

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HOW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME X.

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## A WEEK'S NEWS.

### Cleaned by Telegraph and Mail

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, the 14th, Mr. Vest presented a petition of pork packers of St. Louis praying for retaliatory legislation against France and Germany. Mr. Sherman called up the resolution for the election of President pro tem, and moved that Senator Anthony be chosen. The resolution prevailed, but Mr. Anthony declined, when Senator Edmunds was elected, and this was the only executive session. In the House Mr. Belford introduced a bill to promote the public welfare by securing reasonable rates of transportation on railroads aided by the issue of United States bonds. The bill provides for the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, shows large sums as net earnings above ten per cent, and provides that charges on local and through freight be reduced to one-half the average rate existing in 1882 and without regard to the condition of the production of bills continued until adjournment.

In the Senate, on the 15th, a petition was presented from citizens of Kansas for a Constitutional amendment for woman's suffrage. Mr. Anthony's resolution concerning the prohibition of the importation of harmful American meats was taken up and discussed, when the House, Mr. Cobb, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill declaring forfeited certain grants of land made to certain different States to aid in the construction of said roads. Mr. Money, Chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, reported a bill making all public roads and highways post routes. This was considered in committee of the Whole until adjournment.

In the Senate, the 16th, Mr. Hoar called up his bill providing for counting the electoral vote, being the same as passed by the Senate of the forty-seventh Congress. It was again passed without debate. Mr. Plumb, by request, submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States. Reported. In the House, Mr. Belford reported a bill for the relief of the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement showing the gross and net earnings per annum of each United States Marshal, Attorney and Clerk, beginning with the 17th for Savannah, Ga., was wrecked at what is known as Devil's Bridge, some hours after sailing. Seventy passengers and thirty-four officers and sailors were reported lost.

On the 17th, the Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from William Pitt Kellogg, denying all the imputations against him contained in recent documents transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior relating to a transfer of the land grant of the Texas Pacific to the Southern Pacific, and asking an investigation. After the morning hour the Senate went into executive session. In the House a bill was reported from the Pension committee pensioning the surviving children of Thomas Jefferson. The Senate bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to continue Mississippi River improvements passed. The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, the 18th, a message was received from the President transmitting communications on the subject of a relief expedition to the Greeley party, pending immediate action, as the situation of the party is perilous. Mr. Miller, of California, from the Committee on Relations, reported favorably the bill relating to the execution of a supplemental commercial treaty between the United States and China. The bill prohibits the importation of opium from and exportation to China. The Senate then went into executive session. The House discussed with the morning hour the Fitz John Porter bill. Mr. Slocum spoke at length in support of the bill, which was opposed. Without final action, the House adjourned.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

BREWSTER CAMERON appeared before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice recently, and gave a list of all persons discharged from service in the department the past few years on account of fraudulent action on their part. He also said it was probable that an investigation would soon be made of nineteen United States officials in South Carolina charged with official misconduct.

In a recent executive session of the Senate, the Reciprocity Treaty with Mexico came up for consideration. The only vote taken was one to recommit. The purpose of that motion, it being understood, was to defeat the treaty by referring it back, where it would be pigeon-holed until the expiration of the limit for its consideration. This was in the interest of the sugar producers of Louisiana, who were foremost in opposing the treaty. The motion to recommit was defeated.

In the new rules adopted by the United States Senate the sale of intoxicating drinks in the Senate restaurant is expressly prohibited.

The Chairman of the House sub-committee having the subject in charge, will be directed by the Commerce Committee to report a bill prohibiting the importation of all merchandise which the President may deem prejudicial to health. This bill differs from the Townsend bill, in that the latter gives discrimination to the President, while the proposed bill is mandatory, and is directed against those countries prohibiting American pork.

SECRETARY CHANDLER reported to the Senate that there were ninety-three vessels on the naval register in November, 1883, of these twenty-two were built prior to the rebellion, thirty during the rebellion, and forty-one since the close of the hostilities.

MR. NORVIN GREEN, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has requested a hearing before the Senate Post-office Committee in opposition to any postal telegraph legislation.

SENATOR EDMUNDS was present at a recent meeting of the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads and gave his views upon the points involved in the consideration of a postal telegraph. He expressed no doubts in regard to the constitutional right of the Government to build telegraph lines, but strongly opposed the purchase of existing lines.

The House Committee on Pensions has made a favorable report on the bill granting pensions to all survivors of the Mexican war, with the Creeks, Seminoles and Black Hawk war.

The Senate in executive session rejected the Mexican Reciprocity Treaty.

The House Committee on Commerce is said to be by no means unanimous concerning the immediate retaliatory measures against France and Germany. The Townsend bill was defeated in committee

recently and the whole matter temporarily postponed.

#### THE EAST.

CYRUS GROW, of Reading, Pa., went home the other day complaining of not feeling well. He was soon seized with a spasm from an attack of hydrophobia. It took seven men to hold him and he begged to be shackled, as he had been bitten by a dog several years ago and he knew what was coming. His wish was complied with, but when attacked by another spasm he broke away and leaped from a second-story window, when he commenced hacking himself with a knife in a fatal manner.

D. PELL, a merchant at High Bridge, N. J., was recently shot by three masked men. The wife of Charles P. Stickney was recently burned to death at Fall River, Mass., by her clothes taking fire while she was saturating her carpets with naphtha to kill moths. Mr. Stickney in endeavoring to save his wife was horribly burned.

The body of a middle-aged man, frozen stiff, was found in a car load of wheat at an elevator in Buffalo, N. Y., the other day. The car left St. Louis November 19. A letter was found in his pockets dated Columbus, O., September 13, addressed to Frank Beddy, and this was supposed to be the dead man's name.

In New York the other day Mrs. McDonald locked two children in a room while she took the third to school. Returning home she found the two children dead. They had lit a fire on the floor and had suffocated.

Four men were recently killed by a boiler explosion in Wallace's tannery at Rochester, N. Y.

The other morning the body of Prof. Peter Voltz, a prominent citizen of Alleghany, Pa., was found at the South street railroad bridge in Pittsburgh, with a bullet hole in the temple. He had been murdered and robbed.

The steamer City of Columbus that left Boston on the afternoon of the 17th for Savannah, Ga., was wrecked at what is known as Devil's Bridge, some hours after sailing. Seventy passengers and thirty-four officers and sailors were reported lost.

#### THE WEST.

ADVICES from the Indian Territory say that an attempt is being made to effect a lease of a large strip of land in the Cherokee Nation for mining purposes. The section specified covers all the land between the Seneca, the Missouri line, and the Arkansas River, and is very rich and abundant in mineral deposits. If the applicants for the lease are successful a company will be organized to engage in mining extensively, which promises to yield enormous revenues. There is said to be decided opposition to the lease among the Cherokees generally, who claim that it would be granting a monopoly of public lands to private individuals contrary to law, and that it would enrich the lessees without additional revenue to the Nation.

G. H. BURN, living near Hardin, Mo., while laboring under temporary insanity attempted to commit suicide on the evening of the 15th, by shooting himself twice with a revolver. The bullets penetrated the region of the heart, and his physicians had no hope of his recovery. He was about fifty-five years of age.

At the United States Land-office at Santa Fe, N. M., recently, the old Fort Sumner Reservation was sold, netting twenty thousand dollars. The purchasers were wealthy cattle men who, it was stated, intend to use the place for a home ranch, and stock the range adjacent to the lands purchased with forty thousand head of cattle.

THE GRAND MONTAGNA Hotel at Las Vegas, N. M., burned recently. The guests lost everything. Total loss, \$300,000.

AN aged Mormon, residing near Salt Lake City, Utah, recently read the Governor's message against polygamy, and then went out and hanged himself, leaving four widows.

At a spelling school the other night near Hillsboro, Ill., Walter Walcher killed Stephen Liturgeon. They were rivals for the smiles of the same girl.

It is stated that the stock in Montana is in good condition and that shipments from that Territory next summer will exceed by ten thousand head the shipments of last year.

NEAR Ouray, Colo., recently, little Mary Mathews was brutally murdered by her foster parents, Mike Cuddike and wife, and the wife's brother, Joseph Carroll. Little Mary had been recently adopted from the Denver Catholic Orphans' Home, and, dying suddenly, was immediately buried. Suspicion being aroused the body was exhumed and investigation showed that the child had been terribly abused. Her skull was fractured, limbs cut in several places, one leg broken, and feet and hands frozen solid. The Cuddikes, while preparing to leave the country, were arrested and jailed. Talk of lynching was freely indulged in.

MISS FLORENCE HASSER, a highly respectable young lady of Vandalia, Mo., was to have been married a few days since to a young man of that town, but he failed to keep his engagement, when she poisoned herself. The recent youth fled.

The other night the residence of John McQuirk, a miner, in Leadville, Colo., was blown up by giant powder. A lighted candle set fire to the curtains and soon communicated to the washhouse where the powder was stored. McQuirk saw the danger, seized his three children and escaped just as the explosion took place.

#### THE SOUTH.

The Democratic Legislative Caucus of Kentucky was at a dead-lock upon the choice of United States Senator, three candidates being in the field with Senator Williams in the lead.

The west-bound Texas Pacific train was recently wrecked near Weatherford, Tex., and over thirty passengers injured, many quite seriously.

At Alexandria, Ky., recently, Miss Weaver, the affianced of Ed. Blair, went to church with another young man. Blair became so enraged that he went to the house where Miss Weaver was stopping and demanded his presents. Being refused he

put a pistol to her head and snapped it twice without shooting. He was then put out of the house, when he went to the back door and shot himself twice, one ball penetrating the heart.

LAURA KINNARD was found dead about ten days ago, in her father's house, at Prosperity, S. C. She had apparently been sitting in front of the fire-place and had fallen forward on her face into the fire, and the upper portion of her body burned to a crisp. The father refused to permit the Coroner to enter the house, which aroused suspicion. Laura was Kinnard's only child, and she was expected to soon come in possession of a large sum of money, and foul play was suspected.

Dr. J. D. SPROCKING, Postmaster at Lawrence, Tex., a small station between Dallas and Terrell, was arrested recently on the charge of unlawfully breaking open letters, and the detectives were after Mrs. Carr, whose office it was to carry the mails from the depot to the post-office, on the charge of deserting the mails. Mrs. Carr was also telegraph operator at Lawrence. She got wind that the officers were after her and skipped.

WHILE resisting arrest W. H. Alexander, a cowboy and noted desperado, was shot and killed on the reservation at Pena Colorado, Tex., the other day, by a detachment of soldiers under command of Lieutenant Eggleston. Alexander had been terrorizing the neighborhood and threatened to wipe out the military. One soldier, named Ross, was killed and two others slightly wounded before Alexander's Winchester was fired at by the desperado, but jumped aside, the ball grazing his blouse.

ANDREW HENZO, who recently falling a large tree near Paducah, Ky., started forward to drive a favorite dog from danger. Suddenly the tree came down with a terrible crash, which struck him upon the back, breaking it, crushing and holding him like a vise to the ground. He remained thus suffering several hours, until discovered and released.

The shock of an earthquake recently stirred up the people of Wilmington, Beaufort and other places in North Carolina.

The Legislature of Maryland, after a lively contest, elected Judge E. R. Wilson United States Senator, to succeed Groome.

#### GENERAL.

GREAT FORTS were entertained in Buenos Ayres of tidal waves.

A LATE storm at Compton, Canada, wrecked sixty buildings.

It was reported that Sheikh Senoussi was advancing to join El Mahdi, the False Prophet. If true, Egypt was thought to be in the greatest danger, as the influence of Senoussi extends over the whole North African maritime provinces to Egypt.

VALUE of exports of domestic breadstuffs for December, 1883, \$12,941,693, against \$17,087,790 for the same time in 1882. For the twelve months ended December 31, 1883, \$172,692,180, against \$182,678,554 for the same period 1882.

The business failures for the week ended January 18 were 423, against 333 the previous week.

It was denied in Paris that the United States will mediate between China and France.

#### THE LATEST.

CONGRESSMAN KELLOGG, of Louisiana, in whose State Mrs. Meyer Miller made application for a license as master of a steamboat, argued her right before the Solicitor of the Treasury the other day. The Solicitor acknowledged there is no law to prevent her holding a license, and so decided. Secretary Folger will order her license issued.

JACOB SCHAFFNER, while on the way from New York to Las Vegas, N. M., received intelligence at La Junta of the death of his brother at Las Vegas, which caused him to become insane. Before reaching Las Vegas he escaped from the train, and it was feared had frozen to death. It was thought he had considerable money on his person.

A RECENT boiler explosion in the Cincinnati (O.) Corrugating Company's manufactory set the building on fire. The loss was \$100,000. There were many narrow escapes, but no one was seriously hurt. Fifteen girls in the twine factory on the second floor were panic stricken and several jumped safely from the windows. Two fainting on the stairway, but were rescued by young men employees, who rendered invaluable aid. One saved the wraps of the girls, but had to jump from a window to escape the flames.

MISS CROGAN and his wife who recently caused the death of little Mary Mathews by cruelty, in Ouray County, Colo., were taken from the officers by a mob and both hanged. For want of sufficient evidence John Carroll, the woman's brother, was permitted to live.

SEVEN members of Henry Kendall's family residing near Louisville, Ky., were recently poisoned by eating Roughneck Rats, which by mistake had been put in biscuits. Kendall and a son fatally.

WILLIAM H. GUNION, lately of the firm of Williams & Gunion, of New York, recently failed for \$2,000,000.

The legal representatives of nearly every lapsed grant railroad were present at the recent meeting of the Senate Public Lands Committee in opposition to any bills forfeiting their lands.

FRIENDS of the Mexican treaty assert it is not dead but will be reconsidered.

The discovery of a secret printing office in St. Petersburg (Russia) was the cause of the arrest of eighteen persons.

The Senate was not in session on the 19th. The House was in session only for debate on the Fitz John Porter bill.

The St. Charles Hotel, at Paducah, Ky., burned the other morning. Loss, \$28,000; insurance, \$6,000.

Among the victims of the ill-fated steamer City of Columbus, which was recently wrecked off the coast of Massachusetts, were Rev. C. A. Rind, rector of Trinity Church, at Haverhill, Mass., his wife, daughter, father and mother.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Kansas Millers' Association met at Topeka recently and elected the following officers: C. B. Hoffman, President; G. E. Hargress, Vice President; W. J. D. Bowersock, Treasurer; Robert Atkinson, Secretary; Executive Committee—C. B. Hoffman, J. L. Shellabarger and W. H. Childs. The salary of the Secretary of the insurance company was fixed at \$1,500 per year. A lengthy report from the Secretary of the Millers' Fire Insurance Company showed that: "Aside from the \$550,000 taken we have the assurance of \$80,000 more in the near future. We feel safe in saying that if the work of this company be pushed as it should be we will have issued between \$250,000 and \$300,000 by the time the company is one year old. During the eight months of our existence we have had no loss, which speaks well for Kansas mill interests."

The Commissioner of the General Land-office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior papers in relation to the adjustment of a grant of public lands to the State of Kansas for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company, together with a complete record of the case, while before the Interior Department, and an exhaustive opinion of the question involved. His conclusion was that the State of Kansas be called upon to request the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company to return to the United States by proper deed the relinquishment or conveyance from the lands last certified to the State as indemnity its use of the lands equal to 15,160 acres, certified in excess of the total area of and numbered sections in the granted limits, of 40,950 acres, situated in excess from or on account of lands south of the road in the granted limits in common with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, and 40,069 acres north of the road which passed to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, for which the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company has received indemnity in the 69,180 acres.

The Kansas Wool Growers' Association met at Topeka on the 14th, and elected the following officers: President, H. Gifford; Russell; Vice President at Large, A. T. Eaton; of Russell; Vice President, C. A. Morton, of Beloit; Secretary, J. B. Lawton, of Kinsey; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, S. S. Ott, of Topeka; Executive Committee, J. S. Coddling, of Louisville, Robert Lay, of Eureka, and G. H. Wadsworth, of Larned. The Association passed a resolution favoring a restoration of the tariff on wool; also asking the Railroad Commissioners of the State for a reduction of freight rates within the State so that the labor connected with the wool interests may be fairly paid, and to the end that capital withdrawn there be not of necessity withdrawn from that branch of industry.

JAMES COURNOSE, living on a farm adjoining Governor Hick's, in Atchison County, went rabbit hunting the other morning, and, while aiming and making a shot, the gun exploded, driving the breech pin of his weapon into his right eye, tearing it out, while the other was severely burned from powder. He will go blind entirely as a result.

JAMES FIELD and wife, of Grand Rapids, Mich., were recently induced by a fellow to come to Kansas and purchase a farm which the fellow claimed to own. The swindler came with them to Atchison, where he succeeded in getting \$500 from Field when he disappeared.

DEWITT C. TOPE, a young married man, who had been employed in the Income Assessor at Topeka, but discharged some weeks since, committed suicide in that city several days ago by taking morphine.

ATCHISON has commenced to close its doors. There were over forty wholesale and retail liquor houses in that city.

A BURGALAR in recently attempting to carry away some articles he had stolen by breaking into Seaton & Leas' foundry, at Atchison, was captured by a watchman and taken to prison. He gave the name of Frank Johnston.

WYANDOTTE was considerably excited over the discovery that grave robbers were making despoils upon her cemeteries. The ghasts were detected and chased off one night before securing any bodies. They fled across the State line into Missouri.

BERNARD DONNELLY was supposed to be fatally crushed while handling ice the other day, in the river near Armstrong.

MR. E. E. EWING, formerly proprietor of the Kansas Farmer, lost his residence and household effects by fire at Highland, N. C., recently.

ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHNSTON received a telegram recently from Clarence A. Seward, one of the attorneys for the State in the quarantaine case in the United States Supreme Court against the United States Railroad Company, stating that the motion to advance the case was argued and granted.

EDWIN D. GOODIN, only son of Hon. John R. Goodin, died at Wyandotte recently after a very brief illness. He was twenty-three years old and had but lately graduated at the State University and been admitted to the bar.

CONGRESSMAN ANDERSON recently introduced a bill in Congress to provide for the adjustment of the land grants made to railroads in Kansas. The purpose of this was to secure reference to the Public Lands Committee, of which he is a member.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company has decided to pay the tax assessed against it for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the Railroad Commissioners.

SENATOR PLUMB recently secured an allowance of pension to John O. Gibson, of Chanute.

It is reported that a strong local company, backed by Eastern capital, has been formed at Wichita, for the purpose of building a line of railway and telegraph from that city to Denver, Col., via Mt. Hope, Burton and McPherson, Kas. Colonel W. W. Hartzell, a railroad builder of experience, is at the head of the company.

## Political Prognosis.

This is the "political outlook" time in journals and magazines. A peculiarity of the articles thus entitled is that one can tell what prognosis will be taken—from the politics of the writers. This fact only has one value. It indicates that each party thinks it has something to hope for and plenty of work to do. The authors unconsciously adopt the sentiment of the old hymn line:

Sure, we must fight, if we would remain!

Underneath this seeming confidence, with which both Republican and Democratic guessers can predict victory, is also the tacit admission of the fact that there are a large number of voters who mean to vote as they please—yet who do not propose to throw away their ballots. In other words, they will cast them for that one of the two parties which satisfies them the better. They are not intending to vote "an aside"—which would leave each party in about the same proportional strength as it would be without them. It is evident that neither these independents hold the balance of power or not, the character of their vote is marked by intelligence. The party that stands by principles, as contradistinguished from experiments to catch class votes, will command their support, if the principles are the outcome of the questions of the day—and not of the day before yesterday.

Mr. George William Curtis, in a recent "outlook" article, concluded that the next campaign would turn on questions relating solely to the character of the candidates, and of the record of the two parties in governmental trusts. He professed to have no fears for continued Republican supremacy in such an event. To us, that seems an essentially lowering view in itself, and to be one which misses the disposition of the people and the drift of events. It is not only responsible, but probable, that the candidates of the two parties will be men of good character. It would be a very narrow and belittling fact, if the American people were tied up to such an issue as that. Since Mr. Curtis' article was written, an unmistakable desire of the American people to deal with practical subjects on a basis of principle has been shown. They are saying what they think and what they want done, and a result is that they find one of their parties has set about doing it. That party itself finds that its ancient principles, and its ancient courage and confidence are revived by the attempt.

Reverent respect is the present position in politics. It has put the Democracy on the aggressive. It has given it the initiative. It develops a vast deal of strength among the people. That strength inures to the benefit of the party which has taken possession of the idea. The American people might not irrationally conclude that either party contains men capable of the routine work of government—and any other view would be uncomplimentary to the capacity and character of the Nation. They are very generally rating that question irrelevant or subordinate; what government means to them is their inquiry now. Under Republicanism, it means a system of expedients which the interest, equity and intelligence of the age are outgrowing—and which works towards partiality, prodigality and plunder in administration, and for disaster and distress among the masses of the people. The popular intention to exchange expedients for principles is evident. It will succeed by the same mingled law of sense and conscience which has given victory to every real reform, so far, in these States, by the struggle long or short.

In having the alternative of this issue, the Democrats have an advantage which it is remarkable the ethical instinct and intuition of Mr. Curtis does not see; if he sees it and ignores it, so much the worse for his ultimate status in the judgment of men.

Another "outlook" article is that of Mr. Smalley in the *Atlantic*. His estimates are based on the fallacy that the 1882 elections were a measure for those of 1883. Republican and Democratic publicists were united in 1882 in the agreement that the elections of that year "did not count." No judicious Republican argued his party's disjunction and no judicious Democrat inferred his party's absolute supremacy from that year's votes. The reasons for not doing so are too plain and too recent to need recapitulation. By common consent, it was recognized that the detachment of a large mass of Republicans from their party was temporary. They went off in a rage to resent methods which they knew no better way of rebuking. They went off in a way to make it a point of honor to show that they had not gone off permanently. In Pennsylvania and New York that was and is clearly understood. It is grossly unintelligent writing and editing which assumes otherwise.

But even on his own method, Mr. Smalley gets into hostility with events. The gist of his argument is that the next election will result as that of 1880 did, because the last elections resulted as those of the year before 1880 did. Now did they? Is 1883 analogous to 1879? In 1879, a Republican Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General were elected in New York. A Democratic State Engineer was elected, Mr. Horatio Seymour, Jr., over Mr. Howard Soble, in that year. Of seven persons elected, six were Republican. The same year the Republicans carried Ohio by 19,000 majority. In 1880 both States went Republican. In 1883, out of five persons elected in New York, four are Democrats and one is a Republican, and Ohio has gone Democratic on everything by 17,000 majority, on the largest vote ever polled in its State. Analogous to this,

New York and Ohio, in 1878, both voted as they did in 1876—the preceding Presidential year. Ohio never, the year before election, voted differently from the way in which she did at the Presidential election itself. If there is anything in Mr. Smalley's method of analogy, it makes against the application which he seeks to enforce.

Since his article was written has occurred the organization of the House of Representatives. That has been markedly sustained by the independent vote of the country, and the meaning carried by it has been supported in all its significance by the united Democracy of the land. It presents the new issue which Mr. Curtis ignored, and to which Mr. Smalley could not refer—because it began after the magazine requirements of time required his article to be written. Any calculation on "the outlook" which leaves this issue out of the account is based on lapsed data. It is an issue which overmasters of postpones lesser ones. It significantly has the equal support of embarrassed capital and intelligent labor both. It increases the number of "doubtful States"—of those doubtful to the Republican party, and makes Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois "fighting ground" for them, instead of "sure territory." Mr. Smalley proposes a platform for both parties—the kind man that he is. He wants the Democrats to be on the negative and reactionary side of everything and the Republicans to be on the affirmative. Each party will accommodate him, when the sky rains sparks. His youthfulness prevents him from realizing that on tariff matters still on foreign relations the Democracy is historically the aggressive party, and that the subsidence of sectional issues has revived the habit of the affirmative on questions equally affecting the whole country. When he ponders this fact he will recast his horoscope.

The *Argus* is not making any "outlook" article itself. It is merely considering those made by its opponents. Political prophecy is not the habit of this paper. It believes in work rather than in predictions for its convictions; but we have a right to insist that our Republican friends shall neither make nor amend their facts as they go along, and that they shall at least take into consideration the latest shaping force in the politics of the country.—*Albany Argus*.

## Of Course They Object.

Of course the Republicans oppose the repeal of the iron-clad oath, by which all Congressmen, who are able to subscribe to its declarations, are sworn into office. They want to preserve everything that keeps alive the memories of the war and preserves the bitterness of that episode in our history. It doesn't matter to them that the country is willing to put aside the thoughts of that conflict as far as it can; that the people have other things of graver importance to engross their attention to-day, issues of vital interest at present, which demand their consideration. The Republican party belongs wholly to the past, and its leaders know very well that whenever the past is forgotten, their party will be forgotten at the same time. It lags superannuated upon the stage and has no excuse for being, unless the country can be deluded with the idea that the war is still going on. If it could have its way, it would not only maintain and perpetuate the needless iron-clad oath administered to members of Congress, but it would revive the old test oath which stood upon the statute books of Missouri. We doubt not that the Republican party would exact an oath of fealty to its own machine, as an essential qualification of every voter, if it had the power. The iron-clad oath is a most needless incumbrance and should be dropped from the rules of Congress. It is about the last relic of the inquisitorial machinery set up by the Republican party, but it has for years been without a meaning. It enforces a distinction between those who were faithful to the Union and those who served the Confederacy, but that is a distinction wholly without a purpose. To have served the Confederacy is no longer a disqualification for office, or Malbone and Riddleberges would not sit in the Senate to do the dirty work of the Republican party, but party loyalty to the Union is not a prerequisite for office, or the Republican caucus would not have selected a reconstructed rebel to take the place of a Union veteran as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Of what use is the formal declaration that a member of Congress never gave aid or countenance to the rebellion when that is a matter which has no bearing in the matter at all? An oath of office is wisely required, but the country needs to-day nothing but a declaration of true faith and allegiance in the future.—*St. Louis Republican*.

The perils of matrimony are rapidly increasing. It now behooves girls who contemplate marrying to find out before assuming any risks whether the chosen husband is addicted to somnambulism. A San Francisco young man, happily married a few weeks ago, rose from his bed the other night and fatally shot his wife and himself under the impression that he was attacking burglars. Investigation showed that it was a clear case of somnambulism.—*Philadelphia Press*.

Particulars were received in San Francisco recently of the volcanic disturbances in Alaska last October. Mount Augustus was split in two by a volcanic eruption, and the northern slope fell to the level of the surrounding cliffs. A new island made its appearance in the passage between Chernaboura Island and the mainland. Two extinct volcanoes burst into flames, and there was a great tidal wave.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

**The Chase County Courant.**

Official Paper of Chase County.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

**IT IS DURING THE SHORT DAYS HE DOES HIS DEVILTRY.**

Last week's COURANT contained the following item:

Just one year ago on the 13th of this month, or last Saturday afternoon, a year ago, was the time the editor of the personal organ struck us over the head with a "stuffed club" for intimating that young ladies who work for a living are as good as any one else, so long as they violate neither the laws of God nor those of man, thus showing his love for the working classes.

And now, since we come to think of it, it is generally during the short days, or rather during that time of year when the nights are long and he can do a great deal of his thinking while lying in bed, that the personal organ grinder's meanness crops out. Yes; in the organ of January 22, 1875, he goes for Judge C. C. Whitson for not examining the accounts of County Treasurer A. S. Howard on the day when Messrs. Leroy Martin and J. S. Shipman, who had been appointed by the County Commissioners as assistant examiners, came to town for that purpose; and at that time he was letting loose all the meanness he could think of against Mr. Howard; and, by the way, while we think of it, we would like for some one to tell us if this law of the Commissioners' appointing two persons every quarter to assist the Probate Judge in examining the Treasurer's accounts has been repealed, and if not, does not the organ's silence on that subject ever since Mr. Howard went out of office show that the grinder was then only trying to persecute Mr. Howard, and that he was not working in the interest of the "dear people?"

It was on November 1, 1875, the organ grinder winked at the arrest of Messrs. Henry Weaver and P. P. Behrivar on a charge of misdemeanor as members of the School Board, at Cedar Point, in order to elect S. N. Wood, his bosom friend, to the office of County Attorney, and whose cases were dismissed immediately after the election was over.

It was on January 8, 1876, he, in the name of his wife, closed up the COURANT office, and then kept it closed for nearly two weeks, a little history of which diabolical deed we will now republish from the COURANT of January 28, 1876, which runs as follows:

"On the 3d of January, 1876, the Board of County Commissioners being in session, we filed the following bid with the County Clerk; but action was deferred until the meeting of the new Board:

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Jan. 3, '76. To the Honorable the Board of County Commissioners of Chase County, Kansas:

GENTLEMEN—As our contract for doing the county printing will expire on the 5th instant, we now propose to do the county printing from that date until the 5th day of January, 1877, without any charge to the county.

MARTIN & TIMMONS.

"As soon as this odiferous pair found out such a proposal had been made they put their wits to work to see how they could cheat us out of the contract and fill their own coffers from the County Treasury; so the first thing to be done was to get possession of two notes against this firm, which were owned by a certain party in Cincinnati, the principal and interest of which were \$650; and immediately, that is, that same day, W. A. Morgan telegraphed his brother, R. J. Morgan, in Cincinnati, to purchase these notes in the name of his (W. A. Morgan's) wife, and forward them to him, which directions were strictly followed, the notes, by misrepresentation, being bought for \$575; and that night found them in the hands of the express messenger on their way to this city. In the mean time Sam's speaking trumpet, of the Leader, received word from his brother that their chicanery had prevailed, and that the notes were where he and his master had so long desired to have them, and he, the veritable W. A. Morgan, forthwith, that same 3d day of January, 1876, made affidavit that said notes were his property, which affidavit he filed with the Register of Deeds, that same day.

"The notes reaching Cottonwood on the following Friday, January 7th, they were delivered to this man Morgan, Saturday morning, and he gave them to his lord; and that afternoon, January 8th, 1876, this office was closed up at the instance of the organ grinder.

It was on January 11th and 18th, 1877, that the personal organ was telling its readers where births were expected to soon take place; but to which kind of gossip the COURANT of January 19, 1877, forever put a stop.

It was on November 17th, 1877, the personal organ grinder winked at the arrest of Capt. W. G. Patten, on the charge of maltreating an orphan boy, and who, on trial, was acquitted. In a letter in this paper, of December 14, 1877, Capt. Patten says: "Now, I wish to notice the Leader's very praiseworthy efforts to throw the whole blame of this suit upon the boy. Now, Mr. Leader, is not that just a little too bad? It was a failure, an ignominious, disgraceful failure; but is it manly to throw it upon the shoulders of a poor, little, fatherless boy, especially one over whom your tender hearts have been bleeding so recently? \* \* \* When some member of Mrs. Sloper's family obtained a copy of the Leader and read the editorial to him, the poor child said: 'What lies will they get up on me next?'"

The grinder was in the Legislature during the 1879 session, which, of course, took place in the winter, and is reported as "absent or not voting" when questions of making appropriations for the various educational institutions, the blind asylum, the insane asylums, the deaf and dumb institute, the widows' and orphans' home and all other charitable institutions of the State were being put to the House; but then he is reported as voting for the repeal of the one-mill school tax, thus showing his love for the children of the poor.

During the short days of 1880, 1881 and 1882 nothing outside of the organ's "going for" somebody, which nobody believed, nothing remarkable occurred in the grinder's history.

Having already told you of his assault on the editor of this paper, last winter, that brings us down to the present winter; and in the organ of January 3, instant, we find it very modestly announced that the organ has been informed by the Commonwealth that the grinder has been appointed post-master at this city, thus announcing to its readers that an old and crippled man had been supplanted by a stout and hearty young man.

Then, in last week's organ both the Irish and native born American citizens were insulted by the ridiculous manner in which the proceedings of the O'Donnell meeting at Strong City were reported. If the grinder, being an Irishman, is ashamed of the land of his birth, patriotism for the land of his adoption should have compelled him to have treated that meeting with common decency; for O'Donnell was either an American citizen or he was not; and it is very generally conceded he was; and he was hung according to law or he was not; and it is very generally believed that he was not; and if he was an American citizen, and was not hung according to law, his hanging is a serious question for the consideration of the American people.

PRAIRIE GROVE CEMETERY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., January 19, 1884. According to the call of the Secretary of Prairie Grove Cemetery Association, a large number of persons interested in the above named grounds, met for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors for the year 1884.

The meeting was called to order by J. P. Kuhl, Secretary, and on motion, F. B. Hunt was elected Chairman.

The Secretary made a report of all monies received from all sources and paid out, fully itemized, from August 8, 1882, to January 19, 1884; total received, \$555.84; total paid out, \$568.24; balance due Secretary, \$12.90; balance due at National Bank, \$40; total indebtedness of Association, to date, \$52.90.

On motion, the report was received and adopted.

On motion, the following gen-

tleman were elected Directors for the ensuing year: C. C. Whitson, J. P. Kuhl, F. B. Hunt, Richard Cuthbert and S. P. Young.

The following resolution was presented and, on motion, adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are tendered to the old Board of Directors of P. G. C. A., and especially to Vice-President C. C. Whitson and to J. P. Kuhl, Secretary, for their energy in placing the cemetery in its present state of improvement.

Moved and carried, that the Board of Directors be and are hereby empowered to compensate the Secretary for his services done in the past, and allow compensation for future services, and to pay the same out of the money of the Association.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned. J. P. KUHL, Secretary.

Immediately after adjournment of the meeting the Board of Directors met and organized by electing C. C. Whitson, President; F. B. Hunt, Vice President, and J. P. Kuhl, Secretary and Treasurer.

On motion of S. P. Young, the President and Secretary were empowered to put up such notices for the government of the grounds as may be deemed necessary by them.

Moved and carried, that the Secretary be allowed a salary of \$50 per year for his services.

Moved and carried, that the President and Secretary be authorized to pursue such a course in reference to the grounds as may, in their judgment, be best until the next meeting of the Board.

On motion the Board adjourned, subject to the call of the President and Secretary. J. P. KUHL, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**

There will be a meeting in the Strong City Opera House, Saturday evening, Jan. 26, 1884, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an Emmet Club. All are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee. MATT. McDONALD, Chmn.

**REWARD.**

Lost, a surgeon's pocket case, on Sept. 9, 1883. DR. R. WALSH.

**NOTICE.**

U. S. LAND OFFICE, WICHITA, KANSAS, December 21, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this Office by Orange H. C. Smith against William T. Morris for abandoning his Homestead entry No. 6472 dated June 2, 1877, upon a south half (1/2) of southwest quarter (1/4) of section eight (8), township twenty-one (21), south, of range seven (7), east, in Chase county, Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 6th day of February, 1884, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

**THE "ENTERPRISE"**

**MEAT MARKET,**

L. A. LOOMIS, PROPRIETOR,

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Fresh Meat Every Day;

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

Fat Cattle, Hogs & Dressed Chickens

HIDES AND PELTS.

WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!!!

WHO WANTS WATER?

J. B. BYRNES

GIANT WELL DRILL

Nine Inch Bore,

The Largest in the Country;

Guarantees His Work

To Give Satisfaction;

TERMS REASONABLE.

WELLS PUT DOWN

ON SHORT NOTICE.

Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAN.

JO. OLLINGER,

Central Barber Shop,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

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.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

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M. A. CAMPBELL, DEALER IN

**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.**

**THE GREAT EMPORIUM!**

**FERRY & WATSON**

Desire everybody to know that they have one of the

**BEST & LARGEST STOCKS**

Of goods ever brought to this market,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

COFFINS,

FURNITURE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING;

HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

GLASS WARE,

TINWARE,

And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

FERRY & WATSON'S,

Cottonwood Falls, Kas.,

and

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

With his

BARGAINS.

Jan 21

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

**GRISHAM & EVANS,**

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS - feb 21

**MADDEN BROS.,**

Attorneys - at - Law,

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls,

Will practice in state and Federal courts. All business placed in our hands will receive careful and prompt attention. aug 10-11

**C. N. STERRY,**

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jly 18

**COCHRAN & CARSWELL,**

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS

Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office upstairs in National Bank building. feb 29-11

**JOSEPH G. WATERS,**

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb 23-11

J. V. SANDERS, J. A. SMITH, A. W. HARRIS.

**SANDERS, SMITH & HARRIS,**

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office in Independent building. apr 15-11

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'**

**Chase County Land Agency**

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands, wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS apr 27-11

**MONEY.**

7 and 8 Per Cent!

CALL ON

W. H. HOLSINGER.

feb 21-11

**ROAD NOTICE.**

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. Office of County Clerk, Jan. 9, 1884.

Notice is hereby given, on the 5th day of January, 1884, a petition, signed by Joseph Lucas and 23 others, was presented to the Board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the change of a certain road, known as the M E Hunt road, described as follows:

Commencing at the point where the M E Hunt road (established July 5 1879) crosses the Cottonwood river, on the south bank thereof; thence, by the shortest and most practicable route, near the bank of said river, to the south line of section twenty-seven (27), township twenty (20), range six (6) east; thence east, on said south line of said section twenty-seven (27), as near as practicable, to a point where said Hunt road crosses said section line; thence following the line of the said Hunt road, in a northeasterly direction, about sixty-eight (68) rods; thence following the foot of the bluff, as near as a good road can be made, to intersect the said Hunt road, at or near the southwest corner of M E Hunt's stone fence, on southeast quarter (1/4) of said section twenty-seven (27), said change to take the place of said Hunt road, as now located, from the point of commencement to the terminus of the change aforesaid.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: William Stephenson, T J Piles and S C Park as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement of said change, in Cottonwood township, on Friday, the 23d day of February, A D 1884; to proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of county commissioners. S. A. BRESSE, county Clerk. [L. S.]

**SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION**

Of the time of holding a general Township Election for Township Officers. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss. The State of Kansas to all whom these presents shall come—Greeting: Know ye that I, George Balch, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, by virtue of authority in me vested, do, by this Proclamation, give public notice that on

TUESDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1884.

There will be held a general Township Election, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows: Two Justices of the Peace, two Constables, one Trustee, one Treasurer and one Clerk for each townships in said county, also a Road Overseer for each Road District in the several townships of the county.

And votes of electors for said officers will be received at the polls of each election district in said county.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at my office at Cottonwood Falls, in said county and state, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1884. GEORGE BALCH, Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.

**GOLD** for the working class. Send ten cents for stamp, and we will mail you FREE, a royal, valuable book of sample goods that will 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 start you. You can work all the time or in 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 unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success awaits those who start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. feb 27-11

**KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,**

ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

Robes, and Everything Belonging to the

HARNESS BUSINESS;

ALSO, TRUNKS, VALISES & BEST OSAGE COAL FOR SALE.

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