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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Cleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In reply to recent charges that the postal clerks had not had an opportunity to vote, Postmaster General Hutton insisted that the clerks in the New York post-office all had a chance to vote, and if they did not do so, it was their own fault.

The General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service in his late annual report said the total number of disasters during the year were 439; total value of property involved, \$10,097,940; total value of property saved, \$5,161,354; total value of property lost, \$4,936,586; total number of persons involved, 4,432; total number of persons saved, 4,412; total number of persons lost, 20; total number of persons rescued at stations, 532; total number of days of service afforded, 1,319; number of vessels totally lost, 64. Investigations held after each case of loss of life showed that twenty persons who perished were entirely beyond human aid, and that in no instance could their loss be attributed to any failure in duty on the part of the life saving crews. The total number of disasters during the past year exceeded by twenty-three the number for the year prior, which was seventy-one more than any previous year in the history of the service. The amount of property moved was \$2,263,220 greater than in the preceding year but the amount lost was \$23,434 less, while the amount saved was \$3,489,654 more. The assistance rendered during the year in the saving of vessels and cargoes has been much larger than in any previous year. Three hundred and ninety vessels, which is fifty-three more than in the preceding year having been worked off when stranded, repaired when damaged, piloted out of dangerous places and similarly assisted by the station crew. There were besides 240 instances, 115 more than in the preceding year, where vessels running into danger of stranding were warned off by night signals of the patrols, most of them thus being probably saved from partial or total destruction.

EX-SENATOR BRUCE, Register of the Treasury, lately returned to Washington from his trip to the West, undertaken in the interest of the exhibits intended to show the material development of the colored race at the New Orleans Exposition. The public statistics, he said, conveyed a very inadequate conception of the subject. Especially notable was the progress of the colored people in the matter of manufactures.

THE EAST.

A Boston ship, the Alert, bound from New York for Shanghai, and carrying 400,000 gallons of kerosene oil, was recently struck by lightning near Pernambuco and burned. The officers and crew were saved.

A NEGLECT FIRE at Haverhill, Mass., destroyed a hotel and several stores, and involved a total loss of about \$25,000. A girl was fatally injured in jumping from the hotel windows, and the inmates generally experienced very narrow escapes.

A Boston crank stood on a street corner one day not long ago and hugged every pretty woman who passed. He was sent to the House of Correction for six months.

CLEMENT, HIERDT & Co., New York, importers and dealers in wines and liquors, made an assignment a few days ago. Their liabilities were \$168,000, and actual assets \$17,000.

The firm of Dix & Co., importers and exporters of drugs, New York, made an assignment a few days ago. The partners were father and son, and the firm was formed in January, 1879. John D. Dix, the senior partner, had been for many years previously of the firm of Dix & Morris, of the same line. The firm had an excellent reputation, and they claimed a capital of \$80,000.

FIRE was not long ago discovered in the Mechanics' Hotel at Pottsville, Pa. Alarm was given and the guests made their escape. The flames were subdued before great damage was done, and it was then discovered that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Suspicions pointed to John Kelly, a young man of bad reputation, and he was arrested. He soon admitted his guilt, and Chief Burgess Brohoney started with him for Pottsville, to place him in jail. Reaching an unfrequented spot in a back street of Pottsville, Kelly slipped his handcuffs and dealt the chief a heavy blow, felling him to the ground, where he was found in a dying condition.

TOM JONES, a reputed New York pugilist who was in training at Nanticoke, Penn., was arrested. He was supposed to be the accomplice of Sam Shepard, of Cleveland, now in prison.

A COAL-BREAKER near Wilkesbarre, Pa., containing five hundred and ten tons of coal, together with a lot of machinery, was destroyed by fire not long ago at a loss of \$50,000.

THIRTY Hocking Valley miners were lately arrested. Congressman Converse was retained to defend them. Governor Hoadly denied that the troops were ordered to be in readiness to go to the valley, and expressed the opinion that the civil authorities would be equal to any emergency that might arise.

At a meeting of the Aqueduct Commission at New York City lately, a letter was read from Jay Gould, stating he desired to aid the Commission in any way he could. He asked the privilege of removing timber from that portion of his land through which the aqueduct must pass, and will expect compensation only for the land. The Commission resolved to send a plan of the aqueduct to the New Orleans Exposition.

THE WEST.

Southern Illinois has recently been overrun with burglars and crooks of every kind and character. There has scarcely been a town in the Southern part of the State where the enterprising burglar has

failed to get in his work, and successfully, too; and there were but few arrests and convictions, and the work of the horse thief, burglar and till-tapper seemed to be uninterrupted.

A COAL-VEIN was lately discovered just east of Galesburg, Ill., on the land owned by the Galesburg Pressed Brick and Tile Company, at a depth of fifty feet below the surface. A good bed of fire-clay underlies the seam. The company intends having a shaft sunk at once. The city now depends almost entirely upon coal shipped in from its supply.

DAVID L. WELLS, of Milwaukee, Wis., one of the most prominent railroad builders in the Northwest, died a few days ago.

ALEXANDER FARNSWORTHY's well-known library of rare books was sold at Providence, R. I., a few days ago, for \$15,000. The largest buyer was the Lehigh University. The most valuable portion of the library was the collection of Thomas Dibbins' bibliographical works. Of these Mr. Farnsworth possessed a full set. Three volumes of "Dibbins' Bibliographical Decameron," published in London in 1817, sold for \$1,008. Six volumes of "Typographical Antiquities," by the same author sold for \$120. The collection included some rare and beautiful editions of Ruskin's works.

Two Chinese gamblers recently quarreled at Fort Knoch, Mont. One beat the other over the head with a stool so he died.

The incoming train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, at Cincinnati, had a narrow escape, a few days ago, from a frightful accident a few miles from that city. Two men walking on the track discovered formidable obstructions, which would certainly have wrecked the train if they had not given notice in time to allow removal before the train reached the spot. There was no clue to the criminals, when last heard from.

H. R. THOMPSON, a disappointed Texan, who had lost heavily by the recent failure of the First National Bank of Monmouth, Ill., tried to even up matters a few days ago by firing five shots at B. T. O. Hubbard, the defaulting cashier. He was jailed at once.

STATE ATTORNEY EDWARD L. BALES was shot a few nights ago while returning from riding, near Birmingham, Va. A man named Bennett, of Shafersburg, rode past on horseback and fired at him twice, one shot taking effect in his chin. The wound was not serious. When further down South street Bennett fired the remaining barrels of his revolver in the air. No possible provocation was known.

THREE brothers named McCarthy, prominent settlers of Union County, Ore., recently left their homes on a short prospecting trip and could not be found. It was supposed they were murdered by Indians and their bodies secreted.

VIGILANTES recently descended upon the premises of Osman Benson at Burlington, Dak., arrested Benson and a couple of strangers stopping with him, and took them to parts unknown. It was supposed that the trio were wanted for horse stealing, but it was an open question whether they were hanged or taken to Montana for trial.

GEORGE W. HAREMAN, a detective from Chicago, arrived at Indianapolis, Ind., a few mornings ago with a warrant for the arrest of A. B. Davis and his wife, Flora, for stealing \$1,000 worth of clothing and jewelry from Mrs. Nellie Bradford, of that city. When arrested Davis had in his possession between \$5,500 and \$4,000 in cash. Hartman said Davis and his wife lived at No. 250 Michigan avenue while in Chicago, but left there September 5, going to Fort Wayne, Bluffton and other places. The party returned to Chicago.

J. C. PUSEY, Clerk of the Kansas State Penitentiary, has ascended and is reported to be a defaulter in the sum of over \$4,000. For several months past he had been living very fast. Women and wine led to his downfall.

CAPTAIN D. L. PAYNE, the famous Oklahoma leader, died suddenly while seated at the breakfast table in a hotel at Wellington, Kan., on November 28. He had delivered an earnest lecture upon his favorite theme the night before, and up to the moment of taking his seat at the table appeared to be in vigorous health. While eating his breakfast he was observed to lean forward and utter a subdued sound as if from slight suffocation. He then dropped from his chair to the floor and expired instantly. The cause of his death was supposed to be heart disease.

A FEW nights ago James Ryan and James McCarthy, of Hyde Park, Minn., were going home with a team from Hammond's Ford, but stopped on account of a severe snow storm at a shanty in the timber. While they were asleep the shanty took fire. James McCarthy barely escaped and rescued the team hitched in an adjoining outhouse. The other two men were burned to death. Donohue was a bachelor, but James Ryan had a wife and four children.

THE SOUTH.

Two brothers, named Kineald, went coon hunting on Sycamore Creek near Hamilton, W. Va., a few nights ago. They treed a coon in a large tree in the woods, and after vainly trying to capture the animal, they set their dogs to watch it, and after building a fire by the tree lay down to wait until morning. During the night they fell asleep, and the tree took fire, burned off and fell on them. Both were horribly burned, and one killed almost instantly. The other was fatally injured.

MISS NELLIE LEBORCHE, a daring aeronaut, fell from her balloon at Eufaula, Ala., recently, and suffered a severe shock, but had no bones broken.

A COLLISION occurred a few days ago between a north-bound freight train at Perdido, on the Memphis & Mobile Railroad. The engineer of the passenger train, James Duffy, was burned up; the fireman, a negro named Toney McIlroy, had both legs cut off. The mail messenger was hurt and burned. The baggage master and express messenger were unhurt, but the express car, mail car and contents and the second-

class coach were burned up. Nobody was hurt on the freight train. The engine and some cars were damaged.

J. H. BAILEY, of Atlanta, Ga., commercial traveler of Deers, Mansur & Co., St. Louis, suicided a few days ago, the result of a protracted spree. He was the author of a book on political economy, entitled "Factors of Civilization," which attracted considerable attention several years ago.

News was lately received of an affray which occurred a few days ago between Mexican police and a number of Americans at Cananea Copper camp, Sonora, which resulted in the death of an American teamster named Lee, and the wounding of several Mexican policemen. A messenger was immediately despatched to the commander of Mexican troops at Santa Cruz, Sonora. He sent a detachment of forty men, who demanded the surrender of the Americans. The latter refused, but were persuaded by the officers of the Copper King Company to do so. Two Americans escaped. The remaining fifteen were marched off to Santa Cruz. Officers of the Copper King Company accompanied them.

GENERAL.

In the famous Adams-Coleridge libel suit at London, a few days ago, the court ruled that the defendant's letter to Miss Coleridge, his sister, was a privileged communication, and that the plaintiff, in order to maintain his case, must prove express malice or dishonesty on the part of the defendant. The judge decided to leave the case to the jury, reserving the right to decide the question on the point of law if the verdict was not warranted by the evidence. The jury brought in a verdict of £4,000, which the judge overruled, and gave a verdict for young Coleridge, with costs.

A \$500,000 "TRIN" was recently discovered among the late Duke of Brunswick's effects in the shape of an old iron safe, which was generally supposed to be empty.

The steamer Malla, from Genoa, with 1,000 immigrants, was recently refused entrance to the port of Buenos Ayres, which was open only to steamers which left Genoa subsequent to November 13.

HEIDELBERG Castle, the most magnificent and picturesque mediæval ruin in Europe, is in danger of destruction. A railway has recently been carried under it, through a tunnel, the blasting of which has shattered many parts, while the thundering trains do further damage. A society called the Schlossverein has been organized to raise funds for its preservation, and an appeal is made for assistance.

An attempt was made at Tralee, Ireland, recently, which nearly proved successful, to destroy with dynamite the residence of Samuel Hussey, known as the Edinburgh House. Many windows and a portion of the western wall of the house were badly shattered, but no one was hurt. It was believed the explosive was placed in a sewer under the back part of the house. After the explosion the house looked as though it had been bombarded. A split several inches wide was made in the main wall and reached from the ground to the roof. Great excitement prevailed in Cork, where Hussey was exceedingly unpopular. Hussey is one of the largest land agents in Ireland and it was known that a plot existed against his life.

THE LATEST.

GEORGINA and Josephine Conway, sisters, aged twenty and twenty-two years, at New Orleans, La., nieces of ex-Mayor Conway, shot two young men on Canal street a few nights ago. Georgina shot John D. Logan, son of ex-Alderman M. D. Logan, and Josephine shot Joseph A. Devonshire, ex-United States Deputy Marshal. The young women claimed to have been seduced by the men they shot. Logan was shot in the back and face, probably fatally. Devonshire was slightly wounded in the back. The women and their brother were arrested. The wounded men were sent to the hospital.

The jewelry store of Daniel B. Shiffer, at Bowmanville, Pa., was robbed recently by a Welsh Mountain gang of thieves of \$500 worth of goods. The thieves stole a horse and wagon in that vicinity to carry away their booty. The animal was recovered the next morning near the Welsh Mountain, almost dead from hard travel. A large posse of citizens was organized and started into the mountain, determined to make a thorough search for the thieves. The posse came upon them at the edge of a swamp in the afternoon, after a chase of twenty miles. The thieves were four in number, Abe Buzzard, Joe Buzzard and two others. They were fired upon. Finally Joe Buzzard, cut off from the rest, was captured and lodged in jail.

THREE HUNDRED persons were not long since thrown out of employment by the temporary shut-down of the Home Sewing Machine Company's works, at Bridgeport, Conn.

DEPOSITORS in the Middletown (N. Y.) National Bank found the doors of that institution closed November 30. The President, Thomas King, had accepted without security heavy drafts by Benjamin D. Brown, a Western grain dealer, who has since made an assignment. These advances were made without the knowledge of the directors, of whom Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, is one. The bank's capital was \$200,000, its surplus \$115,000, and the extent of its loss is unknown.

GENERAL STANLEY has been telegraphed from Washington to cross the Rio Grande River into Mexico, and pursue the Indians who made the late raid.

The proposed compromise which Gladstone was lately supposed to be about to offer the Conservatives looked to a reduction in the number of Irish constituencies to please the Tories. This scheme was defeated by the Parnellites as the meanest breachery.

The Louisville Courier-Journal's staff correspondent, who has for some time been traveling in the seclusive districts of Virginia and Kentucky, recently made a long report in which he took the ground that the plague came from a mineral poison and was not cholera.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

J. E. ELLIS, distributing officer of the United States Fish Commission, arrived in Topeka the other day with 17,000 German carp for distribution in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. The officer travels in a car especially constructed for the purpose. The fish are propagated in ponds at Washington and are taken from the pond at the age of about one month, placed in lots of twenty in a pot holding about a gallon and vented for that purpose. These pots, about 1,000 in number, are placed in a sort of refrigerator extending along the whole length of the lower part of the car. This refrigerator is so ventilated and fixed that with a change of water every twenty-four hours the fish are easily transported thousands of miles, no feeding being necessary. Kansas seems to take much interest in the matter. Eight thousand carp were left at Topeka to be distributed by express to the various applicants over the State.

It was reported some time since that an alarming disease, which mystified all the physicians who had seen it, had broken out among the convicts confined in one of the prison wards at the State Penitentiary. The malady was said to resemble ship fever, and the appearance of being a very low and malignant form of typhoid in its last stages. About sixty of the convicts had the fever and ten died of it in two weeks. The prison physician, Dr. Neely, did all in his power to prevent the spreading of the disease, and the number of deaths was daily decreasing. The fever only affected the convicts confined in the ward mentioned which was rigidly quarantined from the rest of the prison. The disease is all the more inexplicable from the fact that the convicts have the best of fare, and everything inside the walls is kept neat, the sanitary being well known to be the cleanest in all the surrounding States. Later reports, however, said the fatality was greatly exaggerated and that there was no cause for great alarm.

The other morning a fire broke out at Columbus and destroyed the buildings occupied by A. S. Oilplant, F. Wideman and J. A. Walbert. Total loss about \$5,000; insurance, \$2,000.

BURGARS recently entered the music store of William McCoy, of Topeka, opened the safe and stole \$237. The same night the store of Cope & Sons was entered and an attempt made to open the safe, but the thieves were frightened away.

The Reform School at North Topeka has 101 inmates, and has applications from one hundred more, but owing to lack of room cannot accommodate them. The trustees will apply for an appropriation to build an addition.

LATER reports place the amount embezzled by J. C. Pusey, clerk in the penitentiary, at nearly \$5,000. Pusey was seen at Kansas City on Thanksgiving Day and recognized, but soon disappeared. His bondsmen are reported good for any amount he may have taken.

NEAR Cimarron, the other day, a young man pulled his gun muzzle foremost out of a wagon to shoot a rabbit, when the gun was discharged and he was instantly killed. The family had recently moved to a homestead.

At a conference held in Topeka November 19, of prominent members of the Prohibition party in Topeka and other parts of Kansas, including ex-Governor St. John, a resolution was adopted requesting the Prohibition State Central Committee of Kansas to call a State Convention at the earliest practicable date, for the purpose of having more extended consultation in regard to plans "for future labor in the interest of temperance and prohibition, and to perfect the organization of the party throughout the length and breadth of the State." In accordance with this resolution the State Central Committee issued a call for a State convention to be held in the Senate chamber at Topeka, on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, 1884, at four o'clock p. m. A delegate from each unorganized county, three from each Prohibition club organized in the Pittsburgh and Lawrence plenary and appointed delegates from other counties numbering 375, are expected to attend. The call for the convention was issued in circular form by H. J. Canfield, Chairman, and G. F. Kimball, Secretary of the Prohibition State Central Committee.

Two of the Commissioners of Cherokee County, W. E. Swanson and John Russell, were recently taken to Topeka by a Deputy United States Marshal and arraigned before Judge Brewer for contempt of court for refusing to levy a tax to pay interest on bonds, voted by Salamanca Township, Cherokee County, in 1872, for \$75,000 to aid in the construction of what was then known as the Southern State Line & Oswego Railroad. Subsequently that company was succeeded by the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Road. Under the law as it then stood it was the duty of the township officers to have issued said bonds and placed them with the State Treasurer, and remain until the conditions upon which the bonds were voted should be fulfilled by the company. The bonds were so issued, but it is alleged the trustee of the township, conspiring with the President of the M. C. & N. W. Road, gave an order on the Treasurer to turn them over to the railroad company, and they were negotiated. The holder of the bonds claims to be an innocent purchaser, while the county officers claim that they were fraudulently issued, and the conditions of the contract had not been complied with.

On the night before Thanksgiving burglars entered Blanchard's grocery store, at Wyandotte, and carried off all dressed turkeys and chickens, and then took all the money left in the till.

An important case was argued in the United States Circuit Court at Topeka the other day on proceedings by mandamus to compel the Southern Kansas Railway Company to build a railroad from Leavenworth to Lawrence, Messrs. Ed. Stillings and Thomas P. Fenlon appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hazeman, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, for the railroad company. The point was, that the old Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, by their charter and by the acceptance of land grants from the United States and Kansas, were obligated to build its road from Leavenworth, which it has not done, and the Southern Kansas Railway Company, being its successor, should now build it. The court took the matter under advisement.

LEGAL LORE.

What the Attorney General Has to Say in His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—In his annual report Attorney General Brewster says that all accounts of Chief Supervisors of election be taxed in open court under the inspection and examination of the District Attorney or his sworn assistant, and they must then be forwarded to the proper department for further examination and reduction, if deemed advisable and necessary. These election laws are of the highest importance to the general welfare, and their proper execution is a matter of prime necessity. Their abuse, on the other hand, is a great public wrong, to be guarded against by appropriate legislation. The Attorney General directs the attention of Congress to the want of proper legislation for criminal cases. In preparing indictments, he says, for offenses against the United States, it is found necessary to follow common law forms of the past century, with all the technicalities, verbosity, descriptions, repetitions and precision of statements formerly required, whereby that which should be a simple and concise written accusation becomes a lengthy and painfully confused mass of descriptions and allegations, wholly unintelligible to the defendant who is called upon to answer, or to the jury selected to try the cause. To reduce pleadings to a plain and comprehensive statement of facts would save equally to the advantage of Government and defendant. There is no reason why an indictment ought not to be adjudged sufficient and good in law, which charges the crime substantially in the language of the act prohibiting the crime and prescribing the punishment therefor, so plainly that the nature of the offense charged may be easily understood by the jury. When it is necessary to describe or make averment to any written or printed instrument, as the law now stands, such instrument must be copied into the indictment with literal exactness equal to photographic reproduction. The omission of a word that appears almost indispensable among the lines and flourishes created by the skill of the engraver or penman would be a fatal defect that might enable a guilty man to escape punishment. The Attorney General points out evils, omissions and defects in the present law in cases of murder, manslaughter, larceny, embezzlers, motions to quash, challenges, etc., and submits a draft of a bill designed to afford a remedy. In connection with the subject of jury duty he says: "It is the belief and common report that the business of 'jury fixing' flourishes to an alarming extent in the district. It is asserted that men live, support their families and even become rich in the practice of this nefarious profession. As the jury system now exists that unscrupulous men should safely conduct a lucrative business in debauching juries in the district should occasion no surprise. With but twenty-six jurors such as usually serve on an active jury, a fixer would become acquainted with at least two or three jurors in a few hours and that would give him a strong beginning in his efforts to thwart justice. With but twenty-six jurors, serving for three months, it would not require one-third of that time for a combined force of jury fixers to become thoroughly acquainted with the habits, associations, character and business of each of the jurors, and the influences, if any, that could be used to reach him and bring him within their power. Then, again, what is there to prevent one or more well dressed and apparently respectable looking rogues plugging themselves in the way of the Marshal and his Deputies, to be brought into court as tailmen and serving upon juries to acquit their friends or confederates? The Attorney General recommends that a jurisdiction of the United States and District Court for the judicial district of Maryland be extended for the purpose of securing trial in such courts and before juries drawn from the entire State of Maryland, of cases involving crimes committed in the District of Columbia against the United States. The National Treasury, he says, is a great center of allotment and temptation. Inroads are made upon it through all the avenues by which it can be approached, no matter where contrived, are mostly consummated in Washington, and when the guilty parties are arrested their trial must necessarily take place before a jury drawn in the district. The arrest of one set of defendants brings to them sympathy and aid from all other engaged in similar schemes. If the defendants are wealthy, as is often the case, by a liberal expenditure of money they secure the acquaintance and friendship of prominent men who are of social disposition and whose open and public association and companionship with defendants is not without its helpful effect. When the case is called for trial the Government stands alone and is opposed by many disadvantages while defendants, aided not only by their wealth, the encouragement and influence of their friends, but by a certain feeling of indifference which seems to prevail in Washington concerning such crimes, are permitted to part from the court room triumphant in their acquittal, escaping punishment, and scandalizing the administration of justice. Such has been the case before, and such will occur again so long as the National Treasury is confided solely to the protector of local juries. The Attorney-General renews his recommendations that the system of paying United States Marshals be changed fees to salaries, and that additional legislation be had to protect the executive civil officers of the Government in the performance of their duties and against the outrages committed upon them because they have faithfully performed them. Attention is called to the fact the legislature of Utah refuses to appropriate funds for the execution of the territorial laws under Congressional legislation. If this legislation is to be maintained he says special appropriations must be made annually to meet the demands of justice.

OH THOSE WOMEN!

A Tempest Brewing in Washington Social Circles—Mrs. Hendricks vs. Mrs. McDonald—Which Shall Take Precedence in Society Under the Incoming Administration—The Other Ladies All on Tiptoe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21.

Society is on tip-toe here over the threatened outbreak in the event of the selection of "Joe" McDonald as a member of Cleveland's Cabinet. The trouble between the Hendrickses and McDonalds is of long standing and, thus far, the genial Joseph has been the worse for it. The wife of Senator McDonald is an estimable and very beautiful woman. She was the belle of Indianapolis society, and her prestige made her objectionable to Mrs. Hendricks, who is quite as accomplished but not so beautiful. Mrs. Hendricks is credited with having admonished her husband, before the recent Chicago Convention, that he needn't expect a hearty welcome upon his return if McDonald was nominated. "My dear," said Mr. Hendricks, "I must do as my constituents instruct me." "Thomas," added the fair diplomatist, "you know just as well as I that you would rather fall off a grain elevator than see that man succeed." Certain observing gentlemen who were present at the Chicago Convention are authority for the statement that when Mr. Hendricks nominated McDonald for the Presidential nomination he did it

IN SUCH CHOICE, FREEZING LANGUAGE, that "poor Joe" was worse off after the speech than before its delivery. Mrs. Hendricks was reproached on this occasion by a bevy of fascinating beauties, who charmed the delegates into believing that McDonald was "too horrid for anything." Since the election, the apprehensions of Mrs. Hendricks have increased, and the report that McDonald is to be given a Cabinet position has stirred her marital nature to its marrow. Should McDonald reach the Cabinet, the social position of Mrs. McDonald will be superior to that of Mrs. Hendricks, as the wife of a Cabinet officer ranks higher than that of the wife of the Vice-President. Not is Mrs. Hendricks anxious to see Mrs. McDonald the wife of a Justice of the Supreme Court, for that would give her a more prominent social position. The belief in this city is that the Hendricks family are coming to Washington with the idea that pretty much the whole responsibility, both political and social, for carrying on the next administration is likely to rest on their shoulders. Hendricks, it is said, boasts openly that it was he who carried Cleveland safely over the political bridge, and Mrs. Hendricks is quite as pronounced that it was she who pushed Mr. Hendricks into a position to do the carrying. There are a number of ladies here who are admirers of Mrs. McDonald, and who will defend her against the vicious attacks of her powerful rival.

In response to a letter from a Washington friend Mrs. McDonald recently wrote that she did not wish, as a rule, to associate herself with contests which were likely to arouse personal ill-feeling, but that she considered it to be her duty, not only to her eminent husband but to her own good name, to refute the ill-matured insinuations which the Hendrickses were engaged in circulating.

ALMOST A PANIC.

An Exciting Episode in a Chicago Theater—One Cool Head Averts a Fearful Panic Among a Packed Audience.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 21.

A calamity which certainly would have numbered its dead by hundreds, was fortunately averted late last night by the prompt action of one man. The Grand Opera House was literally packed with an audience attracted by the advent of Thatcher, Primrose and West's Minstrels. No interruption to the programme occurred until the closing piece of the olio, a musical sketch, was being presented. The curtain was up and the auditors intently listening to two artists, when suddenly a huge cloud of dense black smoke shot from between the fore-left wings, and lighted itself quickly into the auditorium. Another and still another gust of stifling smoke arose, until it poured out from the stage in one body.

The first burst of smoke was scarcely perceived by the audience, but when they did notice the smoke, which quickly filled the house, it seemed as though every eye discovered it simultaneously. Several hundred throats cried: "Fire! Fire!"

Many auditors were seized with fright and consternation. A very large number had risen to their feet and many had rushed from their seats into the aisles and were wildly making for the front. Several women, one occupying a private box, fainted and fell to the floor, and the immense audience was becoming panic stricken, when in the nick of time, one of the members of the company appeared before the foot-lights, and in a stentorian voice commanded the multitude to be seated and keep quiet, assuring them that there was no danger from fire as no blaze existed.

Luckily the auditors obeyed the gentleman quite promptly and perfect quiet was restored. After a lapse of six minutes the mishap, which came within an inch of resulting in wholesale death, was attributable to the stupidity of one of the house employes who was engaged setting a blacksmith's forge for the after-piece. In his ignorance he ignited several chunks of charcoal which had been placed in a pan underneath the receptacle of the alcohol, instead of lighting the spirits. The charcoal rapidly produced a heavy smoke, which as the curtain hoisted poured out into the body of the house. Had the alcohol been lighted instead, no smoke would have been produced and the requirements would have been carried out. As it was a majority of the auditors escaped with a bad scare, while ten or a dozen were overcome with fright and fainted.

RULES FOR A HAPPY LIFE.

Wouldst thou be a happy liver, Happy and studious to enhance The glory of the great old giver, Launch not thy boat to drift at chance Where strong floods roll and wild waves dance...

THEDA GREY, M. C.

How a Young Girl Turned a Seemingly Defeat into a Victory.

"If" began Theda, wistfully, as she dried the last cup and hung the towel in its appointed place in the low, dark-celled kitchen—"If only"—

girls' heads with now-a-days are nonsense. You know as much as I did, and I've always got along." "But, Aunt Priscilla," urged Theda, wisely, "You know enough to manage your property, while I haven't any to manage, and I ought to know enough to earn some. It isn't fair to just settle down and expect somebody else to support me."

Didn't I tell you it would be something handsome?" An eager group gathered in the room to watch the opening of the box, commenting, conjecturing and prophesying until the lid was pried off, revealing, first, a letter.

factured by covering old ones with the bits of brocade from Aunt Priscilla's pocket—and in exchanging significant and congratulatory nods. "Solendid!" "Nobody but Theda would have thought of such a plan as that."

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. —A letter from a missionary in India states that Rev. W. D. Boggs, of the American Baptist Mission, has baptized 616 persons since January 1, making a total of 944 in eighteen months.

THIMBLES. How the Gold and Silver Guards for Dainty Fingers Are Made. In a second-story back room on the corner of Washington and York streets sit eighteen men through whose fingers a stream of wealth is ever flowing.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

AN AUTUMN IDYL.

And now the duetlet tries
With all his might and main,
From Solomon Levi's three-hall store
His wardrobe to recount.
The ice-cream man counts up his gains,
And smokes a three-shilly smoke,
As down into his Nancy Jeans
He thrusts a good-sized roll.
The festive kid now kicks himself
And wears a hump-backed crown,
To think he blew his nickel in
When a circus came to town.
The workman scrapes round to find
The necessary stuff,
To fill his bin with anthracite
And give the cold the bluff.
The house-wife hooks her claws and crawls
Upon the old man's back,
And asks him, with a roll-in-pin,
To buy a seal-skin saque.
The maid sits out upon the lawn
For Ambrose to unfold,
And catches, from the dampened ground,
An everlasting cold.
The oranges peel upon the walk
Where a sudden look
For in a few short weeks it knows
That ice its place will took.
The grass and leaves grow brown and sere,
Everything seems new,
Except the paragon's pun
Upon the oyster-stew.
—St. Paul Herald.

ALL ABOUT DOLLS.

Where They Are Manufactured and Their Great Variety.

How Their Facial Features Are Produced—The Modeler and His Duty—How a Stolen Child Was Disposed of—A Marvelous Evolution.

Millions of china, wax and other dolls are sold in this country, yet none are manufactured here. From Germany, England and France, where labor is cheap, the supply emanates, and the men who control the market are so few in number that they can manipulate doll fannies and corners in any quarter of the globe, and enrich their pockets accordingly.

The most surprising fact about dolls is that their facial features are made to vary equally with those of the human. While it is true that whole sets of dolls have features intended to be exactly alike, yet the number of differential sets is so vast and inconceivable that the variation is nearly equal to that of the human race. When it is remembered that one girl wears out an average of fifty dolls, and that seventy million girls are using an average of five dolls annually, the matter seems easier of comprehension.

Facial features are produced and reproduced in dolls by means of models. Those who prepare the models are active in securing sketches of pretty faces. They acquire the ability to portray the features of any face attracting attention. Any one who has passed through a great toy establishment must have marveled at the long rows of faces of exquisite beauty. To the close observer it is apparent that the modelers have faithfully reproduced in clay the features of the successive generations of children. If there were in existence a museum containing one of each type of feature manufactured every year, it would comprise a faithful panorama of humanity as it appeared in infancy after year. It is the duty of the modeler of dolls to examine consecutive generations of the human family in different countries in order that the styles in faces may keep pace with the changes of countenances of children.

We have here the fact and its explanation that there are fashions in dolls as well as in dress. An incident is related showing that the road of the modeler is not always of easy travel. One day a celebrated modeler discovered a child with a countenance more beautiful than any he had ever beheld. He spoke kindly to it, and loaded it with attentions and caresses. Then, in a moment of temptation which he could not resist, he bore it away to his studio, where he delineated every feature of its face, and saw so many suggestions for other exquisite models by means of slight modifications that he secretly kept it. The dolls modeled therefrom were sent all over the world, and increased his wealth and position far above manufacturers of his kind. When he was done with the child he took its life, fearing the consequences of abduction. Meanwhile the stricken parents had not been idle. Alarm was sounded through the country, and falling in this way to secure the child, detectives were set at work. One day a German detective crossed over into Paris, and went into a great toy shop where beautiful children were employed as pages. He did not find the child, but on the shelves he saw its image stamped with variations on a thousand dolls. The secret was found out at last.

Nine-tenths of all the dolls produced are manufactured in the Province of Thuringia, in Germany. This comprises but thirty-five square miles, and belongs to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The central market of receipt is Sonneberg, a city of some 12,000 inhabitants. The population of Thuringia is about 50,000, or 1,500 people to the square mile. Every one here is a doll-laborer, engaged in making a wig, an eye, a leg, an arm, a dress, some part of doll furniture, or at work in the ovens and clay, or elsewhere. The children work until they are sent to school, under compulsion, where they remain to the age of fourteen. Then the girls return to their work for life, and the boys go to the army for a period of years, after which they return for life, unless called out by war. These wretched people have been trained to this drudgery so long that it has become a matter of instinct with them. They are fitted for no other work, and if they were, have no money by which to get away. If they went away there are few doll manufactories elsewhere. So it happens that whole families, from the grandchild to grandchild, labor from generation to generation, and from morning to night. Each family has a little patch of land,

where a few potatoes are cultivated. If a mishap befalls the potatoes, it brings more misery and woe to them.

If these families have bacon and potatoes once a week during the year, they regard it as a season of prosperity. Yet in spite of all this poverty they are seldom without their beer. They can go without food and clothes, but never without beer. Every day people may be seen entering Sonneberg with large baskets upon their heads bearing the product of several days' or perhaps a week's industry. For this they receive a dollar, or fifty cents more, which is greedily but scantily divided for absolute necessities.

The manufacturers of Paris produce the finest wax dolls. It requires almost consummate skill to make these toys. Each workman has models at home, and buys materials for manufacture. The skeleton is constructed out of lime and plaster of Paris, and the eyes, nose, mouth and ears cut with a knife. The figure, being ready, is dipped in hot wax and dried. It then goes to the painter for features, then to the hair-dresser for a wig, and finally to the work-girls to be dressed. The money value of the doll depends upon its coating of wax; the thinly coated ones usually crack in cold weather. The wax formerly was produced through the agency of the bee, but a substitute is beginning to be found in ozocerite, or wax made from the residue of petroleum.

China dolls are more exclusively the product of the factory. After being modeled by hand, they are baked in a large oven for a week. During this time the utmost care and watchfulness are required. The tenders are never permitted to sleep. A draught of air can produce disastrous results. A single oven contains five thousand dolls, and thirty ovens are often full at once in one factory. At the end of the week the dolls come out, in all conditions. About one in five is perfect. After baking, the dolls are painted and glazed. The imperfect ones are separated by themselves and sold to "fairs" and "cheap-john" concerns, which dispose of them to people who infest such places. One German factory has been running about one hundred and thirty years, and has produced one billion dolls. Some of the manufacturers are enormously rich. All attempts at manufacturing dolls in this country have failed, owing to the cheap labor abroad. Congress, however, levies thirty-five per cent. duty on these toys (which make women of our girls), in expectation of future manufacture here.

The dolls from a miniature world of inanimate women, since the young ladies who play with dolls prefer young lady dolls. It is difficult to comprehend that they require every article in use by the human being, except food and drink. The styles of doll outfits change with the fashions in dolls. The "chignon" and "waterfall," the high back hair, and the Langtry bang, with others of their kind, passed away successively within a few years. All stylish dolls to-day have hair a la Rembrandt. Their furniture, dresses and other articles of wear and tear are patterned after the animate world. The dolls themselves have undergone a marvelous evolution. They can walk, kneel down, sit down, stand up, or be placed in any attitude. Not satisfied with this, the inventor has provided them with interior apparatus to play musical airs. They squall and laugh artificially. They automatically say "papa" and "mamma." In a word, the modern doll has been favored by invention, as plants and animals are by selection, and threatens to talk to us automatically, and become human without humanity, and living without life.

It can not be said that the modern progress of the doll toward artificial being has an elevating tendency on the young. The primeval object of the doll among the Greeks and Romans—an object persistent through all later history—was early to impart to the mind of the young girl the duties of maternity. The girl with her doll was a mother in embryo, as it were, learning maternal duty and love toward offspring. The doll of to-day is either a source of amusement or inordinate vanity. Even if endowed with an interior phonograph, and thus enabled to reproduce the human voice in any amount of speech, it must become a mere toy, stripped of its moral teaching. —Harper's Bazar.

FOLLY AND FLOWERS.

The Foolish Extravagance Indulged in by Many Persons at Funerals.

The tribute of flowers on mortuary or nuptial occasions is so common and profuse that they smother sentiment often out of sight and are actually offensive to good taste. A sentiment is touched by either event, and flowers are the embodiment of grief or joy. The modest and beautiful bouquet that was deemed sufficient in former times is superseded by floral displays rivaling a floricultural exhibition, and incongruous piles of devices, hardly regarded and perhaps not known save in the reports of the gentlemen of the press, crowd the mourners or the mated with such profusion that it becomes a puzzle what to do with them. It is the fashion to do it, and florists are taxed to produce original pieces, not so much to express respectful or more tender grief, but for the sake of getting up something new. At funerals is this excess most manifest, and when carriages are at times devoted to bearing to the grave the various lyres, baskets, pillows, broken shafts, gates ajar and what not, that are but half seen through the mourner's tears, and subject to the curious, who speculate on their cost and criticize their construction or appropriateness. The latter criticism often obtains where designs are sent that have little or no relevancy in their meaning, as was the case some time since, where a spectator said, regarding the floral tributes for one who had led a life that would not have met the approval of the angels: "Why, the designs were elegant, and among the rest was a beautiful gate ajar that was very graceful." A modest old lady, who had heard the eulogium of the flowers, and knew the party honored, replied: "Which gate?" —Hartford Post.

Women doctors are called "lady medicals" in England.

RUBBER IN BRAZIL.

How It Is Produced and Manufactured into an Article of Commerce.

In the early morning men and women go with baskets of clay cups on their backs and little hatchets to gash the rubber trees. When the white milk drips down from the gash they stick their cups on the trunk with daubs of clay, molded, so as to catch the whole flow. If the tree is a large one four or five gashes may be cut in a circle around the trunk. On the next day other gashes are cut a little below these, and so on until the rows reach the ground. By eleven o'clock the flow of milk has ceased and the seringueiros come to collect the contents of the cups in calabash jugs. A gill or so is the utmost yield from each tree and a single gatherer may attend to 120 trees or more, wading always through these marshes and paying dearly for his profit in fever and weakness. The liquid is in appearance almost precisely like milk. If left in this condition it coagulates after while and forms an inferior whitish gum. To make the black rubber of commerce the milk must go through a peculiar process of manufacture. Over a smoldering fire, fed with hard parts of the palm, is placed a kind of clay chimney like a wide-mouthed, bottomless jug, through this the thick smoke pours in a constant stream. Then a wooden paddle, like a rounded blade, is taken, dipped in the milk and held over the smoke until the liquid coagulates. Then another coat is added, only now as the wood is heated the milk coagulates faster. It may take the gatherings of two three days to cover the mold thickly enough. Then the rubber is still dull white, but in a short time it turns brown and finally almost black, as it is sent to the market. The mass is cut from the paddle and sold to traders in the village. Bottles are sometimes made by molding the rubber over a clay ball, which is then broken up and removed. Our old-fashioned rubber shoes used to be made in this way. Twenty million pounds of rubber, valued at \$6,000,000, are annually exported from Para in the dry season. Many thousands are engaged in gathering it; but the business is altogether a ruinous one for the province, as Brazilians themselves are fully aware. The seringueiro, who gains two or three dollars for a single day's gathering, has enough, as life goes there, to keep him in idleness a week, and when his money is spent he can draw again on his ever-ready bank. The present wretched system is spoken of in the *Dominica Dial* as follows: "The half-wild seringueiro will go on submitting to impositions and dying here in the swamps, until Brazilians learn that by purchasing this land from the Government and planting it in rubber trees they can insure vastly larger profits and do away with the evils of the present system. It is what must eventually be done. The rubber gatherers in their eagerness to secure large harvests have already killed a vast number of trees about the Para estuary. They have been obliged to penetrate farther and farther into the forest, to the Tocantin, Madeira, Purus, Rio Negro, and eventually even these regions must be exhausted unless they are protected in some way. The trees properly planted and cared for will yield well in fifteen years, and, of course, the cost of gathering would be greatly reduced in a compact plantation." Half the labor of the present rubber-gatherer consists in his long travels through the swampy forest. —San Francisco Chronicle.

THE PAVING INSPECTOR.

A Pen Picture of an Official Found in Detroit and Possibly Elsewhere.

"What is this man doing here?"
"Why, he's the Paving Inspector!"
"Of what use is he?"
"Well—um. He gets three dollars per day."

"For what?"
"To inspect."

"What does he inspect?"
"Nobody knows. When the contractor on the excavation begins work the Paving Inspector appears. He looks over the street and nods his head. He walks up and down and thinks of his three dollars a day. He sits around on the curbstones and shakes his head in the most solemn manner."

"But if he fails to show up?"
"Oh, that would make no difference. What the contractor doesn't know the inspector can't teach him. Sometimes they are not even personally acquainted, and nobody ever heard of an inspector giving any orders on the job."

"Doesn't he throw out suggestions?"
"Very rarely. He sometimes suggests that it is a cold day, or that a glass of beer would just touch the spot, but further than that he never goes. (Some folk think the excavator might dig right down to China if the inspector was not on hand, but that is a delusion.)"

"And when the excavating is finished?"
"Then the excavator packs up and leaves, but the inspector sticks the closer. He is there when the sand is drawn in. He may know sand from blue clay, but is not required to. He may know the paver, but he has nothing to say to him. When the blocks come he may pick up one now and then, turn it over and over to see whether it be walnut or cedar, and then lay it down with a trembling sigh, but that's all. When the blocks are all laid he remains to see the hot tar poured on and the gravel spread out. He knows hot tar from mineral paint, and he knows gravel from clover seed, but his knowledge is thrown away. When the street is opened for traffic he certifies to that effect, and his tremendous mental and physical labors are concluded—except to draw his pay." —Detroit Free Press.

—Even Boston children are compelled to endure the criticism handed down from their ancestors of the first and second generations. "Boston children seem cold and unnatural," says Mrs. Tom Thumb; "in New York they are only clever, but in quiet Philadelphia they are just what they should be."

—Ohio has more colleges than any other State in the Union. —Cleveland Leader.

INDIAN CORN.

Some of Its Peculiarities Discussed—Intermixture of Varieties.

While all are specifically identical, the varieties of our Indian corn or maize are very great, and most of them quite persistent or constant when not exposed to extraneous influences. The change produced by changed locality is certain but quite gradual. So have been produced the early and the late varieties. The varieties which produce the best results in the Southern States require six months to mature, while in the extreme North two months will suffice. There is a well-recognized law of nature that the shorter the season the more rapidly will vegetation grow. I have witnessed the growth of vegetation in the Arctic regions, which was truly astonishing. The shining of the sun perpetually upon it had no doubt a great influence, but then his rays strike the earth very obliquely, and with much less intensity than in the lower latitude! While the greatest number of the varieties of corn may be due to the locality and culture other causes contribute largely to the result. What we call hybridizing, if the varieties were distinct species, contributes largely to the production of new varieties. It was formerly taught, and quite generally accredited, that the basal or male element of the corn that gave character to the kernel, while the cob was constant to the stalk or variety planted, so that it was perfectly practicable to place on any cob any variety of kernel, so as the varieties came into bloom at the same time, by cutting off all of the tassels of one of the varieties. Some years ago since I saw a barrel of ears of popcorn in the market, of which about one-half were a bright red and the balance a yellowish white. Not a foul kernel was observed on a single ear. From this barrel I purchased some seed, selecting an equal number of the finest ears of each. I planted the red corn entirely isolated from any other corn; the white I planted on one side of a field of common white corn. On harvesting the red corn fully one-third of the ears were white and the balance red like the seed planted—not a speckled ear was found in the lot. In the corn from the white seed fully one-third was red like the red seed planted, and the balance white. Not a red kernel was found on a white ear, nor a white kernel of any sort was found on a red ear. I do not know that both varieties of white corn were in bloom at the same time, as I was absent when they were in bloom. It is very common to meet with ears of corn with several varieties of grain upon them, where, for instance, blue or yellow ears are more likely to receive the foreign grains than other colors, and red ears are less likely to be found with fugitive grains of other colors, and red grains are less likely to be found on other colors. Admitting that the stray grains found on ears of other colors are placed there in the manner before described, it is certain that this result will not always follow when the conditions are favorable, or when the intermixture of varieties does actually take place. My experiment with the white and the red corn proves that the germ of the intermixture was not in the cuticle which contains the visible pigment, but within the germ of the grain itself. Altogether this intermixture of varieties of Indian corn is an interesting subject, and worthy of further and careful experiment. —Farmers' Review.

FEEDING FOWLS.

The Advantages Resulting from the Use of Dry Feed.

My practice of giving poultry dry, finely-ground feed is not founded on any theory, but the result of much experiment. I was never what is known as a "fancier," though I have done much in the past in the way of breeding. I imported, several years ago, one of the finest strains of Silver-Gray Dorkings ever in the country, and I have had a good many other choice fowls of one or another breed. I made the business pay in a small way, but I had so much trouble with unhealthy fowls that I gave it up entirely long ago, and have since only kept fowls for family use. I tried portable houses, and all the various schemes that I ever heard of for counteracting the tendency to disease, but I never hit anything till I adopted this method of feeding.

I was feeding wet feed, and became greatly annoyed by the glutinous of a few of the ruling hens. They would stand over the feed and drive everything else away till they gorged themselves so as to be good for nothing. I got a lot of old tin pans and set a fruit can weighted with stones in the center of each, so they could not get into the feed, but they would travel around it to drive the others off. I was at the time experimenting in a small way with several breeds of hens, and crossing them with a Brown Leghorn. I found very soon that the gormandises were not nearly so prolific layers; that their eggs were not so fruitful, and that the chicks were not so hardy or so healthy as those of the victims who were compelled to stand back and get a mouthful of food here and there as they could catch it.

There was an old unused sink among the rubbish and I drew it out, put a little roof over and put a quart of meal in the bottom of it and two quarts of fine wheat bran on top of that, leaving them to do the mixing. I soon after filled up more boxes and from that time to this I have not wet my feed for hens. At that time my hens were sorely troubled with scaly legs. It was only a little while before every sign of the disease disappeared, except a few old scars, and I have never seen any of it since. I imagine it is due to their scratching in the meal and bran. I do not object to corn or wheat or any other kind of unground feed, per se, but only to the manner in which the hens eat it. They must eat the dry ground feed slowly and can not gorge themselves. In my experience they do not overeat when so fed. When running at large they avoid it altogether if they can. There is scarcely anything else that they do not prefer. —O. S. Bliss, in N. Y. Tribune.

—Dried bark of sassafras root put up around dried fruit will protect it from worms. —Toledo Blade.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A DREAM OF DOLLS.

I woke up in my chamber,
I sat up in my bed,
A light wind crossed the casement,
Just kissed me and then fled.
The slender moon in heaven
Smiled softly through the gloom—
And I heard a peal of laughter
Go rippling through the room.
The sweetest, tiniest laughter
That ever maiden heard,
As sweet as fairy music,
As sweet as singing bird.
And lipsing lips said gayly:
"Just see our dolly there—
Who'll wash her and who'll dress her?
And who will comb her hair?"
"Let's curl it, and let's crimp it;
Let's dress her in a dress;
And shall we call her Daisy,
Or Lilibet, or Bess?"
"And when we get her ready
We'll take her out to play;
She's ours, our dolly at midnight,
Though we are hers all day."
And then they fell upon me
With mingled hands so small;
They washed and crimped and curled me,
And dressed me for a ball.
They bore me soft, so softly,
And down the winding stair,
They bore me to the play-ground—
A hundred dolls were there.
A hundred playful dummies
Laughed sweetly, full of cheer;
Their dolly were my playmates,
Live, little girls like me.
They laid us in the moonlight—
Our dolly-mamas say—
All in a row they laid us,
Then hastened off to play.
They spread a feast of dainties,
Rare fruits and candies sweet;
They said: "This such a party,
Our dollys can not eat."
They danced in airy circles
Among the shadows dim—
They danced, and sang, and chatted;
We could not move a limb.
I sprang up in my chamber,
I pinched myself in bed—
The dollys all had vanished,
My fancy dream had fled.
—Ida Whipple Bennett, in Wide Awake.

HOW 'OM BECAME A 'TOUGH.'

The Result of Reading Pernicious Dime Novels and Sensational Story Papers—An Experience Which Ought to Be a Warning to Other Youths.

An incident recently came under my notice which so plainly illustrates the practical effects of bad reading upon susceptible boys, that I thought it should be given to the public for warning and admonition. The following letter was in the pastor's mail:

"MY DEAR PASTOR—Will you please call on me to see my boy, who is very sick indeed, and oblige an anxious mother."

Of course I responded, and drove at the earliest possible opportunity to the house, which was on the outskirts of the parish. The father met me at the door with the remark:

"I'm glad that you've come. It is Tom that's sick. He's a little better now, but a pretty sick boy he's been."

I was ushered into the room where he lay on the bed in an uneasy doze. The mother came in and welcomed me as an anxious Christian mother will always welcome a minister of God to the sick chamber. While waiting for the sick boy to wake, the parents in subdued tones and with aching hearts told the pathetic story.

"I knew Tom had been away from home for several months, but did not know the circumstances of his departure, nor had I learned of his return. It seems that for some months previous to his leaving home he clandestinely read many of the pernicious dime novels and the sensational story papers. Another boy in the neighborhood, whom we will call John, had been reading such trash, and he had unconsciously left his home to become, as he called it, 'a tough,' and to make his mark in the literature of the term in the metropolis, had shifted from one thing to another until his watchful father found him out, adroitly cornered him and brought him back home.

The highly spiced stories of adventure and bloodshed and hair-breadth escapes, which Tom eagerly devoured, began to work upon him in making him discontented with home and personal restraint. This was enhanced by the baneful influences of John, who had a taste of the forbidden, and was depraved enough to hanker for more, and to declare that he would 'out-general the old Captain yet and be found miles around home,' and that soon he'd 'be on the war-path Westward ho!'

One morning Tom did not come down to breakfast as usual. After awhile his mother went to his room and knocked, with no response. Anxiously she opened the door, expecting to find a sick boy in bed, but no Tom was to be seen. The old ordered, condition of the room, the rummaging by rum-drawers, and the absence of his best clothes and valise revealed the fact of his flight. How crushed was that mother's spirit as she retreated to the dining-room to make known to the family the painful discovery that Tom, the eldest son, the pride and hope of all, had run away.

The father traced him to the great city, but there lost track of him, although he spared no pains or expense to recover his lost son. With a heavy burden and mourning heart, the mother went on with her domestic duties, and the father continued in his daily occupation. Weeks lengthened on, but months and no word came from absent Tom, until they gave up all hope of ever seeing him again. Meanwhile another child was added to the flock, and the poor mother had a long and dangerous illness, caused by her anxiety and motherly love for the absent first-born. The father's hair rapidly whitened and his shoulders painfully stooped, although he could assign no cause for it, yet if the truth were known it was caused by the absence of Tom.

Meanwhile how fared it with Tom? Did he revel in excitement and roll in wealth as he expected from being a 'tough'? Did he find the pleasure and success he anticipated from imitating the robberies of the James' brothers? After he reached New York City by the 'cow train' he took the precaution to change his name and clothes and appear in a sailor's costume. He met disappointment at every turn, was unable to get a job at any honest employment, and the 'tongues' he fell in with were so vile and blasphemous that he turned from them with loathing, and finally

kept from them entirely, and his little stock of money was rapidly vanishing. Driven to desperation and too proud to return home to meet the tears of mother, the frowns of father and the jeers of John, he became errand boy in a small grocery store in Brooklyn. His work was of the most menial drudgery, and often did he think longingly of the good home and kind parents he had left. As he mounted at night an open loft built out over a stagnant marsh and threw his weary frame upon the hard bed which had been assigned him, he would childishly cry himself to sleep, thinking of the snug, bright, clean, healthy chamber that was his under his father's roof.

Under the unremitting drudgery of such a life, the tyrannical rule of a hard master, who spared no curses and blows to suit his varying whims, and the malarious location of his lodging place, Tom's health began to give way, his ruddy cheeks grew pale, his elastic step became unsteady and his buoyant spirit broke down. This was a pretty tough time surely, without his gaining any fame or money in being a 'tough' at all. He then began to drink lager beer to stay his falling strength, but to no purpose. After he found himself really sick with no one to care for him and his employer ready to turn him away, he resolved like the prodigal son, to leave the unsatisfying husks of the swine, and to arise and go to his father's house, where there was enough not merely of bread to spare, but love and kindness and good cheer.

One evening when the family were at the supper-table the door opened and in walked Tom. Tom's tough. The poor, sick boy found himself speedily forgiven, washed and put to bed with a burning fever within, but a delicious consciousness that he was safe at home. Surely 'there is no place like home.'

Symptoms of typhoid set in, and for days he was delicious and the soul hovered between life and the grave, but the favorable crisis came and he began to mend.

When he awoke from that doze during that pastoral visit he seemed sincerely repentant, and fervently promised to remain by his parents and not leave home again without their consent. He bewailed his folly and blindness in running away to encounter such misery and bring such distress upon his family and such a needless disgrace to his previous good name. How he abhorred all such flashy, sensational reading and wished it all at the bottom of the sea, where it could not lead other unsophisticated boys astray. He also acquired a thirst for liquor which would be hard to battle with successfully, and had let the fangs of vice get hold of him, which also would be hard to subdue unto final victory. Now with constitution broken so that it will be long, weary months before he can apply himself to work or study, he has plenty of time to recount the fearful cost and realize that the 'way of transgressors is hard.'

'Boys, girls, beware of this bad reading which is flooding the land. Let it alone. Total abstinence from it is the only safe course, for the great risk is a tainted imagination, false views of life, discontent, and then pursuing a glittering phantom and radiant bubble to a final, lamentable collapse and ruin. Beware!—Rev. N. Martin Kellogg, in N. Y. Observer.

HE DIDN'T SEE IT.

Eight Years of Disagreeable Labor Because of an Oversight.

The story of the man who religiously wound up his clock for ten years, and then found out it was an eight-day clock, has amused the world from time immemorial. The following story is of the same kind, but the point is emphasized by the fact that it had actual occurrence in San Francisco. Brooks, the artist, had his studio for a great many years on the top floor of a building on Clay street. His pictures of still life have met, in latter years, with considerable appreciation, and, in a modest way, he is comfortably fixed. But, for a long while, his lot was a hard one, and there was but little money available in his pockets. His studio became noted for the stuff and rubbish it contained. The corners of the room were dumps of artistic debris buried under three layers of dust. Brooks was not a good tenant. His rent was not promptly paid. It would accumulate for months—seven years—and then, under threat of execution, be liquidated by a picture. The relations between landlord and tenant were not exactly of a nature to allow of confessions, and so Brooks' request for running water in his room was not accorded to. For seven or eight years the old man went down, twice a day, three flights of stairs, and up again the same narrow way, with a bucket of water drawn from the faucet on the first floor. It was hard work for the old fellow, and occasioned semi-daily bursts of profanity. It happened one day, that a wealthy lady took a fancy to a large painting of a peacock—a work on which Brooks had spent much time and talent. She bought the picture for a good round sum, and the artist felt so wealthy that he determined to clean, renovate and decorate his studio. The place was cleaned, swept, washed and painted. In one corner under an accumulation of diversified rubbish, was discovered a pain, simple little faucet. The discovery nearly sent Brooks crazy. Even to this day, the thought of the steps up, and the steps down, and the violent language he might have spared himself, puts him into an easily understood rage. —American Quack.

—Every citizen is a taxpayer whether rich or poor; one who rents a farm in the country or a house or rooms in the city, or uses hydrant water or gas, or buys flour and groceries to live on, is indirectly a taxpayer to whatever extent taxes enter into the cost of the buildings or products used. —Pittsburgh Leader.

—'Mysterious disappearances' are a marked feature of life in New York. It sometimes happens that the victim is discovered living in a section of the city distant from his proper home, and under an assumed name. One man was traced to Brooklyn, where he had married under a false name. —N. Y. Mail.

The Chase County Courant.
Official Paper of Chase County.
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Agents' Herald, of Philadelphia, says: "The Chicago Globe and the Cincinnati Ocean to Ocean it seems only exist in the imagination of the damnable scoundrels who are seeking to collect subscriptions from weak minded persons." So, beware of these and all other such swindlers.

We have just received from the publishers a book entitled "Gaskell's Hand-book of Useful Information." It contains statistical tables of practical value for mechanics, farmer lumbermen, bankers, book-keepers politicians, and all classes of workers in every department of human effort, and a compilation of facts for ready reference on various subjects. No more valuable book has ever been offered, as it contains so much information of practical value in everyday life. It is elegantly bound in alligator leatherette, with gold stamp, and will be sent to any address by mail post paid on receipt of 25 cents by Geo. W. Ogilvie, 230 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Within the current year the COURANT has been enlarged to just twice its former size, we have put in a three hundred dollar job outfit, have bought a building for our office, which has ample room for Democratic Headquarters, and have moved into it, and we have not done a particle of this improving of our office and paper by the aid of one cent of money from any joint stock company, as was suggested about a year ago to be gotten up to aid us in all these undertakings; therefore, we are still boss of our own enterprise and can "How to the line, letting the chips fall where they may," without having any person on earth to dictate to us how it shall be done.

The manly thing for a defeated candidate to do is to smooth away the angry wrinkles on his brow and look the world smilingly and good-naturedly in the face, and not like Mr. Blaine fly in the face of the people with a spiteful and incoherent speech clearly intended to increase republican hatred of the white citizens of the south, and breed uneasiness and distrust in the minds of the colored people of same section. Reasonable men even if they look doubtfully upon the coming Democratic administration are disposed to wait patiently and see what it will bring forth before condemning it. The country has settled down to business, and political mischief-brewers are at discount, and if Mr. Blaine will exert his influence to the amelioration of the present condition of the miners of the Hooking valley and white laborers of the New England states, he will atone for raising the false cry of danger to the colored race.

Blaine, in his August speech of the 18th ultimo, said: "With the Southern Democrats triumphant in their States and in the nation, the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites decree, wages which will amount, as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash to perhaps thirty-five cents per day, it averaged over the entire South." A greater falsehood than this was never uttered; and, even if it were true, what right has he, as the champion of protection, to storm about the oppression of labor in the South, when he and every intelligent man knows that labor in all the great manufacturing and mining districts of the North is completely at the mercy of the capitalists, and that thousands of working men were compelled to vote for him under the threat of being discharged if they did not. Talk about "bulldozing" the negroes in the South; why, there are far more whites in the north "bulldozed" into voting Republican than there are negroes in the South forced to vote the Democratic ticket; and it is both of these classes of labor that the Democratic party intends to emancipate from the thralldom of capital.

The following, from the Newton Democrat, we expect, very nearly covers the case in every county in this State, except, in some coun-

ties it is a little more so: "Our good Republican friends, always disinterested and patriotic when the distribution of offices is considered, are very much more solicitous about who will probably fill the Federal offices for the next four years than are the Democrats. No sooner had it become absolutely certain that Grover Cleveland had been elected, and that necessarily there would be many changes in Federal office-holders on the 4th of next March, than the "sagacious" Republicans began constructing a Cabinet for the Democratic President elect. After providing a Cabinet for Mr. Cleveland, our "good friends, the enemy," have shown great wisdom and forethought in bringing out candidates for minor offices. The Democrats, meanwhile, have been pursuing the even tenor of their way, engaging in no unseemly scramble for the prospective spoils. Whether this is extremely modest on the one side and brazen effrontery and cheek on the other, or whether the Democrats fall to realize the grandeur and profit there is in a Federal office, or whether on the part of the Republicans it has become a custom of such importance as to be indelibly stamped upon their every thought and action, we, of course, are unable to say; we only know it to be a fact that Republicans are, seemingly, the most interested in who will hold the offices. They have selected an office for about nearly every Democrat in this community, and have shown much better taste and judgment than when making selections from their own party. (This is not egotism, of course, upon the part of a prospective postmaster.)"

"NO ISSUES."
In reply to the common assertion that there were no great issues before the people in this campaign John Swinton's Paper says: "No issues! The starving miners of the Hooking valley are an issue."

The million women and children hunting for work are an issue.
The million men vainly hunting for work are an issue.

The howls of Pennsylvania coal-holes are an issue.
The hundred thousand idle factory hands of New England are an issue.
The reeking tenements of New York are an issue.

The upheaval of industry and society under the swell of machinery and capital is an issue.
The rack renters are an issue.
The devouring millionaires are an issue.

Wall street is an issue.
The malefactors of monobly are an issue.
The banking hyenas are an issue.
The land-grabbers and grain-gamblers are an issue.

The devilries of our competitive system are an issue.
Gould, Vanderbilt, Armour, Stanford, Astor, Huntington and all the gang, are an issue.
These are among the issues of life or death for the American people brought up in this campaign.

World-shaking are the issues of to-day. Heavy is your responsibility in acting upon them.

A CONTEMPTIBLE PRETEXT
Is ended by Cleveland's election. Let us hope never to hear it again. There lives not a man today of the strong, fierce, southern democratic spirit of Andrew Johnson. These of his school who survive have been changed by the changing times. Except in being a union man, he was the most ultra southern democrat of his age. And yet he took the executive chair almost before the end of the war. Slaves were held in several states; no state had yet emancipated; the south was full of discharged soldier and desperadoes; all things were unsettled: And yet, twenty years after, when all the old rebels are dead or superannated, all the slaves freed, all blacks enfranchised a new people rule the south to whom the word secession is meaningless, with the north infinitely stronger, and northern spirit pervading the whole south, we are told it is "dangerous to elect a northern Democrat to the presidency; it is a surrender to the south!" Surely if we passed safely twenty years ago under Andrew Johnson, why fear to-day? This dread of the south is not creditable, while this mean dis-

trust of a vanquished enemy is contemptible. *Clarke Irwin, in Truth Seeker.*

TAKU NOTICE!
W. Peck, at Cedar Point, has a good supply of best Ossage shaft, Scranton, Pennsylvania anthracite and Blovry sinking coals, at the lowest prices; also, lime, brick, hair, building paper, etc.

CHEAP MONEY.
Interest at 7 per cent., on two, three, four, or five years time, real estate security. Call on Thos. O. Keller, at Young & Kelley's Law Office. nov23.4f.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.
Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1884,
between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit: See. Tp. Reg. Per. A. Val. land, to-wit: Sec. 1 22 9 \$3 00
Sw 1/4 of sw 1/4 of 1 22 9 \$3 00
situate in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., on said day of sale, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.
W. P. MARTIN,
Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas.

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

STATE, COUNTY, &c.	MILLS
State	4 3/4
County	10
Bridge	1/2
Court house building	1/2
Interest, 1 mill	1/100
Delinquent road (valuation of 1883)	1/2
Bazaar	1/2
Cottonwood	1/2
Diamond	1/2
Falls	1/2
Toledo township	1/2
Toledo " " interest	1/2
CITY	MILLS
Cottonwood Falls	2
SCHOOL	MILLS
School District No. 1	2
" " " 2	2
" " " 3	2
" " " 4	2
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Nov. 26, 1884.

HELP WANTED.—Females.
WANTED—In every town, city and county an intelligent, energetic lady of good address and some business ability, to introduce the trade and consumers. Madam Dean's Celebrated Spinal Supporting Corset. Splendidly advertised; highly recommended by the leading merchants, the fashionable dressmakers and the most eminent Physicians of the United States and Europe. Liberal prices. Agents are making \$15 to \$25 weekly.
Address: LEWIS SCHIELE & Co., 292 Broadway, New York.

DR. STARKEY & PALLEN'S COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG
1100 & 1111 GIRARD ST., PHILA., Pa.

A NEW TREATMENT.
For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diarrhea, Catarrh, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all chronic and Nervous Disorders.

A CARD.
We, the undersigned, having received great and permanent benefit from the use of "COMPOUND OXYGEN" prepared and administered by DR. STARKEY & PALLEN, of Philadelphia, and being satisfied that it is a new discovery in medical science, and all that is claimed for it, consider it a duty which we owe to many thousands who are suffering from chronic and so-called "incurable" diseases to do all that we can to make its virtues known and to inspire the public with confidence. We have personal knowledge of Dr. Starkey & Pallen. They are educated, intelligent, and conscientious physicians, who will not, we are sure, make any statement which they do not know or believe to be true, nor publish any testimonials or reports of cures which are not genuine.
Wm. D. Keley, member of Congress from Philadelphia.
T. S. Arthur, Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadelphia.
J. L. Conrad, Editor "Lutheran Observer," Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1882.

In order to meet a natural inquiry in regard to our professions and personal standing, and to give increased confidence in our testimonials and reports of cases, we print the above card from gentlemen well and widely known and of the highest personal character.
Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery of and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free.
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DEALER IN
HARDWARE! Enclosed-Gear Mower.
STOVES, TINWARE.

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

STEEL GOODS!
FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries an excellent stock of
Agricultural Implements,
Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known
Wood Mowing Machine,
and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes
Glidden Fence Wire.

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

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,
ESTABLISHED IN 1867;
ALWAYS ON HAND
Harness, Saddles, Blankets,
OF ALL KINDS.
Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties.
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES.
KUHL'S COAL YARD.

ANTHRACITE	CANON CITY
COAL.	COAL.

OSAGE CITY	SCRANTON
COAL.	COAL.

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

FULL WEIGHT AND LOW PRICES IS MY MOTTO.
I have my own team and there will be no delay in delivering.

STEARN'S BROS' MEAT MARKET,
EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,
Always Has on Hand
A Supply of
FRESH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC.

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

CATTLE BRANDS—99 on left hip; 101 on left side; 102 on right side.
HORSE AND MULE BRANDS—9 on left shoulder.
CALF MARK—Underbit, right and left ear.

Any person or persons finding strays with above marks or brands, and caring for same, will be reimbursed for labor and expense incurred, provided same promptly notified.
H. R. HILTON, Superintendent, Strong City, Kansas.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of the Presidents of the U. S., the largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. **HARLET & CO., Portland, Maine.** jan1-ly

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ADOLPHUS W. HARRIS,
Attorney - at - Law,
STRONG CITY, KANSAS.
Will practice in all the Courts.
oct13-1f

THOS. H. GRISHAM
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Office upstairs in National Bank building
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-
1c2-1f

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

C. N. STERRY,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
EMPORIA, KANSAS,
Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jyl3

CHAS. H. CARSWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS
Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. mch29-1f

JOSEPH C. WATERS,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb2-1f

SANDERS & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW -
STRONG CITY, KANSAS,
Office in Independent building. apr8-1f

MISCELLANEOUS,
WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!!!
WHO WANTS WATER?
J. B. BYRNES
Has the
GIANT WELL DRILL
Nine Inch Bore,
The
Largest in the Country
Guarantees His Work
To Give Satisfaction,
TERMS REASONABLE,
And
WELLS PUT DOWN
ON SHORT NOTICE.
Address,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR
STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS
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BE DECEIVED,
As I will sell cheaper and give better terms than any party in or out of Kansas, on the following organs and pianos: Wileox & White, Steinway, Reed & Thompson, Chickering, Standard or Peloubet, Conover Bros., Burdette, Christy, Fish & Son, Steyer, Weber, Patterson, Joe P. Hall. It will cost you nothing to give me a trial.

E. COOLEY,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
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OSAGE MILLS,
J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.)
CUSTOM WORK
SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES
—PAID FOR—
WHEAT AND CORN.
Manufactures
"GILT EDGE"
—AND—
"THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas. jcb8-1f

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
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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, \$3.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for 1/2 in., 3/4 in., 1 in., 1 1/2 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 8 in., 10 in. col.

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

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for EAST. PASS. MAIL. EM. T. FR. T. FR. T. FR. T. and WEST. PASS. MAIL. EM. T. FR. T. FR. T. FR. T. with times for Cedar Pt., Elmdale, Strong, and Safford.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. Gov. pro. W. Gillet. Lieutenant Governor. D. W. Finney. Secretary of State. James Smith. Attorney General. W. A. Johnson. Auditor. E. P. McCabe. Treasurer. Sam. T. Howe. Sup't of Public Instruction. H. C. Speer. Chief Justice Sup. Court. D. J. Brewer. Congressmen. 3rd Dist. Thomas Ryan. COUNTY OFFICERS. Arch. Miller, County Commissioners. Aaron Jones, M. E. Hunt, County Treasurer. C. C. Whitson. County Clerk. J. J. Massey. Recorder of Deeds. A. P. Gandy. County Attorney. S. P. Young. Clerk District Court. E. A. Kinn. County Surveyor. W. H. Spencer. Sheriff. J. W. Griffin. Superintendent. F. B. Hunt. Coroner. C. E. Hall. CITY OFFICERS. Mayor. J. M. Kerr. Police Judge. C. F. Hunt. City Attorney. T. O. Kelley. City Marshal. J. W. Stone. Councilmen. J. M. Kerr, J. M. Tuttle, C. E. Hall, W. H. Holsinger, E. A. Kinn, S. A. Brees. CHURCHES. Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. N. B. Johnson, Pastor. Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath; class meeting, at 12 m.; service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. M. E. Church South—Rev. E. M. Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Coyne branch, at 11 a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harris school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11 a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11 a. m. Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and Holy day of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, a. m. Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 every Sunday. SOCIETIES. Knights of Honor, Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J. M. Tuttle, Dictator; J. W. Griffin, Reporter. Masonic—Zerubb Lodge No. 80 A. F. & A. M., meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Holsinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows—Angelo Lodge No. 58 I. O. F., meets every Monday evening; C. Maule, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Bank up your houses. Subscribe for the COURANT. Mrs. E. Mitchell has returned from a visit East. Col. S. N. Wood, of Topeka, is attending Court. Mr. S. A. Brees has returned from a trip to Nebraska. Mr. W. E. Nowson has returned from his visit to Garnett. Mrs. Capt. W. G. Patten has gone to Illinois, on a visit. The dam at Mr. A. S. Howard's mill is being put up again. Humpty Dumpty. Best company on the road. Eighteen people. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Brockott were down to Emporia, last week. Mr. J. H. Scribner's stallion died, las: Friday, of colic. Loss, about \$500. Miss Ella Holcomb, of New Jersey, is visiting relatives at Cedar Point. Mr. Richard Cuthbert has our thanks for a large bucket of fine apples. Mr. I. C. Warren is now teaching at the Griffiths school, on Cedar creek. Mr. Chas. H. Carwell, of Chicago, is in attendance on the District Court.

Messrs. John W. and James Stark have our thanks for favors extended to us. Miss Kessie Parker, a niece of Judge S. P. Young, is visiting her relatives here. Humpty Dumpty will be at the Strong City Opera House, December 16, 1884. Mr. J. C. Leyth, depot agent at Strong City, is enjoying a visit from his brother. Mr. F. P. Cochran made a business trip to Rice county and to Topeka, last week. Master Jack Buchanan spent Thanksgiving day at his home near Matfield Green. Mr. Abner Rush, of Mahoning county, Ohio, cousin of the Pratt "boys," is here on a visit. Mrs. P. B. McCabe has our thanks for a nice piece of pork and about two bushels of potatoes. The December term of the District Court began Tuesday. We will give proceedings next week. The interior of Messrs. Fugh & Hardesty's drug store was photographed, last Monday afternoon. There was a very enjoyable dance at Mr. R. M. Ryan's, on Diamond creek, last Friday night. Mr. John R. Holmes says that the skunks must go. Last week he killed twelve skunks and one opossum. Capt. W. A. Parker, of Strong City, has the contract to furnish the stone for the new Emporia school-house. Mr. J. A. Smith, of Strong City, has gone to Nescutuga, Comanche county, where he has an interest in the Chieftain. The Teachers' Association will meet to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, and will use the same programme published for November. Messrs. C. N. Sterry, T. N. Sedgwick and J. V. Sanders, of Emporia, and Mr. Tom. Bogle, of Marion, have been in attendance on Court this week. Mrs. E. A. Crutchfield, of Fulton county, Illinois, mother of Mr. James C. Edmonston, arrived here on Wednesday of last week, on a visit to her children and grandchildren. Col. R. C. Bates, of Marion county, died in California, week before last, where he had gone for his health. His remains were brought back to Marion county for interment. Brass Band and full orchestra; Humpty Dumpty, under management of L. M. Crawford, of Topeka, the best company on the road, will be at Strong City, Tuesday, December 16. Messrs. J. P. Kuhl, J. F. Olinger, L. W. Heck, Chas. Rockwood, Cal Baldwin, Chester Gandy, David Carter and Jesse Kellogg, who went hunting up South Fork, last week, killed a deer and a wolf, besides some smaller game. In the Christmas entertainment adopted by the Congregational Sunday-school there will be a representation of a model family a half century ago, at the Christmas service. All are most cordially invited to attend and bring presents for their friends. There will be a Sunday school institute at the Congregational church, next week, beginning on Tuesday, the 9th, and continuing till Thursday evening. It will be conducted by Prof. J. G. Platt, Superintendent of Congregational Sunday-school work in Kansas. Mr. E. N. Ladd, of Greenwood county, and Miss Ida Ferrigo, of Thurman, were united in marriage on Tuesday evening, November 25, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Pat. Raleigh, in Strong City. A few invited friends were present and a good time was had until the wee sma' hours. Mr. Jasper Standford, Buck creek, has our thanks for some of the largest turnips we ever saw; and, by the way, Mr. Standford has a fine little farm on Buck creek, on four acres of which he raised about twenty tons of millet this year. He also got a large yield of corn from said farm, a good portion of which is cribbed. We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish Health and Home, a 50-cent, monthly paper, free for one year to all of our

subscribers who pay up all arrearages and one year in advance, and to new subscribers to the COURANT, who pay for one year in advance. This arrangement will only hold good until December 31, 1884. Last Saturday morning, as Messrs. Farington and Van Meter were coming from Elm Dale, and when about half way to this city, one of their horses kicked up and broke the tongue of the buggy, causing the team to run away, throwing both men out of the vehicle and breaking it up very badly; otherwise no damage was done. The horses ran but a short distance. CRYSTAL WEDDING. Quite a number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. McCabe, gathered at their residence on Rock creek to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage, or their crystal wedding, and a most enjoyable time was had, besides a most sumptuous dinner which was partaken of with great relish by every one present. At night there was a very pleasant dance. The following is a list of the presents: Set of cups and saucers and a set of knives and forks, Mr. M. Norton. Looking glass, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Saxer. Set of glassware, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Bookstore and Mr. James McClellan. Lamp, Maggie, Willie, Harry and Johnny McCabe. Set of sauce dishes, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Devoe. Set of glassware, Mr. and Mrs. E. Link. Set of glassware, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Donnell, Jr. Cake stand, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Standford. Butter bowl, Mr. and Mrs. John Sharp. Set of glassware and lamp, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Norton. Pair of vases, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Timmons. A GREAT AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK NEWSPAPER. The Western Rural, which was materially enlarged last year with an addition to its old familiar name, makes it now the leading journal of the kind in this country. The Rural and Stockman is now in name what it was before its enlargement in fact, a first class live stock paper as well as a paper for the general farmer. In fact, in its twenty different departments, the whole field of literature is covered so that every need of the farmer and stockman's family is supplied in the columns of this great newspaper. The Western Rural and American Stockman is published by a practical farmer and one who understands the needs of his patrons and its teachings are from an experimental standpoint. For free sample copies address Milton George, Pub., Chicago. THE BURNS CLUB. A meeting of the members of the Burns Club will be held in J. W. McWilliams' office, Cottonwood Falls, at 1:30, p. m., December 13, to elect officers and make arrangements for the annual festival. A full attendance is very necessary; and all persons interested in the object of the Club, as well as members, are cordially invited to attend. M. A. CAMPBELL, Pres. PATENTS GRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas, during week ending November 25, 1884, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 934 F Street, Washington, D. C.: Sam'l L. McClanahan, Ft. Scott, here collar; Thos. C. Vail, Topeka, case; Beaumont Parker, Highland, gas engine. BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. Boots and shoes at Brees's. Tinware at Ferry & Watson's. Everything at Ferry & Watson's. Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubbard's. Wanted, two girls, at the Union Hotel. Good goods and bottom prices at Brees's. First-class organs at E. Cooley's for \$50 cash. The very best grades of flour at Ferry & Watson's. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour. The celebrated Walker boot, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. You can get anything in the line of dry goods at Brees's. A complete stock of fresh groceries at Ferry & Watson's. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

"HEALTH AND HOME." Washington, D. C. Sworn Circulation, 70,000. EDITED BY W. H. HALE, M. D. This is a large eight page, forty column, monthly paper, and is devoted to everything pertaining to Health and Home, Marriage, Social Science, Domestic Medicine, Science, Literature, Art, Economy, Cookery, Hints on Health, Dietetics, and every realm of Modern Science that tends to improve health, prevent disease, purify morals, and make home happy. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CENTS A YEAR. Address— DR. W. H. HALE, Health and Home, WASHINGTON, D. C. SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR, RED FRONT NORTH SIDES Main Street, Cottonwood Falls. Feed Exchange NORTH SIDES Main Street, Cottonwood Falls. LOWEST PRICES PROMPT ATTENTION Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY. JOHNSON & THOMAS, DEALERS IN HARDWARE, STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS, Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements, And SPORTING GOODS. AGENTS for the Celebrated Columbus & Abbott Buggies, Olds & Schuttler Wagons, Pearl Corn Shellers, Buford Plows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, and Bako-well Vapor Stoves. OUR STOCK IS NEW. Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere. JOHNSON & THOMAS, East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. You can do better at Ferry & Watson's than anywhere else. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. Furniture at Ferry & Watson's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. The best flour of all kinds, at E. F. Bauerle's. He says: "Come, and see me." Canned goods at lower figures than you can buy the cans, at Ferry & Watson's. Ferry & Watson extend a general invitation to everybody to call and buy goods at their reduced prices. A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. Fresh goods all the time at the store of Brees, the grocer. A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, Strong City. Dr. W. P. Fugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store. Go to Brees's for your fresh, staple and fancy groceries, and where you can get the highest market price for produce. Wanted, to trade a new \$45 sewing machine for a fresh milk cow and calf, or for one "coming in." Apply at this office. Groceries, staple and fancy of the purest quality, at Ferry & Watson's. They keep only the very best and can not be undersold. Ferry & Watson have received their fall and winter stock, and are selling more goods and are prepared to give better bargains than any house in the county. M. A. Campbell has just received a lamp that nearly equals the electric light, and the oil used is the same kind of coal oil as is used in the ordinary lamp. Call and see it, and buy one. Coffins at Ferry & Watson's. All kinds of stoves at Johnson & Thomas's and they will be sold as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper. Go and get one or more. Pay us what you owe us and save trouble. We need money to keep up with the times. FERRY & WATSON. Go to Brees's for your fresh, staple and fancy groceries and for any kind of dry goods, and where you can get the highest market price for your produce. "A penny saved is a penny earned," and the way to save your pennies is to go to Brees's, where you can always get fresh, staple and fancy groceries. Go to Ferry & Watson's to make your purchases. They have a large and complete stock and are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition. Call and see them, and they will guarantee to please you both as to quality and price of goods. You can get meals or lunch at any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m., until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams', on Main street, between Broadway and Friend street. E. F. Bauerle bakes everything in the bakery line, and is now running a delivery wagon, so you can get fresh bread every morning, right at your own doors. He sells fourteen tickets for one dollar. E. F. Bauerle bakes the best bread that ever came to this town or to Strong City, and if you don't believe it, just try his bread. He supplies four stores in Strong City with bread, and also the town of Matfield Green. Lost, about Nov. 1, 1884, a red heifer, with white hairs on belly, branded with "C" on right hip and shoulder. Whoever will tell me where she can be found or recovered will be suitably rewarded. Information can be left at this office or at J. B. Davis', on Buck creek. If you wish to buy anything in the line of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, queensware, crockery, or anything usually kept in stock by a first-class general merchandise store, call on the old reliable firm of Ferry & Watson, who will sell you goods cheaper than anybody. Doolittle & Son have the best and cheapest of boots and shoes to be found in this market; also, a full line of furnishing goods, notions and groceries. A dollar saved is a dollar made; and you can't make dollars any easier than by saving them; and the best way to save dollars is to buy your goods of Doolittle & Son. DO YOU KNOW THAT LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO with Red Tin Tag; ROSK LEAF Fine Cut Chewing; NAVY CLIPPINGS, and Black, Brown and Yellow SNUFFS are the best and cheapest, quality considered.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, M. D. Office and room, east side of Broadway, south of the bridge. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. W. P. FUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon, Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Call promptly, responded to. L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel. References: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. MISCELLANEOUS. TOPEKA DAILY JOURNAL 75 cts a Month, Mailed. KANSAS STATE JOURNAL \$1.50 a Year. Published by the Journal Co., TOPEKA, KANSAS. DEMOCRATIC, NEWSY AND FIRST-CLASS IN EVERYTHING. LE GRAND BYINGTON, EDITOR. Yearly club subscriptions will be taken for either paper and the COURANT at 10 per cent. off—sent in names to this office or to "State Journal," Topeka, Kansas. The BUYERS GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year; 224 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you eat, wear, or have fun with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of the postage—3 cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS. 1. Subscribers who do not give their present notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse to take or neglect to take their paper from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued. 4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. 5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud. 6. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment. 7. Action for fraud can be instituted against any person whether he is responsible in a financial point of view or not, who refuses to pay subscription. 8. The United States courts have repeatedly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Postoffice Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price. ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by John Matw and 25 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of section thirty-two (32), township twenty (20), range six (6) east, and running thence north on the section line or as near as practicable to the northwest corner of section seventeen (17) in said township and range. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E. C. Holmes, John Shatt and L. W. Coleman as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said road, in Diamond Creek township, on Monday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

