The Wichita City Eagle.

VOLUME X. | WICHITA, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1881. | NUMBER 36.

The Wichita Eagle.

M. M. MURDOCK. R. P. MURDOCK.

M. M. MURDOCK & BROTHER, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

MAILS.

Mail via. A., T. & S. F. railroad, from the north, arrives at 9:09 a. m., departs at 9:05; from the south, arrives at 5:40 p. m., departs at 5:45.

Mail via. St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, arrives at 6:45 p. m. and departs at 8:30 a. m.

Harper, Anthony, Ruby, Levy, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Kingman, Afton, Marshall and St. Marks arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday; departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Douglass, Iowaville and Elk Falls arrives at 12 m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; departs 1 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Eldorado, Towanda and Benton arrives at 6 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday; departs at 9 a. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Hutchinson, Mt. Hope and Fayette arrives at 11 a. m. Monday and Thursday, departs at 2 p. m.

Haysville, Rolling Green and Clearwater arrives Tuesday and Saturday; departs at 9 a. m. Monday and Thursday.

Mails going east and south close promptly at 9 p. m. and all other mails half hour before departure.

Postoffice open for delivery of letters and sale of stamps from 7 a. m. to 6½ p. m.

Money order department open from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. M. M. MURDOCK, P. M.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—Wm. Greiffenstein.
City Attorney—W. F. Walker.
Police Judge—A. A. Glenn.
City Treasurer—C. Kimmerle.
Marshal—James Kairns.
City Clerk—Fred. Schattner.
Justices of the Peace—Julius Junkermann and W. W. Thomas.
Constables—E. Grady and J. L. Cooper.
Council, First ward—M. Zimmerly and J. Hilliard.
Council, Second ward—P. Getto and Geo. Harris.
Council, Third ward—C. E. McAdams and John M. Allen.
Council, Fourth ward—J. L. Dyer and E. H. Nugent.
Board of Education, First ward—Kos Harris and H. R. Butler. Second ward—A. B. Wright and J. E. Caldwell. Third ward—N. F. Niederlander and M. W. Levy. Fourth ward—J. C. Redfield and A. J. Longsdorf.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District—E. S. Torrance.
State Senator—H. C. Sluss.
Representatives—W. E. Stanley, F. M. Doffemyre.
Board of County Commissioners—G. W. Walter, G. W. Steenrod and S. E. Jocelyn.
County Treasurer—John Tucker.
County Clerk—E. A. Dorsey.
Sheriff—H. R. Watt.
Clerk of District Court—C. A. Van Ness.
Probate Judge—E. B. Jewett.
Sup't of Public Instruction—Lydia Benton.
Register of Deeds—C. S. Caldwell.
County Attorney—D. M. Dale.
County Surveyor—J. K. Hamilton.
Coroner—J. W. Wingard.
Deputy U. S. Marshal—James J. Mc[illegible]en.

CHURCHES.

St. John's Episcopal Church—Rev. Lewis De Lew, rector. Services on Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.; Wednesday evening at 7½. Seats free.

First Presbyterian Church—Services every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 7½ o'clock p.m. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

M. E. Church—B. Kelly, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

St. Aloysius Catholic Church—Rev. — — McCall, pastor. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of every month; high mass at 10 a. m., vespers at 7½ p. m.

Methodist, German—Rev. E. W. Pfaffenberger, pastor. Regular services at the church building at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 7½ p. m.

Friends' meeting each First day morning, until further notice, at 10½ o'clock, on north side of Douglas avenue, between Tremont and Globe House, entrance third door east of Globe House.

Christian Church—Services every Lord's day at 11 o'clock, A. M., in Eagle Hall. Sunday-school at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Baptist Church—Rev. W. J. Sandefur, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school immediately after morning service; prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The M. E. Sabbath school, W. E. Stanley, Superintendent, meets at the church at 2½ o'clock p. m.

The Presbyterian Sabbath school, —. — Barton, Superintendent, meets at the Presbyterian church at 12 m.

German M. E. Sunday school, meets at the school house, at 2½ o'clock, p. m. H. Kaufman, Superintendent.

Episcopal Sabbath school, E. S. Magill, Superintendent, meets in Episcopal Church at 2½ p. m.

LODGES.

MT. OLIVET COMMANDERY No. 12, K. T. Regular Conclave first Friday of every month. J. P. ALLEN, E. C. A. W. BITTING, Recorder.

WICHITA ENCAMPMENT No. 29, I. O. O. F. meets on the second and fourth Thursday of each month. C. C. FURLEY, C. P. W. P. STEM, Scribe.

I. O. O. F.—Wichita Lodge No. 93, meets every Saturday night at 7 o'clock, at their hall in Temple Block. All brothers in good standing are invited to attend. M. W. LEVY, N. G. H. W. VIGUS, R. S.

A. F. & A. M.—Meets on the Frst and third Monday of Each month. GEO. E. HARRIS, W. M.

WICHITA CHAPTER, R. A. M.—Meets on the second Friday in each month. J. P. ALLEN, H. P.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, every first and third Wednesday of each month. J. W. WINGARD, Dictator. ROB'T JACKS, Reporter.

FAIRVIEW MUTUAL PROTECTION SOCIETY — Meets every third Saturday of each month at 7 o'clock P. M., at Fairview school-house, Payne township, Sedgwick County, Kansas. 10-36-52 J. W. BRAGG, Secretary.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Douglas Avenue, Commercial Block. R. L. Walker, Register, J. L. Dyer, Receiver. Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 1 to 5 p.m.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN CLARK. S. V. JONES.
CLARK & JONES.
LAWYERS, corn'r Douglas and Emporia Avenues, Wichita, Kansas. 43-

STANLEY & WALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Wichita, Kansas. Office over Bissantz & Butler. 38-

SLUSS & HATTON,
ATTORNEYS, Wichita, Kansas, office in Eagle Block. 44-

H. G. RUGGLES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wichita, Kansas. 47-

AMOS HARRIS. KOS. HARRIS
HARRIS & HARRIS.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Wichita, Kansas. Office in the building occupied by the U. S. Land Office. Loans negotiated on improved lands in Sedgwick and Sumner counties. 35-

D. M. DALE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wichita, Kansas. Office No. 98 Douglas Avenue.

J. M. BALDERSTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wichita, Sedgwick county, Kansas. Office in Centennial Block, over Aley's Shoe Store. ap26-

J. F. LAUCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, first door north of U. S. Land Office, in Commercial Block, Wichita, Kansas. Special attention given to all kinds of business connected with the U. S. Land Office. 15-

EDWIN HILL.
Law and collection office over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank Wichita, Kansas. Refers to Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. 20-

D. A. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Wichita, Kansas. Office over Herrington's bookstore. 10-35-

JAMES L. DYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wichita, Kansas. 32-

E. B. JEWETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wichita, Kansas.

PHYSICIANS.

A. W. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Also U. S. examining Surgeon for pensions. Office over Barnes & Son's Drug Store, Residence on Lawrence avenue in third block north of Methodist church. 1-6m

DR. A. J. LONGSDORF,
HOMŒOPATH. Office on Main Street, over Myers & Bro's store, Wichita. 27-

S. S. BAUGHMAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Wichita, Kansas. Office 28 Main street, upstairs. Will be found in my office at all hours, day or night, when not professionally engaged elsewhere. 7-

D. W. SMITH,
Dentist, Eagle Block, Douglas avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

DR. W. L. DOYLE,
DENTIST. Office over Barnes & Son's drug store, Centennial Block, Wichita. 14-

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German Immigration and Aid Society,

—OF—

SEDGWICK COUNTY KANSAS.

JNO. P. DIETER, President.
JULIUS JUNKERMANN, Secretary.

☞ Persons desiring farm hands, laborers, house servants, etc., will please notify JULIUS JUNKERMANN, Secretary.

☞ Office, over Farmers and Merchants Bank ☜
—MAIN STREET,—
48-tf Wichita, Kansas.

MAGNETIC TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

MR. AND MRS. S. W. RICHMOND, Eminently successful magnetic healers, are now located at No. 64, South Water street and will devote their time to healing diseases of every nature at their residence or at the residence of those desiring their services. Mr. Richmond learned to mesmerize when but sixteen years old and has been wonderfully successful in curing dropsy, paralysis and epilepsy, and never fails in curing chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, neuralgia and cases of general debility. Mrs. R. has had much experience in treating diseases of women and in practical midwifery. 42-

Notice of Final Settlement

THE STATE OF KANSAS, Sedgwick County, } ss.
In the Probate Court in and for said County.
In the matter of the estate of Rosa Calvert, deceased.

Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that at the next regular term of the Probate Court, in and for said County, to be begun and held at the Probate Court room in Wichita, County of Sedgwick, State of aforesaid, on the first Monday in the month of January, A. D. 1882, I shall apply to said court for a full and final settlement of said estate and for my fees as administrator.
33-4 S. S. RIDLE, Administrator of Rosa Calvert, deceased.

Notice.—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Wichita, Kansas, November 21st, 1881.

Complaint having been entered at this office by W. H. Russell against D. P. Owen for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 1235, dated June 7th, 1878, upon lot 3, section 14, township 26 south, range 1 west, in Sedgwick County, Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said D. P. Owen has wholly failed to break, plow or cultivate and of said land, or plant and cultivate timber thereon as required by law, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 21st day of December, 1881, at 9 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
35-5 R. L. WALKER, Register.

Road Notice.

To the Honorable, the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kansas.

We, the undersigned property holders of Sedgwick County, and more especially of Wichita township, do respectfully petition you to make an appropriation sufficient to grade the road beginning at the south-west corner of section No. 9 in township 27, south of range 1 east, thence east along and between sections 9 and 16 to the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of section 10 in township 27, south of range 1 east, the estimated cost of which is four hundred ($400.00) dollars.
E. PHILLIPS,
JOHN FALKENSTEIN,
S. S. RIDLE,
34-3 and fifty-seven others.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, At Wichita, Kansas, Nov. 15th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Wichita, Kansas, on December 31st, 1881, viz: John Williams, for the south-west fractional quarter of section 18, township 25, range 2 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: H. H. Hanson, John Hanson, Abraham Tice and Thomas Williams, all of Sedgwick P. O., Harvey County, Kansas.
34-5 R. L. WALKER, Register.

Notice of Final Settlement.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, Sedgwick County, } ss.
In the Probate Court in and for said County.
In the matter of the estate of Jacob Lang, deceased.

Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that at the next regular term of the Probate Court, in and for said County, to be begun and held at the Probate Court room in Wichita, County of Sedgwick, State of aforesaid, on the first Monday in the month of January, A. D. 1882, I shall apply to said court for a full and final settlement of said estate and for my fees as administrator.
M. W. LEVY, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Lang, deceased. 34-4

FOR SALE.

280 acres in sec. 21, twp. 28, r. 2e, Gypsum twp.
160 acres in sec. 27, twp. 28, r. 2e, do
80 acres in sec. 18, twp. 28, r. 1e, Waco twp.
160 acres in sec. 17, twp. 28, r. 1e, do
160 acres in sec. 22, twp. 28, r. 3w, Afton twp.
160 acres in sec. 25, twp. 27, r. 1w, Delano twp.
160 acres in sec. 18, twp. 28, r. 2e, Gypsum twp.
160 acres in sec. 28, twp. 29, r. 1w, Ohio twp.
160 acres in sec. 28, twp. 29, r. 1w, do
160 acres in sec. 26, twp. 29, r. 1w, do
160 acres in sec. 30, twp. 28, r. 4w, Erie twp.
80 acres in sec. 26, twp. 28, r. 4w, Morton twp.
480 acres in secs. 11 and 14, twp. 28, r. 4w, do
320 acres in secs. 24 and 25, twp. 27, r. 4w, Grand River township.
160 acres in sec. 18, twp. 27, r. 2w, Attica twp.
160 acres in sec. 17, twp. 28, r. 2w, Illinois twp.

All of the above lands will be sold for cash, (or on time at 8 per cent interest on payment of one third cash. *A lazy man will starve on any of them.* An energetic man can invest the proceeds of his crops in U. S. 3 per cents in three years and live (a spell) on the interest.

Harris & Harris.
(Office same building with U. S. Land Office.) 27-tf

Legal Notice.

In the District Court of Sedgwick County, Kansas.
Robert Cuthbert vs. John Akin.

The above named John Akin is hereby notified that he has been sued by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of Sedgwick County, State of Kansas, and that unless he answer the petition of said plaintiff against him, filed in said action in the office of the clerk of said court, by the 30th day of December, 1881, said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered in said action in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant for the sum of fifty-five dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of October, 1880, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, and for the sale of the following real estate, lying and situate in the County of Sedgwick and State of Kansas, to wit:

The north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 28 in township 29, south of range two east, under a mortgage to satisfy said sum of money, interest and costs of said action in accordance with the prayer of said petition.
SLUSS & HATTON and S. P. YOUNG, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 34-3

School Land Sale.

Public notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, December 31st, 1881,

in accordance with the provision of chapter 122 of the session laws of the State of Kansas, for the year A. D. 1876, regulating the sale of school lands, "and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto," the following described property, to wit:

Ne¼ of nw¼ of sec. 16, twp. 28, range 3w, appraised at $3 00 per acre.
Nw¼ of nw¼ of sec. 16, twp. 28 range 3w, appraised at $3.00 per acre.
Se¼ of nw¼ of sec. 16, twp. 28, range 3w, appraised at $3 00 per acre. Improvements $12 00.
Sw¼ of nw¼ of section 16, twp. 28 range 3w, appraised at $3.00 per acre.
Ne¼ of se¼ of section 16, twp. 28, range 3w, appraised at $3 00 per acre.
Nw¼ of se¼ of section 16, twp 28 range 3w, appraised at $3.00 per acre.
Se¼ of se¼ of section 16, twp. 28, range 3w, appraised at $3 00 per acre.
Sw¼ of se¼ of section 16, twp. 28, range 3w, appraised at $3.00 per acre.

Said sale will be held at the office of the County Treasurer of Sedgwick County, Kansas, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. of said day.
JOHN TUCKER, County Treasurer, Sedgwick County, Kansas.
Wichita, Kansas, Nov. 14th, 1881. 34-5

Administrators' Notice.

In the Probate Court, Sedgwick County, Kansas.
In the matter of the estate of J. Hout Minnich, deceased.
To the heirs of J. Hout Minnich, and all others interested in said estate:

You are notified that the undersigned duly appointed administrators of the estate of J. Hout Minnich, late of Sedgwick County, Kansas, deceased, have filed in said court their petition praying that an order may be made by said court for the sale of the following real estate situate in in Sedgwick County, Kansas, to wit:

Lots 121, 122, 123 and 124 on Georgia avenue; lots 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 119, 122 and 124 on Baltimore avenue; lots 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 on Market street; the tract known as "Minnich's Reserve," "The Public Square," all in the town of El Paso, as shown by the recorded plat thereof; also, lot No. 1 and the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section 12, township 29, range 1 east, except that portion platted as the town of El Paso; also, the north-east quarter of section 12, township 29, range 2 east; also, the west half of the south-east quarter of section 1, township 29, range 1 east; lots Nos. 9 and 11 on Mead's avenue in East Wichita, except 10 feet off the south side of said lot No. 9,—to pay the debts of said deceased and the costs of administering said estate.

You are further notified that said petition will be heard at the office of the Judge of the Probate Court of Sedgwick County, at his office in the city of Wichita, in said County, on Thursday, the first day of December, 1881, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and you may appear at that time and place and show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
JOHN TUCKER,
A. L. MINNICH,
A. MINNICH,
Administrators of the estate of J. Hout Minnich, deceased.
34-4 Sluss & Hatton Attorneys.

DOES WHEAT TURN INTO CHEAT.

To the Editor of the Eagle:

We think it certainly does under certain unfavorable conditions. Upon what principle? Atavism, or inverted Evolution. Nearly all plants and animals that are used by man are improvements upon similar forms of life that exist in a state of nature. All forms of life tend to progress or improve under favorable conditions, that is under proper culture. On the contrary they tend to retrograde or to return to the original forms whence they sprang, when placed for any length of time under unfavorable conditions. The former principle is evolution, or that progressive impulse by which the higher forms of life are evolved from the lower. The latter principle is atavism, or the tendency that all higher forms of life have to return to their original or ancestral forms when placed for a sufficient time under unfavorable circumstances. One principle necessarily implies the other. According to Darwin, species are only permanent varieties. By the same law, varieties are only variable species. All similar varieties, whether of plants or animals, spring from a common ancestor. The apple, in all its different varieties, comes from the crab, and the many kinds of peaches, nectarines, etc., are descended from the almond. The peach shows this origin at certain seasons, by bearing almonds as well as peaches on the same tree. Not to notice farther the endless forms of life that refer themselves to common ancestors that still exist in a wild state, or have long since become extinct, we pass on to state our belief: that cheat, or chess, is the original ancestor of all the various forms of wheat now cultivated and under certain unfavorable conditions, in accordance with the law of atavism, the latter may revert to the former. The latter fact is certainly true, it the opinions of a large class of observers go for any thing. And we must bear in mind that those who deny the fact do so upon the improbability rather than upon the evidence. We will now give two examples in point, one reported in the New York *Sun*, the other a case coming under our own observation. Case first, a farmer living in Michigan reports:

"In the year 1879 he cleared a piece of virgin pine forest and put it into wheat. The fall of the large pines upon the soft mellow soil had made deep grooves in the surface that subsequent cultivation did not entirely fill. In these long narrow depressions water stood upon the wheat more or less during the following winter. The next season the wheat that grew in these depressions on the surface was a splendid crop of cheat. The rest of the field grew a fine crop of wheat. Whence came the cheat?"

Case second: In the fall of 1877 Mr. Arment sowed the first wheat ever planted on the farm of Dr. E. B. Allen near this city. We suppose the seed planted was at least ordinarily clean, as Mr. Arment is well known as a careful farmer. That fall there was an excellent stand of wheat all over the field. The winter of 1877 was a wet one and water stood in the low places more or less of the time, and froze upon the wheat. The next season, just before harvest, casually passing near the northwest corner of the field, we noticed that just at the corner and for a little distance away, hardly a head of wheat was to be seen, while the cheat stood there as thick as the wheat in other parts of the field. This corner of the wheat field lapped over into a little "swale," or low place, such as is often found in these bottoms. Following the line of the field to the east where there was a gradual rise to a higher ground we observed that the cheat thinned out and the wheat thickened in until within the space of two rods the latter stood thick upon the ground, while the former had nearly or wholly disappeared. Our attention having been drawn to the subject in this manner, we found on further examination that the same phenomena existed, more or less, all over the field. The cheat was confined almost entirely to the low places, where it preponderated, while very little of it was to be found upon the higher and dryer ground.

But says an objector: "The cheat was very likely sown with the wheat." It is a matter for philosophical contemplation what sort of a "sower" a farmer could make use of that should throw the wheat upon the high places and cheat into the low ones, especially where, as in case first, the low places had been made by the simple fall of a tree. The same argument is good against the idea advanced by many: that the cheat is of spontaneous origin, with the additional reason against it: that it is remarkable, if the cheat is of volunteer origin, none should make its appearance outside of the sharp lines and angles of the wheat field.

The fact is that cheat is a plant that seldom troubles the farmer outside of the limits of the wheat fields and during certain unfavorable years. It is also highly probable that while the immediate change from one to the other takes place within the limits of a single season, the natural stamina or vigor of the wheat has been undergoing a slow process of deterioration by poor cultivation and bad seasons, possibly for several seasons previous to the cheat year. We think this is likely to be found true.

But, says some one: "Why will not cheat turn to, or produce, wheat?" We never heard of any one sowing cheat to try it, and if he should do so he would likely have to try it many seasons and with careful culture to bring it back again into wheat. Still, we think it could be done. But the law of atavism works more rapidly than the law of evolution. It is far easier to run a thing *down* than it is to run it *up*.

But we have written this more for the purpose of stimulating inquiry into the subject and to call out the ideas of others than from any other design. And here we will leave the subject for the present.

S. A. MERRELL.

GUITEAU'S MORAL RESPONSIBILITY.

One of the clearest and strongest articles on the question of Guiteau's mental condition we find in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under the heading of "Insanity and Murder." The following paragraphs seem to us to cover the case:

"Does he know when he kills that he does that for which the penalty is hanging? Then he should be hanged, no matter what insane pranks he may play. It is necessary to him, and to restrain others like him. Does the manslayer know the law's consequence of his deed? Then the consequence should follow. Even raving maniacs are subject to fear of punishment. The threat of the whip is a terror to them. What folly and abandonment to hold that persons who are a little queer, but are thought sane enough to be at large, are not responsible, when they know the penalty of their offense!

"If it be said that to commit a crime knowing the law's penalty, is proof of insanity, then there would be no conviction for any offense. Before the law one man's life should be as precious as another's. The *Gazette* does not desire any straining of the law to convict Guiteau, because the man he murdered was President. We have expressed views similar to these with regard to several atrocious acquittals of murderers in our State courts, upon the plea of insanity, through juries duped by alleged medical experts, who testified as if there was a fixed boundary between sanity and insanity, and they knew the exact line."

HE GOT DRUNK HIMSELF.

Gov. Gorman, of Minnesota, is ex-officio Indian agent for the Minnesota Indians. At a recent council with the Chippewas, he threatened any of them who might be found drunk, with the loss of their annuities, and said that what was thus forfeited, should be equally divided among the sober ones. Hole-in-the-Dark, a distinguished orator, remarked in reply, that it was just, but that the rule ought to be applied to the agent, who was a great man, and had a great annuity. It ought to be taken from him and divided, like the others, for he got drunk very often. The Indian had him that time.

ANNUAL REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL JAMES.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The postmaster general has submitted his report showing the operations of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881. It shows this department of the government to be in a prosperous condition, and nearing the time when the debit and credit sides of the balance sheet will be together.

Its financial statement is as follows:

Expenditures	$39,251,736 46
Receipts	36,785,397 97
Excess of expenditures	$ 2,466,338 49
"Bad debts" and "compromise" accounts	14,790 86
Total excess	$2,481,129 35
ESTIMATES FOR 1882.	
Expenditures	$43,661,800 00
Estimated revenue	42,741,732 05
Excess of expenditures	$ 920,077 95

The total number of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued was 1,504,371,542, valued at $34,625,435,91, showing an aggregate of 7.9 over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

The whole number of letters mailed in this country during the fiscal year was 1,046,107,384. The number reaching the dead letter office 3,333,651. Of these 2,791,050 were unclaimed domestic letters; 270,244 held for postage, and 241,556 misdirected. The remainder came under rules forbidding transmission. Of those opened 18,617 were found to contain money amounting to $40,587.80; 22,012 contained money orders, drafts, etc., the aggregate face value of which was $1,899,052.54; 33,731 contained photographs, and in 75,213 were found valuable articles. The amount of money separated from dead letters for which no claimant could be found was $6,584.40. Two thousand, six hundred and fourteen registered letters reached the dead letter office, and of these 2,131 were finally delivered to the owners.

The total number of registered letters and parcels was 8,338,919. The amount of registry fees collected was $712,882.20, an increase over the previous year of 19.19 per cent. The registry system is now in most excellent condition.

The money order system is growing under the influence of prosperous trade and the influence of immigration, with the rapid development of the newer states and territories, and the demand for additional intercommunication and exchange. The whole number of money order offices now in operation is 7,663,232, valued at $105,075,769.35. The value of payments is $104,024,853.61. This shows an increase of 4.71 per cent. The average of the orders issued was $13.71, and the fee 12 62-100 cents. There are seventy-seven cases of alleged lost remittances.

The conventions for the exchange of money orders between the United States on the one hand, and Switzerland, Great Britain and Ireland, the German Empire, Canada and Newfoundland, and France and Algeria on the other, have remained in force, without alteration, since the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. A convention has recently been concluded for the establishment of a like system of exchange between the United States and the Island of Jamaica, to go into operation on the 1st of January next, and negotiations for a similar purpose are now in progress between the United States and the British Australian colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania and New Zealand.

The postmaster general urges a new building for the money order system in Washington. He speaks of the growth of the department, of its increase in the west, and of the re-establishment of the southern mail service at the close of the war. There is also mention of the period when straw bidding prevailed, and of the scandals that had attended the postoffice department during the past quarter of a century.

The country has reached that stage in the progress of its material development where, it seems, an effort ought to be made to bring the debt and credit sides of the department's balance sheets nearer together. All or nearly all the long and expensive star routes have been superseded by railroad service. The cost of the star service ought therefore to rapidly decrease in the western states and territories.

The actual payment for the railway mail service during the fiscal year ending 1881, was $11,411,110.90. The cost for the current fiscal year will be $12,006,001, and the estimates for 1883 are $13,181,601. The enormous growth of railroads in 1880 and 1881, and their anticipated increase of mileage in the near future, will account for a great proportion of the augmented cost of the service.

But there is another cause which must also be taken into consideration. The increase in the weight of the mail transported by the trunk lines has been unparalleled and the maximum does not appear to have been reached.

It is undoubtedly true that while some railroads may not be paid for the service they render, the great majority are overpaid. There is and always has been a disposition on the part of railroad corporations in dealing with the department to exact their own terms. The subject is a complex one, and while it demands immediate attention it should have a most careful consideration.

Some saving has already been effected in the matter of allowance of postmasters, and still more may be practicable. The salaries of postmasters, in towns of 10,000 inhabitants and less are greater than the compensation for equally onerous and responsible duties paid by banks and express companies. A saving in this direction can be made without injustice to the officeholders or detriment to the postal service.

If these suggestions are deemed worthy of consideration, and congress carries them out, the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents will be possible within three years. I believe this reduction could be accomplished without the proportionate dimunution of receipts which followed the adoption of three-cent postage in 1851. The people have shown their appreciation of cheap postage. The introduction of the postal card, instead of diminishing the receipts, has on the whole largely increased them. Two-cent postage would, I believe, after one or two years' trial, produce the same result. It is my deliberate judgment that two-cent postage is feasible in the near future. I would favor it even if the rates of postage on third and fourth class matter had to be increased. The great mass of people are interested in cheap letter postage.

Postmaster James next discusses the reorganization of the mail service and subsidies connected therewith. He speaks of foreign mails and the cost of the ocean mail service. Nine countries and colonies have since the last report declared their adhesion to the postal union. He sugests an improvement of the mail communication with Mexico. There are 60,530 employes in the postoffice department of the governmet. The free delivery system was extended during the year to Leadville, Colorado; Mansfield, Ohio; Meriden, Connecticut; Richmond, Indiana; and Zanesville, Ohio.

During the past year there have been 461 arrests of post officials; 42 of this number were postmasters and 11 assistant postmasters.

The laws governing permissible writing on mail matter of the fourth class and explosive and other dangerous articles in the mails are referred to. The postmaster general advises a new edition of the "Postal laws and Regulations."

SALARIES OF LARGE OFFICES.

	BONDS.	SALARY.
Chicago, Ill	$300,000	$4,000
Philadelphia, Pa	150,000	4,000
Boston, Mass	150,000	4,000
St. Louis, Mo	150,000	4,000
Cincinnati, O	300,000	4,000
San Francisco, Cal	250,000	4,000
Baltimore, Md	200,000	4,000

In view of the facts thus presented it is recommended that the compensation of the postmasters at Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis be increased to $7,000, and that of the postmasters at Cincinnati, San Francisco, New Orleans and Baltimore to $6,000 per annum.

The report closes with the postmaster general's view of conducting the office on business principles. In conclusion, governing the selection and retention of employes, he says:

"The public is best served by honest, experienced and competent officers, and changes, therefore, should be made carefully and only for reasons affecting official conduct. My views upon this subject are the result of prolonged official experience, and I am persuaded that the practical application of these principles would promote public morality, increase the economy and efficiency of the public service, and assuage the fury of party spirit, against which Washington warned the country as its chief peril."

DEFECTS OF OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The press is paying some attention to the matter of schools. The criticisms are very general, Public sentiment in this country seems to run in waves. There has been, for fifteen years, a special awakening on the subject of education. This has been in the direction of providing means of educating the youth. If it could be ascertained how much money has been invested in improving the means for educating the children of the country, in the time above named, no doubt the figures would be startling. Now a wave of inquiry as to the result of this vast expenditure seems to be sweeping over the country. The people are saying, "What are we getting for our investments in school houses, in improved furniture and apparatus, in educating teachers, and for the millions given to school book publishers?" The inquiry is a very proper one, and a very important one, also. It is gathering strength every day. While the question was whether the funds should be raised to improve the facilities for educating the children of the country, those who crsticised were regarded with suspicion. Liberality and the advanced and enlightened civilization of the time won the victory. That fight is over. The policy of liberally supporting common schools by taxation is no longer questioned in this Union, except in very limited and obscure sections. The time has come when the exposure of all that is wrong or defective in school management, can only inure to the benefit of the schools, and hence the press is demanding reform. The uniformity of the complaints is the most striking thing about the demand. This results from the fact that the common schools, especially in all our cities, are of one stereotyped pattern in organization and routine, slavish imitations to a model to which all the teachers are trained till they seem wedded to its defects and incapable of suggesting or asserting any change. Reform must, therefore, come from without, and the journals of our leading cities are handling the subject energetically.

There is great dissatisfaction with that system of grading which requires the pupils to advance in platoons exactly abreast in each of a half dozen studies at once, or not to be advanced at all. But the universal complaint is that the course of study in the graded schools is arranged primarily for the text-book publishers, and that, whether so intended or not, it does wrest from three fourths of the children the benefits which they might receive, and which they should receive from the schools. Instead of giving these little ones the key to knowledge and self-improvement while they can remain in the schools to receive; instead of teaching them reading, writing and arithmetic between the ages of six and ten, the course of study is begun upon a foundation as broad as if they were to remain in the schools from six to twenty. They are required to begin a multiplicity of studies which they can never complete, and are thus deprived of tuition and opportunity in the essential branches they might master before the poverty of the family withdraws them from school and puts them at work. In regard to the public schools in that city the Philadelphia *Record* says:

"Of the 56.000 primary scholars barely fifty per cent. go into the secondary schools. Forty-two per cent. of the scholars who get from the primary schools into the secondary never get any further. They do not reach the grammar schools, and, worse yet, they do not reach a well-grounded knowledge in reading, writing and arithmetic. They are tolerably ready to be educated; but they are not as ready as they should be to get about their business in the world. They are the youngsters for whom the common schools were provided, but for whom the common schools of Philadelphia do not adequately provide. Money that should first be dedicated to the proper housing and schooling of these infants between the ages of six and eleven years is devoted to furnishing a higher education for scholars who should be otherwise provided for at private expense. The difference in the average yearly cost of teaching the pupils in the primany schools and the pupils in the high schools is the difference between $10 per head and $50 per head. The money that is poured out like water by the people of Pennsylvania for the maintenance of public schools is very much of it squandered in the effort to reach beyond what is practical for all school children into a system which is possible or desirable only for a few. As we said at first we say again—the system is top-heavy."

Here is the statement that over seventy per cent. of the children in the Philadelphia schools, though they are in school about five years, have to be withdrawn before they reach a well-grounded knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic! The Chicago *Tribune* alleges a still worse state of affairs in that city. It says:

"The present system, which costs the taxpayer so dearly, is largely a failure. Between 80 and 90 per cent. of the children who attend the public schools of this city leave them as soon as they can read and write. Beyond that point, the time spent at school is regarded by many parents as pretty much wasted. They see their children tied down to a routine car which moves but little faster than a snail's pace. Boys who could master their arithmetic in one session are held back so as to consume several. Girls who could go through their English grammar in a few months are kept at it for several years, simply because some scholars can go no further in those studies. The school history of the United States can be succinctly studied by many quick and apt pupils in one term, but they are not permitted to do it in less than several terms, and so of all the studies. This bad system must be broken up and common sense be permitted to take its place. The teachers are not earning their wages in the educational results they are accomplishing for the rising generation."

The *Inter Ocean* of the same city says:

"The course of study in connection with the grades of classes is made up on a theory that every child spends more years in school than he actually does. The theory fails to fit the facts in one third or one half the cases, and yet the course of study does not bend to the requirements of the boys and girls who are compelled to begin the struggle in life early."

Citizens' associations are forming to devise and apply some remedy for this evil. The remedy may yet take the form of a positive law, forbidding the waste of a child's time upon any other study until he is well drilled in reading, writing and arithmetic. As it is his precious years are frittered away with drawing lessons, geography got by rote, a dull collection of jejune facts and dates called history, etc., so that the school funds are practically administered and applied for the benefit of the favored few who have leisure and means to complete a thorough educational course, while the very classes of children for whom the common schools were primarily intended are cut off from the feast. It is evident there must be a change.

Some days ago, we said that unless hunters brought us some of the game they bragged about, we would not publish their fabulous tales. The following afternoon, a man from over near Laramie Peak, brought in eleven blackbirds, and a mule that he had shot by mistake, and laid them at our feet. We do not insist on documentary evidence now any more.

From the Atchison Champion.

A QUESTION FOR REPUBLICANS.

The Paola *Republican* says that while it is strongly in favor of temperance and good morals, it is unalterably opposed to making the temperance question the paramount issue in the political arena. It adds:

"The *Republican* believes in letting men of all parties vote upon this question as they please, believing that we can safely trust the solution of the question to the moral sentiment of the whole people, regardless of party lines, and that it is not and ought not to be made a plank in the party platforms. The Republican party is made up from men of all shades and conditions of life, and is made up of temperance men and anti-temperance men; of religious and non-religious men, and to attempt to whittle the principles of the Republican party down to this one idea, would, we believe, be fanatical in the extreme, and would be prejudicial to the interests of the country, as it would endanger the supremacy of the Republican party, which has long been styled, and truthfully, too, the party of liberal instincts and progressive ideas."

We copied an article from the Winfield *Courier*, expressing like sentiments, a few days ago, and one of similar import from the Fort Scott *Monitor* a few weeks ago.

It is quite evident that this question will present itself for decision in the near future, and it is time that sincere Republicans should be giving it consideration. The policy or impolicy of committing the Republican party to an endorsement of prohibition is one upon which there is likely to be a wide and sharp difference of opinion even among Republicans who are earnest temperance men. The extracts we have published, from the papers named above—all of them steadfast advocates of the prohibition amendment and law—prove this. We may add, with appropriateness, the following extract from the Junction City *Union*, whose old editor, Geo. W. Martin, has recently resumed editorial control. That paper says:

"We are opposed to drunkenness, and all we can do about it is to say: do as we do. As a moral question it will always be with us and is worthy the thoughtful effort of every man; more especially his example rather than the product of his lip. But as a legal and a political question, we are of the opinion that it is a gorgeous fraud. When some fellow is done riding it that will be the last of it as a political question until some other fellow wants to ride it. And as a legal question the farce of whisky trials was just as apparent under the old license law as it is today."

Mr. Martin is not only strictly temperate, but he has always been an earnest advocate of temperance. A few years ago he wrote a letter to the *Union* which was the most vigorous, eloquent and convincing argument in favor of temperance that we have ever seen in print. There was no gush or sentiment in it. It was a square, truthful talk about what liquor had done in Junction City; about the men, personally known to the writer and the members of the Club, it had ruined, morally and financially; about the danger attending "social" drinking; and the story was told with such directness and vigor that no one who read it could have failed to be vividly impressed by it.

It is quite evident, however, from the above extract, that Mr. Martin does not believe the present law has accomplished what its supporters claimed it would, and, entertaining such opinions, he would of course be opposed to committing the Republican party to its support.

But this is a question, as we have said, upon which even the most earnest advocates of prohibition may differ. It is one thing to favor temperance and the adoption of laws to suppress the evils of intoxicating drink; it is another and an entirely different thing, to make this a partisan question, by committing the Republican party to it.

That such an effort will be made, however, is absolutely certain, and hence it is time that its policy or impolicy should be thoroughly discussed. The Republican press of the State ought to bring up the subject, and endeavor to ascertain the drift of Republican sentiment concerning it. We do not believe that those men who are prohibitionists first and Republicans afterwards are the men whose opinions should be consulted. This class of men would destroy the Republican party, and dance with delight over its grave, if it did not fully agree with their ideas upon the subject of prohibition. But there is a very large class of Republicans who are earnest temperance men—or prohibitionists if the term is a better one—who are first and foremost and always Republicans. And these are they—the men who love and reverence the Republican party, and believe in it sincerely, for what it has been, is, and is to be—these are they who ought to discuss and decide this question. Not in passion; not in a spirit of resentment; not with reference to its effect on the personal ambition of this or that man; not with a view of building up or tearing down anybody; but with reference only and solely to the welfare and continued triumph of the Republican party.

BROTHER GARDNER'S OBSERVATIONS.

"Doorin' my three score y'ars of life, I have observed some curus things," began Brother Gardner, as the thermometer showed 98 degrees and rising. "I hev observed, fur instance, dat men most consarned 'bout de welfare of de kentry, am de men who de least to prosper her.

"I hev observed dat de politeshun who sots out to save de kentry, am gin'rally hauled up for robbin' her.

"I hev observed dat de men who seem to hev de most sympathy for de poor, nebber wait five minutes to foreclose a chattel mortgage.

"I hev obsarved dat good clothes and impudence, will pass for riches and education.

"I hev observed dat brag and bluster am better dan argument and truf.

"I hev observed dat a grand monument in a graveyard doan' hide de meanness of a dead man's relashuns.

"I hev observed dat charity kin make paupers almost as fast as a conflagrashun.

"I hev observed dat while all agree dat honesty am de best policy, not one man in a hundred hesitates to work a lead nickle off on a street kyar company.

"I hev observed many odder things equally strange and inconsistent, and I am prepared to say to you:

"Mottoes doan mean bizness.

"Maxims kin be forgotten faster dan written.

"Promises am a wheel with one cog gone.

"Friendship will last as long as you kin afford to pay 10 per cent. per annum. Let us now proceed to bizness."

VALUABLE INVENTION.

The sorting of potatoes, the marketable from the scrubs, after coming from the field, is a tedious and tiresome labor, much more so than a person not a raiser of the crop can well comprehend, and the farmer will therefore be pleased to learn that Mr. William Strauss, an ingenious carpenter, residing near Bittner's saw mill, in Heidleburg, Pa., the past season invented and brought into use in his section a machine for doing the said work. It is in the form of a drum, so arranged that on being revolved by a crank the various sizes drop out at one end, while on the opposite side they are shoveled in through a hopper. The drum is composed of three slatted cylindrical compartments, each discharging at the end according to size, and very rapidly. It is a great labor saving contrivance, and doing its work thoroughly and satisfactorily, we think it is bound to come into general use, especially so since it costs but a small sum.—*Allentown Democrat.*

In Arkansas, when a couple of ten-years-old boys are not home for supper, their mother looks troubled, and observes:

"Now, where in the world are them children? If they are out robbing trains again, I'll take the hide o' them when they come home consarn them!"

A PEN-PICTURE OF GUITEAU.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—"Gath," in a letter to the *Enquirer*, sends the following pen-picture of Guiteau:

A wild, fierce man, with a certain bravery of character, such as Booth, might excite the animal interests by his wildness, but this dastard, who killed without offense, and for no purpose beyond the filthiest thirst for notoriety, merited neither curiosity nor rage. I detected him the instant I entered the room, though he sat among many people in the same kind of a chair, and without any railing, officers or anything else to hedge him in. I observed a sort of stubbed head of hair, such as is seen in the criminal pictures of England, with hair rather bristly, set low toward the front, and rater flat back in the corners, uncleanly looking, hair, and boorish. Under his hair was a nasty skin, a little like a corpse, with some reddishness overspreading its generally yellowish dampness. The face was rather long and pear-shaped. Around the chin was a considerable quantity of brownish beard, yet without any warmth in its sandy hair. The hair, the skin and the beard all appeared to be dusty, and dampened, as though out of some graveyard. The perspiration of this man appeared to be at fault. There was nothing woeful in his face, though it was wolfish. In the middle of his forehead was a deep, varying wrinkle, the principal sign to me of probably decaying mental faculties. It is generally said that a depression between the eyes shows a memory well gone. In this case it was a deep depression, with a sort of wrinkle attachment to it, which was agitated right and left, like his flitting eyes, which had a sharpness about them, but not much rest except when something occurred to excite his vanity. If you were to meet the man, small as he appears to be in the body, in a lane somewhere, or in the woods, you would go past very quickly, and might wonder as you passed whether he was a little crazy or very wicked. As a friend described him to me, he was one of those men who always wanted to do something that was not the thing to be done. I judge that he belongs in the number of that tribe of ill-balanced Americans who think that to publish a book of any sort is a lofty pursuit, even if nobody reads the book but the author, while to be on a salary of a newspaper, and serve one's day and generation, is rather beneath human intelligence. I look at this man again and again, but never with any increasing interest, merely wondering how to set before my mind and the public a little of the wondering which was in his countenance. By this I do not mean more than that something seemed to drive the man on and on, from point to point, from thought to thought, and let him rest nowhere, as if a voice was always crying out: "Move on!" whenever he halted. If you were to take your eye off him a few moments, and would bring it back, he seems to have gone a hundred miles since you looked at him before. That rapid, nervous head had drawn him through great periods of space and agitating suggestions. He could not any more pause than a mad dog, ever wanting to drink, ever frightened at the pool, ever snapping, ever dashing on. I asked myself the question, if he was crazy, and it seemed to me very probable. The observation of persons I know who have seen much of Guiteau since the killing, is to the effect that he is not cognizant in his mind.

GUITEAU'S "EX-WIFE."

There passed through North Topeka yesterday, on the Union Pacific railroad, a party en route for Washington, D. C., one member of which has become famous from the fact that her former husband murdered President Garfield. The lady in question is Mrs. Dunmire, now a resident of Leadville, Colorado, who, in company with her present husband and two children, and Mrs. Wilson, a cousin of Guiteau, were en route for Washington to testify for the prosecution in the case of that criminal. The party dined at the Palace hotel, and just as they were leaving for the train a *Capital* reporter appeared upon the scene, and receiving a hasty introduction from an acquaintance who had met them on the train, the Faber pusher asked:

"Mrs. Dunmire, do you think Guiteau crazy?"

"No, sir; he's no more crazy than I am. He's only playing it."

"What do you think will be done with him?"

"I don't know, but he ought to be hung. He is a scamp, and sharp enough to play the insanity dodge to perfection. He knows that is the only thing that will save his neck from the halter."

"Are you the lady that he refers to as his 'ex-wife' in his speech to the court last Monday?"

"Yes, I presume so. I am the only ex-wife of his that I know of, and I am not at all proud of the distinction."

"Where did you marry him?"

"We were married in Chicago in 1869, after a brief courtship. Oh, he's a smooth talker, and at that time made love as prettily as any gallant could. It didn't take me long after I married him to find out what a good-for-nothing fellow he was. However, we never kept house, but boarded 'round, and my husband practiced law for a living, and such a living! He seldom paid his bills, and we were compelled to move from boarding house to boarding house, and from hotel to hotel, and oftentimes suffer for want of proper food and clothing."

"When were you divorced?"

"I got rid of the beast in 1874, and haven't seen him since. Our meeting in Washington, when we get there, I don't think will be very affectionate. I could tell you many things about the viper had I time."

"Where is your home now?"

"In Leadville, Colorado. I married Mr. Dunmire, who formerly resided in Jefferson county, Kansas, several years ago, and we are living happily together."

"Are these your children?" asked the reporter, noticing the little folks seated in the car.

"Yes, sir, and they are Dunmire's, not Guiteau's. He has no children, and deserves none."

Just then the bell rang, and the brief colloquy, which had been conducted partly on the platform and partly in the car, ended, Mrs. Dunmire observing as the train moved off, with an emphasis that evinced a desire for vengeance provoked by former experience, "We intend to do all we can to hang him."—*Topeka Capital.*

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN.

Milt. Reynolds writes to the Kansas City *Times* that Governor St. John told him, recently, that he was not a candidate for Senator. He said that Mr. Plumb was a good representative, and would probably be re-elected; that he (St. John) was interested only in prohibition work, and the Senate was no field for him; and he intimated that a third term as Governor would suit him as well as anything else. Further, he said that he had hundreds of calls to lecture from all parts of the country, and could make fifty dollars a night on the lecture platform. There was more money in this business than in politics. The general tenor of his talk, as Reynolds reports it, was that the Governor was in the hands of his friends as a candidate for a third term, but that he also had in view the lecture field as a future resort, it promising larger pecuniary results than any political position.

PRECOCIOUS.

The boys of Detroit seem to be going down hill in their morals of late. Sunday, one of the legion, who has always been noted for his respectful demeanor toward the great public, observed an old citizen yawning and gaping on the street corner, and said to him:

"Better not open your mouth too wide."

"Why?" was the surprised inquiry.

"There's a law agin openin' a saloon on Sunday!" continued the sinful child, as he slid for the middle of the street.

A BOLD STROKE; OR THE CASHIER'S DAUGHTER.

"No; I refuse."

"Reflect a moment, Myrtle, I beseech you! You hold my life and happiness in your hands," and the voice of Adelbert Tompkins trembled as he spoke these words with an earnestness that forbade, even for an instant, any doubt as to their being the outpourings of his heart.

Myrtle Mahaffy was a beautiful girl, just budding into sweet womanhood, and Adelbert loved her dearly. They had wandered together this summer afternoon from the matinee to the street car, and he had asked her to be his wife. It was in answer to this question—the earnest appeal of a man whose whole nature was wrapped up in a passion he could neither control nor cast aside—that Myrtle had spoken the words with which our story opens. She had watched him closely during an acquaintance of nearly two years, and noticed with pain how he sedulously avoided candy stores and ice cream saloons. "I can never marry a man," she had said to her mother one day, "who shies at the sight of a candy store like a country horse at a fire engine." And when the expected avowal came she had kept her word.

Adelbert turned around in a dazed sort of way after Myrtle had rejected him, and walked swiftly toward the dry goods store which had been so fortunate as to secure his services.

All the afternoon Adelbert stood moodily behind the ribbon counter, thinking of how he should revenge himself on the naughty girl who had wrecked his happiness. At precisely 4½ o'clock a fierce joy lighted up his countenance, and, putting on his hat, he left the store.

* * * * * * * * * *

As the bells of St. Agnes' church were striking 9, a young man sprang lightly up the steps of a magnificent residence, and was soon seated in the sumptuously furnished parlor. The proprietor of the house, a benevolent looking old gentleman, entered the room, "Do you wish to see me?" he said to Adelbert Tompkins—for it was he who had sprung lightly up the steps.

"Yes," he replied, "you are the person I seek."

"What would you?" said the old gentleman.

"You are the cashier in the——bank, I believe," said the young man.

"I am."

"You have been stealing the concern's money. Do not seek to deceive me. You are a cashier; 'tis enough. Give me $20,000 or I will expose you and ruin your life. Having heard me twitter, you can choose your own course."

For an instant the cashier did not move and then, going to an elegant escritoire which stood in a corner of the room, he wrote a check for $50,000, certified it, and handed the piece of paper, now a fortune, to the youth.

"I have but one favor to ask," he said, "and that is that you will marry my daughter. I wouldn't like to let as sure a thing as you go out of the family. She has $100,000 in her own right, and when I am dead, and the bank directors are to jail on account of my bookkeeping, it will suffice to keep you in comfort."

* * * * * * * * * *

Two months later Myrtle Mahaffy, the cashier's only child, became Adelbert's bonny bride. One child, a blue-eyed boy with golden hair, has blessed the union, and as he sits on his grandfather's knee in front of the fire, and asks in his innocent, childish way if "papa isn't a smart man," the old man kisses him fondly, and says in soft, low tones:

"You're singing on the right key now, sonny."—*Chicago Tribune.*

BOTTOMS OF PONDS AS FERTILIZERS.

Bottoms of ponds certainly have a value though in some cases the deposits may contain so large a percentage of sand as to make the value of the sediments inconsiderable. Some idea may be termed of the value of these sediments from their action upon the grass lands on the banks of such rivers as are periodically overflowed. A great many of these are kept fertile, bearing heavy crops of hay with no other fertilizer than the sediment left when the rivers are overflown in spring. This sediment found at the bottom of ponds, dams or drains that catch the water as it comes from the hillsides or drains is very much the same as that deposited upon the grass lands by the rivers in time of a freshet. This is a most excellent time to clean out these ponds and basins, unless, as we have already hinted, the bottoms of clear sand and sandy mixtures. The ordinary sediment will make a good dressing for the grass either this fall or in the spring. If put in a heap till spring it would be advisable this fall to mix the mud with wood ashes.

POPULAR SONGS.

Among the coming publications we hear of none seems to have a brighter prospect than the remarkable ditty, "Baby's Empty; Cradle's Gone." There is something so pathetic so emotional in this song, that it strikes home in a most fervent and passionate manner.

It will, however, soon be obliged to succumb to the overpowering impression of the last lyric effusion, entitled, "Father is with Mother Now." The other song is mere pap to this, and this is mere pap to the other, "Father is with Mother Now!" how intensely overpowering, how familiar the idea! Father, not step-father, nor father-in-law, but simply, "*Father* is with Mother Now." It will draw tears from the eye-lids of the most matter-of-fact individual. The idea of mother being in company with some one else, that she is not entirely alone, that it is *Father* she is with *now*, is it not sublime? It surpasses in witching tenderness, that other beautiful song, "Father's Teeth are Plugged with Zinc."

COULDNT DECIDE.

At the last meeting of the Lime-kiln Club, the secretary announced a letter from the State Department of New Jersey, inquiring if Brother Gardner favored the annexation of Canada to the United States, and the old man carefully felt of his left ear and then replied:

"Dat's a subject which has troubled me a great deal, and up to de present time, I am onsartin an' unpledged. De same toof-brush which am sold for 20 on dis side, kin be bought for 15 ober dar. If we annex Canada, we kin hev cheap toof-brushes. On de odder han', de same rat-trap dat we sell fur 20 cents on dis side, can't be had ober dar fur less dan 30. If Canada annexes us, she am suah ob cheap rat-traps. Dar it am, you see, and whether we should annex Canada or Canada annex us, am a question which I cannot decide, to my own satisfaction.—*Free Press.*

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The report of the department of agriculture says the average yield of wheat per acre in 1881 is 10¼ bushels, against 13-1 in 1880, indicating a decrease of about 20 per cent., or 100,000,000 bushels, from last year's product. In the interior and western States there has been a great falling off caused by the severe winter, late cold spring and drouth, and in several States ravages by insects. But while the quantity of the crop is reduced the quality is generally reported very good.

As to corn the November returns show the average yield to be 20¾ bushels per acre, indicating a falling off of about 25 per cent. from the crop of 1880, caused principally by the general and protracted drought during the growing season, and the excessive rains since the crop was harvested. The quality of the crop is somewhat below the average.

The question for discussion at a recent meeting of scientists, "What travels fastest, heat or cold?" It was decided in favor of heat, as many present had often been able to catch cold.

Wonder if grass widows ever have hay fever?

The Boston *Globe* says that gamblers are betting that Guiteau will not be hanged.

The St. Louis papers are still growling about the removal of the Pension Office from that city to Kansas.

"Oh, yes; he 'sook' my hand in marriage," said a Philadelphia woman, testifying in her breach of promise suit.

My son, get money. If you can't bid for a Star route, go to New Jersey, and be a bank cashier.—*Courier-Journal.*

A bridge over a stream in Missouri bears the legend: Drive over as fast as you want to, and be durned! Everybody, therefore, drives at a walk.

The wife of "Max Adeler" weighs 200 pounds. When Max asks her, "shall I help you over the fence?" she replies demurely, "No; help the fence."

The question whether an Indian will stop fighting and take to agriculture or not depends on whether he has enough squaws to do all the work.—*Phila. News.*

The Moravia *Register* asks, "Are American girls delicate?" It depends very much whether you offer them cocoanut cake and ice cream, or a bar of soap and a wash-board.

Industrialist: "Kansas, the seventh State in point of size, the twentieth in population, and the first in dazzling possibilities," said one of our Seniors yesterday, and not badly said either.

A Scotch schoolmaster having repeatedly, and at last angrily, demanded of the pupils, "Who signed Magna Charta?" a little girl tremblingly replied:

"Please, sir, it was na me."

"Mr. Boatman," said a timid woman to the ferryman who was rowing her across the river, "are people ever lost in this river?"

"Oh, no, ma'am," he replied, we always finds 'em again, within a day or so."

Puck says that Mr. Patrick Muldoon was considerably disappointed after he had purchased his tickets for Othello, at Booth's Theater, by Ross'.

"Bedad," said he, as he walked down Twenty-third street, "I thought it was O'Donovan Rossi, so I did."

In a couple of hundred years from this, if the Bible is again revised to suit the times, the passage in the parable of the ten virgins, which reads thus:

"Give us of your oil, for our lamps have gone out," will be changed to:

"Give us of your electric light, for our circuit is temporarily broken."—*Somerville Journal.*

A little boy said to his mother the other morning:

"Ma, I had the beautifulest dream last night, you ever saw. I dreamt that I would not go to school, and that you went out into the yard, and cut a great long switch, but just as you was going to give me an awful dressin', the world came to an end! Didn't I get out of it easy, though?"

An old farmer in England, hugely puzzled by our meteorological reports and trans-atlantic prophecies concerning the weather, is said to have delivered himself of the following astounding sentiment:

"Well, sir, I did not mind the weather so much when it was arranged and ordered by Providence; but now that it has been handed over to them interfering Yankees, why, be hanged if I can stand it."

Yesterday, when a red-faced man, waiting at one of the depots for a train, blew his nose ten or fifteen times with a great echo, a newsboy ran out on the street and yelled:

"Come yere, Jim—here's Gin'ral Grant!"

Jim took a look at the man, and replied:

"He's not General Grant."

"He ain't, ain't he?" shouted the first; "well, you just wait and hear him blow his nose again, and see if he isn't some big gun or other!"

"You know," said Rice, "how the negro likes 'possum. Two negroes were riding from a field after a hard day's plowing. They began to talk about the good things to eat. 'Take a good, fat 'possum—pah bile him—put in ole-fashion' Dutch oven—roas' him brown—(the other darkey's eyes rolling and mouth watering as the description went on) —sarve him up wid c-o-o-n graby'——

"Shut yo' mouf, niggah! I'll fall right off'n dis hoss!"

SHE WANTED SOME IPECAC.

An Akron physician tells of a little Akron boy, who came to him and said:

"Doctor, I want some ipecac."

"What do you want it for?"

"Never mind; just give it to me."

"Who sent you here?"

"Nobody sent me; came myself."

"I can't let you have it, unless you tell me what you are going to do with it."

"Well, doctor, our hired girl has swallowed a silver quarter, and she said if I would give her something that would bring it up, I might have it."

HINTS TO GUNNERS.

If you are out shooting, carry your gun with both barrels at full cock, and if you have a companion, be sure that the muzzles are looking in his direction. Blow down the barrel of your gun occasionally to find out whether it is loaded. When you have loaded up, place the but of the gun on your boot and rest your arms across the muzzle. When going over a fence, pull your gun through after you. By following these directions we will soon write a spicy item, and probably there will be one fool less in the land.—*Norristown Herald.*

Here are the names of the jurymen in the Guiteau case:

John Hamlin, restauranteur.
Fred. W. Brandenber, cigar-maker.
Charles G. Stewart, flour and feed dealer.
Henry J. Bright, retired from business.
Thomas H. Langley, grocer.
Michael Shaenan, an Irishman, occupation not given.
S. F. Hobbs, laborer; native of Maryland.
G. W. Gates, machinist; a young man, and lives in Washington.
Ralph Wormley, plasterer; a colored man.
Wm. H. Browner, commission merchant.
Thomas Heinlein, iron-worker.
Joseph Prather, commission merchant.

POST OFFICE CHANGES

In Kansas during the week ending, November 19, 1881, furnished by Wm. VanVleck, of the Postoffice Department.

ESTABLISHED.

LaHarpe, Allen county, Evan L. Hackney postmaster.

DISCONTINUED.

Ashland, Ness county.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Appanoose, Franklin county, Mrs S. Easton.
Empire City, Cherokee county, George E. Dennison.
High Prairie, Leavenworth county, D. W. Seymour.
Juret, Wilson county, Elisha Chesnut.
Loring, Wyandotte county, William T. McLain.
Otter Lake, Pottawatomie county, J. J. Stevens.
Scammonville, Cherokee county, T. C. Lyttle.

Senator Mahone predicts that all men opposed to sectionalism will be invited to participate in the next national Republican convention. As a means of breaking up the solid south, he recommends filling the Federal offices in North Carolina, Mississippi and Tennessee, with men who are found to be the most satisfactory to the people.