

Case County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate, on the 3rd, passed a number of bills authorizing the construction of public buildings, not to exceed for site and building the amounts following: Carson City, Nev., \$100,000; Waco, Tex., \$100,000; San Antonio, Tex., \$100,000; LaCrosse, Wis., \$100,000; San Francisco, Cal., \$100,000; New Albany, Ind., \$100,000; Winona, Minn., \$100,000; Oskosh, Wis., \$100,000; Fort Smith, Ark., \$100,000; Nebraska City, Neb., \$75,000; Pueblo, Col., \$200,000; Fort Scott, Kan., \$100,000. The resolutions expressive of regret of the House at the death of Mr. Haskell, late Representative of that body from Kansas, was laid before the Senate. In the House, Mr. Randall, under instructions of the Committee on Appropriations, reported back a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the rebate on tobacco. The House Committee on Appropriations agreed to report adversely the joint resolutions making appropriations for the relief of sufferers from high water along the lower Mississippi. Several bills were introduced, when the bill providing for the rebate on tobacco was taken up and passed by a vote of 277 to 46.

In the Senate, on the 4th, among the memorials presented was one by Mr. Ingalls from the Grand Army Post of Kansas, remonstrating against the passage of the bill relating to the tariff on iron. The Senate took up and passed without debate the bill reported by Mr. Garland, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to punish counterfeiting within the United States of notes and bonds or other securities of foreign Governments. The Senate took up the bill to provide for the exercise of jurisdiction conferred upon the United States in places out of their territory and jurisdiction. When the reading of the bill was concluded the Senate went into executive session and adjourned. On the 5th, the Senate, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to amend the Chinese Immigration act. Mr. Mendenhall, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported a bill for the permanent improvement of the Erie canal, and maintaining the same free to the public. Mr. Hewitt, of the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill to prevent the adulteration of teas. The House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Converse, in the chair, for the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. After debate, and without action, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 6th, Mr. Garland, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the original bill for the collection of statistics touching the same force in all States that the present law of the United States. Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes, so as to give to processes of United States Courts the same force in all States that the present law of the United States. In the House, on a motion of Mr. Blanchard, a bill was passed making an appropriation of \$50,000 to supply the deficiency in the amount required for the expenditures to ascertain the depth of water and width of channel at South Pass, Mississippi River, and gauge the waters of the Mississippi River and tributaries. The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Converse, in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill. Considerable debate was had, most of the amendments rejected. Mr. Tulley, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill forfeiting the Ontonagon British land grant. In the Senate, on the 6th, a petition was presented protesting against the importation of foreign laborers under contract. Mr. Maxcy introduced a bill fixing the rate of postage to be paid on letters of the second class when sent by others than publishers or news agents. (It fixes the rate of postage on all letters sent by publishers or news agents.) The present rate being one cent for two ounces. Mr. White introduced a bill to grant the Kansas Territory and Gulf Territory the right of way through the Indian Territory from a point near and south of Baxter Springs, Kas., to a point near the city of Fort Smith, Ark. The House was occupied nearly the whole of the day in discussing the Naval bill in Committee of the Whole, when a reported back to the House and passed by a vote of 250. The only negative vote came from White, of Kentucky.

The Senate, on the 7th, passed the bill reported by Mr. Garland, from the Committee on the Judiciary, constituting a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to be a quorum of the court, instead of six. The bill also provided that if also provided that the Judge who heard a case at a Circuit Court from sitting on the Supreme Court when the case comes up for appeal. Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably the House bill declaring forfeited the lands granted to the Pacific Railroad Company, and stated that the minority of the committee desired the privilege of submitting at their convenience their views in dissent and the majority reversed the right to present hereafter their reasons in support of the bill. In the House a bill was reported granting a pension to the widow of General Francis F. Blair. The Speaker announced unfinished business to be the further consideration of the bill authorizing the retirement of General Blair with the rank of Colonel. Mr. Steele moved to recommit the bill without instructions. Carried; yeas 125, nays 115. At the evening session the House passed a number of pension bills and adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Postmaster General has arranged for a fast train between New York and Chicago, to make the run in twenty-seven hours.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that under the acts of March 3, 1877, and June 9, 1880, Clerks of District Courts in Dakota may take final proofs of homestead entries without regard to counties in which the Court has held its session. This is a reversal of a Land Office decision on the same point.

The House Committee on Agriculture directed an adverse report to be made on the resolution to appropriate \$25,000 for the purchase of seeds for distribution among the sufferers by the overflow of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and tributaries.

It is rumored at Washington that the name of Secretary Volger will probably be sent in at an early day as Minister to Russia.

The German Minister at Washington has received the rejected Lasker resolutions and Bismarck's letter accompanying them.

The Italian Ambassadors are instructed to confer with the powers in regard to the proposed European demand upon the United States Government to legislate against dynamites.

THE EAST.

The Faculty of Dartmouth College suspended the junior class for dishonesty in the chemical examination.

About thirty representatives of the barbed wire manufacturers of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri held a meeting at St. Louis. The meeting was secret, but it was learned from a reliable source that it was decided to advance the price of barbed wire half a cent per pound.

The Hayden Company, manufacturers of brass goods at Haydenville, Mass., has been bought out by a syndicate of Western gentlemen, understood to represent a

combination formed to control the brass market.

The New York Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution to the effect that it is desirable that the money of the United States should consist of gold and silver coin of exchangeable relative value, and that coinage should be regulated by the public demand; that the coinage of silver dollars cease for two years, and that an address should be sent to Congress upon the question.

GENERAL GRANT is at the Hygeia Hotel, Fortress Monroe, for a month or six weeks stay.

Two indictments for murder, three for assault with intent to kill, and one each for robbery and burglary, were found against Charles A. Ruzg, the colored assassin of Long Island.

The employes of Singer, Nimick & Co.'s steel mills at Pittsburgh, Pa., have decided to strike if the firm insists on reducing wages.

The railroad coal miners at Shaners Station Slope mines, near Pittsburgh, Pa., resumed work at a reduction of half a cent per bushel, and also signed a contract to continue at the same rate for one year.

Text towns in Kingston County, N. Y., have voted for no license.

REV. JOHN S. INSKIP, editor of the *Christian Standard*, and well known as the leader of the "Holiness" movement, is dead.

DEAN MURRAY, at the close of a lecture to the Seniors of Princeton College, stigmatized the charge against him as utterly baseless. The feeling is still strong.

CONSIDERABLE feeling is manifested in Missouri over a recent decision of Commissioner Phillips destroying the binding force of mortgages when money is loaned by parties living outside the State. Several large Eastern corporations have withdrawn their agencies, giving a monopoly to home brokers, who consequently charge higher rates of interest.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, of Huron, O., swore he would kill the first man that came to help his wife, whom he was abusing. A young named Thompson, unaware of any trouble, happened to call at the house, when McMILLAN killed him. He then tried to shoot himself, but failed. He was jailed, but the morning after was found dead, having taken some rat poison which he had secreted about his person.

PETROLEUM has been found at Vinton, Iowa, causing great excitement.

The Executive Committee of the Western Export Association, controlling all distilleries in the West, was held at Chicago recently, at which a decision was reached to reduce the production of whiskey ten per cent below present rate after May 1.

W. H. OYLER, agent at Kansas City of the Continental Fast Freight Line, committed suicide recently by shooting himself, through the head. Despondency and drink was the cause.

PETROLEUMS are being circulated for an extra session of the Missouri Legislature to consider the repeal of the old statute which led to Commissioner Phillips' recent decision. Governor Crittendon, however, says he does not think the occasion warrants an extra session, and that there is unnecessary alarm.

The northern and southern divisions of the Mexican Central Railway are within eight miles of a junction.

DR. S. W. KUKK, of Atlanta, Ill., is in a critical condition, from the prick of a needle which had been used in a post-mortem examination.

A NEGRO has been arrested for the murder of the peddler, whose headless body was found near Cahokia, Ill., recently. The victim's skull was found in the negro's house and also an axe stained with blood.

FRANK RANDE, the notorious desperado, who recently nearly killed Warden McDonald at the Joliet, Ill., penitentiary, committed suicide while in solitary confinement.

The examination of Jud Crouch and Dan Holcomb for the murder of the Crouch family has begun at Jackson, Mich.

It has leaked out that a robbery of \$27,000 took place a few days ago in the office of the Paymaster of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Chicago. No arrests have yet been made. The Paymaster was discharged for negligence.

At Townville, S. C., John Barnes, a brutal negro, tied a naked boy to a post and whipped him to death. Barnes fled, but was captured.

GOVERNOR McENERY, of Louisiana, has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the conviction of levee cutters.

A SPECIAL from Morristown, Tenn., says four members of the family of Mr. Guthrie, living near Rogersville Junction, on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, were poisoned by eating dried blackberries. One of them died in three hours, and the remaining three are in a precarious condition.

CONSIDERABLE destitution is reported along the banks of the lower Mississippi and its tributaries.

At Delaplaine, Va., John Glasscock murdered his wife and three children and then killed himself.

The indictments against J. J. Douglas, manager of the Henry County lottery, at Louisville, Ky., were quashed by Judge Barr, of the United States Circuit Court.

It is reported that thirty thousand men are encamped watching the levees of the Lower Mississippi.

HARVEY BOZZA, money clerk of the Pacific Express Company in Little Rock, Ark., has been arrested for embezzling several hundred dollars belonging to his employers.

ALL attempts to arrest young Cash who terrorized a town in South Carolina recently, have failed thus far, and as he is barricaded in his house and defies the officers of the law, the Governor has offered a reward of \$500 for his arrest. It is expected that the militia will have to be ordered out to capture the Cashes, father and son.

WILLIAM WITTY, a farmer living a few

miles from Hopkinsville, Ky., accidentally killed himself. He heard some one out about his corn crib, and, taking his gun, started to investigate, but slipped on the sleet upon his porch and fell, the hammer of the gun striking the edge of the porch and causing the load to be fired into his heart, killing him instantly.

A SPECIAL from Mason Tex., says: The dead bodies of Charles Beck, a prominent citizen of this county, and his two horses were found on the bank of Llano River. From evidence gathered, it appears that he first shot his two horses and then committed suicide with laudanum. Family trouble was the cause.

MILAS LYERLY, colored, was killed by Major J. P. Stansill, in Rowan County, N. C. Milas was raising a riot, and on being requested to desist, shot a man through the arm. He then advanced on Major Stansill with the above result.

It is reported that the moonshiners hanged an Internal Revenue informer in Floyd County, Va. As Floyd is far from the railroad or telegraph, it is impossible to verify the story.

GENERAL.

The United States Brewers' Association is endeavoring to form all members of the association and their workmen into a distinct political body, independent of the two great parties.

The Vienna police have discovered great quantities of dynamite stored in various parts of the city. The anarchists of Austria threaten trouble in the near future.

SPURGEON, the Baptist preacher, has fallen heir to a large fortune left him by Joseph Pool, of Leicester.

The fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Toronto Canada, was celebrated by firing salutes, ringing bells and opening a free library. The Ontario Legislature passed the Co-Education bill.

CAPTAIN NARES, who commanded the British Arctic expedition in 1875, assisted by Commander Markham, an officer of the same expedition, has drawn up a memorandum of great value regarding the ice and navigation of Smith's Sound. The document has been sent to the American authorities. The London *Times* says the Greeley search expedition will be watched with as much interest and anxiety by Europe and America as that which went to the relief of Leigh Smith in 1882.

MELE NEVADA, the American prim donna, was received into the Catholic Church at the English Passionist Church, Paris.

THERE were 216 failures in the United States during the week, an increase over the previous week.

The Parnellites threaten a fresh agitation in Ireland.

The Premier of Canada thinks the trouble in Manitoba is due to political blackmailers who have been besieging him for office.

AGRARIAN disorders are reported in Southern Russia, the Cossacks violently resisting efforts of the Government to collect taxes.

FRANC KRAPOTKINE has asked to be allowed to remain at Clairvaux as being near Paris. He will then be able to obtain scientific documents to assist him in his researches.

THE LATESTS.

An Indian Territory special says: Hon. J. M. Ferryman, to whom the position of Principal Chief of the Creek Nation was awarded by Secretary Teller, has taken possession of the office and is doing all in his power to prevent any further trouble. The friends of Speichee are awaiting his arrival before making any movement. Speichee is in Washington, but a delegate from the Creek Nation, but expected home within a few days. The adherents of Speichee and Cheote have a majority in both branches of the Creek Legislature.

ANOTHER arrest has been made in the person of Henry Jackson, a negro teamster, in connection with the butchery of the peddler Lavine, at Cahokia, Ill. There is no doubt that he assisted Brown in the horrible murder.

The Senate was not in session on the 8th. In the House very little was accomplished. Mr. Morrison made an attempt to further the Bonded Extension bill, but the House refused to go into Committee of the Whole, and the bill stood over.

The fires are lighted in every green glass bottle factory in Pittsburgh, Pa., except one, and work will be resumed in a few days at last year's wages. The men have been out on the strike against reduction eight months.

The Duxbury St. Pierre section of the Anglo-American cable, which has been interrupted over three months, has been repaired.

SINCE the introduction of two-cent letter postage, there has been an unexpected reduction in the number of postal cards.

A SNOW-SLIDE half a mile wide, extending from the summit down, at Alta, U. T., swept away the works of the New Emma mine, killing Gus Lebecker, foreman; D. M. Wasson, machinist, and his brother, Samuel Prethers, Charles Colgreen and wife, Edward Crockett, Lottie Plean, O. J. Johnson, N. S. Doland, Willard Stephenson and John Richardson.

It is given out as one of the results of the recent meeting at St. Louis of barbed wire makers that steps were taken for a practicable consolidation of all the barbed wire manufacturers in the country under the name of the National Barbed Wire Company.

A LARGE deputation of Italians from New York City visited the cottage where Garibaldi lived at Clifton, N. J., and placed over the door a white marble tablet, inscribed in Italian: "Here lived in exile, from 1801 to 1833, the hero of two worlds, Giuseppe Garibaldi. Dedicated by some friends."

An attempt was made recently to arrest W. B. Cash, who killed Town Marshal W. H. Richards, in Cheraw, S. C. Young Cash escaped to the swamps, but his father and brother were arrested as accessories to the crime.

SHALL KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A debate convention of the Republicans of the State of Kansas will be held in the city of Topeka on Tuesday, April 23, 1884, at 9 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of selecting four delegates and four alternates at large to attend the Republican National Convention to President and Vice-President candidates to nominate two Republican Presidential electors.

All citizens who are in favor of elevating and dignifying American labor, protecting and extending home industries, giving free education to the masses of the people, securing free suffrage and an honest counting of ballots, and effectually protecting all humankind in every section of our common country, and who are willing to support the nominees of the National Republican Convention are invited to co-operate with Republicans in the primary and county conventions sending delegates to this convention. The basis of representation in said convention shall be one delegate and one alternate for every 175 votes cast for Hon. James Smith, Republican, for Secretary of State in 1882, which delegates and alternates are apportioned to the several counties as follows:

Allen	1	Barber	3
Barton	3	Bourbon	6
Brown	5	Butler	6
Cherokee	5	Chautauque	3
Cloud	5	Clay	4
Coffey	5	Crawford	5
Davis	2	Decatur	1
Dickinson	5	Doniphan	1
Edwards	5	Edwards	1
Ellis	3	Ellis	1
Ellsworth	2	Ford	1
Franklin	3	Graham	1
Greenwood	3	Harper	1
Harvey	4	Hodgeman	1
Jackson	5	Jefferson	1
Jewell	4	Johnson	5
Kearney	1	Lafayette	6
LeFlore	1	LeFlore	1
Lincoln	4	Lyon	6
Marion	3	Marshall	5
McPherson	3	Miami	5
Morris	3	Montgomery	5
Morris	3	Nemaha	4
Morris	3	Osage	4
Norton	1	Osage	7
Ottawa	3	Osborne	5
Pratt	1	Pottawatomie	5
Republic	3	Rego	4
Rush	3	Rooks	2
Sales	6	Russell	2
Schuyler	3	Sheridan	1
Shelby	3	Sheridan	1
Sumner	5	Stratford	1
Washington	4	Trego	1
Wyandotte	6	Washington	2
Wyandotte	6	Woodson	2

Total.....285

The Republicans of the various Congressional districts shall have the option of electing delegates to the National Convention, called on similar notice, and held in the districts any time within fifteen days prior to the meeting of the State convention, or by sub-divisions of the State convention into district conventions; and delegates shall be chosen in the latter method if not elected previous to the meeting of the State convention. All district delegates need not be present at the meeting of the State convention. It is recommended that delegates from each county be selected in county conventions not later than April 15, and held the primary for the same be held not later than Wednesday, April 16. The various County Central committees should give due notice of the time designated for the election of delegates by publication in the county papers. It is recommended that a Congressional committee is not fully organized, the members of said committee meet at an early day and complete their organizations. By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

Topeka, Feb. 8, 1884.

A. L. REDDEN, Chairman.

Attest: W. W. WILSON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUNDAY, the 1st, about four o'clock, the Gulf House at Columbus, was discovered to be on fire. Those who first reached the building pronounced it the act of an incendiary, as the smell of coal oil was very distinct, and the location of the fire with reference to the main building is very circumstantial to the view of incendiarism. In the southwest part of the building and in the second story, supposed to be room No. 6, when the building fell were discovered the remains of a person which at this writing is supposed to be those of Joe Miller, of Baxter Springs. He took supper at the Gulf House, and did not retire at the usual hour and is missing. The loss of David Paddeloff, proprietor of the Gulf House, will reach probably \$4,000; insurance, \$2,000.

At New Castle, recently, a very serious cutting affray occurred. Carson Hicks, in a spirit of fun, placed or hung a buffalo robe in the hallway of the building in which a jolly crowd were dancing. Some young ladies going to the door, saw the robe, but not knowing what it was, were badly scared. Dugan Jasper then said he could whip the man who placed the robe in the hall. Nothing more was then said until the dance had closed, when young Hicks went up to Jasper and said: "Did you say you could whip the man who placed that robe there?" Jasper replied: "I believe I said so." Hicks drew a knife and cut Jasper, who then turned around, and was stabbed twice more in the back. Jasper is dangerously hurt. After the cutting, Hicks disappeared, but was captured and in default of bail, has gone to jail.

SEKEDWICK COUNTY sends a train load of corn to the Ohio flood sufferers.

CORRIAN's application for an injunction to restrain the Elevated Railroad building through Kansas City, Kas., was refused by Judge Foster at Topeka.

The jury rendered their verdict in the Foster case, at Topeka, in favor of the State. Their verdict suspends Foster from his office as County Attorney. Judge Prescott, of the District Court, will appoint under the law an attorney for the unemployed term. The principal charge against Foster was corruptly receiving bribes to prosecute liquor sellers when information had been made and witnesses' names furnished. According to the ruling of the Chief Justice there are no grounds left for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and the present action is final.

At the Inter Ocean Mills, in North Topeka, Jake Kizer, a young man of twenty-one, was caught on a shaft in the lower part of the mill, and was badly beaten against the side of a wheat bin. He had gone down to throw off a belt and in some way was caught by his waist on the shaft. When discovered he was senseless, his feet beaten to a shapeless mass, these ribs were broken and his bowels were injured. He was carried to the house of the head miller, where he soon died.

Indicative of Weakness.

Nothing could better illustrate the present weakness of the Republican position than just the attempt now being seriously made of beginning anew the investigation of so-called Southern outrages. That such a movement is again seriously recommended by Republican party leaders seems to indicate that all questions of practical statesmanship are of no account when a National campaign is pending, and that the party must now, as in the past, pin its faith and hope to the capital that may be made by moving committees of investigation. It is putting but a small estimate upon the judgment and intelligence of the American people to imagine that they can be continually moved and influenced by manufactured tales of Congressional committees, sent South to gather up campaign rubbish for Northern stump-speakers to retail and distribute. If there were no living questions at issue, questions of vital concern to all sections alike, involving matters of public and individual interest, topics upon which the farmers of the West and the mechanic of the East are both interested, and which have to do with their material welfare, it might even then be foolish to hunt up simply partisan and political issues for people to quarrel over, but when there are such questions and the people are anxious to hear them discussed and debated, to make political pilgrimages South for no other purpose except to inflame the public mind with manufactured stories of election riots and political quarrels, seems too intolent, foolish and absurd for men of sense to venture upon. Yet such pilgrimages are soberly counseled and made. Wise statesmen who are thought worthy of great official trusts have worked themselves up into a white heat of patriotic fervor, and have solemnly warned the country against the wickedness of the Southern Democrats, and urged the necessity of investigating the charges and rumors sent from the South by Republican politicians and Republican newspapers. The great danger which menaced the peace of the Union from the acts of these wicked Democrats was feelingly dwelt upon, and Senator Sherman, whose heart always bleeds for the defenseless Southern Republicans, made one of his most impassioned appeals for Congressional investigation. Senator Mahone, whose heart is also heavy with grief from the result of the recent election in Virginia, and the action of the Legislature in asking him to resign his Senatorial seat, also contributed a startling chapter of Democratic outrages, and between these two violent motions.

But just at the threshold of this supposedly "flattering" crusade the champions are met with a very cruel rebuff in the shape of a letter from a Mississippi Republican, vouching for as politically straight and personally reliable, to the New York *Herald*, protesting in strong terms against the Congressional tour. The correspondent complains that when Mississippi Republicans wanted help in 1875, and when Governor Ames asked for troops, the Administration did not dare to act because of a prejudice which existed in the Southern States, yet the very next winter the Boutwell Committee, with a full complement of Senators, clerks and stenographers came down upon them and took back two thousand pages of printed testimony, and all the benefit the committee were to the Republicans could have been put in the eye of the energetic chairman. This correspondent even goes so far as to say that not only was this whole committee demonstration an empty delusion, but two of the men implicated by the committee in the lynching of a colored man, were afterwards rewarded by their appointment to lucrative clerkships under the Administration of which Mr. Sherman was so important a part. This sort of talk must be very unpleasant to the Senator at the present juncture, and it must make his heart bleed afresh to see the objects of his patriotic regard so stiff-necked and obdurate just when he is upon the point of doing them so much good.

The whole truth is these Congressional tours upon the eve of Presidential campaigns were the work of performing exorcism, who seize upon the time and the occasion to make capital for themselves and their party. They well know how empty and fruitless all such missions are, but, trusting to the credulity of some and the ignorance of others, hope to do a little toward the consumption of the object in hand. The Democratic Senators, with rare judgment and wisdom, allowed Senators Sherman and Mahone to unburden themselves of their load without interference, and the Republican Senators as a body were not as enthusiastic and excited as might have been expected. The demonstration was not grandly successful, and if now the poor downtrodden are themselves indifferent, and would rather have the procession stay at home, the benevolent Senators may perhaps, after all, find it more advantageous to fold up their bloody shirts and mind their own business.—*American Register*.

Among the novelties in silver and glass which have lately been introduced in London, and one which was among the bride presents at an aristocratic wedding, is a grape stand of artistic design and furnished with invisible hooks, from which are suspended the richest clusters of the white and purple grapes. The effect is good as a matter of table ornamentation, and the fruit is preserved in much greater freshness than when the bunches are piled one upon another on a plate.

For making pets of the brute creation, the English people beat the world. Horses are idolized by both sexes, and next in popular esteem comes the canine race. Every man of the world has his sporting dog, and every fashionable woman her favorite pug. As for cats, these are much liked, particularly in London.—*London Correspondence*.

There are 3,000 Icelanders in Manitoba, one-third of whom live in the city of Winnipeg, where they have recently played an Icelandic drama in their own language. They are industrious, well-behaved citizens.

Friday Truth.

Torn by jealousy, inflamed by thirst for revenge, honeycombed with corruption, distrusted by the people, the Republican party, with all its patronage, all its money and all its facilities for fraud, is powerless to win another Presidential election through its own efforts.

The Democrats are going to elect the next President. They have the power to do so absolutely in their own hands. Whether they will elect a Democratic President or a Republican President depends upon whether they are guided by the spirit of expediency or of folly. If the former, they will save the country from misrule. If the latter, they will continue a little longer in power a party which within two terms has stained the Presidential office with theft, purchase and assassination.—*Exchange*.

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

There are 420 newspapers published in this State.

Leavenworth did not seem to be the right kind of place to start just that particular kind of a Democratic paper, and Kernan and his *Free Lance* have gone to St. Louis, where the *Lance* will be tilted hereafter, for a little season.

The protected workingman of Pennsylvania now enjoys the inestimable blessing of working twelve hours every day for 65 cents. How thankful they ought to be, and how enthusiastic for the high tariff that "insures for them steady employment at good wages!"

Gen. G. C. Rogers, of Eureka, who has been appointed a member of the State Board of Charities, vice the Hon. Michael Maloney, deceased, is a gentleman well qualified to fill the position, and the State is to be congratulated upon his appointment to that position.

The world will be pleased to learn that the Cottonwood Falls Courant has waked up from its Rip Van Winkle sleep.—*Leavenworth Times.*

Yes; and after such a long rest, we will be able to make it right lively for the Republicans during the coming campaign.

If the papers of the "great moral idea party" do not want to keep the people in ignorance about matters and things in general pertaining to the South and the Democracy, why does not the *Leavenworth Times* tell its readers how much more Bourbon Kentucky, whose name is synonymous with Democracy, pays per capita for educational purposes than does prohibition Kansas, whose name is synonymous with Republicanism?

It appears to us that some papers hereabouts, in their anxiety to be on the popular side of public opinion, are getting down on the wrong side of the fence. Now, we never were fond of climbing, either up or down, and one time when we went to jump a fence our toes caught on the top plank thereof, throwing us, head foremost to the ground; and since then we concluded that we were neither an agile jumper nor a brisk climber, and that we preferred terra firma for our part; and were willing to let others straddle the fence if they were desirous of so doing.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN OUT-RAID.

Tom Crittenden, the grandson of Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, was, on March 2d, instant, convicted, at Louisville, Ky., of murdering a colored man; and his punishment was fixed, by the jury, at eight years imprisonment. In concluding a long account of the trial, the *Courier Journal* says: "After all, it is no unfavorable comment on Kentucky civilization that a jury of Kentuckians sentenced the grandson of John J. Crittenden to a long term in the State prison, for killing a negro."

MEETING OF STOCK MEN OF CHASE COUNTY.

The daily papers have been giving up much of their space for several days past to long accounts of the dreadful disease known as the mouth and foot disease, which made its appearance among the cattle near Neosho Falls during the holidays, but the name and dreadfulness of which were not found out until last week, when a veterinary surgeon, detailed from Washington, by the Agricultural Department, pronounced it this disease; and since then Gov. Glick and many other prominent citizens and stock men of the State have visited the scene of the contagion, and meetings of stock men have been held in many parts of the State to devise means to eradicate the disease and prevent the dire calamity that its spreading among the cattle of the State, and perhaps among those of the entire country, would inflict upon this people. In the herd in which the dread disease first made its appearance some of the cattle are hobbling around without any feet at all, and some with but one,

two or three feet. It is now reported that the disease is also in Coffey and Lyon counties. The feeling expressed by many of the stock men of the State, is that the Governor should call a special session of the Legislature; but the Governor is trying, and will likely succeed in getting Congress to make an appropriation to meet the same end. The disease, so far, is confined to about a half dozen stock farms, and over one hundred cattle are infected.

At a meeting of the stock men of this county, held in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday night last, to take action in regard to this matter, the following proceeding were had:

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Dr. W. H. Cartter, who stated the object thereof.

On motion, Mr. S. F. Jones was elected Chairman; and on motion, W. P. Martin was elected Secretary, and C. H. Carswell as Assistant Secretary.

S. T. Bennett and G. C. Millar addressed the meeting at length, and were followed by others.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee of three on resolutions, to-wit: Dr. W. H. Cartter, S. T. Bennett and G. C. Millar. By request, F. P. Cochran read several articles explaining the foot and mouth disease.

By request, Mr. James McNee told how the disease worked in Scotland.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which, after some discussion, were adopted:

WHEREAS, There are nearly two million (2,000,000) cattle in the State of Kansas, representing immense stock interests, and that by the total or partial destruction of which every interest in the State will be effected; and,

WHEREAS, It has been clearly established that the disease known as foot and mouth disease prevails to an alarming degree, in an epidemic form among the cattle and other domestic animals in certain localities, which is of a highly contagious character and may be transmitted to other portions of the State, no less favorable for the growing of stock than this; and,

WHEREAS, There is no law existing in the State to stamp out, or even quarantine, such dangerous diseases among our domestic animals and others at will, so as that the prevalence of said contagious disease is a standing menace to one of the greatest interests of our State, and the citizens thereof are afforded no means or adequate protection against its constant encroachment;

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of Kansas, under such a serious and existing emergency, be requested to at once convene a special session of the Legislature, at the Capital of the State of Kansas, in the shortest manner possible, to take such action as the present serious exigency demands, and that vast and important interests be protected.

On motion, a committee of five, or more, was appointed to attend a meeting at Emporia, Tuesday, to-wit: S. F. Jones, G. C. Millar, W. P. Martin, J. H. Mordock, S. T. Bennett and J. C. Scroggin.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to send copies of the actions of this meeting to the Governor of Kansas, also to the papers of Chase and Lyon counties.

There will be another meeting of the stock men of Chase county held at the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, March 15, 1884, at which it is hoped every farmer in the county will be present, to take further action in the premises.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Commissioners met in special session, March 3, all the members present.

The new township officers' bonds were approved, except the bond of the Clerk of Falls township, which was not present.

The Chairman of the Board and the Sheriff were directed to have the Court-house roof repaired as soon as the weather permits.

The appointment of Wm. Maxwell, Chas. Klein and Jont Wood to appraise the west half of section 16, township 19, range 7, school land, was approved.

The County Surveyor and Sheriff were ordered to change rooms, and the Sheriff was instructed to procure more seats for the Court room.

A large, young, gentle work horse for sale. Apply to J. M. Beaman, on Rock creek.

ASSESSORS' MEETING.

The Township Assessor met in the County Clerk's office, March 3, 1884, to establish an equal schedule for taxation; present, P. D. Montgomery, John Talkington, C. C. Evans, M. D. Lyles and S. A. Ferrigo.

P. D. Montgomery was elected Chairman, and S. A. Ferrigo was elected Secretary.

The following schedule was adopted:

HORSES.	
Work, 4 years and over, first-class	\$60.00
3 years old	50.00
2 years old	40.00
1 year old	20.00
Stallions, 3 years old and over	150.00
STEERS.	
3 years old and over, full fed	\$45.00
2 years old and over, half fed	35.00
1 year old	25.00
Stockers	25.00
1 year old	18.00
1 year heifers	12.00
COWS.	
Milch	\$30.00
Stock	15.00
Theo-bred registered	75.00
" " 2 yr old heifers	65.00
" " 1 yr old heifers	55.00
High grades, 3 years and over	35.00
" " 2 year heifers	25.00
" " 1 year heifers	15.00
BULLS.	
2 yrs old, theo-bred, reg.	\$100 to \$150.00
" " " "	75.00
" " high grades	45 to 175.00
Sheep, per hundred pounds	1.75
Wagon, new	40.00
Wheat, full, per bushel	60.00
Oats, per bushel	20.00
Eye	20.00
Millet	25.00
Corn	50.00
Potatoes	25.00
Wool	15.00
Breaking, per acre	1.00
Stone fence, per rod	25.00 to 35.00
Hedge fence	25.00
Barbed wire fence, per rod	25.00
REAL ESTATE.	
1st class timbered land, per acre	\$15.00
" " " "	8.00
" " bottom " "	8.00
" " " "	4.00
1st " up-land, " "	8.00
" " " "	1.00

P. D. MONTGOMERY,
 S. A. FERRIGO, Chairman.
 Secretary.

CHASE COUNTY STILL AHEAD.

Mr. H. P. Brockett has just received a Hambletonian filly, bred in Ohio, and which you will see by the following pedigree runs back to some of the best trotting families of the world:

SPARKLE.
 Pedigree: Bay filly, bred by W. Wilkinson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and foaled April 18, 1880; sired by Johnnie Hawkins, dam by Major Powell, 2d dam by Col. Grayson, (thoroughbred son of Imported Glenoe); Johnnie Hawkins by New York, he by Ryedyk's Hambletonian, dam by Ryedyk's Hambletonian; New York's dam is by Bayer's Henry Clay (sire of the dam of St. Julian), 2d dam the Orange County Mare by Prince Durrock, 3d dam Miranda (thoroughbred); Major Powell by Sattelitte, he by Robert Bonner, he by Ryedyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Byron by Byron, he by Royal George, 2d dam Irons by Register; Sattelitte's dam Pet by Crawford County Champion, he by Champion, he by Almack, he by Mambrino, and he by Imported Messenger.

PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Ninth Judicial District, in and for Chase county, State of Kansas.
 William O'Byrne, Administrator of the estate of John O'Byrne, deceased, and William O'Byrne, in his own proper person, James O'Byrne, Andrew O'Byrne, Bridget Ryan, Mary Ann Plumberg and Mary O'Byrne, Plaintiffs,
 George Balch, as sheriff of Chase county, Jennette Loomis and Green Pritchett, Defendants.

To Jennette Loomis and Green Pritchett, defendants above named.
 You and each of you will take notice that the above named plaintiffs, William O'Byrne, Administrator of the estate of John O'Byrne, deceased, and William O'Byrne, in his own proper person, James O'Byrne, Andrew O'Byrne, Bridget Ryan, Mary Ann Plumberg and Mary O'Byrne, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1883, filed their petition in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, praying for a temporary injunction, and that, upon a final hearing, the same be made perpetual against said defendants, George Balch, as sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, Jennette Loomis and Green Pritchett, restraining you, and each of you, from the sale of the following described real estate situated in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit:

Lots numbers six (6), eight (8) and ten (10), in block six (6), Cottonwood, now strong city.
 said property was levied on under and by virtue of a certain execution issued out of said District Court, in favor of Jennette Loomis and Green Pritchett, and against William O'Byrne et al.

You are, therefore, notified to answer said petition on or before the 28th day of March, A. D. 1884, or judgement will be taken against you, perpendi, enjoinize you and each of you from the sale of said land, together with costs of suit, and all other and further relief, as the court may deem equitable and just.

WILLIAM O'BYRNE,
 JAMES O'BYRNE,
 ANDREW O'BYRNE,
 BRIDGET RYAN,
 MARY ANN PLUMBERG,
 and MARY O'BYRNE,
 by their attorneys, MADDEN BROS.,
 Attest, E. A. KINNE,
 Clerk of District Court.

Garden Growth Teas.
 Families can save about one half by sending to us for Teas, as we import our own, and have done so for forty years.
 THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN TEA CO.
 Send for circular, which gives price and full particulars, to ROBT. WELLS, PRESIDENT, P. O. Box 1287, 45 Vesey st., N. Y.
 ONE DOLLAR'S worth of any of our garden growth, China or Japan teas sent by mail, post paid, or a larger quantity by express, charges paid. mch14-84

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL,
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HARDWARE!
 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.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, ETC.

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BEST & LARGEST STOCKS

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CONSISTING OF
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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HATS AND CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
GLASS WARE,
TIN WARE,
 And, in fact, anything
NEEDED BY MAN
 During his existence on earth.
BE SURE TO GO TO
FERRY & WATSON'S,
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 and
YOU WILL BE PLEASED
 With their
BARGAINS.
 Jan 27-11

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 ESTABLISHED IN 1867;
ALWAYS ON HAND
Harness, Saddles, Blankets,
Robes, and Everything Belonging to the
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ALSO, TRUNKS, VALISES & BEST OSAGE COAL FOR SALE.



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 Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls,
 Will practice in state and Federal courts.
 All business placed in our hands will receive
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 Will practice in the several courts of Lyon
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 counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su-
 preme Court of the State, and in the Fed-
 eral Courts therein. jyl3
CHAS. H. CARSWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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 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. mch29-11
JOSEPH G. WATERS.
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 (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the
 District Court of the counties of Chase,
 Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.
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MISCELLANEOUS.
J. W. MC WILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency
 ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
 Special agency for the sale of the Atch-
 son, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands
 wild lands and stock ranches. Well wa-
 tered, improved farms for sale. Lands
 for improvement or speculation always
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 7 and 8 Per Cent!
 CALL ON
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 for the working class. Send ten
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 you FREE, a royal, valuable book
 of sample goods that we put you in the
 way of making more money in a few days
 than you ever thought possible at any
 business. Capital not required. We will
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 spare time only. The work is universally
 adapted to both sexes, young and old.
 You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5
 every evening. That all who want work
 may test the business, we make this un-
 paralleled offer: To all who are not well
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 those who give the time to the work.
 Great success absolutely sure. Don't
 Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Port-
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TUTT'S PILLS
**TORPID BOWELS,
 DISORDERED LIVER,
 and MALARIA.**
 From these sources arise three-fourths
 of the diseases of the human race. These
 symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of
 Appetite, Bowels constipated, Sick Head-
 aches, Faintness after eating, aversion to
 exertion of body or mind, Erection of
 food, Irritability of temper, Low
 spirits, a feeling of having just eaten,
 some dizziness, Fluctuating at the
 Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly col-
 ored urine, COMBINATION, and de-
 mand the use of a remedy that acts directly
 on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S
 PILLS have no equal. Their action on the
 Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing
 all impurities through these three "scav-
 engers of the system," producing appe-
 tite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear
 skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS
 cause no nausea or griping nor interfere
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ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.
 "I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipa-
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 that have done me any good. They have
 cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is
 splendid, food digests readily, and I now
 have natural passages. I feel like a new
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 Sold every where, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
 GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed in-
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 Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S MANUFACTURER OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.
A PRIZE send six cents for postage,
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 box of goods which will help
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 succeed from first hour. The broad road
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J. W. TRICH
 IS THE MANUFACTURER OF THE
 Following Brands of Cigars
 "Afectionate," "Home Ruler," "Palmer Car,"
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 A week at home \$5 outfit free. Pay
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 business at which pf either sex, young or
 old, can make great pay all the time they
 work, with absolute certainty, write for
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SUPPLEMENT.

104th ANNIVERSARY

Of the Birth of Robert Emmet,

Ireland's Illustrious Patriot And Martyr,

Celebrated at the Opera House, Strong City, March 4, 1884,

By the Emmet Club of Chase County.

The Irish people of Chase and adjoining Counties, together with their friends of other nationalities, met at the Opera House in Strong City on the evening of March the 4th, to do honor to Ireland's noble dead.

The house was filled with a large and enthusiastic crowd of the "beauty and chivalry" of the surrounding country.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex McKenzie did much to make the programme a success, and their Irish Jig made many feel as though they were again at home dancing on the Green around the Merry May Pole.

The introduction by the President of the Club, Mr. Matt McDonald, was fine, and made many feel as though they "had for the first time, caught a true glimpse of the Irish Character" indeed.

The "Dear Little Shamrock" sung by Mr. Wm. Brodie, was natural and well rendered, and will be long remembered, as will also his splendid song, "Memories Dear." His comic song, "Kill or Cure," and last but not least, "Where the Grass Grows Green."

Mr. Alex. McKinzie, who is a true Celt from the Highlands of Scotland, well sustained the honor of his name, and clan, in his splendid delivery of "The Haughts of Cromdale, where an English host first assailed a Highland Camp, and felt the vengeance of the Scottish Claymore." His song of "Cary the Informer" brought down the house, and his "Irish School Master," and "Irish Wit and Humor," kept the house in roars of laughter.

The reading of "Emmet's Reply" by Hon. E. S. Waterbury, of Emporia, was a complete success, as was also his songs. Mr. Waterbury has a warm corner in the hearts of the members of the Emmet Club of Chase County.

"The Ladies," responded to by C. P. Cochran, was impromptu, and was given by this gentleman in his most happy vein. His songs, "Limerick Races" and "Fanning Sam," took the "house down in sections."

"The Highland Fling," by Mr. McKenzie, was fine.

The responses to all the toasts were exceptionally good, and well spoken. "God Save Ireland," the mystic words of the "United Irishmen," of whom Robert Emmet was the leader, was responded to by Mr. John Madden.

James P. McGrath astonished his friends by his fine manner of delivering "The Land of Our Adoption." He did splendidly, and established his reputation as an orator, of whom Ireland has produced many.

Mr. J. C. Warren showed his love for Irish worth and character by responding in a generous manner to "The Irishman," and by so doing he won the love of every Irishman in the house.

The Strong City Glee Club furnished the music for the evening.

The following is the programme as rendered:

Introduction by Matthew McDonald, President of the Emmet Club:

MY DEAR FRIENDS:

We meet to-night to commemorate the birthday of Ireland's hero and martyr—Robert Emmet. Ireland has produced many distinguished men in all ranks and all professions, who have by their laws given a gleam of sunshine to her clouded history, but Robert Emmet by his death and martyrdom won for her and her struggling sons the heartfelt sympathy of the world. From the blood of martyrs spring the seeds of freedom, and when the sodded shamrock drank the pure and noble blood of Emmet the struggle of centuries was revived, which please God will never end until the epitaph of Robert Emmet is written, and the green flag of Ireland, with its golden harp, waves in triumph over Dublin Castle. Noble Emmet, by such meetings as this we furnish the material to write your epitaph, and as the years roll on, many will look back to these meetings and realize that here they caught for the first time a true glimpse of the Irish character, and saw exhibited the inherent affections of the Irish heart. Here men of all races meet to pay tribute to all that is noble and true in manhood; heart speaks to

heart and soul to soul, and the universal spirit of Robert Emmet is with us to-night. Song, "Dear Little Shamrock," by Wm. Brodie.

Reading Emmet's reply, Hon. E. S. Waterbury. Music.

Toast, "Robert Emmet." Response by C. H. Caswell.

ROBERT EMMET.

I would that the honor of responding to this toast had been confided to other hands than mine for the reason that I feel my inability to fittingly eulogize Ireland's noblest son and freedom's boldest champion. We read on the first page of our programme an extract from Emmet's speech these words: "The man dies, but his memory lives." How forcible is the truth of these words presented to us this evening. One hundred and four years ago the subject of our theme was born. For more than eighty years the "Sweet Little Shamrock" has bloomed and exhaled its fragrance o'er his grave, and yet, to-night, all over this land, that his memory still lives is attested by men's applauding voices and women's loving tears. "The man dies," but truly "his memory lives." Robert Emmet lived in an age that could not but produce, or rather develop, heroes. It requires stirring times and circumstances fraught with danger and peril to produce statesmen and heroes. The lump of ore in its rude and natural state is apparently worthless, but after it has been pulverized by the iron jaws of the crusher, and subjected to the fierce heat of the smelter, the value of its metal is self-evident. The huge block of marble as taken from the quarry is unsightly, but after it has been dressed, polished and made ready by the hands of the workmen, its valuable qualities are brought forth, and it "becomes a thing of beauty." The diamond in the rough is unattractive in appearance, but after having been cut and polished by the adamantine tools of the artisan, its brilliancy dazzles the eye—and so with men; had it not been for the war between the two sections of these United States, many men whose names to-day rank high on glory's page, would be "unwept, unhonored and unsung;" were it not for the wrongs and indignities that have been heaped upon Ireland for centuries the names of Wolf, Tone, Russel, O'Connell, O'Brien, Emmet and scores of Ireland's illustrious statesmen and heroes, would not now be surrounded with haloes of immortal glory. Robert Emmet's boyhood was passed at a time when the ablest men of Ireland were making strenuous efforts to secure a repeal of the "Union," that infamous act which discredited Ireland and spread over her liberties with a baneful breath like the withering blast of a deadly pestilence and was slowly but surely consuming her vitals.

Emmet early espoused the cause of his unhappy country. While a boy he drank deep of the inspiration of freedom from the lips of the noble patriots of his time. He entered Trinity College, but was expelled at an early age because of his fearless advocacy of the cause of the republicans. He then joined the United Irishmen, who were seeking to bring about a separation of Ireland from Great Britain, and to establish her as an independent Republic. His plans failed; he was arrested and tried before the House of Lords on the charge of treason. Conviction and death followed, as a matter of course. Indeed, as he said, the whole ceremony of the trial might have been dispensed with, since sentence of death had already been pronounced before the jury was empaneled—a condition of affairs that I am sorry to say has not been materially changed. He met his fate boldly, unflinchingly and as a true Irishman. His bold and eloquent vindication of himself from the charges alleged against him, is justly regarded as one of the finest pieces of eloquence that has ever fallen from the lips of man; its elegance of style, intensity of application and impassioned vehemence, is seldom equalled and never surpassed. His character is well worthy of emulation. He did not seek vainglory, nor did he follow the devious and "many trodden" paths that men do in their headlong pursuit of wealth and renown. He was ambitious, but it was not personal ambition that actuated him, as he truly said he could by his education and fortune have placed himself among the proudest of his oppressors, but no, the tempting offers of power, and even the dazzling lustre of the coronet, failed to swerve him from the plain path of duty. Although success did not perch upon his banner, he believed that there was hope for Ireland whilst in Ireland there was a life to lose, and that the sacrifice of his life would animate his countrymen with the hope of ultimate success. He inspired them with his own imaginative and romantic spirit, and awakened among them a feeling of nationality that has steadily increased in intensity. There has not been fortunes expended in erecting a monument to his

memory—he needs none. The finger of decay destroys the marble shaft, but he reared for himself in the hearts of his countrymen and of all admirers of human liberty, a monument of immortality. In the oldest church in Christendom they do not canonize any one until a century has passed, so that his character and the motives by which he was actuated could be impartially judged. Emmet had evidently been impressed with the wisdom of such a course, for in closing his memorable address he asked that his epitaph be not written until his country took her place among the nations of the earth, and other men and other times could do justice to his memory. Robert Emmet's epitaph is still unwritten. When will that glorious time arrive? There is still hope for Ireland, "the darkest hour is just before the dawn." The interest in the situation of affairs in Ireland is daily increasing in this country. Who can forget that over one-half of the men who "fought, bled and died" that these United States might become free and independent were Irish born and of Irish descent. The subject of Ireland's emancipation from the yoke of thralldom which has so long rested upon her neck, may, at no distant period, become the subject of international interference; God speed the day! Then she will take her place among the nations of the Earth, and Emmet's epitaph will be written in letters of living light, and pale not, until "the globe itself dissolves" and the last sun shall have set in the last eve of time.

Song, "Wearing of the Green," by Strong City Glee Club. Toast, "God Save Ireland," response by John Madden.

GOD SAVE IRELAND.

The people of every nation take a pride in the lands of their birth, and the heroism of some distinguished son. The free born Scotchman loves the memory of his "Wallace Wight," rejoices in his peerless Bruce, and often in fancy will hear the *piobrach* sounding the onset of the Carrick spearman and Scotland redeemed and disenthralled on the field of Bannockburn.

The Englishman, loves his Henry the V., the lively blue of whose eye flushed his ranks with valor on many a field of France, and even to-day the patriotic son of Brittan looks with pride on the conquered banners of Agincourt.

The Frenchman loves the honor of France, and points with pride to the glory of her great Napoleon, when the eagles of his country outrivaled in boldness and majesty the eagles of the Alps or the Apennines, and filled all Europe with the martial strains of France.

The Prussian, keeping his "Wacht am Rhein," or tilling the soil on our Western Prairies, speaks of his Kaiser Wilhelm and his Von Moltke, as though he were once more marching beneath the flag of the Black Eagle, and Berlin rejoiced at the news of another victory.

Then is it to be wondered at that the generous-hearted Irishman, full of courage and patriotism, should try to find a few bright pages in the mournful history of his country, whose seven-hundred years of bondage has impressed all over her dented shield the saddest of national expressions: "God Save Ireland!"

Is the soul of an Emmet, a Curran, a Grattan, an O'Connell here to-night?

Oh, come from your bright home beyond the clouds, where admitted souls drink from starry bowls the great and mighty draught of immortality, and speak to these throbbing hearts of ours! How long must Ireland hear and feel the clanking of chains; how long must the mother weep for her children; how long must the maiden wipe the death damp from the brow of her lover slain; how long must the harp of Erin be heard only in mourning and sadness? Hark! hear the steady tramp, tramp, tramp of marching thousands from the Land of the Invisible. They are our fathers who have gone before, and a voice comes out of Heaven even as unto John the Divine on the Island of Patmos.

"Blessed is he that readeth and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep the things which are written herein, for the time is at hand."—Rev., chap. I, III.

And you and I, standing on this soil, where we can see the preparations for the struggle, feel swelling in our hearts to-night the mystic words, "God Save Ireland."

Faith is the leading trait in the Irish character, and shines out like the beacon light over the troubled waters. On the battle fields of the world wherein Irish valor has been tested, faith has remained unbroken, and survives the wreck of time and war. Though broken in spirit, the Irishman remains the same in faith and courage. Daring to recklessness, yet kind and tender-hearted to a fallen foe; love for his children over-reaching all personal considerations, yet mindful of the wants of others; an exile without a country, yet

true to the flag that gives him protection; true to those who have done him a kindness, and to those who have done him a deep wrong, forgiving, but never forgetting. Brilliant and forcible on the rostrum or in the forum; a jovial companion in the social circle, but when left to commune with himself his thoughts fly away to that "little Island in the lap of the ocean set" and fairy fingers deftly touch the keys of sleeping memory and find written all over his heart, "God Save Ireland."

And to-night, "While history's muse the memorial is keeping," we lift the veil in the bloody temple of the centuries, and turn to the "Trial Scene," not in the "Merchant of Venice," where Shylock demands his pound of flesh, but to the "Trial Scene" in Dublin in 1803, when *Halred* demands the life of Robert Emmet. We see the crowded court room, lined with soldiers. The jury packed by the hands of a venial sheriff. The judge who brought shame and disgrace on the judicial ermine he wore. The clerk receiving the awful verdict of "Guilty of High Treason, as charged in the Indictment." The judge, breaking the oppressive silence by the stereotyped words, "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon you." Proudly he stood before them this young Irish Protestant, to die for his countrymen, Protestant and Catholic alike. Already the angelic light of Heaven shone on his face and lighted up his eye. His soul so written with the converse of his God, felt the inspiration of greatness in this the last grand effort of his life. By his eloquence he pierced the hearts of that vast audience of his enemies. He swayed them as the wind sways the trees of the forest. He forced from hearts as cold as iron the tear drop of sorrow for himself and his hapless country. He talked like a young angel of freedom until those who had riveted his chains wept tears of bitterness and misery above their captive. He pierced as with the sword of judgment the mockery of their unhallowed ministry, and laid his head on the block amid the tears of a helpless nation which in that hour had need of the prayer, "God Save Ireland."

From beneath the burning skies of Soudan where the banners of the False Prophet El Mahdi wave; from the banks of the Ganges where the Indian mother sings her songs to her gods; or consigning her child to its waters; from beneath the Southern Cross in Australia's distant land; from the mountain slopes of Chili; from the "lordly Shannon" with his hundred sainted isles reflecting on his bosom the names of Kenora and Tara; from the frozen plains of Manitoba on the North, to the orange groves of Florida on the South; from wherever cometh God's circling sun an Irishman has found a home, like incense breathing fresh of Heaven, the prayer goes up to-night, "God save Ireland."

Song, "Carey, the Informer," by Mr. Alex. McKenzie.

Toast, "Ireland in America." Response by J. W. McWilliams.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., }
March 4, 1884.

Matt. McDonald, Esq., President Emmet Club:

DEAR FRIEND: Heartily appreciating the kindness that prompted your committee in placing me to respond to the toast, "Ireland in America" at your celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, I sincerely regret that unexpected business interests and the urgent demand for my services elsewhere of impatient parties will absolutely prevent my being present to-night. I do not remember when in my life I have regretted the fact so much that I could not (before so many personal friends, and such an appreciative audience as I know will be present) give heartfelt utterance to my views on the subject assigned to me.

My only consolation is that in the future (D. V.) I may have the pleasure, with the permission of the club, of adding a tribute of respect not only to the sacred memory of Robert Emmet, but to the glorious record and influence of the Irishman in America.

Our existence as a Nation dates from the Declaration of Independence—that grand chart of Liberty—written by a near descendant of Ireland.

At that time we were only three million people, poor and in debt. Yet we relied mostly on foreigners by birth, to defend us and make us a Nation—and secure our independence—on the Irish, Scotch, German, Dutch, Swedes, French—all peoples and all tribes, languages and religions. All these people brought with them to this country ideas of freedom and a holy detestation of despotism. These foreigners gave to the world new ideas of liberty and freedom. They believed that taxation without representation was tyranny, and Irish Catholics as well as Protestants, and all other nationalities and religions, united as

a band of brothers, and pledged their lives, fortunes and honors each on a common altar, as a sacrifice to liberty.

In the Revolution of 1776 that made us a Nation, shoulder to shoulder stood John Hancock, the Puritan (President of the Convention that made the Constitution), with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the devout Catholic and patriot, and William Penn, the Quaker, side-by-side with Thomas Jefferson, the Free Thinker. In the Colonial history of our beloved country, no names are more conspicuous than those of patriotic Irishmen, and spread all over our glorious history as a people, you will find the Irishman first in advocacy of liberty—first in the battle's front, first in defense of his adopted country.

Think, too, of the record of the Irishman in the late war. I have witnessed on many of the battle-fields, a self-sacrificing bravery that human eloquence would fail to depict. If I had that seraphic power that belongs to inspiration, I might weave an immortal wreath around Irish bravery in defence of their adopted country.

I never will forget, amidst the death and carnage of war at Antietam, the persistent charges and deadly attacks of the gallant Irish brigade on the right of McClellan's army—how they were swept out of life in solid phalanxes as by the besom of destruction, by the unerring aim of Confederate artillerists and protected sharpshooters behind the stone fence, in the road that led northeast from Shepardstown.

But I have doubtless in a hurried way wearied you, and repeat my regret that time and opportunity has prevented a briefer and more succinct statement of the influence and glory of Ireland in America.

As to the memory of Robert Emmet, I cannot resist the temptation of repeating Byron's words.

"They do not die who fall in a great cause. The block may soak their gore. Their heads may sadden in the sun, their limbs be strung to city gates and walls, but still their spirits walk abroad, and though years elapse and others share as dark a doom, they but augment and swell the deep and sweeping thought that overspreads all others, and conducts the world to last freedom."

Very truly, J. W. McWilliams.

Irish jig, by Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McKenzie.

Toast, "Irish Patriots." Response by P. B. McCabe:

MR. PRESIDENT: Irish patriotism is not a modern institution. Patriots existed in Ireland long before the Irish Nation became Christianized. The Danish invaders found patriots on every battle-field; men who were willing to sacrifice everything they possessed in order that their native land might retain its nationality.

When patriots of other Nations ceased to exist with the generation in which they lived, the dying Irish sire transmitted to his offspring the story of the wrong, injustice and persecution he suffered for the love of his country, and the hope that she would some day in the not distant future be possessed of her plundered rights. What man possessed of a heart could read the story of the wrongs of Erin, bound in galling chains of bondage, suffering as no Nation of people have ever suffered, still hopeful, still faithful; no matter to what Nation he might belong, he would feel the fire of patriotism kindled in his bosom. The Irish patriot, by a cruel and unjust system of laws has been disinherited, exiled, transported and judicially murdered in order to crush out and forever extinguish that God-given, Heaven-born love of native land. Has it succeeded in carrying out its unnatural object? No! The temporary success of cruelty even has been and always will be of short duration. The patriots of Ireland never abandoned the hope of a free and regenerated fatherland. When the oppressed and despondent of the nations of the world abandon all hope of self-government let them take renewed courage from the fidelity and undying perseverance of the patriots of Ireland, who never forsook their country's cause, but manfully and heroically suffered torture and death in what they and their countrymen believed to be a just and holy cause. Unjust and discriminating laws compelled them to wander to the remotest corners of the earth, away from home and kindred, battling for an existence often among a people prejudiced against them and their country's cause.

They never lost the faith that was born with them; the faith that they would live to see their country a free Nation, and the Irish people prosperous and happy. Generations of true patriots have passed away. Their sacrifices were not fruitless. Their devotion to their country's cause; their efforts in behalf of a brave and a noble people attracted the attention and the sympathy of the people with whom

they cast their lot to-day. Every nation in the world knows the history of the suffering of the Irish patriots and the people on their native soil. Men of other nations are beginning to espouse the cause of universal justice. Race prejudice is fast passing away. The nations of the world are becoming more intelligent and more restless under despotic rule. Science, intelligence and progress will make despotism and tyranny an impossibility in the future governments of the people.

The Irish race honor and respect the name of their dead and their living patriots, as no other race of people do. It is just they should. Those men, by their devotion, fidelity and honesty of purpose, taught them to preserve their distinctiveness, advocate their nationality and repel amalgamation. Their teaching was not in vain. The lessons they taught were handed down from generation to generation, and gathered force and fervor as they passed down the line of ages. And Ireland is a nation yet proud and defiant, demanding her just rights. Will she get them? Yes, if her exiled sons and daughters are patient, true and faithful. Always remembering, that patient dint and powder shock, will blast an Empire like a rock.

Song, "Kill or Cure" by Wm. Brodie. "The Haughts of Cromdale," by Mr. Alex. McKenzie.

Scotch song, "Memories Dear," by Mr. Wm. Brodie. "Ireland and The Irish," Response by T. H. Grisham.

The response of Mr. Grisham has not been received by us, or we would publish the same. Suffice to say, coming as it did, impromptu, it was good, and well delivered and at times received rounds of applause.

Music. "The Land of our Adoption," Response by Jas. P. McGrath.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Irish exile always speaks with pride of America, "The Land of our Adoption." Beneath her flag he has marched and fought with the same ardor and the same valor as though born on her soil. To him it is not a land of strangers, for on every step of her political existence an Irish name is found inseparably connected with her history. Among the signers of her Declaration of Independence appears the Irish name of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, "the first citizen of the Republic."—An Irishman was the first Commodore of our Navy, and was the first to unfurl the Stars and Stripes on American waters, from the masthead of his ship Alliance—John Barry—who, when hailed by the English Commodore, "Who are you?" answered through his trumpet, "United States ship Alliance—Saucy Jack Barry—half Irishman and half Yankee," and backed his words with a broadside.

Here the Irishman finds a home and becomes truly a portion of our great civilization. His interests are with the country, and his patriotism is unquestioned. Here his children become learned and distinguished. Here he finds a safe refuge from oppression. In all her great wars he has borne his part, and the bones of the Irishman and the American sleep side by side, commingling in death as in life, on all her battlefields. America has been kind to the Irishman, and the exile has found his way up to at length grasp the helm of State, and to be heard in the councils of the Nation. Proudly we look to our adopted mother, safely we shelter ourselves beneath her flag, ready at her call to brave the perils of battle, the first to strike down the hand that would insult her national honor.

Then throw aloft our starry banner: entwined with its folds the green flag of Ireland; set marching music "The Red, White and Blue" and "St. Patrick's Day," and a million bayonets will flash in the sunlight before to-morrow eve.

"Red White and Blue" by Glee Club. "The Irish Valor Under French Colors." Response by Dennis Madden.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is my allotted part on the programme of this evening to respond to the toast "Irish Under French Colors." To give you an understanding of the subject as it presents itself to my mind, will require a brief survey of Irish history, and will bring into open view a series of events that culminate with one of the most affecting pageants ever witnessed on Irish soil. On the 12th day of March, 1689, an English King—James the Second—landed at Kinsale, Ireland, seeking refuge from the resentment of his subject and protection from the hostility of his unnatural children. The Irish, who are ever thrown off their guard when their sympathies are aroused, gave him shelter and protection, and thereby drew upon themselves the thunderbolt that was directed at him. They soon found, but all too late, that he who they relied upon at least to defend his own honor, was a broken reed. Even at this day how does it not make the cheek of an Irishman beam with indignation at the

conduct of this weakling, when as Boyne's ill-fated stream ran red with the blood of the truest blood of Ireland he remained a passive spectator on the hill of Donore with enough French auxiliaries around him to have turned the tide of battle at any moment in their favor if he had so chosen, exclaimed as he witnessed the destructive charge of Hamilton's Dragoons, "Spare, Oh! spare my English subjects?" who, before the fate of the battle was quite decided, flew to Dublin, and soon after to France, reproaching the Irish as he went along with cowardice, who answered him with hearts swelling with indignation, and oppressed with defeat: "Change Kings, and we will fight the battle over again." This revolution was finally brought to a close in Ireland in 1691, by the signing of the treaty of Limerick, by the terms of which the Irish agreed to submit, and the English on their part agreed, among other things, to permit those who wished to return to France, giving them the liberty to choose between the service of England and France, the only one of their covenants which they kept, and they kept this one because they had it not in their power to break. On the fourth day of October, 1691, the broken band of veterans who had survived the havoc of Boyne, Athlone and Anghrim were called upon to make a decision, which service they would choose, English or French. A flag was fixed at a given point; those that chose England were to file to the left; those who preferred France were to march on. The sun, perhaps, scarcely ever rose on a more interesting spectacle than was exhibited on Kings Island when the time for the decision of the Irish soldiery arrived. The Catholic bishops went through the lines blessing them as they passed; the walls of the town were covered with citizens; the neighboring hills were crowded with the peasantry of Clare and Limerick; the wives, parents and children stood at a distance wailing with loud outbursts of grief; the deputies of three Kings stood near the flag.

When the command, "Forward march," was given, the deepest silence fell over all; not a sound could be heard but the heavy tread of the advancing battalions. They marched past the flag and few ranged themselves on the English side. Those who had chosen France immediately took to sea, and thus it happened that there was Irish valor under French colors. The deeds of Irishmen sparkle all over French history, like stars in a summer sky, but the trail of glory that their valor shot across the firmament of French history is fringed round with the gloom of double night that threatens to spread over and obscure it, for while France rung with their victories, Ireland deplored their loss in defeat. Oh, it were far better that they should have offered up their lives on the altar of their country; better that they should have sunk down overcome with "moulted wounds" by the side of the hearthstone where they had so often beheld the faces of wife and children or on the mountain side, or in the green valley where every sod had been baptized with the blood of comrades, slain in the land where their infancy had been cradled and the first accents that fell upon the ears of their nervous childhood had been lullabies sung to them in the language of the Goal, to hush them to sleep by sainted mothers whose bones had long since mouldered to dust and ashes in some quiet church yard hard by, and whose souls have resigned the bliss above to guide over and be near their loved ones on earth. On the field of Fontenoy where the green flag and golden harp of Erin had been entwined with the Fleur de lise of France was witnessed an example of Irish bravery under French colors that redeemed the honor of France and left the record of a victory of French arms in history which elsewhere would have the record of a defeat when the French troops had driven back in confusion several times before the staunch charge of the English infantry, and the French colors had been snatched from the standard bearer by the foe, an orderly dashed up to where King Louis stood and exclaimed to his majesty "All's lost," and exhorted him to betake himself to flight. Marshal Saxe, who sat on his horse near by, overheard the orderly, and spoke up, "Not yet, my leige, the Irish troops remain," and obtaining permission from the King, dashed over to where the Irish Brigade was stationed, and pointing with his sword to the English addressed them thus: "Yonder are your foes, the desecrators of your altars, the despoilers of your homes, the enemies of your allies. Go now, in the name of God and the broken treaty of Limerick and avenge yourselves upon them." Then a shout went up that seemed to rend the firmament, and with their eyes sparkling with the pent-up rage of years, they rushed upon the English like lions, with the battle cry, "Remember Limerick and her broken

treaty!" The English knew them from the French by their fair skin and paused in their course; but when the Irish bayonets flashed around them their bravest quailed and broke and ran overwhelmed and disconcerted. Then was sung from George the Elector in the anguish of defeat, "Accursed be the laws that deprive me of such subjects."

For France has been shed the blood of the noble Sarsfield on the field of Flanders, who, as the blood gushed from his breast exclaimed: "Oh, that this was for Ireland!"

It would consume your time to but little advantage to conduct your footsteps over the battle fields of France to pluck flowers of Irish glory from among their dead bodies:

"For on far foreign fields, from Dunkirk to Belgrade, Lie the Soldiers and Chiefs of the Irish Brigade."

Cast your eyes aboard the French ship of State to-day, and you will see a scarred veteran quietly pacing her deck. Look at his features deeply engraved with the lines of care and responsibility. He is the master spirit on board. See ever and anon he casts his eye aloft to observe the graceful folds of the Red, White and Blue—the flag of the Republic flaunting proudly in the breeze. Who is he? Marshal Patrick McMahon, the hero of Magenta, Worth and Sedan, the greatest warrior of the age—an Irishman under French colors.

Song and music, "The Battle Cry of Freedom," by Glee Club, and "E Pluribus Unum," by E. S. Waterbury. "The Irishman's Response," by J. C. Warren.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In being called upon to reply to the toast, "The Irishmen," I feel that I have been highly honored. I also feel that I am incapable of doing justice to the subject. The Irishmen have long been considered difficult subjects to deal with, especially by the English Government. Seriously, however, I regard them as the most remarkable race of men that ever inhabited the earth. To me their history has always been marvelously interesting, sad and instructive. Originally inhabiting a small island to the northwest of Europe, and isolated from the advantages of early civilization along the Mediterranean, they were for centuries the wonder and admiration of the world on account of their wisdom and learning. They possessed the elements of a vigorous and noble race, and who can doubt that if the Irishmen could have remained unmolested by the English Government their country would now be covered with happy homes, and their people be an enlightened and happy people. But "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," and thus the subsequent history of Ireland and the Irish people has been one of intense suffering, cruelty and oppression; and, ladies and gentlemen, I am unable to speak of the condition of Irishmen without indulging in feelings similar to those expressed by Robert Emmet in his famous reply. What wonder that the Irishmen are cloquent in defence of their rights? You may go to any land on the globe, and wherever you find Irishmen you will find fine lovers of liberty, and zealous defenders of free government, and in their native land, though they have made an unsuccessful struggle for freedom, we feel that we can say with their celebrated poet, Thomas Moore:

"The Nations have fallen and thou still art young;
Thy sun is but rising when others are set;
Though slavery's cloud o'er thy morning hath hung,
The full moon of freedom shall burn round thee yet.
Erin, O Erin! Though long in the shade,
Thy star shall shine out when the proudest shall fade."

I am glad you have met to celebrate the memory of Robert Emmet. Such a meeting as this must be beneficial to the cause for which he died.

Irishmen have not only suffered because they loved freedom and their dear native land, but they have suffered for those of other lands. It seems to me that the American people owe a debt of gratitude to Irishmen. In all our history Irishmen have, like Patrick Henry, been first to speak out in favor of self-government, and in defense of human rights. Is there no way that we can express our appreciation of their noble services? If there is no other way that I can render them any service, I shall at least denounce the government that has so long and so cruelly oppressed them. No true American can have any respect for a government that bases its very existence upon injustice and oppression. "Ye Blakes and O'Donnells whose fathers resigned the green hills of their youth among strangers to find that repose, which at home they had sighed for in vain. Join, join in our hope that the flame which you light may be felt yet in Erin, as calm and as bright."

May God prosper the cause for which Robert Emmet and so many other Irishmen have died. "God prosper the cause! Oh, it cannot but thrive while

the pulse of one patriot heart is alive. Its devotion to feel, and its rights to maintain. Then, how sainted by sorrow its martyrs will die! The finger of glory shall point where they lie; while far from the footstep of coward or slave, the young spirit of Freedom shall shelter their grave."

Song—By Dr. Ravenscroft and others. "The Ladies Response"—By F. P. Cochran.

Song—"Irish Jaunting Car"—By E. S. Waterbury.

The supper spread by Mr. G. L. Skinner, was most excellent, and many expressed themselves of it as being as fine a table as ever was spread in Strong City, or in fact, anywhere else in the county.

Messrs. Hilderbrand Bros. & Jones have the thanks of the Emmet Club for giving the hall free of charge, and their generosity and public spirit will be kindly remembered.

The song—"Remember Me Love in Your Prayers," sung by Dr. L. P. Ravenscroft, J. G. McIntire, Geo. McDonald, Matt McDonald, Hugh Griffes, Mr. Puty and others, was one of the best treats of the evening.

The following response to the toast, "American Patriots," was sent to the Secretary of the Club by Dr. J. W. Stone, a native of America, but was received too late to be read at the celebration:

The true American Patriot resembles Robert Emmet in one respect, he dies young, in fact, he generally dies in his infancy, or if he live, it is only in the hope of sometime being elected justice of the peace, or drawing a pension, or perhaps becoming a defaulter in some savings bank, or leader in grand land frauds, Star-route contracts, or whisky steal. This patriotic sentiment does not permeate the hearts of the private alone but fills to overflowing the bosoms of the highest commanding officers. The Commander-in-Chief of our late war came out covered with all the glory his grand patriotism could inspire in the heart of a country-loving people. But did this satisfy him? No. He points to his war record, and says: "For this give me the Presidency," and the people said: "This is just," and gave it to him. When his term expired was he satisfied? No; but he pointed to his war record, and said: "For this give me the Presidency," and the people said this is all right and gave it to him again; when his term was up, did he say I am satisfied, you have amply repaid me for my war record; nay time, he just pointed to that war record and said give me the Presidency. But this time the rest of the old generals kicked, for they said if this thing goes on the Presidency won't go round, and what will become of General Hancock, General Garfield, General Arthur, General Sherman and General Logan; no sir, this must stop. We must all have some of the emoluments of the patriot as they set down on the commander-in-chief, but in order to keep him from want and to repay him for his patriotism, they retired him on full pay. There are millions of these American patriots all over the land holding all kinds of offices, from the Presidency down to Road Overseers. It is estimated that the number of patriots of the late war now asking pensions, and political preference on account of their patriotism outnumber all the combined forces of both sides engaged in the late war. But the number of old army surgeons now practicing in the United States outnumber all the physicians there were in the United States at the beginning of the war, and if their accounts were all true, there would not be a man in the United States over forty-five years of age with more than one leg, and none of them would have an arm.

The Irish patriots are the only ones who have not been rewarded, but not because they would not accept such little trifles as the Presidency or a seat in Congress, but whenever they point to their record, the rest of the old patriots hold up their hands in holy horror and say, in a stage whisper, you are a Catholic and that settles your aspirations. The poor fellows who were not fortunate enough to be old enough to be in the late war and be patriots are getting quite numerous and they are growing desperate and say give us something to do whereby we may become honored patriots. Now I am very anxious to become a patriot. I want another war so that I can become an old army surgeon and return and hang out my shingle here in Strong City and say to you all come on with your arms and legs and let me show you what a decent job of amputating I can do. I am an old army surgeon. It is well to be patriotic. Let us all cultivate this grand American patriotism until our bosoms are bursting with it; until we are in truth a nation of patriots.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to close, for I feel that my great love and respect for the modern American patriot is filling my heart so full that it is impossible for me to say more upon this subject without shedding patriotic tears.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

—Mrs. Louisa S. Vaught, of Freehold, N. J., who died recently, left \$70,000 to a number of evangelical societies.

—George and William Elam, of Morgan County, Ky., are covered with scales like alligators.—*Chicago Herald.*

—A portrait of Wendell Phillips will be painted for Faneuil Hall, Boston, but Mrs. Phillips objects to the erection of a statue.—*Boston Journal.*

—Ex-Congressman Bridges, of Lehigh, Pa., who died recently, left a will, giving his widow \$300,000, one of his sisters twenty dollars and the other five dollars. He had no children.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—N. T. Bullock, of Dallas, Ga., has lost three daughters this winter by elopement. They jumped from second-story windows. One remaining daughter is said to have a far-away look.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—Miss Eva Mackay, daughter of the Bonanza king, is at the head of a society of young ladies who go about doing what good they can among the worthy and deserving poor of Paris. It is a society that has abundant financial capital.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Vinnie-Beam Hoxie models clay, chisels marble, plays the harp and holds babies charmingly. After showing visitors her finest works of art she says: "Now I'll show you something that is not only true to life, but life itself. Then she brings out that baby.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Judge Albert M. Chadwick, who dropped dead in Omaha recently was a young man of great promise. Although but thirty years of age, he had been on the bench four years. He was the son of the late Hon. A. G. Chadwick, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., who was for many years prominent in Vermont politics.—*Chicago Journal.*

—The recent mortality in the rich Packer family, of Pennsylvania, is remarkable. The three possessors of an estate of some \$8,000,000 have followed each other to the grave in about two years. The father died of old age in 1882; the elder son, Robert, died unexpectedly in Florida last year, and now the second son has gone quite as suddenly. The two sons leave wealthy widows.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Henry George, the Socialistic author, whose advocacy of the abolition of land-ownership is creating some excitement in England at present, is now forty-five years of age, and began life as a printer. Afterward he became a sailor, then a reporter on the Sacramento Record, next owner of the San Francisco Post, and later he took to lecturing. His wife is a lady of Irish parentage and Australian birth.—*N. Y. Times.*

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—It is a wise hen that knows a porcelain egg from a white door-knob.

—A facetious swell, who danced with a couple of Chicago girls at a party, recently, remarked that although he liked rings on his fingers, he couldn't stand belles on his toes.—*Texas Siftings.*

—Amateur tenor (just from Paris)—"And have you never heard of Gounod's Crepuscule?" Unmusical lady—"Oh, dear! No, how dreadful! Is it anything like spinal meningitis?"—*Life.*

—A lady whose husband always kept late hours, and whose front name was William, on being asked what she considered the greatest annoyance, promptly replied, a Bill that was always overdue.—*Chicago Sun.*

—"What have you been drinking or eating?" exclaimed his wife, as he returned late at night. "Liquor-ish!" he responded, and then he winked at himself in the dark and breathed thin till she got asleep.—*Detroit Post.*

—Young lady: "The word 'call' in poker has a different significance from what it does in society. In poker, if your opponent 'calls' you have got to 'see' him, without any excuse of sickness or 'not at home.'"—*Chicago Times.*

—"What we want in this here community," said an Arkansas school director, "is eddication. Some time ago, when I didn't know nothin', I was looked down on; but now look at me. Been indicted for forgin' a ckeck."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

—First party—"Have you any court plaster?" Second party (a druggist)—"No; but here's some sticking plaster. You see, we have no royal family in this country, and consequently no court plaster. If your finger is cut you will have to take a piece of the democratic article or go somewhere else."—*Oil City Blizzard.*

—"Halloa, Jim, how is that new brass band scheme of yours coming on?" "Oh, finely, I have got my uniform most done." "What are you to be?" "I am to be the drum-major, sir." "Have you secured the instruments for the other members?" "Well, no, you see there ain't any other members yet."—*Troy Times.*

—"To test your musical talent: Whistle all the time. Sing the rest of the time. Hum a bar of every new opera incessantly. Drum on the table with your fingers and pat the floor with your foot. If your friends do not place you in a lunatic asylum after this, you will be warranted in buying a cornet, flute, violin, accordion or hiring a piano."—*Hartford Post.*

—"Do you know," said a Main street young man to the young lady who was driving while out sleigh-riding, "that in Elmira the other day two young people were out just as we are and the sleigh upset and that little accident was the cause of a wedding within a week?" Ten minutes later they were floundering in the snow, but the girl says it was an accident.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Mac Chase County Courtes.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.50. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad size (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.) and duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 4 months, 5 months, 6 months, 7 months, 8 months, 9 months, 1 year).

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter.

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST) and time (AM, PM) for various routes (Cedar Pt., Crawford, Strong, Safford, Sanford).

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. Governor, W. Glick; Lieutenant Governor, James Smith; Secretary of State, W. A. Johnson; Auditor, W. A. Johnson; Treasurer, Sam. Howe; Sup't of Public Instruction, H. C. Spear; Chief Justice Sup. Court, D. J. Brewer; Congressmen, 3d Dist., Thomas Ryan; COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Commissioners, Arch. Miller, C. C. Jeffrey, Aaron Jones; County Treasurer, J. S. Shipman; Probate Judge, C. C. Whitson; County Clerk, S. P. Young; Register of Deeds, A. P. Gandy; County Attorney, S. P. Young; Clerk District Court, E. A. Kinne; County Surveyor, W. W. Sanders; Sheriff, George Balch; Superintendent, Mary E. Hunt; Coroner, R. Walsh; CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, J. P. Kuhl; Police Judge, M. H. Pennell; City Attorney, William Forney; City Marshal, J. D. Minnick; Edwin Pratt; J. S. Doolittle; M. Campbell; J. W. Ferry; E. A. Kinne; W. H. Holzinger.

CHURCHES. Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. A. K. 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 7:30. M. E. Church South—Rev. J. R. Bennett, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Covey 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 Ballo, O. F. S. Pastor; services every Sunday and holiday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M. Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. W. F. File, Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, first and third Sunday in each month, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. All are invited to attend. Meetings are held in the public school building.

Knights of Honor—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; F. B. Hunt, Dictator; H. P. Brockett, Reporter. Masonic—Zerodith Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Holzinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows—Angola Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening; H. N. Timmons, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are worrying themselves almost to death over the vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duties to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas Valley, the Garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming land in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.

W. F. WHITE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Topeka Kansas.

CHEAP MONEY. Interest at 7 per cent., on two, three, four, or five years time, real estate security. Call on Thos. O. Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law Office. nov 23 tf.

JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Colds prevalent. Spring-like weather. Strong north wind, Tuesday. Miss Rena Kinne is quite sick. Mrs. J. H. Scribner is quite ill. Thunder and lightning, Monday night. Horse photographs for sale at this office.

It snowed a little last Friday and Saturday. Miss Carrie Hays is quite sick, with pneumonia. Next Monday, March 17, will be St. Patrick's day.

Mr. C. C. Watson went to Kansas City, Tuesday. One of Mr. M. P. Strail's younger children is quite sick. Mr. Wm. H. Holsinger was east last week on business.

The killdeer and field larks have put in an appearance. Mr. S. O. Mann, of South Fork, was in town, Tuesday. The weather was calm and mild, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Findley have returned from Wellington. Mr. F. R. Dodge and family arrived here, Friday, from Ohio. Mr. A. A. Willis has moved from Matfield Green to Strong City.

Mr. H. P. Brockett returned, Friday, from a business trip east. Mr. G. C. Millar, of South Fork, was down to Emporia, Saturday. Mr. O. C. Pratt is at Kansas City receiving medical attention.

Mr. Chas. Loomis is putting up a tenement house in the south part of town. Messrs. S. D. Brees and N. A. Dobbins were down to Emporia, last Friday. Died, at Trinidad, Colorado, one day last week, Mr. F. Burr, of Strong City.

Mr. Wm. Bright, formerly of Strong City, is dangerously ill, at Waco, Texas. Mr. H. Peoples sold his fine black horse to Mr. J. C. Scroggin, last week, for \$165.50.

Mr. Robert Upton, of Chanute, is visiting at his father's, Mr. T. L. Upton, on Buck creek. Born, on February 29, 1884, to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jackson, of South Fork, a daughter.

Mr. A. Z. Scribner is moving on to the place he bought from Mr. J. W. Martin, on South Fork. Mrs. F. Oberst, of Lehigh, Marion county, is visiting at her brother's, Mr. E. F. Bauerle's.

The wind blew from the south-east, and during the night it veered round to the southwest. Mr. B. S. Arnold received a pension of \$1,046.00 through the Strong City post-office, on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Will Smith, of Greenwood county, was visiting his brother, Mr. J. A. Smith, of Strong City, last week. A horse thief was taken in by the citizens at Woveva, Tuesday night, and sent back to Newton, where he was wanted.

Mr. Nat. B. Scribner has gone to Kansas City, where he has accepted a position as book-keeper in a stock commission house. The stable of Mr. S. D. Brees and several other houses in this city were blown down, last Monday, during the strong south wind.

Mr. Henry Weaver, of Cedar Point, went to Paoli, last week, to attend the yearly conference as lay delegate from the M. E. Church at Cedar Point. Mr. John McClure has sold his farm on Fox creek to Messrs. Barney Lantry and S. F. Jones, for \$10,000. Mr. McClure has bought a farm in Lyon county.

Married, on Sunday, March 9th, 1884, at Cottonwood Falls, by Judge C. C. Whitson, Mr. Solomon Johnson and Miss Hattie Smith (colored), all of this city. When Mr. N. A. Dobbins and wife returned from Missouri, they brought with them the mother and a little brother of Mr. Dobbins, who will live with them hereafter.

Mr. J. B. Davis, of New Jersey, who purchased the Wm. Huson and Tom. Warton farms on Buck creek, has arrived here with his family, consisting of thirteen persons.

There was a very strong south wind, Monday, and the new house of Mr. Monacé O'Donnell and the barn of Mr. Matt. McDonald, at Strong City, were blown "galley west."

Friends of the COURANT, having legal notices to publish, will confer a favor on us by requesting their attorney or the county officers to have them published in the COURANT.

The tri-weekly mail between this city and El Dorado will be abandoned on the 15th instant, and on the 16th a daily mail will begin, running from this city to Matfield Green.

Mr. James Murphy, of Merrill, Wisconsin, brother of Mr. John A. Murphy, of Rock creek, and formerly of this county, arrived here, Sunday night, on a visit to friends and relatives.

Gen. Guthrie, of Atchison, was in town, last week, closing up a contract for a twenty-mile board and barbed wire fence on his ranch on Peyton creek, with Clum Cox, of Strong City.

Married, on Thursday, March 6, 1884, in the Probate Court room, by Judge C. C. Whitson, Mr. A. D. Lyon and Mrs. Susan V. Yenlgin, both of Diamond Creek township.

Mr. B. F. Largent has moved on to his place, lately occupied by Mr. A. Z. Scribner, near Matfield Green, having built a new house thereon. Messrs. S. O. Mann and J. Minnix being the builders.

Mrs. Carpenter, of Diamond creek, was adjudged insane, on the 27th ultimo, in the Probate Court, the jury finding that her insanity was the result of neglect and ill-treatment by her husband.

As we desire to build an office of our own as soon as the weather will permit, and to stop renting, we wish every one indebted to us to call in and settle up, and thus help us along in this matter.

Mr. J. F. Kirk, of this county, was married, on February 16, 1884, to Miss Alice Ingrain, of Van Dala, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk have taken up their abode on the farm of Mr. Sam Baker, on South Fork.

There will be a literary and dramatic entertainment at Bazaar school-house, on Friday evening, March 18, 1884. Admission, 25 cents; children, 10 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises to begin at 8.

Messrs. S. T. Bennett and A. R. Loe were over in Marion county attending the short horned sale of Messrs. H. H. Lackey & Sons, and Mr. Ice bought two very fine cows, paying \$400 for one of them and \$235 for the other.

"A word to the wise is sufficient." There is scarcely a week passes that some farmer or some farmer's wife does not tell us that they got a little better prices for produce in Strong City and at Elmdale than they can get in this city.

The north end of Mr. G. L. Skinner's hotel and restaurant, at Strong City, was burned down about 11 o'clock, a. m., last Thursday, and only by well directed movements and perseverance on the part of some of the citizens of that place, was the whole row of frame buildings saved from destruction. The building belongs to Mr. I. P. Santy, and his loss is about \$500, while the loss of Mr. Skinner was comparatively light.

NOTICE. The annual meeting of the Chase County Agricultural Society will be held at J. S. Shipman's office, in Cottonwood Falls, April 8, 1884, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Stockholders, turn out and elect a good Board, for upon this depends largely the success of your Society. H. P. BROCKETT, Secretary.

PATENTS GRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas, during the week ending March 4, 1884, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 934 F Street, Washington, D. C.: William K. Mottram and Joseph Archable Mundy, Ottawa, wagon jack; Robert Webb and Milton G. Elk Falls, chura dasher.

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Has on hand a full line of Ladies' Cloaks and Delmans, Gents' Youths' and Boys' Overcoats, Which he will close out AT COST!

Best Line of Dress Goods to be found in the County; Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, GLASS, QUEENS, AND WOODENWARE.

MRS. E. LAFFOON, MILLINER, Does all kinds of Stamping to Order. STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

C. A. R. COMRADES—Regular meeting of John W. Geary Post will be held on Saturday, March 15th, 1884. Prompt and punctual attendance is requested. H. E. EWING, Adjutant.

FOR SALE. The restaurant and bakery stand of F. Oberst, on Main street, including fixtures. Apply at this office, or address F. Oberst, at Lehigh, Marion county, Kansas.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. Oysters at Pennell's. Subscribe for the COURANT. Boots and shoes at Brees's. Clothing at Ferry & Watson's, at cost.

Go to E. F. Bauerle's for a good lunch. Wanted, two girls, at the Union Hotel. Furniture at Ferry & Watson's, at cost.

Good goods and bottom prices at Brees's. Road Ferry & Watson's advertisement. Boots and shoes at Ferry & Watson's, at cost.

First-class organs at E. Cooley's for \$50 cash. You can get your staple dry goods at Brees's.

Bargains until you can't rest, at Ferry & Watson's. "Shoot the hat!" Ferry & Watson have them for sale. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour.

Dry goods notions, etc., at Ferry & Watson's, at cost. No. 1 sorghum, three gallons for \$1; at Ferry & Watson's. You can get saddles, harness, etc., at Ferry & Watson's.

Fresh goods all the time at the store of Brees, the grocer. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Go to Ferry & Watson's, where they are selling goods at cost.

Candies, cigars, tobacco, etc., at G. L. Skinner's, Strong City, Kas. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Meals at all hours, also lunches, at G. L. Skinner's, in Strong City, Kansas. If you want to get a good square meal, go to Mrs. M. H. Pennell's restaurant.

Ferry & Watson are selling nearly everything at cost, to make room for their new spring goods. A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, Strong City, dec6 tf.

Dr. W. P. Pugh 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.

A side-spring buggy for sale suitable for either two or one horse. Will take cash or stock. Apply at this office. Go to the Star Bakery for all kinds of candies and nuts, cigars and tobacco. J. D. STROUSE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Mrs. Laffoon is now offering her immense stock of millinery goods, in Strong City, at prices within the reach of all. Hats at from 25 cents to \$5. d13 tf. A house, 16x28 feet, one story high, and lot for sale in Strong City. Well on lot. Apply to Hugh O'Donnell, Strong City, Kansas. mh6-tf

Go to Brees's for your fresh staple and fancy groceries and for staple dry goods, and where you can get the highest market price for your produce. If you want to rent pasture or hay land, call at once on J. W. McWilliams and get a lease before it is all gone. Many leases have already been made. mh6-tf

"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. E. COOLEY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D. Office and room, east side of Broadway, south of the bridge.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. W. P. PUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon.

Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon.

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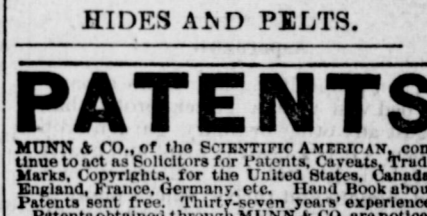
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