity. He rides as much as any Colorado cowboy. There are a hundred things claiming attention in the routine of his breezy, energetic life. He must see to the systematic poisoning of the "dingo," or native dog, which, but that he is kept down by poison, would decimate the flocks as they spread shepherdless over the enclosed paddocks. He must be his own chief boundary rider.

The lambing season is full of solici-tude for him, but his busiest period of all is the shearing time. Then the sta-tion becomes a village, with more bustle and activity than prevade most villages. The shearers are engaged in the nearest township. Every laboring man in the Australian bush, no matter what his normal avocation—"cockatoo" farmer, tank-builder, sawyer, horse-breaker, "sun-downer," drayman, blacksmith .takes to sheep-shearing in the season, because it pays so well. It is piecework-so much per hundred fleeces

shorn. The shearers work in the wood-shed. close against one of its faces, in which there are openings communicating with pens in which ready to hand, are massed the unshorn sheep. All the work is at high pressure. A first-class shearer will clip over one hundred sheep in the day. The work of supervision is not to hurry, but to retard, the shearers. They must be watched, lest in their hastethey leave too much wool, or else clip so close as to snip away pieces of the skin along with the wool. A boy runs about with a pannikin of melted tar and a brush, and answers swiftly to the cry of "Tar!" when a shearer has snipped the skin, and has to dress the wound he has made with a dab from the brush, dipped in

the pannikin. The shearers are quartered in huts, and one of their number is selected to cook for them. The squatter finds the rations. A liberal, if simple, allowance the Australian ration is. It is familiarly summarized as "twelve, ten, two, and a quarter." This is short for track quarter." This is short for twelve pounds of meat (mostly mutton), ten pounds of flour, two pounds of sugar, and quarter of a pound of tea, the week-ly ration all over the country, except in Queensland, where the meat allowance s eighteen pounds. Contrast this with the naked ration of the British soldier: seven pounds of bread, and five and a

quarter pounds of meat with bone!

The life is full of exertion and emula tion; if arduous it is healthy, and has the charm of adventure. — Archibald Forbes, in Youth's Companion.

# A TALLOW TREE.

How its Seeds are Treated to Produce Semi-Liquid Tallow.

This remarkable tree is a native of China. In the island of Chusen quantities of oil and tallow are extracted from its fruit, which is gathered when the tree has lost its leaves. The twigs bearing the fruit are cut down and carried to a farmhouse, where the seed is stripped off and put into a wooden cylindrical box open at one end and pierced with holes at the opposite end. The box is then suspended in a cylindrical kettle containing water, and the diameter of which differs but little from that of the The water is then made to boil, and the steam, penetrating into the box, softens the seeds and facilitates the separation of the tallow. After about a quarter of an hour's exposure to steam the seeds are poured into a steam mortar, where they are stirred about until all the tallow has been separated into a semi-liquid state. It is afterward poured into a cylinder with a hole at the bottom through which it is driven by the action of a press. It comes out perfectly white, free from all impurities and soon becomes solid.—Rochester Chronicle.

# Venitian Relics.

The Piazza of St. Mark's at Venice is being repayed, and the opportunity has been taken to search for the remains of the ancient buildings which formerly stood on the site of the present square. Probably the excavations will occupy two or three years, as it is intended to determine the original area of the Piazza, and to look especially for traces of the native church of St. Giminiano, built in 552, and of the wall raised against the Hungarian pirates about 900. Some valuable twelfth-century sculptures have already been found in the mud. -N. Y. Post.

-It is estimated that there are 100,-000,000 acres of land on the Pacific coast that are especially adapted to wheat culture. Of this California has 25,000,000, or one-fourth of the whole; Oregon has 18,000,000 acres, Washington Territory has 16,000,000 acres, Colorado and Idaho 10,000,000 each, Montana, Utah and Wyoming 7,000,000 each, and the great bulk of all this wheat land yet remains untouched.— San Francisco Chronicle.

orginal squatter there is a snug, pretty house, built near water as close to the center of the run as possible. He still "dwells remote," for he may be three hundred miles away from the nearest coach-route, and seven hundred or eight "—The Boston Post says: "Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford's mission seems to be to nurse the sick. There has rarely been a time in twenty years that she has not had the care of some invalid or very old person."

#### FOREST LEAVES. Their Value as Fertilizers for the Farm,

It is reported that a large number or beautiful and valuable trees in Kew gardens and several of the parks near London have died from some mysterious cause during the past few years. It was thought by those who had charge of the grounds that they had received

the best of care. It was certain that great pains had been taken in pruning them and in removing all the branches that presented a sickly appearance. In most cases grass had not been permitted to grow over their roots. Expensive fertilizers had been applied to the soil where they grew, sometimes on the surface and sometimes below it. ing periods of drought water had been applied to the ground occupied by the trees. Observation, however, showed that the trees of the same varieties in neighboring groves and forests that re-ceived scarcely any attention were in a very healthy and vigorous condition. They were growing finely, with only such care as nature gave them, while those in the parks and botanical garden were dying. It then occurred to some one that nature's way with forest trees was the best. The park managers' way was to rake up all the leaves shed by they would not injure the beauty of the Nature's way, however, was to allow the fallen leaves to accumulate over the roots of the trees and to remain there until they became decomposed. At first they only serve to mulch the ground, to keep it moist by preventing evaporation and to prevent the growth of grass which appropriates plant food, which would otherwise go to sustain the trees. Gradually, however, the leaves decay and form the best fertilizer that has yet been found for promoting tree growth. They contain not only humus but all the alkaline substances essential to the support of continual tree growth.

Leaves are valuable for other purposes than fertilizing the soil about trees, shrubs and bushes. They contain all the mineral constituents of plants in the proper proportion. Unlike most fertilizers, they can be used without any of the dangers arising from an excess or deficiency of some ingredient essential to plant growth. As wheat contains all the substances necessary to produce every part of the human system, so the leaves of trees contain all the ingredients required to furnish food for most kinds of plants. They constitute a safe manure for every kind of plant containing seeds or very tender plants, because they would prevent the germin-ation of the first and cause the death of the last. They contain too much free ammonia, and sometimes too much potash and lime. They can only be applied to hardy plants in an advanced stage of growth. They are too stimulating for young plants. Decayed leaves, howgrowth. ever, are never injurious to seeds or the plants that spring from them. They are mild in their action. They are free from the seeds of grass and weeds that are generally found in all kinds of stable manure. They are very lasting in their action. They decay slowly, and the decomposed portions constantly furnish plant food. Leaves that collect and rot in a forest furnish the best soil for filling flower-pots that are to be kept in the house. They are also excellent for placing in garden-beds where flowers and vegetables are to be raised. De-cayed forest leaves impart no offensive and lettuce that are eaten without being cooked. They form an excellent fertifizer for squashes, melons and cucumbers. They retain moisture well, and will absorb large quantities of liquid manure and soap-suds. When placed in hills in which vines are to grow, they should be trodden down so they will become com-

In the West, where much of the land is flat prairie, and where powerful winds prevail during the fall, most of the leaves that fall from the trees are carried to places where they will be of no benefit to the farmer, gardener or florist. They are blown into ponds, streams, ravines and ditches, where they become incorporated with the mud. In Scotland forest leaves are utilized for fertilizers. In many places they are raked up and placed in heaps, which are covered with sod. There they are allowed to remain until they become decomposed. In some cases they are forked over two or three times a year with a view of hastening their decomposition. They are often applied in the condition they are in when raked up to clayey land and plowed under. They are of benefit to a clay soil by render ing it lighter, and by adding to it sub-stances that aid in promoting plant growth. In some places forest leaves are used for bedding eattle and horses and for putting into the yards and pens of pigs. When they become saturated with liquid manure they will quickly rot, and become converted into a most excellent fertilizer. Decomposed forest leaves form one of the best manures for fruit trees, grape vines, bushes that produce fruit, and ornamental shrubs. They are also excellent for both sweet and common potatoes. It is often easy to collect large quatities of leaves in the corners of fields by weaving hazel and other bushes between the wires that constitute the fence. Leaves often ac-cumulate in considerable quantities in ravines and gather on the farm and in the deep ditches by the sides of the roads. They can be taken from them late in the fall with little trouble and placed in heaps where they will be converted into good manure. The heaps should be covered with turf, which will prevent the leaves from blowing away, will cause them to settle close together, and hasten their decomposition.—Chicago Times.

-Do not put your name to any piece of blank paper or card for anybody you do not know. If a person wants your address let him write it himself. A contract may thereafter be written above the name, if it be a signature, and it will be good in law.—Troy Times.

—A number of people in Ohio have been poisoned by drinking cider drawn from a barrel through a lead pipe.— Cleveland Leader.

# THE CLANNISH CHINESE.

A House-Keeper Discovers Why She Could Get No Chinaman to Stay in Her Employ.

A lady, recently returned from a long residence in California, said:

"I was constantly meeting with fresh examples of the strong clannish spirit prevalent among the Chinese at the transcontinental seaboard. On one occasion I conferred with a Chinaman in regard to taking the family wash by the

"Twelve dolla,' he said.
"Too muchee,' I replied, in his own dialect. 'Other Chinamen eight dolla.' "'No,' quickly. You pay Sing Lee ten dolla one day.' And I recalled that some time before, while living in a remote locality, I had indeed employed such an Oriental, retaining him only "Spe

one month at that rate. "Later, in keeping house, I had a Chinese cook, several, in fact, one finally leaving me somewhat abruptly, on ac count of which I reissued the full month's wages. His first successor spent only a few hours in my house before he gravely announced:

" 'Me go, me no stay. "Two finished each a day, and then departed with the same brief, emphatic declaration. Number four appeared quite satisfied for three days, but at the the trees as soon as they had fallen to quite satisfied for three days, but at the the ground and to remove them, so that end of that time he, too, followed his predecessors. In some concern, I called in my husband's office boy, a bright

young Chinese lad.

"Ching Foo,' I asked, 'what is the matter? Chinaman no stay here.'

"Ah,' he said, 'me know, may be,' and he went into my kitchen, whither I followed him, wholly perplexed. He looked carefully all about, peered into pots and kettles, upturned tubs and buckets, lifted lids, and turned over chairs, as if looking for something. When he pushed the clock from its place on the shelf he uttered a quick cry of discovery."

covery."
"Lookee,' he said and pointed to a row of Chinese hieroglyphics on the back of the clock.

"Having them translated, I discovered that Sing Lee, my disaffected cook, had left his condemnation behind him.' "'She velly bad woman; she no payee,' he had written."—N. Y. Sun.

HE WAS THE FIFTH. An Ancient Guy That Failed to Excite

a Detroit Grocer. A Michigan Avenue grocer whose family occupy rooms over the store was fumigating some bedding the other day in any stage of its growth. Some kinds in a vacant room, and after a time the of fertilizers can not be applied to soil smoke began to pour out of a broken in a vacant room, and after a time the pane which he had overlooked. A pedestrian saw the smoke and did not doubt that the place was on fire. It was a good chance for him to emulate the nonchalance of Mark Twain, and he suppressed his desire to yell and turn in an alarm and entered the store, took a chair by the stove and calmly remarked: "Quite a change in the weather?"

"Don't look so much like an open winter as it did?"
"No."

"Trade pretty good?"
"Well, tolerably fair."
"This would be a bad morning to burn out?" "It would that."

"I suppose that you are insured?"
"Not fully, but shall be to-morrow." "I'm sorry that you delayed so long, for I came in to tell you that your whole upstairs has been on fire these last ten

'Yes; thank you. Willie!" "Yes, sir," responded the clerk. "Make another mark on the cheese box! This is the fifth man who has

came in with the same old guy this morning, and I expect at least half a "But I tell you I saw smoke pouring from the window!" protested the

stranger. "Exactly. Let her pour. I'm fumigating. Next!" When the stranger entered the store he was six feet tall. When he came out he had lost five inches and was still

#### shrinking, and such a look as he carried on his face would have frightened a hitching post .- Detroit Free Press. AN ENJOYABLE TRIP.

A Sea-Sick Traveler's Blessed Season of

"Have I ever been to Yurrip?" exclaimed the middle-aged and bald-headed passenger; "should say I had. Half a dozen times. Like it? Rather. 'Tain't so much Yurrip I care for as the ocean voyages. How I do love those ocean

trips, though!"
"Don't you get sea-sick?"
"Sea-sick? I should say I did. Why, I just lie in my berth five days out of the eight and hope the infernal ship will sink in ten miles of water. There seems to be a whole slaughter house inside of me. I feel like a sick egg. But I enjoy it, all the same, you bet.

"Enjoy a voyage under such circum-ances. How do you make that out?" stances. "Well, you see, my wife she's always along with me. She gets sick, too sicker'n I do. In fact, she gets so awful sick that she can't talk till after we've anchored on the other side, and if I were to try for a week I couldn't tell you what blessed days of relief they are for me."-Chicago Herald.

# Old Tony Weller.

Old Mr. Weller was a real person, and we knew him. He was "Old Chumley" in the flesh, and drove the stage daily from Rochester to London and back again. Once when my father was in town, the sister next to me needing the overlooking of Sir James Clark, she and I were sent up to London under the care of Old Chumley. We were put inside at our own gates, and the good-natured red-faced old fellow came regu-larly to the door whenever we stopped to change horses or to water them to ask the little misses if they wanted anything, or how they found themselves. — Mrs. Lynn Linton, in Fortnightly Re-

—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company has established four-teen reading rooms at points along its line for the benefit of its employes.

#### ARAB JOCKEYING.

Business Methods That Have Been Pre-

The formalities of business methods are among the last habits of a people to undergo any change with time or circumstance. They are of native growth, and show much of the character of those who use them. It is said that the business habits of the Arabs living in the desert of Syria are just the same to-day as they were more than two thousand years ago as described by Herodotus.

An Arab who wishes to sell a horse will never consent to be the first to

name a price. Some one comes up and says: "Sell, thou wilt gain."
The vender replies: "Buy, thou wilt

"Speak thou first."

"No, speak thou."
"Was he purchased or reared?" "Reared in my tent, like one of my wn children. "What hast thou been offered for

him?' "I have been offered one hundred louros.'

"Sell him to me at that price-thou wilt gain. Tell me, then, what thou askest."

"See what is written with Allah." "Come, let us drive away the previ-ous bidder, and do thou take ten douros over and above his offer."

"I accept. Take the horse, and Allah grant thou mayst be successful upon his back as many times as he has hairs upon it." Should the seller be desirous to avoid

all risk of future annoyance on the subject of warranty, he adds, in the presence of witnesses: "The separation between us is from

this very moment. Thou dost not know me, and I have never seen thee."-Youth's Companion.

# LITERARY BACHELORS.

Men Who Considered the Married State Incomparable With their High Callings.

A writer on this subject says: I can not but admit that many men of genius have, from some cause, repudiated matrimony altogether. When Michael Angelo was asked why he did not marry, he replied, "I have espoused my art;" and when a young painter told Sir Joshua Reynolds that he had just taken a wife, and was preparing to pursue his studies in Italy, the great painter exclaimed: "Married! then you are ruined as an artist!" It was an axiom with Fuseli, that the marriage state is incombatable with a high cultivation of the fine arts, and such appears to have been the feeling of many distinguished painters and sculptors. The great metaphysicians, Hobbes, Locke, Tentham and Butler are as solitary as Spinosa and Kant, and the celibate philosopher Hume conducts us to the other bachelor historians, Gibbon and Macaulay. The bachelor Bishop Butler brings us to Barrow, Chilling-worth, Hammond and Leighton—princes of English divinity. The poets, Ariosto, Akenside, Beranger, Collins, Cowper, Gay, Goldsmith, Gray, Herrick, Lamb, Petrarch, Pope, Swift, Shenstone, Tasso, Thompson and Voltaire. Among our countrymen, Washington Irving, Henry Thoreau, Fitz Greene Halleck, and many sser literary lights never married .-Exchange.

# COMPLETELY CURED.

Why Tailor Schmitt Is Down on Newspa-

"I don't vant nodings to do vid dem noosbaper vellers. Dey ish too schmart, all der vile."

"How's that, Schmitt?"

"Vell, de oder day von noosbaper man gums my blase in undt he zays: may both need the help and service, How ish der vall vashions, Schmittie? and stand in fear of the power and un-Undt I says: 'Bretty moch ter zame. Vant a suit?'

"'Vy,' he zays, 'goats ish vorn longer dish month as dey vash last month, ain't it?' "And I zays: 'No, ain't I a dailer?

Don't I know my drade?'
"Un't he zays: 'I pets you unt offergoat.' Unt I zay: 'Aller right.''' "Did he prove it?"

"Vell, he gots undt allamach undt shows how Septomber haf dirty tays undt Ochtober dirty von. So der goats

# Over-Garments.

their overdresses made after the princess polonaise style. Only very good figures getting acquainted with the little boy can wear with grace the present fashion Marathon Independent. of dress basque-a model cut off so very this are two plaits that extend below the waist line and terminate in a long, flowing overskirt opened in front. The sides are draped high and the folds are mind must be informed, the judgment gracefully extended at the back in a neat tournure, where are rich ribbon bows; on either side the long flowing ends run down in a careless manner over the folds of the skirt drapery. The "Lido-na" skirt can be worn with the "Maple" overdress with excellent effect. The latter garment has a round front, carried low over the hips and buttoned close; this model has been called the "boxing in" style it so admirably gives to a large figure a small look. The back of the basque has three long box plaits turned under and faced with some sort of bright contrasting goods.-N. Y. Herald.

theatrical people are too much inclined to drink absinthe, and considers the taste especially unfortunate, as the dipsomania resulting from it is very vio-lent and almost incurable. The imita-tion article drank in the United States is said to be made from a mixture of essential oils and indigo-mostly poi-

# RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-American societies have established six hundred schools in the Turkish Empire, which are attended by twenty-five

thousand pupils. -The Osservatore Romano states as the result of the estimates made by the various missionaries that the total num-per of the members of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world is be-

tween 275,000,000 and 300,000,000. -An American minister has been making calculations about the amount of money paid as salaries to ministers, in the States, and has come to the startting conclusion that more money is spent in supporting dogs than in supporting the preachers of the gospel.—
N. F. Tribune.

-One of the Columbia College instructors while lecturing greatly amused the class by his repeated and vigorous efforts to catch a supposed fly that was bothering him. Finally he discovered that that he was standing under a map, a string hanging from which just touched his head.—N. Y. Times.

-Out of ten ladies who completed their first year of study at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, four took prizes, and one, Miss Walke, took the second prize, having passed the second est examination, in competition with all the students of her year. There are now sixteen female students in the col-

-We must not stumble into the error of suppressing all religious emotion because some men who are unworthy shout in meeting. It is hardly possible to dwell on the mountain all the while, and yet that is a meagre and pitiable Christian life which never ascends the mountain at all, and never had any glimpse of the transfigured Lord .-Cleveland Leader.

-- The Yale Catalogue for 1885-86 shows no especial change from last year in the number of students, the total being 1,-076 against 1,086 in all the departments, and in the academic department 904 against 906 last year. The department of graduate instruction has gained five, the Sheffield scientific school two and the school of fine arts eight .-Hartford Courant.

-Dr. Gillette, the Superintendent of the Illinois Deaf and Dumb Asylum, visited recently in Washington the little school which Professor Bell, the telephone man, has set up to teach deaf mutes to talk. Mr. Bell is running this school at his own expense to develop a system of his own invention, and Dr-Gillette came all the way from Jacksonville, Ill., to see how he was getting along and to study his plan.—Chicago

-As the Methodists of Onondaga Valley, N. Y., were trying to raise money to dedicate their new church free of debt, a point was reached be-yond which further progress seemed impossible. It was at this moment that the pastor of the Presbyterian church was authorized to say that the ladies of his church would pledge two hundred dollars. New enthusiasm was at once, awakened. Other pledges were proffered, and the work was successfully accomplished .- Christain at Work.

# WIT AND WISDOM.

-Men's muscles move better when their souls are making merry music. -The life of man consists not in seeing visions and in dreaming dreams, but in active charity and in willing ser-

-Its syphonated name: "What is the nationality of that drink?" he asked the man who was filling a glass from a ohon bottle. "Celt—sir."—N.

Tidbits. -A well known firm has a confidential clerk named Simmons, who signs the 

-There is none made so great but he kindness, even of the meanest mortals. -Christian Union.

-"Do you know that Charley intimates that you have wings?" "Ah, I see; he called me his angel!" "No; he said you were a little goose."-Boston Budget.

-Little Bess to gentleman caller: "You ain't black, are you, Mr. M—?"
"Black, child? Why, no, I should hope not. What made you think I was "O, nothin'; 'cept pa said you was awful niggardly."—Cleveland Leader.

undt Ochtober dirty von. So der goats vos vorn von tay longher dish month. So I hafe to makes him und seexty-ife toller offergoat, gost me veefteen toller. I hafe no yose vor dem noosbaper vellers."—The Wasp.

"The Wasp."

"The Wasp.

"The Wasp."

"The Wasp.

"The Wasp."

"T place. Yez kin wash some one else. I wash myself, I do.—Chicago Rambler.

-Little Tommy McGill came in to his Although hip basques are very much fond mother the other day with a black worn there are many ladies who prefer eye, and a hole stove in his lip, and relieved her by telling her that he'd been

-True economy is quite as much conshort at the hips that unless the form is serned with wise spending as with wise slender there is a two bunchy effect near saving. It recognizes that everything the waist to look well. One of the pret-tiest modes for a polonaise is the "Cor-of which its value depends. The fulinne." The waist part in front fits fillment of that purpose is economy; close and the vest is very pointed. Over the nonfulfillment of it is waste.—Chicago Standard.

-If we are to act rightly, we must know what right is; and to this end the exercises, the reason strengthened, the intellect cultivated. Every battle against ignorance, every effort to expound the laws of our being and to show how the truest happiness and the highest duty are always consonant, is a direct help to the cause of right-doing .-N. Y. Examiner.

# Entirely Too Practical.

Mr, Mulhoody-"It is just glorious to watch the sunset! 'Lilac, purple and gold' is what the poet says, isn'tit? The ethereal—''
Mrs. Mulhoody—''Oh, nonsense! You

—The Medical Summary thinks that heatrical people are too much inclined of drink absinthe, and considers the dear. That cloud yonder, with its silver

lining-"
"Yes, that's all right, only I'm sorry I can't say the same thing about my purse. It hasn't been lined with silver for more than-

"Mrs. Mulhoody, you are too horribly practical."—Philadelphia Call.

Official Paper of Chase County.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The National Teachers' Association will meet in Topeka, this year.

To-morrow will be the 71st anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

It is stated the expenses of the white house under Cleveland's administration is \$7,000 more than under Arthur's. - Commonwealth.

The above statement made by the Commonwealth is absolutely false. Arthur's expenses during the same length of time that President Cleveland has held the chair were \$20,000 more at the very least calculation. It is no use to try to deceive the people, figures won't lie.—Newton Democrat.

To-morrow afternoon, January 8th ten years ago, the COURANT office was taken possession of in the name of Mrs. W. D. Morgan, wife of the Leader man, and kept closed for nearly two weeks, she having bought a couple of notes against us, secured by a mortgage on our press and material, on which we had a promise of an extension of time from the original owner thereof; and which little pleasure to the Leader outfit cost us over \$70; but we are still here, and have grown so much in circulation and size-the Cou-RANT now being the largest paper published within a radius of sixty miles of Cottonwood Falls-that it will require more severe means than have heretofore been used to kill us off or to reduce our proportions, which have been of steady and healthy growth.

FIGURES WON'T LIE, BUT RE-PUBLICAN EDITORS WILL.

The Republican administrations have been paying all demands on the treas-ury besides reducing the principal of the public debt about one hundred | territory, but the government will finalmillions a year. We now have had over nine months of Democratic reform administration during which not one dollar of the public debt has been paid, but it has increased several milliors, and now appears a probable deficiency of twenty-five millions of exdenditures over receipts for the fiscal year. And yet the party is pledged to reduce the tariff and make sundry new appropriations. At this rate it will not take long to place the country in the same condition it was under the last Democratic administration in 1856 to 1860, when United States 12 per cent bonds would not bring par and the treasury was empty. Then you could buy labor and farm produce for less than half what it is now, while manufactured articles in competition with foreign wares brought double the price they do now. Yet a return to the condition of 1860 is Democratic reform.-Leavenworth Times.

During five Republican Administrations since the close of the war the Republican party paid, not only the pensions to soldiers and the heavy interest upon the public debt, but they paid \$943,000,000 of the princ.pal. When they turned over a full treasury to their successors its condition was so sound a basis as to justify still larger pay- the Union will be held at Topeka, Jan and means to furnish the lodge room. ments. Just why the government has 29, 1886. Addresses will be delivered A. B. Watson was elected Chairman understood. - Emporia Republican, De- by ex-Governor Chas. Robinson, Gov- and Dr. Stone, Secretary.

the premises, please to read the fol- assigned, as follows: lowing statement of the national debt,

debt statement for that month: Year. Public Debt Year Public Debt 1865. \$2,680,647.869 74 1876. \$2,180,394,817 1

From the foregoing it will be seen that the public debt at the close of the war was \$2,680,647,869.74, and at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, it was \$1,889,577,103.75, making prepared for the occasion. a reduction of just \$791,070,765.99 during the twenty years since the war, or a reduction of just \$39,553,387.99 per year, or a rate of 153 per cent. less th in is claimed by Republican papers to have been done; and even the Emporia Republican, usually a very fair paper, misses the mark by just about \$152,000,000; that is, it exagerates the reduction of the public debt just that much since the close of the war, in the interest of the Republican party. We have not the time or space just now to seply to some other fabrications of Republican papers on this same subject but we shall do so at some future day, showing them up in just as bad a light as the foregoing does. However, we Kansas. wi'l say this much just now. The foregoing figures show that the public debt was reduced \$100,000,000 more during the first eight years after the war than it has been reduced during the last twelve years, which have averaged about \$29,000,000 a year, or at a rate of ham, of Cedar Point, Kan. 245 per cent less than the claim set mr. Osmonson is fencing in a large hog pasture with stone wall. George they also show that during the second Dykes, one of the best stone masons eight years after the war the public in this part of the country, is doing debt was reduced but \$165,000,000, in the work. round numbers, or at the rate of about David S. Sauble, one of the most \$20,000,000 a year, or at a rate of 400 extensive farmers on Cedar Creek,

# DEMOCRATIC EDITORS'

A number of the prominent Democrats of Kansas are organizing for a combined meeting of the Democratic and the Jacksonian Club. The following call has just been issued by the officers of the association:

The fourth annual meeting of the Democratic Editors and Publishers Association, of Kansas, is hereby called to meet in the city of Topeka, at 2 o'clock Friday, Jan. 8, 1886.

This is the regular meeting of the association, and it is earnestly desired that all Democratic editors and pubhshers of Kansas may be present.
V. J. LANE, President.
J. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

PROFANE LANGUAGE. In several sections of the east antiswearing societies are being organized with a hope of breaking this terrible

If a reform in this direction can be brought about, let these movements be encouraged, not only in the east but

Thousands of speeches and sermons are delivered against intemperance, licentiousness and other vices, to one against the prevailing and demoralizing practice of swearing, from which no benefit is derived by either the perpetrator or the listener -but on the contrary, unpleasant to the listener. and degrading to all who indulge in the wicked and vulgar habit.

Let the religious people of Leaven worth follow the example of eastern Cities and organize such a society, the objects being to show to the rising generation how demoralizing and de grading this habit is. Here is a field for work in which the Christian people of Leavenworth can accomplish much good.—Leavenworth Times.

Yes, and all over Kansas.

# SOUND SUCCESTIONS

Congressman Weaver, of Iowa, may be premature in attempting to remove the Chinese wall which has been built to keep civilization out of the Indian ly be forced, as he proposes, to give the Indians their lands in severalty and treat them as other citizens are treated. But for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, which cut the Gordian knot, the government might have had a negro policy with the negroes as "wards of the nation" for a century to come. Under those amendments every person" born within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States is a 'citizen" of the United States; whether they were timely or not, they settled the question out of hand, and it is a nomalous that they should be made to apply to a black skin and not to a red one. Keeping the Indians in their territory in their tribal relations and attempting to shut out civilization from them makes the territory they occupy a barrier between State and interferes continually with trade. The entire policy of the government toward them has been such as to prevent their assimilation, withrut in the least delaying what seems the invetitable extinction of the race .- St. Louis Republican,

THE 25TH BIRTHDAY OF KAN

ernor John A. Martin, Col. D. R An-Now then, for some of the facts in thony and short addresses on subjects was decided to give a cotillion party

from the close of the war down to the Kansas." Hon. John Speer, "The close of the fiscal year ending June Territorial Government." Hon. T. D. viz: 30, 1885, which includes four months Thatcher, "The rejected Constitution." of the present Democratic Adminis- Hon. B. F. Simpson, "The Wyandotte tration, which during the month of Convention." Hon. Thos. A. Osborn, June alone paid off \$9,156,861.63 of the "The State Government." Hon. A. public debt, as is shown by the public Horton, "The Judiciary of Kansas." Gen. C. W. Blair, "Kansas during the War." Hon.D.W, Wilder, "The Press of Kansas." Rev. Dr. F. S. McCabe, "The Churches of Kansas." Hon. Wm. Sims, "The Agriculture of Kansas," Hon. Alexander Caldwell, "Kansas Manufactures and Mines." Hon. liams. C. K. Holiday, "Cities of Kansas. Hon. James Humphrey, "The Rail roals of Kansas." Hon. Noble L. Prentis, "The Women of Kansas Hon Engen : F. Wars will read a poem

CEDAR CREEK ITEMS

We have had very fine weather for the holidays, and our people generally improved it well. Our Christmas tree and entertainment at the Fairview school-house was a very pleasant affair. and highly creditable to the commun-

The Lyceum at the school-house, last Tuesday evening, was well attended, and the exercises quite entertaining.

Dick Van Deren returned from Illanois, on the 27th ultimo, after a visit of about a month. He expresses himself as more than ever pleased with

A very pleasant party was given at F. E. Dwelle's, last Monday evening. for Miss Ella Barker, who started for Arkansas the following day.

Newton Griffith sold a car load of fat cows, last Tuesday, to W. L. Gra. Sive display than last year win be made Parties who contemplate visiting it or

per cent. less than is claimed by Re-publican papers to have been the case last week. Girard.

## PATERTS GRANTED.

The following petents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Dec. 29, big time in Topeka, to-morrow, the 8th 1885, reported expressly for this paof January. It is the plan to have a per by Jes. 11. Hunter, Someiter of American and Foreign Patents editors and publishers of the State 394 F Street. Washington, D. C,: J. C. Reed, Topeka, car coupling; A. J. Laundray, Clyde, stack binder.

# DISTRICT COURT.

'L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The District Court of Chase county. the December term of which closed in this city, last Saturday, when Court adjourned to meet again February 1, 1886, disposed of the following cases since our last report:

Oliver T. Rawlings vs H. A. Chamberlain, replevin; verdict for defend-

Shepherd, Bucher & McCown vs. O. M. Katts, foreclosure of contract; verdict for \$283.68.

A. J. Wagoner vs. A. Ferlet, appeal; referred to T. O. Kelley, to hear, and report at the next term of Court.
Ferry F. Mann vs. J. W. Griffis, repleyin; verdict for defendent.

A. Lehnherr vs. W. G. Hait, appeal; referred, by consent, to T. O. Kelley to determine the law and the facts.

Ann B. Petford et al. vs. John Barber et al., partition; decree of partition of Chase county land. Mrs. L. Lafoon vs. Geo. W. Lafoon, divorce; dismissed.
Asa Stanton vs. L. S. Palmer, ap-

peal; settled. Isaac Alexander vs. Chase county, quiet title: judgment for plaintiff. Mary E. Schnavely vs. Christian

Schnavely, divorce; decree denied and plaintiff allowed to amend petition so as to ask for alimony.

WHAT THE"BOYS" ARE DOING. We clip the following items from the Coronado Slar, a bright and newsy paper, edited and published by J. B. Rogers and A. B. Sykes, the initial number of which made its appearance December 31, 1885. Long may it shine, is our earnest wish:

The Star returns thanks to Mr. Loomis for a table. Mr. L. believes in helping the printers.

Mr. L. A. Loomis, of Cottonwood Falls, who took a claim 4 miles east of Coronado last fall, returned, Sunday. He brought with him a well auger and will engage in the well drilling business Mr. Lis an experienced workman and has contracted for the drilling of some thirty wells in and adjacent to Coronado.

Mr. Loomis yesterday received a message from N. A. Dobbins, of Cot-tonwood Falls, to purchase the lumber and commence the erection of a build ing suitable for a billiard saloon im mediately. Also to purchase lumber for J. t. Ollinger, of same place, for a tonsorial parlor. We are getting in shape to boom.

Messrs. C. F. Loomis, J. E. Loomis W. H. Vetter, E. W. Brace and J. W Clark, each, secured a claim east of town and settled thereupon yesterday. They are all good men, and we extend to them a hearty welcome.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. A committee consisting of three

members of the four Orders who meet in the Good Templors' hall, (G. A. R., The celebration of the 25th anniver- W. R. C., S. of V. and I. O. G. T.,) met COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS. sary of the admission of Mansas, into Monday night, Dec. 27, to devise way

After a general exchange of views.it and supper on Monday evening, Feb. Hon. S. N. Wood, "The Pioneers of 22d, and the following committees were appointed to carry out the project,

Supper-Mrs. W. A. Morgan, Mrs. C. A. Britton, Mrs. M. J. Rockwood, Miss Jennie Burns, C. C. McMillan, J. E. Harper, F. P. Cochran, T. B. Johnson.

Music -Geo. W. Crum, T.O. Kelley, John Madden, Mrs. F. P. Cochren. Programme -C. W. Jones, A. B. Watson, Dr. Stone, Mrs. E. A. Kinne. Printing-Jas. Stearns, E.A.Kinne, H. D. Edmiston, Mrs. J. W. McWil-

Executive-Mrs. Morgan, G.W. Crum, C. W. Jones, Jas. Stearns and Dr.

Stone.
Dr. Stone reported that, in accordance with instructions, he had secured Music Hall for the night of February 22, and that supper will be served in 22, and that supper will be served in the lodge room.

The above committees are requested to meet in Good Templats' half on Monday evening, Feb. 8, 1886, for the purpose above indicated. J. W. STONE, Secy.

HOW THEY COMPARE.

The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's Leader was... 3° 2 The number of nunning inches of reading matter in last week's Independent was. 335

Total No luches in both of said papers, 667 The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's COURANT was.... 724

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE.

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

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

We had intended to publish th names of all pupils promoted the first term, but the list is too long. We therefore simply give the names of the three highest in each grade, with their general average of all studies for the term.

Grade 2, Calvin Reat, 91; Bradford Britton, 91; May Engle, 90. Grade 2 to 3, Eva Massey, 95;Gertie Estes, 93; Blanche Kelley, 92. Grade 3 to 4, Daisy Burcham, 93; Rosa Ferlet, 94; Herbert Clark, 94;

Maude Kelley, 94. Grade 4 to 5. Eddie Estes, 93: Susan Brace, 90; Arista Foxworthy, Grade 5 to 6, Rena Massey, 90 Mary Harper, 83; Bella Sanders, 86.

Grade 7 to 8, Bertha Crum, 92 special promotion for extra work.) The pupils of the grammar room and High School were not examined for promotion from one grade to another, the rule adopted, and to determine who should pass to second term's work. Below are names and marks:

Grammar Department, Grade 6, Don Ashley, 86; Aggie Jones, 85; Mertie Estes, 84. Grade 7, Bertha Cram, 92; Stelle Cram, 85; Gertie Davis, 75. High School, Grade 8, Charles Garth, 97; Anna Rockwood, 96; Nellie Watson.

Grade 9, Minnie Lloyd, 97; M. L. Hackett, 85; Harry Hant, 82, Charles Simmons, 82, L. A. LOWTHER, Principal.

THE CASH WILL BUY No. 1 two-horse farm wagon \$57.50 A No. 1 buggy with leather top \$120. A No. 1 corn sheller \$8.00. North western barbed wire 5cts. And lumber for less money than any

place in this county.

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All persons indepted to the firm of Smith & Mann are hereby notified

to eall 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.

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Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. j. 5-41

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JOSEPH C. WATERS.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the countrys of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

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Office 145 Kapsas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A IIII Send 19 cents postrae, and we will mail you prick a royal valuable send box of cooks but which put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and with in space time, or all the time. Capital not required, We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STI SON & Co., 40v12-ly Portland Maine,

The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, fluds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes casily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents, write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

A PRIZE 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 eithersex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure At once address True & Co. Augusta, Maine.





Will im remoney then atanything eise by taking an agency for the best selling brokout. Beginners succeed grandly, None fall. Terms free HALLET BOOK Co., Augusta, Maine.

M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANTTAILOR. Satifaction Guaranteed, and Charges

Reasonable, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

60,000 Pounds Glidden Barb Wire at prices lower

than ever before, at ADARE, HILDEBRAND & CO.'S. STRONG CITY - - - KANSAS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

9

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1886

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew 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.

	lin.	2in.	3 in.	bin.	% col.	1 00
1 week 2 weeks weeks 4 weeks 5 months 6 months	\$1.00 1.50 1.75 2.00 3.00 4.00 6.50 10.00	2 00 2 50 3 00 4 50 6 00 9 00	2.50 3 25 5 25 7 50 12 00	\$ 3 00 4 00 4 50 5 00 7 50 11 00 18 00	8 00 9 00 14 00 20 00	18 0 15 0 17 0 25 0 82 0 55 0
Local not sertion; an insertion; items unde	d a cer double r the	its a l price head o	f 'Lo	reach dack l	etter, ort Si	or fo

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Mr. V. H. Coper's baby is very sick.

Thawing weather, Tuesday, and yeserda

3° below zero and a blizzard this

Mr. John Tod was down to Emporia last Thursday.

Mr. John Tod was down to Emporia, last Thursday.

New Year's day passed off very quietly and pleasantly. Mrs. Abbie Cormack is sick at her

brother M. E. Hunt's. Mrs. S. D. Breese, who has been marriage. quite ill, is improving.

The south pier of the bridge at Cartter's ford is completed.

We will publish the Commissionres proceedings, next week.

The stone work on the U. P. church was completed, last week.

Miss Flora Gandy is visiting at

South Haven, Summer county.

Tuesday, from a visit at Garnett. Guy Johnson left, Tuesday, for Ft Scott, where he is attending school.

Miss Katie and Maggie Martin, of Strong City, are visiting in Emporia. Miss Rosa Allis, of Ionia county,

Michigan, is visit at Dr. C. E. Hait's. Mr. Chas. H. Carswell went down to Emporia, yesterday, on legal business. a number of steers that are hard to Directors for Chase county.

improving.

Mrs. John McClure, of Emporia, was visiting friends in this city and county, Lowther; Ass't Chorifter, Mrs. J. M. last week.

Born, December 12, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Beadle, of Thurman, a 121pound boy.

Miss Mabel Brockett went to Marion, last Thursday, to visit at Judge Brockett's.

Miss Agnes Tracy, of Strong City,

returne I home, last Friday, from a visit at Topeka.

New Year's night.

uight of the old year.

There will be a special meeting of the Sons of Veterans to-morrrow (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock. Mr. W. W. Sanders having killed a

beef, Mrs. Sanders has our thanks for a large nice roast therefrom.

Quite a pleasant dance and palatable supper were had at Mr. W. H. Shaft's. at Clements, last Friday night.

Mrs. T. H. Grisham spent New Year's day with her sister, Mrs. Gardenier, at Hillsboro, Marion county.

The Band "boys'" dance in Music Mrs. J. J. Massey, A. C.; Mrs. E. A. Hall, New Year's Eve night, was well Kinne, A. G. attended and was a most enjoyable af-

We understand that Mr. S. L. Mac-Leish, of Chicago, formerly of this is Noble L. Present, editor of the

disease.

went to Hillsboro, Marion county, last if it does not surpass, its predecessors. Thursday, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. | The following which, we clip from

A special bill, putting Mr. Barney
Carlin, of Strong City, on the pension
roll, has been introduced by Congress
man Ryan.

Don't forget that you can get
anything in the way of general
sharper anything in the way of general
have just received a full assortment of
heavy California saddles. Don't felay.

Adare, Hildebrand, Co., Strong City,
have just received a full assortment of
heavy California saddles. Don't felay.

Barney Lantry,
Adare, Hildebrand, Co., Strong City,
have just received a full assortment of
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Adare, Hildebrand, Co., Strong City,
have just received a full assortment of
heavy California saddles. Don't felay.

H. Ha Llet & Co.

THIS PAPER may be found on the at Geo. P.
Son's.

THIS PAPER may be found on the at Geo. P.
well anything in the way of general
to see them before buying elsewhere.

Kirker's father.

Kinsley, Kausas.

Mr. H. B. Jackson and wife, of Clements, spent their Holidays at Kansas City, visiting Mrs. Jackson's sister, Mrs. Wright.

Messrs. J. M. Warren and D. A. Ellsworth, of this city, were at Topeka, last week, attending the State Teachers' Association.

Dr. W. II. Cartter lost eleven head of cattle during the high wind, last Monday, that laid down against the barbed wire fence around his corral.

Mr. A. Styles and wife, of Brown county, father-in-law of Mr. E. Link, were here, last week, on a visit at that gentleman's and at Mr. B. McCabe's.

A joint installation of the officers of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. will take place, Saturday afternoon, January 16, 1886, beginning promptly at 2 o'clock-The Sons of Veterans are invited to

Mr. Louis Brockett, of Saybrook Ashtabula county, Ohio, a brother of Mr. H. P. Brockett, who has been visiting his children and brothers in this State, left here Tuesday, on his return

News reaches us from Southern Kansas that Mr. M. Lawless and Miss Kansas that Mr. M. Lawless and Miss the arrest and conviction of the party Viola Woods, and Mr. James Gibson who stole the scantlings from J. W. Viola Woods, and Mr. James Grand Miss Isabelle Woods, all formerly and Miss Isabelle Woods, all formerly 4th, 1885.

M. A. Campbell has a corn-sheller M. A. Campbell has a corn

Last; Friday night it rained and sleeted, also on Saturday, and Saturday night and Sunday it snowned a very feathery, fine snow, which was see for yourself how rapidly it will badly drifted by the strong north wind shell corn. that prevailed Sunday night and Mon-

Misses Mabel and Nellie Haward Ferry Watson and Maggie Breese, of this city, and Miss Lillie Hildebrand. Mr. E. Bruce Johnson returned, of Strong City, returned to Topeka, Tuesday, where they are attending school. They were accompanied by Mr. C. C. Watson, father of Miss Fer-

At the annual meeting of the Central Kansas Live Stock Association. held in Emporia, December 31, 1885, elected C. Hood as President for the e suing year, and S. T. Bennett, of this county, one of the Vice-Presidents, The Stearns Bros. are feeding quite and J. R. Blackshere and J. D Minicks

The M. E. Sunday-school elected the Frank Howard left, Tuesday, for following officers, last Sunday, for the Quiney, Illinois, where he is attending ensuing year: Superintendent, John Madden; Ass't Sup't, G. E. Finley; Miss Mary Rose, of Elmdale, who See'y, Elmer B. Johnson; Librarian, has been ill for about two months, is Leroy S. Hackett; Treas.. Rida Wintkrs; Organist, Geo. W. Weed; Ass't Organist, Stella Kerr; Chorister, L. A.

The agents of W. W. Carr's nursery, Yellew Springs, Ohio, will soon be in Yellew Springs, Ohio, will soon be in kinds and styles just received at Adare. Chase county to call on their old pa- Hildebrand & Co.'s, Strong City, and trons and the new ones who have solicited stock by letter and otherwise. Three of his agents sold in Peabody, in bargains; and don't you forget it. eight days, a short time ago, over elev-County Treasurer W. P. Martin has en hundred dollars' worth of stock, moved into Mrs. Margaret E. Kelmostly to parties to whom they had anteed the best in the market. sold nursery stock, last summer.

honor of Miss Ferry Watson, of this There was a very pleasant party at city, to which their young friends were Mr. A. M. Breese's, of Elmdale, on invited, and a most pleasant time was that line you should give him a call. had; and ou New Year's day Miss Wat-A very pleasant "watch" party was son reciprocated by giving a dinner in held at Mr. J. G. Winters' on the last honor of Miss Hildebrand and inviting their little friends to it, and where another most enjoyable time was had.

The following are the officers of keep warm when it has come; therefore, Falls Chapter, O. E. S., elected for t'e you should go to M.A. Campbell's and present year, at the last annual meet- get a heating stove that will be an ing: Mrs. M. J. Rockwood, W. M.; Mrs. May Holsinger, A. M.; J. L. Stearns, W. P.: Mrs. Sallie Kellogg, Conductress; Mrs. J. L. Stearns, Associate; Will Stearns, Secretary; Mrs. J.

Stone, Warden; H. S. Fritz, Sentinel. John W. Geary Relief Corps, No. 93, Osear Duehn, of Clements, shot an elected at the last annual meeting, for Mr. E. P. Allen and Miss Dora Mrs. G. W. Crum, Treasurer; Mrs. J. Guard; Mrs. F. P. Cochran, Secretay; see them before buying.

Among the gentlemen who have promised to be present and take part in the exercise of the Burns festival City, are supplying nearly every plasis Noble L. Present, editor of the terer in the county with his lime, sand, eity, is suffering from Bright's kidney Atchison Champion. Mr. R. D. Rees, a Welshman, has promised to respond

creek has been completed, and Miss
Etta Shaw has been engaged to teach therein.

Miss Edith Park, of Middle creek.

for his distinguished countrymen. The several committees of the Club are at work perfecting arrangements for the celebration, and everything now looks as if the meeting arrangements.

the Leavenworth Times, aside from its A special bill, putting Mr. Barney proportions, is applicable to Falls and

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kirker, of Strong and will produce an income for the City, were down to Emporia, last week, State, the county, the poor, and intervisiting at Mr. A. B. Moore's, Mrs. est on the county bonds. Besides this, they will yield a tax to every town-Mr. David R. Rettiger, of Strong ship, and, better than all else, they City, is shipping a fine lot of building will yield a handsome school tax to evand paving stones from that city to ery district through which the railroad runs-enough to educate every child. The people have the chance of adding \$630,000 of taxable property to our county. Will you do it, or will you let the chance slip by?" The question in these parts just now is: Will the people of Falls and Bazaar townseip be hoodwinked or will they keep their eyes open to their own interests?

# BUSINESS BREVITIES

M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. You can get flannels, etc., at Breese's

cheaper than the cheapest. For most anything you want, go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City. Go to Howard's mill if you want

to get the best of flour. Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settlle at once.

Johnson & Thomas. For rent, a room suitable for office. Enquire at J.V. Moore's broom factory. A. L. Maynard, wholsale and retail dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, green-house plants etc., has located in Strong City, with his family. He says he can sell stock cheaper than any other traveling deal-

er, and desires you to get his prices. Fifty collars reward will be paid for

that we never saw its likes before. All you have to do 1-, to fasten the shell, r to a tub, put the corn in it (the sheller) and turn the crank, and-well, go and get one, for it is cheap, and you will

We are now offering our full line of buggies and spring wagons for sale at actual cost. Now is your chance. Call and see them at Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City.

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

Thos. O'Donnell's farm on Middle ereek, 480 acres - 95 acres under cultivation, -- good orchard, good buildings good barn, and good stone and wire fence, is for rent. Apply to Thes. O'Donnell, Strong City, Kansas.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have then shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

We expect on a new lot of those celebrated California saddles in a few days. Call early at Adare, Hildebrand & Cos., Strong City, and get one.

Parties subscribing for the COURANT who pay up all arrearages and one year in advance, can get the COURANT and the United States Democrat, Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy's paper, published at Washington, D. C., a two-dollar paper, both for \$2.50 per year. If you desire getting fresh and spicy Washington news now and during the sitting of Congress, you should, by all means, take this live, independent Democratic paper.

A lot of new heating stoves of all will be sold cheap.

G to J. S. Doobttle & Son's for The celebrated "Tiffin" corn sheller can now be had at Adare, Hildebrand

Go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co Miss Lillie Hildebrand, of Strong Strong City, for the best and latest City, gave a dinner, Christmas day, in improved farm and garden implements. M. A. Campbell has just received a large suppl of heating and cooking stoves; so if you want anythining in

Sporting men will do well to call on Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City. for anything they want in the hunt or chase. They keep a full stock. nov26

Winter will soon be upon us, and now is the time to begin to prepare to ornament to your room as well as a comfort to your body.

w. McWilliams, Treasurer, Dr. J. W. publication of its class, whereby we can furnish that periodical, together with the Courant, including postage, The following are the officers of the for \$4.50 a year, if paid in advance. The regular price for The Art Amateur

alone is \$4.00 Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong eagle, one div last week, that measured 6 feet and 8 inches from tip to President; Mrs. J. W. McWilliams, S. Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, and see their new line of City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and W. A. Morgan, City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and W. A. Morgan, City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and W. A. Morgan, City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and W. A. Morgan, City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and W. A. Morgan, City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and W. A. Morgan, City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and W. A. Morgan, City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and W. A. Morgan, City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and W. A. Morgan, City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and W. A. Morgan, City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and W. A. Morgan, City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and W. A. Morgan, City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and W. A. Morgan, City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and city are now earrying a full and city are now earry and city are now earrying a full and city are now earry and city are n V. P., Mrs. C. A. Britton, J. V. P.; buggy harness, and everything in the harness supply line. These goods are all of the best make and quality, and Tucker, were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock, at Emporia, last Thurs- Mann, Chaplain; Mrs. E. W. Brace, price, style and finish. Be sure and nov26tf

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to ents and Cedar Grove. do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 his drug store.

hair, lath, nails, in fact, ALL their supplies. nov26tf

Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done

with neatness and dispatch to call upon her, at her residence, in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

# 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 ASSORPMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES;

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

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

E. F. BAUERLE'S

lank, hungry - look ling friend, you take your lunch at Bauerle'. Restan ran' and grow

CONFECTIONARY

My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good hit to know & where to get a first-class mnet! I will patronize

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Feed Exchange,

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKE

COTTON WOOD FALLS.

Steaks,@ 5 to 11cts, Roasts,@ 5 to 7cts, Boiling,@4 to 5cts, Choice corned Beef, @ 7cts. per pound.

CEORCE W. HOTCHKISS.

Broadway, opposite Doclittle & Son's. I MEAN BUSINESS; AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT. oct29

A PROCLAMATION. Know Y ! Know Ye All! Men, women and children- hat the great staff of eliters, wh

#### S, are now re enforced by Chester P. Dewe We p. opose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes, in which the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Facilie as an old time friend and couns los We are a condinsty enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS, HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS, and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a Heart Periodical as well a being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who immediately sents us \$1.50, the sub-cription price, and 15 cents for posting book, mading \$1.65 in all, will occive the American Agriculturist for 1886, and the American Agriculturist Law Book, just pullashed—a Compendium of every-day law for Farmers Mechanics, Busines mea. Manufacturers etc. embling every one to be his ewn law e. I have volume, welch up one pound and a half, degantly bound in Cook and Gold. The American Agriculturist

to yield bigger returns by increasing its ar at army of readers. We distributed 69,000 presents to those who abled in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, \$1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cts.

Send 5 cents for mailing you grand double number of the AMERICAN AGRI-CULTURIST, just out and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE

DAVID W JUDD, Pr. St. SAMERIC N AGRICU. TU IST. 751 BORYOW .. SEW YOR ... SAM'L BURNHAW, See'y Messrs. M. M. Young and S. J.

As every cultivated family now-adays must have some practical art magazine, we have made arrangments with The Art Amoteur, the leading

Subscribe for the COURANT, the largest newspaper in Chase county.

Go to Adare. Hildebrand & Co.'s, We are now furnishing the Leaver-worth Weekly Times and the COURANT

for \$2.00 per annum. See notice. Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have special facilities for delivering goods to Safford, Eludale, Clem-

Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh cents; roasts at 6 to 8 cents; for Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong boiling, at 5 to 6 cents. Sixty acre of corn and fodder in the

shock for sale, on the Albertson place two miles east of Cottonwoond Falls. Apply on the premisies to R. E. Maloney. A car load of Glidden fence

wire just received at M. A. Camp-

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

Before buying a heating stove any Evans are now running a sure-enough where else, go to M. A. Campbell's, o hack, and orders left at Central Hetel the west side of Broadway, and see

Subscribe for the COURANT, the You can get anything in the way of second largest Dem cratic pajer tinware or hardware or farming implements at M. A. Campbell's.

S. F. Jones, President. B. Lantry, Vice-Presid nt E. A. HILDEBRAND, Cashier.

STRONG CITY

National Bank, (Sucessor to Strong City Bank),

STRONG CITY, KANS.,

Does a General Banking Business.

Authorized Capital, \$150,000.

PAID IN, \$50,000 00.

DIRECTORS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CEORGE W. WEED.

Waukesha Glenn. QUEEN OF WATERS.

Guaranteed Medicinally Superior-containing Gueranteed Accilemally Superior—containing more natural mineral saits. It is pure. Is the only diurectic water known in the world which acts directly upon the secretions of the Liver, Kidney, Urinary and Generative Organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous place of discusses that afflict the hymen femily class of diseases that afflict the human family. Thousands of testimonials mailed free.

As a test we will send you a sample case of ten quart bottles, as bottled for family and club use, on receipt of \$1.50 and this advertisement, to a helf barrel for \$3. Address

T. H. BRYANT, BOX B, WAUKESHA, WIS. Johnston & Rolliger,



Toilet Articles.

Medicines.

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PURE WIXES & LIQUORS,

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Soda Water.

SCIENTIFIO PURPOSES!





Private Line Telephones For use between office and residence or factory. So d outright. No reasting Takes place of Bell Telephone on all lines under two suffes in longth. No infragement, Patented, 5000 in use. Circulars free, Agents wanted.

S. 14AR RERRY & CO., 15 Court is 16 Court in 16 Court in 18 Cour



STATUE OF "LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD."

More Money Needed.

The Committee in charge of the construction of the pedestal and the erection of the Statue, in order to raise funds for its completion, have prepared from model furnished by the artist a perfect faces minds from model furnished by the artist a perfect faces minds to subscribers throughout the United States at the following prices:

No. 1 Statuette, siz, inches in height,—the Statue bronzed; Pedestal, nickel-silvered,—at One Dollar cach, delivered.

No. 2 Statuette, in same metal, twelve inches high, beautifully bronzed and nickeled, at Five Dollars each, delivered.

No. 3 Statuette, twelve inches high, finely chased, Statue bronzed, Pedestal, Fleavilly Silver-Plated, with flush stand, at Ten Dollars each, delivered.

Much time and money have been spent in perfecting the Statuettes, and they are much improved over the first sent out. The Committee have received from subscribers many letters of commendation.

The New Fork World Fund of Si00.000 completes the Pedestal, but it is estimated that \$40,000 is yet needed to pay for the iron fastenings and the erection of the Statue.

Liberal subscriptions for the Miniature Statuettes will produce the desired amount.

Address, with remittance,

RICHARD BUTLER, Secretary,

RICHARD BUTLER, Secretary, American Committee of the Statue of Liberty, 33 Mercer Street, New York.

\$200.000 in presents given away, send us 5 cents postage and by mail you will get ee a package of good of large value, that will at once bring you in money fast er than anything else in America. All about the \$200.000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted cyvrywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or sparetime only, to work for us at their homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assur, ed. Don't delay. H. Hallet & Co. Portland, Maine. Feb 12 13.

9

### LOGAN'S LITTLE GAME.

How It Will Be Met by Brotherly and Helpful Republicans.

As we have before suggested, General Logan's declination of the Presidency pro tempore of the Senate is an important part of the shrewd little game which he proposes to play "for all it is worth" from now until the meeting of the next National Republican Convention. Logan has his eye upon the Presidential nomination, and if he does not get his grip upon it the fault will not be his. Such being his purpose, it is easy to understand why he prefers to remain on the Senatorial floor rather than be transferred to the chair. In the latter place he would be virtually shelved; in the former, he will at all times be as able as he is willing to attend to Logan's business. There will, of course, be many opportunities during the present session for him to "boom" himself, and it is quite needless to say that not one of these is likely to be neglected. Two things, however, will receive his special attention: the soldier vote and the bloody shirt. He will be the self-appointed champion of all those who have worn the blue, providing they are not Democrats; and as for the rights and wrongs of the op-pressed colored Republicans of the South, neither decency nor the dictionary will prevent him from doing full justice to his favorite theme.

Logan's little game will not be inter-fered with in the least by Democrats; on the contrary, they may give him valuable aid and comfort, for good and sufficient reasons. The only real opposition to him will come from Republicons. There are several aspirants to the Presidential prize in the Republican camp, who will be more than glad to insert a spider in the Logan dumpling, and outside of these is a numerpus class who are heartily tired of his political tactics, and ready and anxious o sit down upon him. If we may trust the wrathful statements of leading Republican organs, Logan and his bloody shirt gave New York to the Democracy at the recent election; while Lee un-doubtedly rode into the Governorship of Virginia over the political corpse of Mahone, on "the treason-stained saddle" of Logan's invention. With such unfragrant feathers in his cap, Logan is liable to have more brickbats than bouquets flung at him by Republican hands in his Presidential campaign, and though this will be "fun for the boys", it may mean "death to the frog". And, as if to make his political perdition sure, Logan is about to publish a book. Blaine did the same thing -everybody knows what happened to Blaine. -St. Louis Republican.

# THE MAN CLEVELAND.

How He Spent His Money While Governor

President Cleveland is worth about \$100,000, and he owns considerable real estate in Buffalo, which is fast growing in value. He made about \$25,000 a year at his practice before he got into politics. He is not an extravagant man in any of his tastes, and has never been so. He had a class of cases at Buffalo which paid well, and he was often the counsel for corporations in big cases. While he was Governor of w York he gave away the whole of his salary in charity, save that which he used for his personal expenses and for the support of his mother. I have seen many instances of his charity. One fice at the Albany Capitol. It was after he had been elected President. He was opening his mail, and many of the letters contained requests for alms. I saw Governor Cleveland answer fully a half dozen of them by inclosing five, ten and at one time a twenty dollar bill in an envelope with a kind word, and sending it to the beggar. One case was especially touching. It was that of an old man in Southern New York, who had lost his horse by death. He had a little garden-patch of a farm, and this horse was his sole means of making a livelihood upon it. He had raised some money by contributions from his neighbors, but still lacked enough by twenty dollar to buy the horse which was to serve as the sup-port of himself and his gray-haired wife. Some of the neighbors heard of Cleveland's charity, and had suggested that he write to him and ask him to help him. From the tenor of the letter you could see that the old man was very proud of its composition and handwriting. He said that he had written it himself, with his own hand, and the appeal throughout was that of a simple-minded, unsophisticated, childlike person. Cleveland's eyes filled with tears as he read it, and he put a twenty-dollar bill in an envelope and sent it to him with a few kind words. - Washington Cor. Cleveland Leader.

# " Kentucky's" Speakership.

Although Mr. Carlisle is only the fourth Kentuckian who has held the Speakership of the House of Representatives, that post has been filled by Kentuckians for a longer period than is comprised in the combined terms of the Speakers from any other State. , Massachusetts and Virginia have each had four Speakers, but the combined terms of the former amounted to but ten years and those of Virginia to but thirteen years, whereas at the expiration of this Congress Kentucky will have had the Speakership for twenty of the ninety-eight years that will then have elapsed since the establishment of the Federal Government.

Henry Clay was elected Speaker of five successive Congresses and after a retirement of three years he was again elected in his old age and served through both sessions of the Eighteenth Congress. Owing to the fact that Mr. Clay resigned the office on two occasions his entire service in the chair comprehended a period of ten years only. John White held the gavel for one term and Linn Boyd for two Mr. Carlisle now enters on his second term, thus rounding out the twenty years for Kentucky in the Speakership.—Chicago Herald.

-The Democratic party has come to stay and we can better afford to be over cautious than to have this our trial trip prove a failure .- Palmyra Times.

#### SECRETARY LAMAR.

Something About His Family, as Gleaned from an Inscription Found on the Tomb-

stone of a Revolutionary Soldier. The following inscription was recently copied from an old tombstone on the "Vale" Farm, near "Pompey Smash," Allegany County, Md. It relates to an old Marylander of revolutionary fame: "In memory of Colonel William Lamar, a soldier of the Revolution. At the tap of the drum in his native State, Maryland, to the standard of his country he flew, nor left until she was acknowledged free and indepent amongst the nations of the earth. At the battle of Harlem Heights, White Plains, Germantown, Monmouth and Staten Island, in the North; at Guilford Court-House and Eutaw, at Camden, the capture of Fort Mott, Carnby and Wateree, at the seige of Ninety-six, in the South, he was present and actively engaged, and by his coolness, bravery and skill, he rendered most signal and important services to the army. At Guilford the desperate charge of the American troops, which turned the scale of victory in their favor, was ordered at his suggestion, which was communicated to General Green through Major Anderson, and the plan of firing Fort Mott, which was successfully adopted, and which occasioned the immediate surrender of that fort by the British, originated exclusively with him. In the disastrous battle of Camden he was foremost by the side of De Kalb when that brave officer fell. In the siege of '96 the immortal Koscuisko was his fellow-soldier, and served under him for awhile. The noble conduct of this brave Pole was the fond theme of his praise and admiration through life. He entered the army at the commencement of the revolution, and continued with it, engaged in actual service, until the close of the

"During the contest he made but one visit home. He married early; had sons and daughters, the most of whom he lived to see begirt with glowing infancy. He possessed a heart full of kindness, and a temper almost proof against anger. He was respected in all the relations of his life. He was born in Frederick County, but for thirty years previous to his death resided in Allegany county, where he died January 8,

1838, aged eighty-three."

The stone also contains the following: "Also sacred to the memory of Margaret Lamar, his wife. She was beoved and esteemed by all who knew her for the many virtues that adorned her character. She died universally lamented, March 17, 1821, aged fiftyfour years.'

Secretary Lamar is descended from a branch of the old Maryland Lamar family, and is a distant relative of the above-named Colonel William Lamar. Colonel Lamar left an immense landed estate in Maryland, adjoining Pennsylvania, near Bedford. - Chicago Herald.

# A SPONGING SYSTEM.

How a Certain Class of Colleges Impose upon the Government and Obtain Instruction by Misrepresenting Their Con-

The law authorizing the detail of army officers to act as professors of tactics and military science in colleges, requires that any institution to which such a detail is made shall have the capacity to educate simultaneously one pacity to educate simultaneously one hundred and fifty male students. De-have these all covered up—and a cannot one hundred and fifty male pupils. and many have not even seventy-five. Out of the whole number only twelve have an attendance of one hundred and fifty; and perhaps not all of their students are of an age justifying the detachment of an army officer from his

company in order to teach them tactics. This state of things results, as Gen. Drum shows, from the careless use in the statute of the words, "having a capacity for educating not less than one hundred and fifty male pupils," instead of some phrase requiring an actual at-tendance of that number in any given quarter or term. Institutions that have thirty or forty scholars can send to the War Department certificates showing that they "have a capacity" for educating five times that number. They might add that they would be glad to get them. Thus they comply with the letter of the statute requirements, and receive their details, which are sometimes, apparently "secured to obtain the services," says Gen. Drum, "of an officer proficient in mathematics as a A stunning toot was professor in that branch, while his value as a military instructor is appreciated purely from a disciplinarian point of It seems increditable that this system of sponging has been going on for years; but the annual reports of the Adjutant-General show conclusively that it is so. As the abuse of the privileges granted by statute could be obviated by an easy emendation, Congress has no excuse for not making it.

The matter should receive attention at Washington this winter. No confidence games on the Government should be allowed, even when played by institutions of learning!—N. Y. Sun.

# Why He Refused.

Logan's determination not to accept the Presidency of the Senate has less merit in it than at first appeared. It seemed at first that Logan knew more about his fitness for the place than his friends, and had concluded not to submit himself to the criticism which would inevitably follow the discovery of his unfitness for the place. But later developments show that it was the determination of the Senators to pass a law which would put it out of the power of politicians of the Logan stripe to profit by such a situation as the present, which revealed to Logan the emptiness and unprofitable. ness of the honor for which he had been grasping.—Detroit Free Press.

-In three lines in his annual mes sage to Congress Mr. Cleveland suggested a measure which would do more to break up the polluted nest in Utah than all the penal laws that Congress could pass in a year. He recommended the adoption of a law prohibiting the landing anywhere in this country of Mormon proselytes from abroad.—. Chicago Herald.

# YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

TWO ALPHABETS.

"Tis all about two pretty maids,
Whom once by chance I knew,
Now when the story all is told,
I pray you, tell me tene,
If Patty or if Polly, Rose,
Could possibly be you!"
And Rose said: "Yes," or she could guess,
And very quickly, too!

\*The letters these children learned to read At home and at school, with wondrom speed.

Were the same good old A B C's, and yet Each girl lived a different alphabet.

For Patty was Artless and Beautiful, Everywhere cheerful and Dutini: Earnest and Faithful at work or play, Generous and Happy in giving away—An Industrious, Joyful, Kindly child. With manners Loving and accents Mild; Neat, and Obedient to mamma, Patient and Quiet in helping papa; Rendy for frolic, yet Sweet and True, And Unselfish, though hard was her task to do.

And Unselfish, though hard was her task to do.
Virtuous, Winsome as flower or bird,
'Xcelent, Yielding without a word
If mamma said 'No', and if she said
'Yes',
Zealous to thank her with smile and kiss,
Do you wonder all loved such a darling miss?

But poor little Polly-girl, oh dear me!
An Artful and Boisterous child was she,
And Cross and Dirty as she could be!
Envious and Fretful at brother's fun,
Grudging his marbles, his ball or his bun;
Hasty of tongue, but Idle of hand,
And Jealous of all who were rich or grand.
A Knotty brow and a Lazy yawn
She brought from her room each sunny

She brought from her room each sunny morn.

Morose and Naughty and Obstinate,
Prond of her clothes: in a Querulous De If mamma said: Polly, 'tis bed time, quar;'
Restless at work, even Saucy, I fear,
A Tensing, quiet Useless and Vain little child:
Could you blame any one who should call her Wild?

'Xacting of others, not Yielding when bidden.

den.
So that many a time she was scolled and chidden.
"Tis a sad and sorrowful sight to see How Zantippe-like such a girl can be!"

And Rose looked up and Rose looked down, And Rose looked up and Rose looked down When all the tale was told;
She twisted tight her apron string,
And tossed her curts of gold.
'The Patty some, and Polly some,"
She said. "But you shall see
The alphabet that Patty lived,
Is the one I'm going to be!"
—Ellen Soule Carhart, in Youth's Companion.

#### THE BARLEY-CORN CLUB. A Mean Trick, and How Its Perpetrator Was Punished

The Barley-Corn Club, "im Peters President, met in Sim's barn to arrange for a so-called pumpkin festival. It was a chilly day without, and the shelter of the barn, with its big mows of hay and stacks of barrels of apples, the boys found to be agreeable-especially the apples. A heap of pumpkins, to which Farmer Peters invited the boys to help themselves, had been gathered under the eaves of one of the haymows.

"Now, boys," said President Peters taking from his pocket a huge jackknife, "first mark your face on the outside of the pumpkin. Scoop out inside, you know.'

"Each one make his own face?" in quired Sidney Bright.

"Not unless it is handsomer than this is, young man. No. make this face which you see on my pumpkin, allowing two inches for an eye, two inches for the nose, and two inches for the mouth.

The result was a kind of good-nat-ured baby-face. When the pumpkin-carvers had all finished, a more bland, agreeable, juvenile set of pumpkinfaces could not be imagined.

tails are now made to thirty-seven in- dle inside of each one, of course-and stitutions; but two-thirds of them have when the people get here we can pull off the cover—have, you know, one of paper—and show the babies," suggested Sidney.
"Agreed!" shouted one "Barley-

Corner" after another.

The boys completed their work and quit the barn. As they left the sun through the purple maze around the hills appeared very much like one of the boys' pumpkins transferred to the

That night, after supper, the lighted lanterns were placed in a row on the fence, each covered with a paper hood that could at a moment's notice be slipped off. Everything was ready. Each boy stood by his lantern. Different families in the neighborhood sent representatives to the group of specta-

tors gathered.
"Friends," declared the President, with great dignity, "the hour has arrived for our wonderful, beautiful babyshow. We first give you a welcome. Barley-Corners, take out your horns

A stunning toot was given on the boy's tin horns.
"Another!"

"Now, three times three!" The spectators cried for "mercy," and the welcome was declared complete. "The wonderful baby-show!" ed the President, majestically. "With-

draw covers.' The paper hoods were withdrawn from the pumpkins, but what a babyshow the spectators beheld! The pumpkins had anything but a bland, agreeable, infantile look. They had been tampered with. Some one had gained en-trance to the barn of Farmer Peters, where the pumpkin babies had been deposited. The mouths had been enelongated, so that the pumpkins had a savage, tiger-look. In one pumpkin an eye had been stuffed and closed, so that the "baby" looked now like an ugly prize-fighter who had come out of contest one orb very badly damaged. The spectators laughed till they said their sides ached, but the owners of the

lanterns were filled with rage.
"Oh! oh!" "That's mean!" "Contemptible!" "What dog has done it?" "Hang him up!" were some of the expressions used.

What one of the spectators, Sim's aunt, had ventured to call the "pumpkin festival of the Barley-Corn Club," had come to a humiliating close. In the midst of this furious storm of denunciation the President chanced to step into the barn, and quickly came out carrying a lantern in one hand, and with the other he was gripping a small boy, Tim Larkin, and known to be a mischief-maker in the neighborhood.

"Here is the guilty one!" shouted the tresident. "He has owned up already that he fixed our lanterns. You see, he was waiting for a chance to get off." Yes, Tim Larkin, having committed the outrage, did not succeed in an

escape from the barn before the en-trance of the club. Crawling back into a dark corner he waited to hear them conclude their "festival," but the President, suddenly discovering Tim, had

pounced upon him!

"What have you got to say for your-self?" inquired the President.
"Yes, yes!" "Now for you!" "Got caught, eh?" "Duck him!" "Make him wear a pumpkin!" were some of the opinions volunteered on this oc-casion. The "Barley-Corners" were in a savage mood, and Tim Larkin shrank before the angry looks of the club. "Simeon! Simeon!" said his Aunt Patty, softly, "I want to see you a min-

"What is it, aunt?" he asked as the two stepped aside. "What are you gring to do with him?"

ute

"Oh, I don't know. Whether we shall hang him up to a tree, or not, I don't know.' "Well, now, you let me manage it.

Of course it was a mean caper, and if you will let me fix it I warrant you that he will feel mean and miserable enough. Will you let me?"

"Of course."

The boys all liked Aunt Patty, and consented. She now took Tim Larkin within the house and seated him in the kitchen. His face was pale and he fingered his cap uneasily. He wondered what was coming. He had been expecting a pounding every minute, and was bracing himself up in readiness for the penalty. He was cutirely unpre-pared for Aunt Patty when she sat down beside him, and in her pleasant, while impressive, way—she had a very sweet yet dignified voice—talked to him about his unfair, unkind course. The longer Aunt Patty talked the worse Tim felt. If he had only been out-of-doors, "catching it" while the club "gave it to him good," he could have attempted some kind of resistance. But he was at Aunt Patty's mercy, and he could do nothing but feel miserable all over, away down to his boots. "I-won't-again," he murmured.

"I-know-it was-mean." "Are you hungry, Tim?" Hungry? Were not the Larkin tribe hungry all the time, the mother a poor

widow and the children seven in number? Tim nodded his head. "I'll get a piece of pumpkin pie for you," said Aunt Patty. She brought

him a big piece.
"Eat that," she said.

Tim was too hungry to refuse, and the pie did taste good, but, oh, it made him feel mean enough about his treatment of the "Barley-Corn Club." "Now, Tim, the club will go home

with you. They won't touch you, but you must do just as I say and take this n your hands," said Aunt Patty. "Just give it to your mother."
She held out a package. It contained

one of those deep, big pumpkin pies, for the making of which Mrs. Peters was so famous. One of these she had just given to Aunt Patty. Tim could guess what it was, and it felt like a mill-stone in his hands. If anybody had kicked him, he could have kicked back, but what could Tim do with bis pumpkin pie? He couldn't throw that back. He could only keep it and feel miserable.

Aunt Patty had arranged everything with the club, and they knew just what to do. She had told them how Tim was feeling, and, sure enough, when she led Tim to the door, the Barley-Corners - drawn up in two lines, each man (small man) with his pumpkin lantern—received a very mis

erable looking being.
"Forward, march!" majestically shouted the President.

Down the street they went, the miserable being walking between two blazing lines, as if on his way to death at the stake. There was no execution intended save to the pumpkin pie that, in a gingerly fashion, Tim bore in his hands. Its wrapping had slipped off at one side.

"Halt!" shouted the President, at Mrs. Larkin's door, and then rapping on a worn black pannel, the President bade each Barley-Corner to wait until the door was opened. A woman with a thin, hungry face came to the door, and crowding around her were six

other thin, hungry beings.
"Oh, Tim—this you?" "My! see them pumpkins! What makes 'em look so?" "A pie! a pie! Goody!" "Where did you get it, Timmy?" "What you been doin' so long, Timmy?"

Amid these exclamations the bearer of the pumpkin pie was received to his home, feeling that he was the meanest person in all the town. Sim Peters shouted, "Right about!" and the avenged Barley-Corners moved up street again .- Rev. E. A. Rand, in Chicago Interior.

# Competition in the W:34

Country Merchant (to Chicago drummer)-A St. Louis firm offers me eighteen months' time.

Chicago Drummer - Only eighteen months? They're trying to swindle

Merchant - What time can your house give?

Chicago Drummer-Four years are our usual terms, but I'll tell you what I'll do. You give me an order, and if the account is not paid in thirty days I'll take ten per cent. off, if not paid in sixty days twenty per cent. off, and if not paid in ninety days thirty per cent.

Merchant-And if not paid in four months?

Chicago Drummer-Then I'll wipe the account off the books altogether and send you a framed photograph of our monster establishment. No St. Louis firm can do business in this territory while the representative of Alexander Rockbottom & Co. is abroad.-N. Y. Sun.

-The Springfield (Mass.) Republican man spells it catalog. Oh, what a rog to try to get into vog a spelling which any theolog will say is forbidden by the decalog, for it robs the epilog from the word catalogue, and may be merely a prolog to further attempts at ab-breviating the form of dialog.—Troj

#### HARVESTING TOBACCO.

flow the Weed Is Cut, Dried and Assorted. After the harvest is over, the time of the laborers is given up entirely to the tobacco, which has now grown to a fair size. Their first task is to "sucker" it-that is, cut away the shoots that spring up at the intersection of each leaf and the stalk, and which if left to grown would absorb half the strength of the plant. They also examine the leaves very carefully, to destroy the eggs and young of the tobacco-fly. Day after day they go over the same fields, find newly-laid eggs and newly-hatched young where only twelve hours before they brushed their counterparts off to be trampled under foot. As the tobacco ripens, it becomes brittle to the touch and is covered with dark yellow spots, and when this appearance is still further developed the time for cutting has arrived, which generally is in the first month of autumn, and al-ways before frost, which is fatal to this as to every other weed. The plant is now about three feet in height, with eight enough. Will you let me?"

"Y-e-s, if the fellers agree to it, you having been broken off at the know. I must ask them."

"Of course."

"Of course." growth. On the appointed day a dozen or more men with coarse knives split the stalk of each plant straight down its middle to within half a foot of the ground. They then strike the plant from the hill and lay it on one side. The leaves soon shrink under the rays of the sun and fall. One of the laborers who follow the cutters then takes it up and places it with nine or ten other lants on a stick, which is thrust through the angle formed by the two halves of the plant separated from each other except at one end. It is deposited with the rest in an open box ox-cart and transported to the barn. In the barn poles have been arranged in tiers from bottom to top to support the sticks; and when the building is full of tobacco the laborer in charge ignites the logs that fill parallel trenches in the dirt floor, and a high rate of temperature is soon produced, and is maintained for several days, during which a watch is kept to replenish the flames and prevent confla-gration. As soon as the tobacco has changed from a deep green to a light brown, it is removed on a wet day to a general barn. The same process of curing is going on in many barns on the same plantation, and occasionally one is burned down; for the tobacco is very

inflammable, a stray spark from below being sufficient to set the whole on fire. The hands are as busy in winter in manipulating the tobacco, which has been stored away in one large barn, and preparing it for market, the first step toward which is to strip the leaves from the stalk and then carefully separate those of an inferior from those of a superior quality. Although there are many grades, the negroes are able to distinguish them at a glance and assort them accordingly. They are not engaged in this work of selection continuous transport to describe the second of ously from day to day, but at intervals, for they can handle the tobacco only when the weather is damp enough to moisten the leaf, otherwise it is so brittle that it would crack and fall to pieces under their touch. They like this work, for the barn is kept very comforta-ble by large stoves, they do not have to move from their seats, and they can all sit very sociably together, talk-ing, laughing and singing. It contrasts very agreeably with other work which they are called upon to do—namely, the grubbing of new grounds, from which they shrink with unconcealed repugnance, for outside of a mine there is no d of labor more arduous or exact The land cleared is that from which the original forest has been cut, leaving stumps thickly scattered over the surface, from which a heavy scrub-growth springs up. Active, quick and industrious as the negroes may be in the tobacco, corn or wheat fields, they show here great indolence, and move forward very slowly with their hoes, axes and picks, piling up, as they advance, masses of roots, saplings, stumps and brush, which, when dry, are set on fire and consumed. The soil exposed is a rich, but thin loam of decayed leaves, in which tobacco grows with luxuriance.-Lippincott's Magazine.

# Bricks Made of Waste Sand.

Much is said in favor of the new kind of bricks made from the waste sands of glass factories, which often accumulate in such large quantities as to occa-sion much inconvenience. For utilization in this way, the sand is subjected to an immense hydraulic pressure, and then baked in furnaces at a high temperature, so as to produce blocks of various forms and dimensions, of a uniform color, which are composed of almost pure silex. The crushing load is from two to three tons per square inch. The bricks, when plunged in chlorhydrie and sulphurie acid, show no trace of alteration. The produce is said to have remarkable solidity and tenacity; it is not affected by even the heaviest frost, or by the action of sun or rain; it resists very high temperatures, provided no flux is present; it is very light, its specific gravity being only 1.5; and, being of a fine white color, forms pleasing architectural combination with other materials .- N. Y. Sun.

-A popular physician was much pleased with a certain aerated water, and by his assiduous recommendations procured for it a celebrity it justly deserved. The doctor acted solely in the interests of humanity generally and expected no return. To his surprise there came one morning an effusive letter from the company stating that his recommendations had done them so much good that they "ventured to send him a hundred——" Hare the page came to an end. "This will never do," said the doctor. "If is very kind, but I could not think of accepting anything." Here he turned the page and found the sentence ran-"of our circulars for distribution." -- Medical and Surgical Repor-

-Triplets born at New London, Conn., a few weeks ago look so much alike that the mother, in order to distinguish them, has found it necessary to attach a different colored ribbon to the neck of each child. - Hartford Post.

—A Cleveland paper says a large number of young men of that city paint and powder their faces.

#### THE DAIRY.

-Oleomargarine and other butter imitations are now called "bull butter." -N. Y. Times.

-The deep milker must be vigorous, a good feeder and digester of food. This food will lay on flesh when the milking period is ended .- Farm, Field and Stockman

-"If a farmer thinks that carding his cows does no good,"says a Con-necticut dairyman, "let him single out one animal and card her every day for a month. At the end of that time he will see difference enough in favor of the carded cow to convince him of its

-The American people love butter, and they despise cheese, and with good reason; for the green, raw, curdy cheeses which almost alone are kept on sale in western markets are, with Bologna sausage and sour-krout, the most indigestible of edible things, which no one can persist in using without be-coming a confirmed and hopeless dyspeptic .- The Industrialist.

-A friend of Jerseys and other small breeds of cattle says: "Better keep a cow that is worth but little for beef, that will give you fifty dollars or seventy-five dollars a year in dairy products, than to keep a beef animal that will yield only twenty dollars to thirty dollars a year, because in the end she will sell for a few more dollars to the butcher. A dairy cow should not be considered at all from a beef producing point of

view."-Western Rural. -Skim milk, says Prof. L. B. Arnold, when used alone, forms a more onesided diet than milk in any other form. It can be better tolerated by the young and growing than by the old, but it is unsuited to either and should be used in connection with foods that are drier and richer in starch, sugar or fat. Used in this way it can be made to form part of a perfectly wholesome diet. It is better suited for young domestic animals than for human use .- Hoard's Dairyman.

# CREAMERIES.

The Relations of the Factory-Man to the Farmer.

Until such time at least as everybody who keeps cows shall become perfectly familiar with the art of making a superior article of butter the creamery will be a benefit to the community. We do not say that it will not be afterwards. But it is sufficient for our present purpose to say that it will be until then. Perhaps, however, it would be more proper to say, that it can be. For various reasons the factory has not proved a benefit to patrons in some individual instances, or at least not as much benefit as it might have proved. Sometimes this has been caused by improper management of the factory, and sometimes it has been caused by the patrons themselves. There is a community of interest between the factoryman and the patron. This will be readily acknowledged, and yet it is a fact that is not always acted upon. Factorymen have not always been liberal and honest in their dealings with patrons. They have wanted the lion's share, and this has given dissatisfaction. Naturally it would. And it has not been calculated to inspire confidence in the creamery system, to find, as sometimes has been the case, that subsequent co-operative management of a private factory has ond the shado doubt that the factoryman has been misrepresenting matters to patrons for years.

been the ones who have demanded the lion's share. They have not shown a willingness to share equitably with the man who was making the butter, and if opportunity offered for them to eramp him they have done so, but usually to their own detriment finally. It has not been many years since there was a case of this kind in a section not a thousand miles from where we write. A factory was opened and the prices offered to patrons was far in excess of what they could get from other factories. It was thought that a grand harvest time had come to the milk producer. But the harvest time had come to the man who was offering such high prices. He got his supplies, but he never paid for them. It would have been far better for the patrons in this instance to have considered that no one can pay extravagant prices and live. Somebody must suffer, under such circumstances, and of course it will not be the man who owes for his cream. At least he will not suffer as much as the patrons will. Live and let live is the motto that should be adopted by both factoryman and patron. The factory is engaged in the work of turning our milk and cream into the best products that can be made, and if we can not do that ourselves, it is to our interest to have somebody else do it, if they will share the profits with us. There is therefore a community of interest that should never be lost sight of .- Western Rural.

On the other hand, patrons have often

# Whole-Milk Cheese.

There is only one way to make good cheese and that is to use the whole milk. Skimming the milk in the morning and then adding that of the evening to it will not produce a good article. Nor can farmers or creameries afford to make poor cheese at the present time, as the markets are full of it and prices down. There is, however, a fair demand for whole-milk cheese, and it is scarce. Where buyers have been assured of procuring good cheese they have not failed to take advantage of the opportunity, and those who make a specialty of manufacturing full cream cheese will soon have the field to themselves, as the skim-milk article has met with such disfavor on the part of buyers as to cause quite a panic among that class, they being foolish enough to sup-pose they could palm off any kind of stuff as pure cheese. Even the addition of neutral lard did not give it value, and in future less inferior cheese will be placed on the market.—Farm, Field and Stockman

-Some points for oyster eaters-Blue

# RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

HOME DUTIES.

Where lies thy work, O eager Questioner?
Not in far lands beyond the tossing seas,
Where freezing winds sweep o'er the icy
waste;
Nor where swart children lie in careless

ease
Beneath tall palms; not where dark crime in haste
Sinks into noisome, fetid city den,
Where poverty and Vice rear Sin and Death,
And send them forth to haunt the steps of

"Call home thy heart, not there, my child,"
He saith.
"Though the broad harvest fields be white
to see,
And golden grain for tares be oft displaced—
Yet, 'tis not there thy Lord hath need of
thee."

Beside thine own door-stone, O Questioner, The vine untended hangs. The noxious weeds
Claim for their own the garden beds, and o'er
The fertile ground they fling their pregnant seeds. The rose thou shouldst have stripped of thorns

The childish hand that strives to gain its Fair bloom, and in the paths where rough stones lie
Tread faiteringly the poor trembling feet
Of Age. O Questioner, the Master's eye
How canst thou meet, to all these cares un-

How canst thou ask Him of His childrens' meeds
While lies undone the work He bade thee do?
-Good Housekeeping.

#### THE LORD AND THE PENNIES.

The Instinct of Meanness Often Manifest ed in Church Contributions-Why Collections Are Taken, and What They

It has been aptly said that, as a rule, Christian people save their pennies "for the Lord and the organ-grinders." No doubt pennies are used to a large extent in small transactions outside of charity and worship. But it is past question that they are largely used in the "worship and work of the Lord." Now we do not despise a penny when it is consecrated to God, and represents the ability of the giver; but we are profoundly assured that there is no proper relation between the mass of pennies which find their way into the offering plates and the well-dressed worshipers (?) from whose ample hands they are dropped into the plates. From a little child, and from the hands of the poor, a penny may have some significance as an act of worship; but from the hands of an able-bodied man, a well-dressed woman, a young man with a silver-headed cane and gold watch, who has just thrown away the stub of a cigar or cigarette, a penny dropped into the offering plate at a church is an abomination in the sight of God and man. Yet the number of those who contribute a penny on the Sabbath day to the "worship and work" of Christ is in excess of those who give more than that sum. We have been at some pains to verify this statement by a careful inquiry in the facts as shown by the collections taken up in various churches and religious assemblies.

The instinct of meanness is more apt to show itself in connection with a church collection than in any other place. There are men who will almost quarrel with a neighbor for the privi-lege of paying his car-fare, who will press a friend to accept a cigar, or some other courtesy of like value, who will persistently select the pennies from the other loose change in their pockets in order to put it in the collection plate. And these are not "worldly" men, but professing Christians. There are scores and hundreds of young men who spend from ten to twenty-five willing to struggle and to climb can Mr. A. tremulously asked. cents every day for cigarettes and cigars, who never think of putting more than a penny into the weekly col-lection plate. There are men who are not considered mean or illiberal in other things, who are careful that their children are sent off to Sabbath-school, and are equally careful to see that each little "tot" is duly provided with a "penny". To furnish them with a penny, every other coin in the pocket will be scratched over till a sufficient number are found. It never seems to have suggested itself to the man that a

ten cent piece, or at least a nickel, might answer as well as a penny. \* \* \* It may be well to raise the question as to the meaning of the collection at all. Why do we take collections in our churches, and with what spirit and intent does the offerer give his penny or his pound? There are two thoughts involved in a collection; or, shall we say, two motives? One is, that the public worship of God may be maintained and the benevolent work of the Church carried forward. The other is, that an offering of money is a method of expressing thanksgiving to God for His abundant mercies, especially His abounding and continuous temporal mercies. Men and women are not asked to contribute their money on the same principle that they are demanded to pay their money upon entering a place of amusement or in consideration of service rendered, of goods delivered. The offerings made in the house of God are supposed to be "free-will offerings," springing from a sense of re-ligious obligation or gratitude. Let us first consider the offering as

representing the obligation resting on men to support the cause of Christ and the benevolent work of the church. Is it possible that that obligation can be measured and confessed by a penny? We speak now of the average churchgoer's ability. Nor do we forget that many of the officers are among the number who have hired seats and thus contributed to the support of the church. But, after all said and done in that direction, can it be said in fairness that a penny does not represent an honorable portion of obligation? If this obligation does not imply something more than that which a penny represents, we must be mistaken as to the general character and worth of

Christianity. But, in the second place, the offerings on the Sabbath day ought to represent a worshipful sense of thanksgiving to God for all His goodness to us in to God for all His goodness to us in temporal as well as spiritual things. Is it conceivable that a man who is thankful at all can give any expression to his thanksgiving by selecting a penny out of his loose change and deliberately offering that to God? We are not speaking of poor widows or little children, who are dependent upon others to give them their pennies, but of the

average well-dressed church-goer. The man who comes to church with a five-dollar hat on his head, with from fifty dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars worth of clothes on his back, with a gold watch and chain in his vest; the woman with a ten dollar bonnet on her head, a one-hundred and fifty dollar seal-skin sack on her back, and clothes besides, representing from fifty dollars to two hundred dollars; the young man who spends from one dollar to three dollars per week at the theater, or other entertainments, who sports a gold or silver-headed cane and encases his ands in kid gloves; the young lady who, with flowers and feathers, gloves and ribbons, jewels of gold and jewels of silver, is a creature fair and lovely to look at, and who, no doubt, takes delight in being seen in fine array at the church services-these are the people who pour out their pennies (one at a time) into the collection plates. What does it mean? If it is the offering of an unbeliever, who does not recognize obligations and has nothing to be thankful for, but only does it because he is ashamed to have the plate pass him, well and good; and equally well, and even better than good, if he gave nothing; but if it is the offering of a Christian man or woman, who has been bought with the priceless blood of Christ, and is intended to express either obligation or thanksgiving, then God help these robbers and mockers who rob and mock God with their pennies .- N. Y. Independent.

# LOOK UPI

"I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes unto the Hills from Whence Cometh My Help.'

An exchange contains a suggestive little story of a child, who, falling from the brink of a precipice, was suspended in mid-air clutching at some frail branches. Obeying repeated injunctions to hold on and to keep looking up, it was soon rescued from its perilous position. These two injunctions are needed continually in the life of any one desirous of making life a success. The only support that can be relied on to outlast all wrecks of time and possible disaster is the hope of the Christian, and as the eyes of a maid look upward to her mistress so the soul of the believer must with spiritual vision look continually upwards towards the hills from whence cometh his help. All this is true beyond question, yet the pity is that in the soul of man there is an antagonism towards what so strongly suggests dependence on other than his own strength. A writer in the Observer says, in

speaking of upward-looking: "Man does not naturally take kindly to the idea of spiritual dependence; \* \* \* he is naturally self-reliant, or rather, self-sufficient, confident." Further on it is asked: "Has it never occurred to the reader that, by some secret provision of our nature, the act of upwardlooking seems to be the grandest exercise of our human faculties? \* \* \* by the common consent of all languages, what is noblest and best is uniformly placed above us!" What need of examples with which the scriptures are teeming, unless they are to be looked up to and followed? What need of the brazen serpent of the wilderness if the poor plague-stricken victims refuse to look up and live? What need that Christ should have died a sacrifice on the cross, unless looking up to the cross we accept the salvation it secures? Nature hangs her lamps high above our heads, and science hides her wonderful ever attain to a knowledge of her mysteries. There can be no looking down on difficulties until they have been surmounted. The valleys can only be overlooked from the hill-tops. But the laws of science require the aid of a teacher to be understood. The hills are unsafe for the inexperienced climber without a guide. Everywhere, and under nearly all circumstances, there must be something or some one to whom we must look up.

The more the mind acquires, the more perfect the revelation of what remains to be attained. It is always necessary to look up. Just as thos who have fancied themselves learned discover by study their ignorance, so with those who dream of security in self-confidence until a knowledge of Him with whom alone abides real strength reveals to them their weakness. Tourists who have accomplished dangerous passes say they ignored the surrounding perils of their position by looking up and beyond them. Christians, by holding the hand ever outstretched to guide, and by looking with the eye of faith up to God, can passafely through the perils with which life is filled. There is much to try and discourage the earth-worn pilgrim; the eyes must look down on what would surely overcome even the stout-hearted, were it not that there could also be a constant upward-looking. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord which made heaven and earth." What wisdom can compare with that of our great Creator? Look up and learn the way of salvation and receive Divine help .-Golden Rule.

# CHOICE EXTRACTS.

-Profitable employments would be no less a diversion than any of the idle sports in fashion, if men but be brought to delight in them.-Locke.

-Submission is the only reasoning between a creature and its Maker, and contentment in His will is the best remedy we can apply to misfortunes.— Sir W. Temple.

-There are some persons who never succeed, from being too indolent to at-tempt anything; and others who regularly fail, because the instant they find success in their power they grow indifferent and give over the attempt.-

Hazlitt.

WOULD NOT PRAY. How Jefferson Davis Rewarded a Persist

While the two armies under General Grant and General Lee were confronting each other below Petersburg, President Jefferson Davis became so exed to rest for a few days. His steward was a worthy German named Eggling, who before the war conducted a flourishing nursery business near Richmond. The President notified Eggling of his purpose to take a rest, and directed that all visitors be excluded until further orders. Mr. Eggling and his assistants carried out their instructions, and Mr. Davis serenely enjoyed his rest.

One night at about ten o'clock there was a strong pull at the front door bell. Mr. Eggling answered the call, and on opening the door found standing outside a venerable gentleman who gave his name and said he wished to see the President on business of great importance. Mr. Eggling informed him that the President had retired, and could not possibly be seen until next morning.

"But, my dear sir," said the caller, who gave his name as Mr. A., "it will be too late then. I wish to try to save the lives of two German deserters from the other side who are condemned to be shot at sunrise as spies.'

The mention of the nativity of the doomed men touched a sympathetic chord in Mr. Eggling's heart, and he invited Mr. A. to a seat in the hall. After hearing the main particulars of the arrest and sentence of the supposed spies, Mr. Eggling became interested in their deliverance. He accordingly left Mr. A. in the hall, and went up stairs to Mr. Davis' chamber. He opened the door noiselessly, and moved on tiptoes across the carpeted floor toward the bed, fearing that Mr. Davis would be asleep. The gas was burning dimly. Mr. Davis happened to be awake, and asked his chamberlain what

"Mr. President," said Eggling, "I have been in your service a long time, and have never, as you know, solicited any special favor from you."

Mr. Davis admitted that. "I have one to ask now," resumed Eggling, "and I hope you will not refuse it." He then requested that Mr. A., who was waiting in the hall down stairs, be allowed to come up to the chamber to see him on urgent business. involving the lives of two innocent sol-

The President consented, and in a short time Mr. A., accompanied by Eggling, presented himself before the President, who remained in bed. After a short preliminary conversation, Mr. A. made known the object of his visit, which was to secure a reprieve of the two men until the change against them could be further investigated.

President Davis asked various questions, and, when informed that the sentence of the drum-head court martial had been approved by General Lee, declared that he could not and would not interfere. Mr. A. became importunate, with Custer. and Mr. Davis so far relented as to agree to think over the matter for an hour, at the end of which Mr. A. would receive his final decision. Mr. A. then withdrew, and at the appointed time returned to the chamber with Eggling. The President courteously informed his guest that he had considered the matter fully, and could not change his decision.

"The men must die, if General Lee has approved the sentence," said the President. "Is that your irrevocable conclus

"It is; I can not reverse it," Mr. Davis replied.

"Then," said Mr. A., "will you rise from your bed and unite with me in prayer to Almighty God for the souls of the poor unfortunates who are to be shot to death in the morning?"

President Davis agreed to do this, and in a minute the three persons in the room were kneeling, and Mr. A. was fervently praying for the salvation of the doomed Germans. When "Amen" was said, Mr. Davis was about to rise, but he was prevented by Mr. A., who said: "Now, Mr. President, I want you to

Mr. Davis, however, insisted on rising, and after doing so, said: "Mr. Eggling, bring me some paper and pen and ink."
They were speedily produced, and in a
few moments the desired reprieve was handed to Mr. A., who, after profusely thanking the President, hastened back to the Confederate camp, arriving just in time to avert the execution."-Baltimore Correspondent N. Y. Sun.

#### STEAMSHIP FIREMEN. Their Hard and Constant Work in Heated Dangeons.

Every traveler on an ocean steamship has observed the firemen, who, smutcovered and panting, climb up at intervals out of the boiler-room to the deck to get a breath of fresh air. Yet even a sight of them does not give a vivid idea of the heated dungeon where they work. The descent to it, always by ladder, is like the descent into a cavern. There are the piles of coal, the hot boilers, the light that the fires give, and only such fresh air as comes down the shaft. They work out of communicashaft. They work out of communica-tion with everybody except the engi-neers, and they give less heed to calm or stormy weather than anybody else on board. They keep the fires constantly burning, but here their likeness to the vestal virgins ends, except in that the well-being of passengers, if not of worshippers, depends on their vigilance. They have never been assigned a place in honor or tradition equal to the tars who lead a more venturesome life above them; but since the day when steamships superseded sailing craft as a means of travel, the engineers and fire-men have been incomparably more important persons than the sailors, and they are not a whit less interesting. On the modern ocean steamer they out-number the sailors sometimes two to one. - Harper's Weekly.

-Within the limits of Washington Territory are 23,000,000 acres of land yet unsurveyed, of which at least 16,-000,000 acres are excellent agricultural lands, well timbered. The Territory has a population of about 150,000, and a valuation of over \$50,000 000.—Chi-

How to Make at Home Articles Which Hail

With regard to home employments, I can mention one which I think might prove remunerative. At the present time the fashion for mats and rugs hausted by overwork that he determin- runs high. Rugs are put here, there and everywhere-in drawing-rooms, in halls, in bed-rooms, to say nothing of the places they have always held at the entrance of rooms and in front of the fireplace. The rugs which are pre-eminently in favor are from Eastern lands -Persia, Turkey, India, Palestine; car-

pets and rugs from these countries have just now displayed the produc-tions of Western countries. A German firm has introduced a plan for imitating Oriental rugs, and Smyrna rugs can now easily be made in English homes. The handiwork is accomplished by

knitting short pieces of thick wool closely together with soft cotton; the wool and the cotton are specialties introduced by a Manchester firm. A book has been issued by them which contains twenty-five colored designs, such as are seen in the veritable Smyrna rugs. With one of these before her, the knitter has no difficulty in producing the proper effect and an Eastern appearance. There is also a book containing specimens of the different colors of the wools; due regard has here also been paid to the Eastern class of dyes, so that in appearance, in pattern, in color and general style, and, I am assured, in durability also, the resem-blance between rugs brought from afar and those made at home is close and nnmistakable

The work is not heavy, as the rug is made in strips, which are afterward sewed together. Its manufacture is rendered easy by all the convenient provisions made for its execution; boxes are sold which contain a specimen of work, a pair of knitting needles, a staff by which to measure the lengths of wool, a paper pattern of the design, a ball of cotton and a quantity of wools the different colors required for that design .- Cassell's Family Mag-

# BEATS THEM ALL.

emarkable Instances of the Sudden Dis-

appearance of Various Creatures. "Talk about fast time," said a grayheaded engineer, as the "gang" were sitting in the little room back of Sanderson's grocery on McAllister street. "When I was runnin' an engine out in Australia we scairt up a drove of kangaroos. Zip, whiz, that's all; out of sight quicker than you could say Jack

Robinson."
"Kangaroos, huh; you never saw a jackass rabbit out on the plains, I guess. Talk about getting out of sight.
A jackass rabbit takes the cake. None

and Mr. Davis so far relented as to agree to think over the matter for an hour, at sight," chimed in a bill-collector,

# Wanted to Be Revenged.

Anxious mother-Johnnia, for goodess sake, what is the matter Johnnie (faintly) - My stomach

Anxious Mother (sternly)-I should think it would! You have eaten a drum stick, a wing, four slices of the breast, five potatoes and about two pounds of everything else. You had better leave the table and give your stomach a rest.

Johnny (heroically)-Let me have a chance to play even, ma. Let me hit him with about three-quarters of a mince pie and see if that won't down him.—Philadelphia Call.

# Three Quotations.

When a man is hanging, cut him down, then go through his pockets.—Texas Post. When a man is coughing give him Red Star Cough Cure.—Baltimore News. When you want to conquer pain, use St. Jacobs Oil.—Philadelphia News.

It is the man with a dark beard who never says dye.—Lowell Courier.

# Don't growl when the doctor orders bark. -National Weekly.

A HINT to the bashful: He banded her the hymn-book with a mark in it where the hymn-began: "When shall we embrace?" She passed it back with the mark transferred to the hymn: "In the Sweet By and by." The parson had a marriage fee soon after.—Boston Budget.

Never trust a secret to a professional cornet player. His business makes him a blower.—Philadelphia Herald.

"Wny should the soldier never lose his head in battle?" said a German Captain to a private soldier. "Because if he did he would not have any place to put his cap on."-Texas Siftings.

Yes, Clarissa; we presume when you are taking your banjo lesson it can be said that you are on pick-it duty.— Yonkers Statesman. A BALTIMORE man has discovered a new

brand of soothing syrup. It is used for the purpose of keeping saws quiet while cut ting teeth.—California Maverick. The bones of the average man only weigh about twenty-four pounds, and yet some people put on airs and step around as though they weighed a ton.—N. Y. Indi-

SIX of one and half a dozen of the other usually implies a sameness between two things. But it is very different when a jury is equally divided regarding a verdict.—

A VERMONT man recently went into his yard and whistled for his dog, but a bear answered it instead. Whereupon the man fled. Some men are never satisfied.—N. Y. Cambia.

A NEWSPAPER has been started at Sitka Printers out of a Sitkan perhaps get one by applying early.—*Boston Post.* TERESA Tua, a young violinist, will mak a Tua through this country next year Good luck Tua.—Boston Courier.

He was a mean young husband whbegged his wife not to make any more cake until he hr d paid his life insurance dues.—
Fall River Advance.

HOME-MADE RUGS.

Is Every Body Brunk? Among the many stories Lincoln used to relate was the following: Trudging along

aloned the many stories intends used to relate was the following: Trudging along a lonely road one morning on my way to the county seat, Judge — overtook me with his wagon and invited me to a seat. We had not gone far before the wagon began to wobble. Said I: "Judge, I think your coachman has taken a drop too much." Putting his head out of the window, the judge shouted: "Why, you infernal scoundel, your are drunk!"

Turning round with great gravity, the coachman said: "Be dad! but that's the firs' rightful s'cision your Honor's giv'n 'n twel' mont!"

If people knew the facts they would be surprised to learn how many people reel in the streets who never "drink a drop." They are the victims of sleeplessness, of drowsy days, of apoplectic tendencies, whose blood is set on fire by uric acid. Some day they will reel no more—they will drop dead, just because they haven't the moral courage to defy useless professional attendance, and by use of the wonderful Warner's safe cure neutralize the uric acid in the system and thus get rid of the "drunkenness in the blood."—The American Rural Home.

-A Philadelphia man who had been jilted by a widow practiced shooting at her photograph until he got accus tomed to facing her, and then fired at her through a window, but without success. Despite his practice his hand shook when the live widow got her eye on him. No man with weak nerves should go gunning for widows.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

"The Proper Study of Mankind is Man," says the illustrious Pope. If he had included woman in the list, he would have been nearer the truth, if not so poetical. Dr. R. V. Pierce has made them both a life study, especially woman, and the peculiar derangements to which her delicate system is liable. Many women in the land who are acquainted with Dr. Pierce only through his "Favorite Prescription," bless him with all their hearts, for he has brought them the panacea for all those chronic ailments peculiar to their sex; such as leucorrhea, prolapsus and other displacements, ulceration, "internal fever," bloating, tendency to internal cancer, and other ailments. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists. The Proper Study of Mankind is Man,

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upon the liver and purifying the blood. Blowing Up Hell Gate

Brigham Young acquired the title of General from having been called "Briggy, dear," so often by his numerous wives.—
N. Y. Independent.

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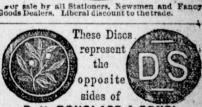
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A. N. K. - D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please may you saw the Advertisement in this paper. Hon. Sidney Clarke Explains the Proposed Measure.

Rights of the Indians Regarded-Area of the Territory-Indian Statistics-The Propositions Submitted for the Action of Congress.

The Kansas City Tymes of a late date contained the following letter from Hon. Sidney Clarke, explaining the provisions of the new Oklahoma bill submitted to Congress:

LAWAENCE. KAN., December 22.—Having received numerous inquiries from different sections of the country relating to the bill prepared by Captain Couch and myself for organizing the new Territory of Oklahoma, I desire through the columns of the Times to explain its main provisions and to give some reasons why it ought to receive the prompt and favorable consideration of Congress. In the first place, let me say, the bill has been prepared with a strict regard for the rights of the Indians under the old system of treaty stipulations, and fully recognizes all the legal and equitable obligations of the United States due to said Indians under former agreements of every kind. The boundaries of the new Territory are fixed according to the present limits of the Indian Territory on the north, east and south, but including on the west the public land strip which extends to the east line of New Mexico. The total area of the new Territory, according to the estimates published by the Indian Department, would be nearly 48,000,000 acres. It would be larger than the State of Missouri, more than twice as large as the State of Indiana, nearly twice as large as the State of Indiana, nearly twice as large as the State of Ohio, and exceeding by 3,000,000 acres the five States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. The present population, consisting of Indians, half-breeds and a large per cent. of whites associated with the tribes, is estimated at 75,000, though in consequence of the dishonest methods which have been practiced in taking the census, 65,000 would be a more accurate estimate. It is safe to say that the Indian population of the Territory, exclusive of the whites, is less by several thousand than one-half of the present population of Kansas City.

The Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks and \*Seminoles, known as the five new Oklahoma bill submitted to Congress:

curate estimate. It is safe to say that the Indian population of the Territory, exclusive of the whites, is less by several thousand than one-half of the present population of Kansas City.

The Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles, known as the five civilized tribes, occupy about 19,000,000 acres. They claim a population of 60,000, but it would be safe to place the number at 50,000, with a probability of an overestimate at that. The same uncertainty prevails in regard to the number of small tribes, as was demonstrated in the recent count of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes by Inspector Armstrong. In this case the tribes had been numbered on the books of the Indian Burcau as follows: Cheyennes, 3,760; Arapahoes, 2,198. An accurate count showed that the Chyennes numbered only 2,169, and the Arapahoes only 1,207; total, 3,378, instead of 5,987. If the same accurate count could be had of all the Indians in the Indian Territory, a large percent, of the boasted Indian population would undoubtedly vanish like dew before the sun. Outside of the reservations of the five civilized tribes, there are in the Indian Territory 0,991,167 acres of unoccupied land, without the shadow of Indian occupancy, which belongs to the United States, and the balance of the Territory is covered by reservations assigned to the small tribes, several of them numbering less than 160, and with a few exceptions, all of them are able, under the protection of good government, to live upon homesteads and take good care of themselves. Scattered as they now are upon vast reservations, and practically encouraged in idleness and vice by our present Indian policy, they are without any proper protection—the prev of hishonest agents, speculators, syndicates and traders. While all these Indians-civilized and uncivilized—are the wards of the Government, and entitled to its protection, Congress has thus far denied them the blessings of civil government, and the legitimate result is a condition of things disgraceful alike to the past administration and enterprise a crime," and barbarism better than civilization, it is the first duty of Congress and of a reform administration to wipe this black spot from the map of the United States, and by the establishment of the necessary Governmental machinery open the way for better things.

This is the object of the bill we have propared organizing the new Territory of Oklahoma. It provides for all the departments of a complete Territorial Government—Legislative, Executive, Judicial. In this respect it is not unlike the organic acts of the Territories of Kansas, Colorado, Dakota and Wyoming, with the exception that the rights and status of the Indians are more explicitly preserved and protected. The following is the language of the bill on this point, and is so plain that it precludes all possibility of misconception: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property mow pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, as to include any territory occupied by any Indian tribes to which absolute title has been conveyed by patient from the United States under treaty stipulations without the consent of said tribe; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries and constitute no part of the Territory of Oklahoma, until said tribes shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said Territory of Oklahoma." It will thus be seen that the bill makes no change in regard to the lands, laws and customs of the Indians, only as they may voluntarily negotiate with the commission authorized for the purpose. So far as the establishment of a Territorial Government is concerned, there can be no question about the right of the United States to do so. Most of the tribes have given consent in former treaties, though this important fact seems to have contains the following: "The Choctaws and Chickasaws agree to such legislation as Congress and the President of the United States may deem necessary for the better administration of justice, and the protection of the rights of person and property within the Indians to the establishment of a civil government when the purpose of the Indians and the Government imperatively demand it. The sections of the bill which dispose of the United States by Indians comprise of 18,984,767 for the

ment of any kind. The bill disposes of it to actual sections in the same manner as the Oklahoma land.

I now come to the unoccupied Cherokee strip, west of 96 degraes of longitude, and which was ceded to the United States by the treaty of July 18, 1865, and for which only part payment has been made. This body

of land com prises more than 6,000,000 acres. An examination of the record will show that it is a question of much doubt whether the Cherokees et er had any original title to this land. It was at first regarded as an "outlet" over which the Cherokees were allowed to pass on their hunting expeditions after buffalo and other game. At that time the Government and the Cherokees were ignorant of the country to the west, and knew very little of its geography or extent. Out of this recognized "outlet" this right of way to the hunting grounds of what was then regarded as the great American desert has grown the present tule of the Cherokees to the land west of 96 degrees of longitude. The Indians have got the advantage of the Government, obtained recognition for something they did not own and have thus built up a kind of title, which is not overburdened with equity, and which does not demand a very liberal compensation for its relinquishment. Nevertheless, we have drawn the section disposing of the strip with extending liberality to the Cherokees. The land is opened to actual settlers only, in tracts not to exceed 160 acres to each settler, at the uniform price of \$1.25 per acre. A continuous residence of one year is required in order to obtain title. The money is to be placed to the credit of the Cherokees on the books of the treasury, less the cost of sale, and the amount heretofore appropriated to the Indians in part payment for said lands. This would give the Cherokees at least \$7,000,000, which is more than double the sum they would have receive only \$160,000 annually for the use of the strip, whereas the interest on the \$7,000,000 they would receive from settlers, invested at the rate of four per cent, per annum, would bring them the sum of \$350,000, or \$250,000 in excess of what they now receive.

One other section of this bill remains to be considered. It provides for a commission of

\$350,000, or \$250,000 in excess or what they now receive.

One other section of this bill remains to be considered. It provides for a commission of five persons. The duties may be summarized as follows:

First—To enter into negotiations with the several Indian tribes within the limits of Oklahoma Territory for the purpose of securing the assignment of lands in severalty, and for the purchase by the United States of the relinquished and unoccupied lands.

States of the relinquished and unoccupied lands.

Second—To attend to all matters relating to the settlement of the Indians upon homesteads, and to their education, civilization and citizenship.

Third—To enter into any agreements necessary to accomplish the purposes of the organic act, and to report the same for the action of Congress.

This commission and the duties devolved upon it harmonize with the views of the President as expressed in his messare. It seems to me this bill in all its provisions ought to be highly satisfactory to the Indians. As one of its originators I have kept this point constantly in view while at the same time doing justice to the peeple. It should be remembered that the treaty power has been swept away never to return. The indian tribes are no longer recognized as independent nations. In 1871 Congress declared "that hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe or power with whom the United States may contract by treaty," and this is now the law of the land. The Supreme Court has decided in more than one case that a subsequent law is superior to a treaty.

The Indians in the proposed Territory must

and this is now the law of the land. The supreme Court has decided in more than one case that a subsequent law is superior to a treaty.

The Indians in the proposed Territory must see that to further resist the beneficent influences of a Territorial Government and the settlement of the unoccupied lands would be fatal to them. Not even the Congress of the United States, supreme in its powers under the constitution, is strong enough to stop the onward march of our civilization. The speculating syndicates, controlling public officials, and defying the law, may be successful to-day, but m llions of American homes will be triumphant to-morrow.

There is still another and most conclusive reason why Okiaboma should be organized and settled. At present it is a Chinese well, a fatal obstruction to the completion of the vast railroad system of the central portion of the continent. The railroad is one of the most potent civilizers of States and peoples. It should be allowed to find its way from East to West, and from North to South through all parts of the Territory. The broken links between Missouri, Kansas, Celorado and the Gulf of Mexico should be supplied. These lines of transportation are justly entitled to receive the magnificent benefits that would come from the rapid increase of population and wealth which would surely follow the legislation contemplated. So also with the trunk lines connecting us with the Southwestern Territories. Western Toxas, Old Mexico and the Pucific States. The State of Kansas would be largely benefited by an immense increase of population, stimulated to move in this direction. The demand for supplies of all kinds, while Oklahoma was being set tied, would be enormous. I do not hesitate to say that I believe that the business of Kausas City would be increased by many millions annually from the new Territory, and that in less than ive years at least 100,00 people would thereby be added to her population. Every reason connected with good government, the superpassion of crime, the and that in less than ave years at least 100,00 people would thereby be added to her population. Every reason connected with good government, the suppression of crime, the civilization and happiness of the Indians the rights of the home seekers of America, the impartial enforcement of law and justice, the perfection of inter-State commerce, and with flational honor and self-respect, conspire to urge the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma. I am not wedded transparticular bill, though the one we have prepared is comprehensive in all its provisions, and against which I am confident it impossible to make any legitimate objections

Sidney Clarke.

# CAPITAL CHAT.

Carlisle Progressing With his Committee -Changes Mentioned. WASHINGTON, December 28. - Speaker Carlisle has progressed rapidly in forming the committees, some few important one having been already fully completed. Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, will probably be transferred from the River and Harbo Committee to that of the Judiciary. There will be no changes in the chairmanship of the Elections, Ways and Means, Appropriations, Judiciary and Coinage Coumittees, Messrs. Turner, of Georgia, Morrison, of Illinois, Randall, of Pennsylvania, Tucker, of Virginia, and Bland, of Miscouri retaining their relative plane. of Missouri, retaining their relative places A strong effort has been made to oust Mr. Bland from the Coinage Committee chair-manship, but Speaker Carlisle has no yielded to the pressure. Mr. Hewett, of New York, will be made Chairman of the Naval Committee, but the chairmanship of the Post-office Committee is yet in doubt It is the impression of well-informed per sons that in view of the struggle between Congressmen Townsend and Springer, of Illinois, neither will get it, but it will be given either to Mr. Rose, of Georgia, 64 some litherto unmentioned member, possibly Outes, of Alabama. The friends of Perry Belmont who have Perry been endeavoring to drive Governor Curtia from the chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee, are somewhat disheartened at the prospect. The difference in public estimation and experience between these two gentlemen will not justify any such substitution. Mr. Clardy, of Missouri, is booked for important committee service and likewise a chairmanship. General Bragg, of Wisconsin, who was hitherto a favorite for the Military Committee chairmanship, does not stand so well as formerly. It is understood that the entire Pacific Railroads Committee has been determined on with Mr. Throckmorton, of Texas, as chairman, and will be composed of excellent men, capable of dealing with the important questions presented. There is quite an effort on foot to abolish the Com mittee on Levees and Mississippi River Improvements for the double purpose of get-ting rid of Floyd King, of Louisiana, its chairman, and allowing the River and Har-ber Committee to manage its affairs

Troublesome Whites.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., December 28 .-The revenue cutter which was sent out to Quilleyute to quell a reported Indian out-break has returned and states that no insurrection had occurred. A few settlers tried to drive the Indians off the lands on which the latter lived and were resisted. The officers report that the Indians are badly imposed on, and that a reservation should be set apart for them where they would be protected from the troublesome

#### TRADE REVIEW.

A Review of Trade for the Past Year Shows

NEW YORK, January 1 .- The year which closed yesterday will long be remembered in Wall street. During the first six months there was a very dull market, with a net advance for the active stocks of less than 2 per cent, on July 1, as compared with the opening quotations January 3. From that time, however, until the latter part of November, there was a persistent and almost continuous upward movement, which resulted in a net average advance, for the most active stocks of about 25 per cent. In some instances the gains were considerably larger. A moderate reaction later in the year has since been followed by a very firm, but somewhat less active market, and the year closed with a confident belief in Wall street that prices higher than have been seen any time in 1885 will be reached at no distant date. Some idea of the great activity in the stock market of that the total sales for the statement that the total sales for the past eleven weeks have been equal to the business of the first six months of the year. An analysis of the year's operations shows that Lackawanna and St. Paul alone contributed one-quarter of the year's business, and the following sixteen stocks, each of which contributed 1,000,000 shares or more, 86 per cent, of the year's business:

orthwestern..... Western Un on... New York Central... Pacific Mail... Missouri, Kansas & Texas... Erie Northern Pacific preferred Lou sville & Nashville Cregon Transcont nental

The average price of these sixteen stocks at the beginning of the year was 4514, and the lowest average price reached was 4034, and the lowest average price reached was 4034; the the highest was 6334, and last night the average price was 6236. The smallest decline from the highest prices have been made by the Vanderbilts, but the Northern Pacific. Oregon Transcontinental and Pacific Mail follow closely behind. The railway bond market has sympathized with the improvement in price of shares. The total sales for the year amounted to about \$668,000,000. Erie seconds, consols and West Shore firsts, and recently the guaranteed 4s have been most conspicuous for their activity. At the beginning of the year, West Shore firsts were selling at 30%. To-day the guaranteed 4s closed at an equivalent of 51%. Erie seconds at the opening of the year were selling at 57% and last evening closed at

91%. New York, January 1.—The mercantile agency of R. G. Dunn & Co. reports that the total number of business failures in the United States during the year 1885 were 10,637, with liabilities of a little more than \$124,000,000, as compared with 10,968 failures in 1884, with liabilities of \$226,000,000. While the failures of 1885 are only 3 per cent, less in number than in 1884, the liabilities have decreased nearly 50 per cent. The number of traders reported in business in 1885 was 919,990. Of these one in every eighty-six failed. In 1878, with 674,000 traders, one in every sixty-four came to grief. The average amount of liabilities of each failure was in 1885, \$11,678, against \$20,632 in 1884 and \$22,369 in

CLEVELAND, O., January 1.-The Iro Trade Review to-morrow will publish a large number of letters from manufactur-ers, principally of machinery, throughout the country, concerning trade in 1885, and the outlook for the coming year. In wood working machinery business has been large in volume, but prices have been too low to be satisfactory. Machine tool works have had a comporatively dull year, with unremunerative prices. Manufacturers of special patented tools notice no diminution year. Some of them, on the contrary, report a decided increase. In freight and passenger elevators there has been an active demand throughout the entire year, some works running over time. Bolt and nut machinery has had a ready sale. Mill machinery was in about the same de-mand as in 1884. Blast furnace and mining machinery has suffered from dullness, but not as much as might be expected. Manufacturers of iron rooting enjoyed a good trade. Hardware works have been generally well employed. All branches of the iron and machinery trade note a decided increase in both orders and inquiries within the past sixty days, and the prediction is made, without exception, that 1886 will be

a year of widespread prosperity.
CHICAGO, January 1.—The Daily Business gives the following review for the year: The tables which we present to-day form an interesting study. During the first eleven months of the year the United States exported goods to the value of \$614,362,889 and imported goods to the value of \$535,680.032, a balance in our favor of about \$75,000,000. Both exports and imports are less than for several years, but the relative difference in our favor is not narrower than usual, and despite the mournful fact that Europe positively and peremptorily refuses to take a bushel of our wheat or a barrel of our flour, we managed to slip up on the blind side of our foreign neighbors and work off upon them 31,462,956 bushels of wheat and 8,063,216 barrels of flour this year against 58,404,978 bushels of wheat and 9,512,177 barreis of flour during the year 1884. ports aggrega:ed 60,930,633 bushels against 29,331,645 bushels last year, and exports of oats aggregated 8,633,716 bushels this year against 5,562,441 bushels last year. Thus, it will be observed, that while we lose by comparison with last year 27,000,000 bushels of flour, 32,500,000 bushels of corn and 3,000, 000 of oats, which isn't so bad when we stop to consider that no business whatever was done, export trade having been com-

A glance at the following summary of ex ports of hog product will show how the provision trade suffered during the last tweive months: Exported.

Increase over last year of pounds:

#### ABOUT ANTS.

Do the Busy Little Creatures Know Each When we consider the immense num ber of ants in a nest, amounting in some cases to over five hundred thousand, it is a most remarkable fact that they all know one another. If a stranger, even belonging to the same species, is placed among them, she is at once attacked and driven out of the nest. Nay more, I have found that they remember their friends even after more than a year's separation. This is not by any sign or password, because even if rendered intoxicated, so as to be utterly insensible, they are still recognized. As regards the mode of recognition Mr. McCook considers that it is by scent, and states that if ants are more or less soaked in water they are no longer recognized by their friends, but are attacked. He mentions a case in which an antfell accidentally into some water: "She remained in the liquid several moments and crept out of it. Immediately she was seized in a hostile manner, first by one, then another, then by a third; the two antennæ and one leg were thus held. A fourth ant assaulted the middle thorax and petiole. The poor little bather was thus dragged helplessly to and fro for a long time, and was evidently ordained to death. Presently I took up the struggling heap. Two of the assailants kept their hold; one finally dropped, the other I could not tear loose, and so put the pair back upon the tree, leaving the doomed immersionist to her hard fate." His attention having been called to this he noticed several other cases, always with the same result. I have not my-self been able to repeat the observation with the same species, but with two at least of our native ants the results were exactly reversed. In one case five specimens of Lasius niger fell into water and remained immersed for three hours. I then took them out and put them into a bottle to recover themselves. The following morning I allowed them to return. They were re-ceived as friends, and though we

the body, and no ant died. In this case therefore it is clear that the immersion did not prevent them from being recognized. Again, three specimens of Formica fusca dropped into water. After three hours I took them out, and after keeping them by themselves for the night to recover I put them back in the nest. They were unquestionably received as friends, without the slightest sign of hostility or even of doubt. I must, however, re-peat these experiments, returning the ants at once into the nest. Not the least interesting fact which has resulted from my observations has been the un-expected longevity of these interesting insects. The general opinion used to be that they lived for a single season, like wasps. Aristotle long ago stated that queen bees live for six and some even for seven years. Bevan, however, observes that "the notions of both ancients and moderns upon this subject have been purely conjectural. Indeed, if appears to be somewhat doubtful whether the length of life which the

watched them from 7:30 till 1:30 every

hour there was not the slightest sign of

hostility. The nest was, moreover, placed in a closed box so that if any ant

were killed we could inevitably find

former seem to have attributed to individual bees was not meant to apply to the existence of each bee commu-nity." The nests, however, which I have devised have enabled me to throw considerable light on this ques tion. The queen ants are so easily distinguished from the workers that they can be at once identified. while, if a nest be taken in which there is no queen, we can satisfy ourselves as to the workers. because, though it is true that workers do sometimes lay eggs, those eggs invariably produce male ants. Hence, in such a case, the duration of the nest gives us the age of the workers; at least they can not be younger, though, of course, they may be older. In this way I have kept workers of Lasions niger and Formica fusca for more than seven years. But what is more remarkable still, I have now two queens of the latter species which I have kept ever since 1874, and which, as they were then full grown, must now be nearly twelve years old. They laid fertile eggs again this year, a fact the interest or which physiologists will recognize. Although a little stiff in the joints, and less active than they once were, they are still strong and well, and I hope I may still keep them in health for some time to come. I need not say that I shall do my best; but I hope that the interest I

# A Peculiar Sewarage System.

feel in them myself may not have

tempted me to trespass too long on the

kindness and indulgence of my readers.

-John Lubbock, in Contemporary Re-

The interesting statement is made that Memphis, Tenn., is the only city in the United States, and perhaps in the world, where an extensive system of sewerage exists into which no rain water is admitted. The street sewers in that place are mainly six-inch pipes; a few hundred feet of eight-inch and larger pipes are used, being so arranged as to size that at times of greatest flow of house drainage the pipes are only half-full. The house connections are of four-inch pipes, these being continued without traps to the roofs and above the tops of the houses. Air inlets are provided near the lower end of each of the lateral sewers, and as neither the street sewers nor the house connections are at any time more than half full of CHICAGO.

POTATOES.

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers. 5 00 65 5 25

Butchers sieers. 3 25 66 38 85

Butchers sieers. 3 25 66 38 85

Butchers sieers. 3 25 66 38 85

BHESP—Fartochoe. 4 60 66 4 19

WHEAT—No. 2 red. 91 66 92

OATS—No. 2 27 66 27 66

BUTTER—Creamery. 25 66 32

BUTTER—Creamery. 25 66 32

BUTTER—Shipping steers. 3 30 66 5 50

CHICAGO. 

THE LAND OF FLOWERS. The Remarkable Floral Beauty of South-

South Australia is, indeed, not metaphorically, but literally a Flowery Land. To be aware of this fact one has but to pay a visit to the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, of which the indefatigable curator is Dr. R. Schomburgk, a savant of European reputation, who is decorated with a dozen orders of European knighthood. Of course, the preponderant features of the vegetation of the colony are in the two genera of the Australian flora, the eucalyptus and acacia. Naturalists have noted as a re-markable fact in the vegetation of South Australia the absence of native eatable fruits, of which they are none worthy of the name except a few berry bearing shrubs, the principal species of which are the so called native currant and native peach of the colonists. But a glance at the green grocers' and fruiterers' shops in the streets of Adelaide will at once prove to demonstration that, if South Australia has few indigenous fruits or edible plants, she has a wonderful capacity for growing the esculents of other regions.

In addition to the colossal cauliflow-

ers, admire the immeuse cabbages, the splendid carrots, turnips, spinach and Jerusalem artichokes; the abundant salads, or "green meat," and, in particular, the seemingly inexhaustible wealth of rainbow hued and deliciously fra-grant flowers. The whole of the Au-stralian colonies are, indeed, a flower and fern paradise; but I am told that if wish to see the floral beauties of Scuth Australia in their most enchanting as-pect I must come hither in spring time —that is, in September, October and November. This is only the first week in August, and we are still in winter. But in the spring my South Australian friends declare I should see trees, shrubs, perennials, annuals, rivaling each other in their flowers, which are of such size, richness and color and general perfection as to be almost unrealizable by the imagination of a Northern gardener. As regards fruit, apples, pears and the strange looking and more strangely tasting "passion" fruit, are the most prominent of the gifts of Pomona that I have noticed in the Adelaide markets. There are pine-apples, too, but I am told that they are grown under glass; but at the proper time I should enjoy plums, cherries, figs, apricots, quinces, mulberries, currants, strawberries, raspberries, wal-nuts, filberts and chestnuts in perfection. The quick, luxuriant growth and early excessive bearing of the stone fruit producing trees makes them short lived. Those that the sun god loves best die young. The grandest of the vegetables are grown in the gulleys of the hills behind Adelaide. Thence are obtained the cauliflowers, the dimension of which so excited my astonishment, and which are not uncommonly two feet in diameter. The cucumbers, the sweet and water melons and the pump-

kins also grow to an extraordinary size.

The South Australian wheat is, I am informed, simply the very finest that is grown in the world, beating even that renowned cereal, the trigo of Castile in Old Spain. And all this wonderful vegetation flourishes in a most fickle climate, rendered more trying by hot wind and drought. One statement which I have met with concerning the that "a very peculiar phenomenon is that in South Australia most kinds of trees and shrubs when dying, die from the top downward. nomenon peculiar to South Australia? Surely, there is on record a grim anecdote of one Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, recounting how, passing a tree which was withering downward, he pointed to it, and said to a friend: "I shall be like that tree; I shall die at the top." On the other hand, I scarcely think that I have ever traveled in a country where I have seen so many tall trees dying from the bottom upward as I have seen in Australia. That may be to a great extent due to the universality of the practice of "ring barking" trees—a practice which, according to some authorities in forestry, the Australians will have cause ere long bitterly to repent.-Mr. Sala, in Lon-

don Telegrah. -A new kind of plaster, called "as bestine" has been introduced. It is pronounced waterproof and fireproof. and beside these desirable onalities, it also is said to be so adhesive that it may be used in winter without the need of heating the building in which the work is done. -N. Y. Herald.

#### THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, January 2

# THE GREAT

# EMPORIUM!

# J. W. FERRY

Desires everybody to know that he has one of the

Best & Largest Stocks

Of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS.

GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE

Boots and Shots, CLOTHING, which I have met with concerning the vegetation of South Australia has slightly puzzled me. It is to the effect that "a very peculiar phenomenon is QUEENSWARE,

> Glassware, Tinware, HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

> > And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

J. W. FERRY'S

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN,