

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME IX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1883.

NUMBER 50.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Owing to a strike among the drivers on the Metropolitan lines of street railway in Washington, the cars had to cease running altogether.

The September returns to the Department of Agriculture indicated a lower condition of corn than in August in every section of the country, and in nearly every State. The only gains in the West are in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, where a slight improvement was indicated.

The National Pharmaceutical Convention, recently in session in Washington City, elected W. S. Thompson, of Washington, President; E. W. Runyon, of San Francisco, Third Vice President; C. D. Dieb, Reporter on Progress of Pharmacy, and Professor A. E. Ebert, of Chicago, one of the members of the Council. The Treasurer's annual report showed that all bills had been paid and \$7,000 left in the Treasury.

A statement prepared at the Money Order Office in Washington, based upon the returns for one week from one hundred smaller money order offices showed that forty-two per cent transmitted by the money order service was in postal notes.

The commission appointed to visit the Sandwich Islands for the purpose of investigating the charges of fraud in the sugar traffic made by Congressman Belmont, has presented its report to Secretary Folger. The report was, briefly, that all of Mr. Belmont's allegations of fraud are found to be unreported.

The total number of pension claims of all kinds pending in the Pension Office the 30th of June, 1883, was 244,595, and of this number 148,843 involved arrears.

Total paper circulation now outstanding, \$81,751,066; total coin circulation, \$43,277,573; grand total, \$1,575,104,642. Assuming the population to be 52,000,000, the distribution per capita would be \$30.25.

The Secretary of the Interior in a decision just rendered, held that a pre-emption settlement initiated and filed in good faith is a bar to a timber entry under the act of June 3, 1878, for the disposal of timber lands in certain States and in Washington Territory. He also held that where a settler alleges that he has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen and fails for a time to secure record evidence of the fact such evidence when procured may be filed at any time before final disposal of the land, and when filed is conclusive as to his qualifications as a pre-emptor with respect to citizenship.

The receipts of the Patent Office for the last fiscal year were \$1,095,884. The expenditures were \$777,638. The increase in receipts over 1881, \$905,889; over 1882, \$165,020. The Commissioner says the business is steadily and rapidly increasing, and that half a million dollars now stands to the credit of the office in the Treasury.

In 1879, Postmaster General Key issued an order prohibiting the postmasters at New York and New Orleans from paying money orders and delivering registered letters to the manager of a New Orleans lottery company, and the other day Postmaster General Gresham issued another order making it apply to all the postoffices in the United States.

THE EAST.

Elk Horn tannery, at Stroudsburg, Pa., owned by Michael D. Kistler, burned recently. Loss \$150,000.

The lead-lock in the Pennsylvania Legislature over the apportionment question continues.

John C. Kyle & Co. and J. P. McKay, both silk manufacturers of Paterson, N. J., failed. Liabilities of the two firms about \$150,000.

SEVEN out of thirteen ice houses at North Chelmsford, Mass., belonging to the Boston Ice Company, were burned recently. Loss \$35,000.

HUGH J. HASTINGS, proprietor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, is dead.

At the late quarterly meeting of the Western Nail Association in Pittsburg, reports were received from all sections indicating trade satisfactory and plenty of orders coming in. Stocks were reported very light and assortments badly broken. In view of this it was decided not to order a stoppage of the mills, as was anticipated, but to continue them in operation until further orders. The card rate was not changed.

The Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor, lately in session at New York, decided to hold the next convention two years hence at Chicago.

VALUE of exports of petroleum for the seven months ended July 31, 1883, \$26,638,245, against \$27,745,216 for the same time in 1882.

At Pittsburg, Pa., the other afternoon, a balloon in which Prof. G. A. Warner was making an ascension collapsed when 8,000 feet above terra firma. Warner was enabled to get a firm hold of the ropes, and the balloon came down so slowly as to land him uninjured.

ANDREW WILLIAMS, aged twenty-two, of Scranton, Pa., recently playfully pointed a pistol at his sister, aged eighteen, when it was discharged and she fell dead at his feet.

A FEARFUL riot took place recently at a coal mine on the Upper Lehigh, in Pennsylvania. A number of men were discharged, and they threatened to destroy the company's property. The constabulary were called out, and a terrible fight with pistols occurred. A woman named Harding was struck by a ball and instantly killed. A young girl of six was also instantly killed. Police Captain Haines was shot through the hand. Nine miners were arrested, and eleven revolvers found on their persons. Several officers were badly hurt in making the final charge.

The nineteenth biennial session of the American Pomological Society was held in Philadelphia last week. All parts of the country were represented.

Low water in the Merrimac River caused

the suspension of operations in some mills at Lawrence, Mass. At the Central Pacific Mills 600 employes were idle, and 700 at the Pemberton and Everett Mills.

THE WEST.

The Washburn & Morn Manufacturing Co., patentees of the barbed wire, filed a bill in the courts of Chicago recently, to restrain the Lyman Manufacturing Co., from manufacturing more than 25,000 tons of barbed wire annually, according to contract. Damages for over manufacture were laid at \$100,000.

One night recently on the Ann Eliza farm, in Utah, where Brigham Young for a time kept his No. 19, Mrs. Jansen being at work with a sewing machine, overturned a lamp which set fire to her clothes and burned her to death.

HON. ALBERT W. CHENOWETH, member of the Legislature from McDonnell County, Mo., was recently assassinated at Pineville, in that county. Dr. Chenoweth was Surgeon of the Fourteenth Kansas Regiment during the war, and soon after removed to Missouri.

A FIRE recently destroyed the Surveyor General's office and other buildings at Olympia, Oregon. All the land records were burned. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, unknown. Said to be an incendiary.

The other night the family of Jerry Thompson, colored, of Cairo, Ill., consisting of himself, wife and four children, were poisoned by a colored girl named Kate Cotton. The poison was put into their coffee. Thompson died in a few hours and several of the others were not expected to live. The murderer was arrested, and when she heard of the death of Thompson, took poison which she had secreted and was in a dying condition.

On the evening of the 24th the east-bound passenger train on the Washburn road collided with the west-bound passenger train, nine miles east of Kansas City, while running at full speed. Both trains were badly wrecked, but, luckily, only one person was seriously injured. The accident was attributed to the train-dispatcher at Moberly.

LATEST reports from Mexico were that yellow fever was increasing at Hormosillo, Guaymas and other Pacific coast towns.

One night recently, James Knight, a freighter, and H. Moore and J. H. Wensel slept in a wagon on the prairie near Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. Early in the morning Moore got up and struck Knight with an ax, crushing his skull, and then shot Wensel. A soldier appearing, the murderer fled to the mountains. The cause of the murderous attack was to get fifty-three dollars Wensel had.

FRANK CAMPBELL's house at Appleton, Wis., was destroyed by fire the other night and his wife and two children fatally burned.

A MEXICAN paper tells of a severe rain storm and cyclone near the capital of that country which drowned two laborers, and did much damage to property.

NEAR Milwaukee, Wis., recently, twenty thousand oil barrels, the cooper shop and the adjacent sheds of the Standard Oil Company burned. Several cars of the St. Paul Company, and many of the Northwestern Company, standing on tracks, were also consumed. Loss about \$40,000; no insurance. The fire was supposed to have been incendiary.

MILTON C. KEEXAN, Treasurer of Jackson County, Ohio, is reported to have skipped out with \$8,000 of county funds. Although married, he took a young woman with him.

THE SOUTH.

CHARLES STIMSON, of Baltimore, Md., was recently crossing a high trestle railroad bridge, when he saw a train approaching. In order to save his life he leaped between the rails and clung to the cross-ties. After the train passed he was unable to draw himself up, fell seventy feet and was fatally injured. He was taken to the house of his sister-in-law who was told it was her husband, when she fell dead.

The Governor of Kentucky has designated October 12 as the day for the execution of Ellis Craft, twice found guilty of the horrible outrage and murder of the Gibbons children at Ashland, Ky., the Court of Appeals having refused to grant a new trial.

A RECENT fire in the pork house of F. A. Smith at Mumfordsville, Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, totally destroyed it, together with the freight depot and other property. The loss on the pork house was \$75,000; light insurance. Other property about \$5,000.

A LATE incendiary fire in the stables of the Lexington, Ky., Street Car company burned fifty mules, fourteen cars, the entire lot of harness stock and feed, and the new stables.

FOREST fires in Dinwiddie and adjoining counties in Virginia spread over a large area and did much damage. In some places wheat fields were burned.

No new cases of yellow fever were reported at the Pensacola Navy Yard for the week ending the 11th.

At Trinity, Texas, the other day, Major H. B. Hurlock, a large mill owner, and his son W. H. Hurlock, twenty-two years old, were shot by a man named Roseman, one of their employes, aged twenty-three. Young Hurlock is dead and the father's wounds were mortal. Roseman was reported to be a desperado of the dime novel order.

The recommendations of the Naval Court-martial, in the cases of Naval Cadets Benjamin Trapnell, Archibald Campbell, Ellsworth P. Berthoff and Franklin Meeler, tried at Annapolis on the charge of hazing, that they be dismissed from the service, have been approved by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and orders dismissing them issued from the Navy Department.

The other evening as Miss Blacock, a highly accomplished young lady of Rockdale County, Ga., with her five-year-old brother, was passing through a piece of woods between her father's home and a neighbor, two men suddenly stepped from behind a tree, grasped the young lady and

carried her some distance to where a close carriage was standing and put her in it. To prevent an alarm being given, they tied the little boy, hand and foot, and gagged him. The boy was nearly dead from terror when found, and it was some time before he could tell his story. No trace of the abductors had been discovered.

The Signal Corps stationed at Smithville, N. C., reported a heavy windstorm prevailing along the coast. For seven hours the velocity of the wind was ninety-three miles. Thirteen vessels and pilot boats went ashore and sunk.

NEAR Lovelady, Texas, the other night, Thomas Smith, while slightly intoxicated, went into a church where a religious meeting was in progress and stepped on the toes of one Brown, the clergyman's son. A few words passed, but the matter dropped until after service, when it was again taken up. Smith was stabbed and instantly killed. Brown's brother and Rev. B. Brown, his father, were supposed to be implicated.

The Postmaster at Norfolk, Va., recently resigned his position as Postmaster to accept the office of State Senator to which he had been elected.

BARBARA MILLER, colored, was hanged at Richmon Va., for the murder of her husband.

The town of Jacksonville, Ala., was almost entirely destroyed by a recent incendiary fire.

At Atlanta, Ga., recently an agent of the New York Police Gazette was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 or serve twelve months in the chain gang for violating the State law against the circulation of obscene publications. The case was taken to the Supreme Court to test the validity of the law.

GENERAL.

The English Government has obtained from detectives just returned from Antwerp important information respecting a large supply of materials for making nitroglycerine, shipped from that city. It is probable that witnesses will arrive from Antwerp to testify in the trials at Liverpool and Glasgow against dynamite conspirators.

The spread of the cattle disease in nearly every portion of England caused the greatest uneasiness. In some sections only American beef was obtainable. Reports from Scotland stated the disease had not appeared there.

AUSTRIA and Germany have made remonstrances at St. Petersburg concerning the action of the Russian agents in Bulgaria.

In Paris it was generally believed that the Tonquin question will ultimately be settled through the arbitration of England or America.

PARIS police frustrated a plot to kill King Alfonso during his stay in that city.

A SPECIAL states that at the Chinese Legation and at the French Foreign Office in Paris negotiations relative to the Tonquin question are being conducted on both sides with a sincere desire of arriving at an amicable solution of the difficulties. English and American diplomatic representatives in Paris confirmed the above statement.

The Proteus, which was sent in search of Lieutenant Greeley and party was crushed by ice in the Arctic sea, and the expedition was a failure.

THE REPORT of the Commissioners of Immigration of the State of New York showed that 363,374 immigrants landed at the port of New York from August 3, 1872, to June 30, 1883, inclusive. The largest number landed in any month was 69,593, in May, 1883, and the smallest, 8,243, in January of the same year. The duty imposed on the Board of returning paupers and persons unable to take care of themselves, to the ports where they came from, had been carefully exercised, and a large number of undesirable persons had been sent back.

The Postoffice Department began the distribution of the new two-cent stamps on the 15th, and the requisition on the contractors was the largest in the number of pieces and value ever issued in one day. The order was for 37,879,830 postage stamps, 7,131,550 stationery stamps (most of them being of the two-cent denomination), and 5,983,000 postal cards. The aggregate of stamps, envelopes and cards ordered was \$350,000.

The other night Richard Brown, wife and five children, of Pittsburg, Pa., while at supper ate heartily of canned corned beef, and about an hour after all were attacked with violent pains in the stomach, accompanied by vomiting. A physician was called in, who pronounced the symptoms those of poisoning. Wesley Brown, aged twelve, died, and the other members of the family were in a serious condition.

The peanut crop in Virginia is reported to be a failure and the loss \$200,000.

The New Hampshire Legislature closed the longest session of that body, in the history of the State, on the 15th. The members each received 102 days' pay, requiring over \$100,000.

COLONEL ROBERT M. MAYO, of Westmoreland County, Va., member of Congress elect, shot himself the other morning on board the steamer Virginia, from Baltimore, on the 15th, entirely consumed the extensive works of the Pittsburg Hoop and Barrel Company. The night watchman was in the building at the time and was burned to death. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$30,000.

The body of Frank Devereaux was recently found in the woods eight miles from Cheboygan, Mich. The surroundings showed that he was killed in a bear fight, which resulted fatally for both, as the animal's body was found near that of the dead man. The body was terribly cut up in the contest, and the ground torn for a space of twenty feet, showing that the struggle had been a fearful one.

The steamer Wm. Harrison, from Hull to Boston, ran into the steam collier Professor Morse, from New York, the other morning. The Harrison was cut to the water's edge; the Morse, being an iron vessel, received no damage.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas Crops.

The report of the State Board of Agriculture for August showed that of the eighty-one organized counties in the State, but ten report a poor corn prospect this year. These ten counties are all situated in the extreme western portion of the State, and have but a slight acreage compared with the remainder of our cultivated territory; the area planted in the section covered by these ten counties not being more than one-twentieth of the whole. Of these ten counties, Ellis and Sheridan report a total failure, while the remainder have produced a small yield. In the territory mentioned the cause of failure is attributed in most instances to lack of sufficient rainfall, and the prevalence of hot southwestern winds. Much of the crop has been cut for fodder. In all other portions of the State a most abundant crop has been raised. In the northeastern section, where much damage was done early in the season by continued wet weather and unusual floods, and a large amount of replanting done, the production has exceeded all expectations, the replanted area producing a much heavier crop than could have reasonably been hoped for. The estimated yield of the State, as determined from the reports of 350 correspondents, is 44.4 bushels per acre, or a production of 206,897,739 bushels—an increase over the large crop of 1882 of about 50,000,000 bushels. This immense yield will place Kansas very nearly at the head of the corn growing States for 1883. The crop has been unusually free from injurious conditions, the most serious drawback being the cold and wet spring. Injurious insects have not made their appearance this year in numbers to cause alarm, and the hot winds from the southwest only occurred in the western portion of the State, and then but for a very short time. The month of August has been unusually a trying period for corn in Kansas, but this year there was a sufficient rainfall in most portions, and the result is the largest crop in the history of the State. The damage done to the oat crop during harvest and since, caused by the heavy rains is not nearly so extensive as was at one time anticipated, the loss not being quite eight per cent of the whole crop. From information received from correspondents and other sources during the past month, there is every reason to believe that the estimate of the yield of the oat crop, as given in the monthly report for July, was placed too low. The condition of both tame and prairie grasses is better than it was last year at this time, by 20 per cent. The total area in grass under fence for 1883 is 3,278,132 acres, an increase during the year of nearly 100 per cent. The sorghum crop promises well and the yield will be fully ten per cent greater than last year. Every county in the State, except two, makes a good report upon Irish potatoes. The crop exceeds that of 1882 by fifty per cent, and better than any previous year by twenty-five per cent. Sweet potatoes also promise an abundant crop. There are a few isolated cases of disease reported among live stock, but nothing in epidemic form. The general opinion is that live stock has not been in better condition for years. The high price obtained this year for pork has increased the numbers of swine largely. The increase from March 1, 1882, to March 1, 1883, is over thirteen per cent, or 165,286 head. In sheep the increase over last is eighteen per cent or 176,119 head, and the increase in milch cows over nine per cent, or 38,135 in numbers. There were made in the year ending March 1, 1882, 23,947,016 pounds of butter, an increase over the previous year of 4,599,129 pounds. The increase in the number of horses over 1882 is 24,748, or over six per cent. For the first time in the history of the State the numbers of other cattle have reached a million. The increase over 1882 is 162,036, or over sixteen per cent. This increase is largely due to the western counties, where the grazing of cattle and sheep is fast supplanting all other industries.

Miscellaneous.

MISS MOLLIE MONDAY, a sales-girl of the dry goods firm of Small, Ramsey & Voorhees, of Leavenworth, recently attempted to commit suicide by taking three grains of morphine. Her condition was discovered in time, and medical aid was at once summoned.

BRADFORD J. LOVELAND, of Shawnee County, while recently attending the engine of a threshing machine, was caught by the clothing by the machinery, dragged between the fly-wheel and boiler and fatally injured.

ESPERANCE changes in Kansas for the two weeks ending September 8: Established—Bodock, Butler County, George Shear, postmaster; Stockrange, Ellis County, William H. Deserve, postmaster. Discontinued—Agonda, Republic County; To Die, Jewell County; Oregon, Jefferson County; Smithfield, Graham County. Name changed—Tiffany, Gove County, to Mahan.

RECENTLY a Concord coach, containing thirty passengers, was upset at the gate of the Leavenworth fair grounds while returning from a game of base-ball, and City Clerk Shepherd and young McKinley were seriously injured, the former, it was feared, fatally.

UPON complaint of United States Attorney Hollowell, warrants were issued at Wichita for the arrest of Captain D. L. Payne, of Oklahoma fame, and the officers of his colony, and they were taken into custody. Payne says that he will now have an opportunity of testing the entire matter in the courts.

DAVID READ, of Wyandotte, whose house was wrecked by the cyclone last spring and his wife killed, while recently digging a well was overcome by gas, a vein of which he struck. A physician pronounced his case hopeless.

FORTY-FIVE men laying gas mains at Parsons recently struck for an advance of twenty-five cents a day, and afterwards got thirty-five men laying water pipes to join them.

The Dorsey Revelations.

We do not know how many vials of revelation and how many seals ex-Senator Dorsey may still have to unseal, but his first book has had convincing testimony to its scriptural accuracy and identity.

It told the story of the corruption and purchase of a State, whereby the sleazebag of the whole country was corrupted. It told of contributions of money for that purpose by men who had no patriotic interests to serve, who had not even a political interest in the election, who did not care which party succeeded, but who did have a base, a sordid and venal interest in corrupting the very fountain-head and source of Federal justice in laying before the nominations to the Supreme Bench.

He has told the story with dates, names and particulars.

No witness has arisen to question or to deny the truth of the whole story. One prominent Republican editor, goaded to fury by a stinging insult, has called Dorsey "liar" and "rascal," and one Brooklyn politician, whose name was not mentioned in the story, has uttered a feeble expression of disbelief.

But of those who could speak as witnesses, of those who stood in the light of accomplices as well as of witnesses, whose reputation and good standing before their fellow-citizens are involved, not one has uttered one word of denial, contradiction, correction or disclaimer. They are dumb.

Jay Gould is charged with having subscribed a large sum of money on condition that he could secure the nomination of Supreme Court Judges who were friendly to his corporate interests. He does not deny it.

Huntington, who rests under the same charge, does not deny it.

Pension Commissioner Dudley, who was an active manager of the campaign, does not deny it.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John C. New, who is now the real Secretary of the Treasury, was also a manager of this venal campaign, and he does not deny it.

Ex-Senator Platt, who delivered the money with his own hands, does not deny it.

Banker Stephenson, who poured out the golden stream, does not deny it.

All of these gentlemen and every one implicated in this shameful business—all of them have been asked again and again to deny the story, but they refuse to speak; they are dumb. Their silence is a confession of guilt as convincing as any explicit avowal could be.

By the use of money and by the influence of money Indiana and New York, two States which had previously voted Democratic, were bought; a National election was obtained by bribery and purchase; the steps of the Supreme Bench were tainted with the slime of venality and corruption.

The condonation of the crime is worse than the crime itself. The silent and guilty criminals are not alone in their guilt. They are not outcast culprits. Not a bit of it. The party they have served stands by them. Not one Republican politician, not one Republican editor, not one member of the party has arisen to repudiate the bargain and the hucksters who made it.

On the contrary they glory in it. One of the most reputable Republican papers, the Commercial Advertiser, commends this corruption fund with the ammunition and rations of an army and laughs at "Sunday-school talk about money in elections" as "absurd."

Is this the worst? Have we reached the bottom? Or is there "within the lowest depth a deeper yet?" Unfortunately there is.

The worst of the matter, the worst of the whole bad business, is not that the criminals are silent, not that the accomplices are satisfied, not that the party of corruption rejoices in its corruption. The worst feature is the widespread, universal indifference, apathy, unconcern among the people.

Not to protest against such a crime is to acquiesce in it. Not to punish it is to invite a repetition of it; and yet, if the truth must be told, the people who were cheated, the people who were wronged, the people who were outraged and insulted are almost indifferent. A great political right has been turned into a farce; a great political power has been broken like glass; money has bought a State; money has elected a President; money has bought a reversion of the Supreme Bench; and, instead of the general outburst of indignation which should blaze across the country, we witness an indifference which can not be concealed—such indifference as lulled Rome to rest when a Jay Gould Crassus who had bought the Adulthood and who had bought the Praetorship had finally bought the Consulship.

And with such a state of affairs they tell us that the remedy is in the Tariff, or in Civil-service Reform; that the great burning question of the day is that our clerks shall be able to pass examinations in fractions and geography, or that pig-iron shall be made to cost a quarter of a cent more a pound.

The question of the day is none of these. It is Electoral Reform. We must purify our elections. We must protect the ballot-box. We must protect it against the open violence of the ruffian and against the subtler violence of the corruptionist. We must make the ballot represent the free choice of the voter. We must punish all crimes against the purity of elections—bribe-taking as well as bribe-giving.

That is the issue before the people of the United States to-day; that the cause in which the Democratic party is en-

listed; the purpose that can give meaning to its counsels and strength to its efforts. The issue is drawn clearly enough. The Republican party stands ranged in battle array on one side, its forces all drawn up in order, its "ammunition and rations" ready, its Generals and camp sutlers and followers equally devoted to the common cause.

The real position of the Democratic party is on the other side. Across this line we must fight our battle; it will be the Armageddon of bribery and corruption and of Republicanism.—N. Y. World.

The Republican Purchase.

Right in the face of the fact that the Republicans will need the services of Mahone in the organization of the United States Senate, the Republican journals are discovering that he is a very poor Republican, and that his utter and final defeat will not be very much of a misfortune to the party. This should be taken in the nature of a humorous effort to be honest upon the part of the Republican journals. We can't see why Mahone is not just as good a Republican as he ever was. Garfield considered him such a good Republican that he placed the entire Federal patronage of Virginia in his hands and gave him the unlimited authority to dispose of it at his own pleasure. Mahone is just as good a Republican now as he was then, and this change of tune upon the part of the Republican organs has a sweet suggestiveness which can not be overlooked. It is too late in the day for the Republicans to find fault with their purchase. It was a square cut, open trade, and if there is anything about it, it is that Mahone has only too well carried out his part of the contract. The Republicans bought him without any default or discount. They knew exactly what they were getting and were glad to get it. Such highly moral organs as the New York Tribune rejoiced greatly over the infamous transaction. Mahone was a prodigal son returning to his father's house, and a dozen fatted calves were none too many for the celebration of the family reunion. These prophets said Mahone's example would be imitated by every Southern State, and in a few years a prominent and influential Southern Democrat could not be found without a search warrant.

There has been a fearful disappointment, and the St. Louis Republican says that the fact is—and this is what galls and disgusts the Republican purchasers—Mahone has done the party far more harm than good. It was odious enough in the South before, but he has managed to make it more odious. Not only this, but his methods in Virginia have not merely demoralized and disorganized the Republicans in that State, but sickened the better class in the North. At the very time this class were trying to get rid of the curse of "bossism" in New York and Pennsylvania, the spectacle of the meanest "bosses" in Virginia, supported by a Republican Administration, was not pleasant to look upon. Conkling and Cameron were angels of light compared with Mahone. They had some decency and dignity even in their worst acts; he had none, and did not pretend to any. From first to last he has been "on the make," and the fraud, corruption and rascality which Northern Republican "bosses" tried to conceal, this Southern Republican "boss" flaunted in the face of the world. To "assume a virtue if you have it not" was foreign to his nature, for virtue was not in his line of business, and the semblance of it might embarrass him. So he has gone on in his own way, and a very pretty way it is when studied from the standpoint of human depravity and impudence. The Republicans have got Mahone; now let us see them get rid of him. He is for them, a veritable "Old Man of the Sea" firmly seated on the shoulders of the party, and resolved to ride as long as legs and lungs hold out. The party has made itself responsible for him and his, and that responsibility is an uncommonly heavy burden, as Republicans are now ascertaining to their sorrow and shame. It is safe to say that the next Mahone in the market will not be snapped up as quickly as was the present one. "A burnt child dreads the fire."—Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

—The Roman News says of the scene of the Ischia earthquake: "Imagine the prettiest spot on earth, endowed with every gift of nature, to which all modern comforts have been added, turned into the most hideous and appalling wreck." The same paper says that the work of rescuing those who were buried under the ruins was taken up in a fairly earnest way; "but it is undoubted that had assistance been sent at once, and such as the extent of the disaster required, a great many who perished under the weight of the blocks of stone, brick and mortar, or were suffocated by the mineral vapors, would have been saved."

—Among the notable bridges in the world is the one at Langang, China. It crosses an arm of the China Sea. This structure is some five miles long, and has not less than 300 arches. Over the pillar of each arch reclines a lion made out of a single block of marble, and yet twenty-one feet long. The roadway of this bridge is seventy feet wide.—N. Y. World.

—After enjoying a ride on the electric railway at the Southern Exposition, in Louisville, a man with sun-browned face and wearing a sombrero exclaimed: "I've seen something we ain't got in Texas, and they'll call me a liar when I tell 'em I rode around a ten-acre lot on a railroad that was run without steam or fire."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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

Democratic County Ticket.
FOR TREASURER,
W. P. MARTIN, of Toledo tp.
FOR SHERIFF,
J. C. SCROGGIN, of Falls tp.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
E. W. ELLIS, of Falls tp.
FOR REGISTER,
FOR SURVEYOR,
W. S. ROMIGH, of Falls tp.
FOR CORONER,
DR. J. W. STONE, of Falls tp.
FOR COMMISSIONER—3D DISTRICT,
A. R. ICE, of Cottonwood tp.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
Resolved by the Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, in convention assembled, 1st, That we hereby renew our allegiance to the Democratic party, and pledge ourselves to the support of its doctrines as laid down in its last National and Kansas State Platforms; and further, that we, the members of this convention, hereby pledge ourselves, on our honor, to support the nominees of this convention, without reserve; and further, that no nominee of this convention shall be entitled to the support of the Democracy of Chase county, who will not, unqualifiedly, pledge himself to support the ticket nominated, to-day.

2d, That the election of Gluck to the Governorship of Kansas was an instruction to the Legislature to re-submit to the people, by ballot, the Prohibition Constitutional Amendment, and the refusal of the Legislature to comply with the instruction was a flagrant disregard of the wishes of the people, which we heartily condemn.

3d, That time continues to demonstrate the folly of prohibition and the necessity of its speedy repeal.

4th, That we are in favor of a high license law, as the best means of regulating the traffic of intoxicating liquor.

5th, That we are opposed to a protective tariff, and we are in favor of a tariff for revenue only.

6th, That we are in favor of controlling monopolies by legislation.

7th, That we are in favor of an honest administration in county and State affairs, and a reduction of taxation to the lowest amount consistent with public good.

8th, That we favor of making Greenbacks a legal tender for the payment of all public debts and for duties on imports, and that the Greenbacks be issued by the Government, and bank notes be withdrawn.

9th, That we heartily endorse the administration and policy of Gov. Gluck.

10th, That, as the Democratic party is the only medium through which the many wrongs which are heaped upon the masses of the people can be righted; therefore, we would urge the members of the party to vote and work for the support of that party, in all honorable ways; and further, we would urge the thinking men of all parties to join with us in our efforts.

Free trade would crush out more monopolies than would any other measure that could be instituted by the American people.

Mr. A. M. White has "stepped down and out" of the Florence Herald, and Mr. W. H. Booth has taken hold of the helm of that paper.

There will be a Democratic President elected, next fall, and then the many Democrats who are now lying dormant will wake up and exclaim: "We killed the bear." It would look better in them if they would wake up now, help "tote" the ammunition, and assist us in skinning the game.

Under the heading of "The Right Spirit," the Topeka State Journal of September 12, says: "The Journal had a call to-day from Mr. W. P. Martin, one of the rising young men of Chase county. He says the disposition over there is to gain such results from the fall election as will serve as a significant rebuke to the enemy, who is using the monopoly and railroad influences for all they are worth. Mr. Martin is a candidate for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, and says all the elements of opposition will unite."

Some Republicans do not like our telling the Democrats that the election of county officers is a conflict of principles as much as is the

election of State and National officers, and that, therefore, Democrats should stick to their county ticket. If the fight in county politics is not one of principles, then will some Republican please to tell us why the Republican party holds its annual county conventions to nominate a ticket and adopt a platform of principles, "pointing with pride to its record?" and why these conventions are so largely attended by the party? and why the candidates before the conventions are so clamorous for the nomination thereof?

The delegates to the New York Democratic Convention, soon to be held in that State, is based upon all those who voted for Gov. Cleveland, and all such are invited to the polls, which includes about 100,000 Republicans who are disgusted with the universal corruption and fanaticism of that party. Would it not be a good idea for us to copy that course and call all future conventions upon the basis of the vote for Gov. Gluck, and invite all who voted for him to participate? The issues upon which he was elected are Democratic issues, upon which a large body of Republicans join us; and those issues can not now be finally settled for a few years.—St. Marys Express.

THAT RESOLUTION.
ELMDALE, KAS., Sept. 27, '83.

To the Editor of the Courant:
At the meeting of the Democratic Central Committee, a few weeks ago, a resolution was offered that has created considerable comment. As I was the author of said resolution, I would like space in your columns for an explanation. It was far from my mind to cast reflection upon the editor of the COURANT. I offered the resolution for the object of an interchange of sentiments, thinking it would bring about a better feeling between the COURANT and some of the Democrats of this county. It is no secret that the COURANT has complained of a lack of patronage from men who claim to be Democrats; neither is it a secret that some men who claim to be Democrats have found fault with the COURANT, claiming that it was not aggressive enough.

Now, Mr. Editor, there are always two sides to a question. I do not propose to be competent to run a country newspaper; but it seems to me that the first object is to conduct a paper so that the proprietor can receive sufficient remuneration to support himself and family. The second object of a paper is to discuss questions that interest the public, from a standpoint that is congenial to the views of the editor. It is very plain that a paper that advocates the principles of a party that is in the minority, by being radical and aggressive, would not receive the patronage that it would if it were conservative, unless it received the cordial support of the party that it represented. On the other hand, there may be Democrats that think that a paper, by being aggressive and radical, would build up the interests of his party and, thereby, increase its circulation, making it profitable for the party and the proprietor.

Mr. Editor, I have briefly given a reason for offering that resolution. I am no scholar. The language in that resolution may mean something that I did not intend. I am sure that I did not intend to cast a reflection upon the paper or its editor. Yours,
H. W. PARK.

P. S. I have noticed that in some of the comments upon that resolution the insinuations are rather personal. If they are indulged to any extent, I shall have to reply to them. It may not be profitable at present. H. W. P.

[We are glad to receive this communication and to publish it, because it relieves the editor of a suspicion that has been indulged in by some of his friends (?) since the publishing of the resolution; that is, that he himself offered it to make capital out of it for his paper; and we are also glad, because it gives us a chance of saying to Mr. Park, publicly, that we never thought for a moment that his resolution was offered in any other than the most friendly spirit towards this paper and its editor, and, as he says, "for the object of an interchange of sentiments, thinking it would bring about a better feeling between the COURANT and some of the Demo-

crats of the county." Right here, we would say to Mr. Park and all other Democrats that the comments of the COURANT on that resolution have been made with that same spirit of kindness for the members of the Democratic party in which the resolution was offered for this paper and its editor, and if we can succeed in wiping out of the Democratic party of this county that conservatism that, each recurring election, makes some Democrats scratch their ticket and vote for Republicans, thus putting the latter into office, we will be satisfied; but does it not look a little funny to be asking the COURANT to be "aggressive and radical" when so many of the party are not "aggressive and radical" enough to vote the Democratic ticket straight? The members of the party should show that they are earnest about this matter, by sticking to their ticket, and that they will be consistent in it, by not asking any one to be more "aggressive and radical" than they themselves are. Yes; let them set the example, and say: "Follow me;" thus encouraging their weaker brethren to stand solid and the dissatisfied in other parties to join our ranks.—Ed.]

A CARD TO THE LADIES OF COTTONWOOD FALLS AND VICINITY.

I wish to announce that I am fully prepared to do first-class fashionable dress making, and solicit the patronage of this community. I use "Jackson's Mode" of cutting. Rooms at H. P. Brockett's, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.
MRS. L. A. HEMPHILL.

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.
nov23-tf.

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

CASH.
For eggs, butter, chickens and other products, at Pennell's restaurant.

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.

E. WILLIAMS,
CONTRACTOR,
FOR BRICK AND STONE WORK.
Burns Lime for the Public

And his own use, and will sell it at less than it was ever sold before in this county.
sep6-tf

LIVE AGENTS WANTED,
To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes, or information for everybody in every county in the United States and Canada; enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2,000 household recipes, and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at eight. Greatest inducement ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for \$2. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
sep13-3m

WISER people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy. Those who do not improve their opportunity remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
feb1-17

\$72 a week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business pays you nearly so well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUTE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
feb1-17

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the recipe for simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blisters, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 3c stamp, BEN. VAN DELP & CO., 12 Barclay St. New York.
mch9-17

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. GUNTER, 43 Cedar St. New York.
mch9-17

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
We are authorized to announce W. P. Martin as a candidate for County Treasurer, at the coming November election.
FOR COUNTY CLERK.
We are authorized to announce E. W. Ellis as a candidate for County Clerk at the coming November election.
FOR SHERIFF.
We are authorized to announce J. C. Scroggin as a candidate for Sheriff at the coming November election.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.

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!
J. W. FERRY

Desires everybody to know that he has one of the

BEST AND 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,

TIN WARE,

And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

J. W. FERRY'S,

Cottonwood Falls, Kas.,

and

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

With his

BARGAINS.
Jan4-tf

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.
nov9-tf

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

CRISHAM & EVANS,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS - fe2-tf

MADDEN BROS.,

Attorneys - at - Law,

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls.

Will practice in state and Federal courts. All business promptly attended. Office upstairs. Careful and prompt attention. aug10-tf

C. N. STERRY,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jyl3

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. mch29-tf

JOSEPH C. WATERS,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-tf

J. V. SANDERS. J. A. SMITH.

SANDERS & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office in Independent building. apr5-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Closing Out Sale

— OF —

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, ETC.

I will sell on my farm, a mile north of Elm- dale, beginning at 9 o'clock, a. m., on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22d, 1883,

100 head of stock, consisting of 80 stock cows, 12 first-class milk cows, 18 two-year-old steers, 10 two-year-old heifers, 10 yearling steers, 10 yearling heifers, 35 mixed calves, 1 Rose of Sharon bull. All the stock are high bred and the cows and heifers are with calf by thorough-bred bulls. Also, 2 work horses, 3 three-year-old Hambletonian colts, 1 two-year-old Hambletonian colt, 1 fine brood mare and colt, 19 hogs, 4 brood sows, 75 acres corn in shock, 70 tons hay, 30 tons millet in stack, 15 acres oats 4 acres wheat in stack, 2 good feed lots for feeding on place if wished; also general farming implements and household stuff.

TERMS—One year's time, with 10 per cent. interest, on approved paper; a reduction for cash. E. F. ALLEN, JR.

JOHN MCCARTHY, Auctioneer. sep18-2t

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. ap27-1yr

MONEY.

7 and 8 Per Cent!

CALL ON

W. H. HOLSINGER.

feb25-tf

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." \$68 a week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work write for particulars to HALLET & Co. Portland, Maine. feb1-17

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 costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Flushing at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand 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 Spleen is prompt; removing all impurities through these three "sewer- engers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first 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 man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O. Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed, instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK, by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

For a "cold in the head," the snuffing of powdered borax is said to be a sure relief.

The agricultural editor of the American Traveller says that earth worms do attack potatoes, for he has "seen specimens which contained earth worms at work upon the surface of the potatoes."

Cream pie: Take one pint of milk, heat it and add one cup of white sugar, one-half cup flour and two eggs when the milk begins to boil. When cool, flavor with lemon and pour upon the crust, which should be baked before the cream is put in.—N. Y. Times.

Tomato hash is a good dish for tea. Take some cold meat, mince it and put it in a pudding-dish with layers of bread crumbs, well seasoned with pepper, salt and butter; put the tomatoes in slices; bake all for half an hour. No water is needed if the tomatoes are ordinarily juicy.—N. Y. Post.

The Ohio Farmer says: "The longest lived tree is to be obtained by planting seeds where the tree is to grow and grafting it there without ever removing it, but it will be too long coming into bearing; this with apples and pears, but with the peach it is the way to insure the greatest possible hardiness with any given variety."

If the silver which is not used every day is put in cotton flannel bags and then has bits of camphor gum laid around it, it will not turn black. Make some little bags the size of a thimble and put the gum in them. This will save a great deal of time which would otherwise be consumed in polishing the silver, and if the silver is not sold the plating will last longer if cared for in this way.—N. Y. Post.

L. P. Roberts, professor of agriculture at Cornell, has given some interesting results of experiments in feeding ensilage. The cattle were weighed every day, and from March 13 to May 1, one animal had gained 131 pounds, another 114 pounds, and a third 154 pounds. Three heifers being fed with food prepared with a good proportion of ensilage gained in sixty-days 146 pounds, 210 pounds and 146 pounds.—N. Y. Times.

The Germantown Telegraph says that it is pretty generally believed that the rag weed, which is more or less present on every farm, is the cause of bitter milk, whenever it appears. It is one of the worst weed pests upon a farm. It covers, when it gets a start, everything. It is believed that the pollen from the blossom produces the hay fever, indirectly, if not directly. There is no other way to get rid of it except to plow it under.

How to Shock Wheat.

It consists of eight sheaves—no more. The first three are set close together in a row running east and west, and are chucked down. Two more are set on each side of this row, the butts well flattened against the ground and at the same time jabbed into the butts of the others. This makes the shock round, knits it together and makes it firm on the ground. To knit it closer together the shocker embraces the tops in his arms, hugs them close and finishes by giving the heads a kind of twisting lap. Then, holding the sheaf intended for a cap between his knees, he loosens the band, slips it down within a foot of the end, where he tightens it again, and then proceeds to break the heads down clear to the band and very thoroughly. It is laid on with the heads to the west. A cap prepared in this manner will cover the shock like an apron clear down to the bands and two-thirds of the way around—so completely, in fact, that no wind will ever blow it off unless the shock goes over with it. Wheat shocked this way in our fields stands up in a gale which sends a third or a half of the shocks to grass, or at least uncaps them, in neighboring fields; and in an hour they will be dry enough to thresh after a storm heavy enough to precipitate half an inch or more of water. The cap is perpendicular at one end, and has a very decided slope at the other; the shock is small, tight, symmetrical, and stands up like a soldier of the "awkward squad," with his hands clapped on his trousers seams, and the rain finds no lodgment. It has nothing to do but run down the steep roof of the cap and drop to the ground. Now, wheat shocked this way does not need to be stacked. It is unnecessary, a waste of time and labor. If a shower suspends threshing operations it will only be for a short time.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

False Ideas of Fevers.

Too often there is an absurd idea that a fever patient must be kept very warm or hot, that no air must be admitted, and that light is almost or quite poison. At first, during the stage in which the cold—the immediate cause—prevails, it is of the greatest importance to keep the patient sufficiently warm, though it is not needful to exclude pure air at any time. But when the body is hot and feverish, the temperature raised one or two degrees, it is not needful to add more heat, but rather to reduce it judiciously. It may be needful, on account of the sensitiveness of the eyes, to exclude the light, or the glare of light—just so far as it is painful; and yet the eyes may be covered, or the light gradually admitted, or admitted through colored curtains, so as not to inflict harm. This same light is an aid in the removal of disease of so much importance that it should be excluded only when comfort demands it, and then allowing it as soon and to the extent that the circumstances will admit. Ordinarily there is no occasion for quilts at the windows, no occasion to over-heat or stifle the patient by the presence of air loaded with carbonic gas or the filthy exhalations from the diseased body.

The time was when no water was allowed for drink, though the patient was almost famishing from a want of it; but while it is now allowed more than formerly, a similar error exists as to what should be used; as also in reference to food, some persisting in cramming the patient, however loathsome food may be, with the foolish idea that starvation will ensue, or that no strength can be gained. If we add to all this the fact that many are equally crammed with medicines at random, we need not be surprised at the results, and while so many kinds are given—just what may be suggested by ignorant neighbors—with no regard to their appropriateness.—Golden Rule.

Uncle Sam's Gold and Silver.

Uncle Sam has a money-house in Wall Street, New York, called the Sub-Treasury, which old King Croesus would have liked to visit. It contains at present, in gold and silver coin, about one hundred and five millions of dollars all neatly packed in bags, or stowed in bins, in vaults which are supposed to be burglar proof. In fact, they are burglar proof; else some gentlemen of the profession would have attempted them during the last forty years. They are deep down in the bowels of the earth, under a building the most massive and solid in America. The building was built as if for eternity, covering the whole basement with arches as strong as a stone quarry. Down in that marvelous understructure Uncle Sam keeps the bulk of his gold. Doors beyond doors of solid steel protect it, these secured by locks that are wound up every-night like so many clocks, which no key of man can open till they run down.

The silver vault is a spacious underground hall, forty-seven feet long, twenty-eight feet wide and twelve feet high, divided into bins of various sizes. Here are nine hundred tons of silver coin, worth thirty-three millions of dollars.

The gold is all kept in bags, each of which contains five thousand dollars, and the bags are piled one upon the other in even columns twelve bags high. When the Sub-Treasury bill was before Congress, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and the Whigs generally, saw in it the certain ruin of the Republic. Since the system was adopted, however, the Sub-Treasury has received and paid something more than a billion and a half of the public money without the loss of a dollar, and without disturbing the course of business.

A lady of great ability, Mrs. Lamb, editor of the "Magazine of American History," has been looking into the vaults and offices of the Sub-Treasury recently, and she gives us a pleasing sense of its excellent and easy working. The Sub-Treasurer, however, has anything but an easy time. In one day the office has paid eleven thousand pension checks, averaging twenty-six dollars each, and it is not uncommon for the Treasurer to sign his name three thousand times in one morning to bond and gold certificates.—Youth's Companion.

Witchcraft.

A few days ago the infant daughter of Mrs. Sarah Kockert died of some ailment, probably marasmus, as the body of the child wasted away or "shrivelled up," as its parents say when they claim it was bewitched. A so-called witch doctor was called in during its illness, and he recommended various strange and peculiar methods of treatment to discover who the witch was, in order to remove the cause of the illness. Finally the name of Mrs. Snyder was given as the witch. That lady instituted legal proceedings against Mrs. Kockert, the mother of the deceased infant, for calling her the witch.

The case was heard before Justice Lung, of the Eleventh ward, to-day. All the parties are respectable, well-to-do people. Mrs. Snyder swore that she had been accused of bewitching the child and causing its death. Several women testified that Mrs. Kockert's child was sick, and it was charged that Mrs. Snyder had bewitched it. Mrs. Huntzinger testified that the infant died, and that Mrs. Kockert accused Mrs. Snyder of causing its death.

Mrs. Kockert, the defendant, testified that her child was sick, and she sent for a witch doctor who told her that the child had been taken away by someone. She told the doctor that Mrs. Snyder had asked, "What is the witch doctor doing here?" and he replied, "When you tread on a dog's tail he howls."

Mrs. Kockert continued: "The doctor gave me bits of paper and said I should put them in molasses and feed them to the child. He also gave me a strip of paper to place around the child's breast to drive the witch away, telling me I must be careful to tie a knot in the paper. I fed some of the molasses with the papers in it to the child, but it could not eat it all. Next the doctor told me, as the child was restless, to take a briar stick and whip the child in which the child lay until I was so tired that I could not strike any more. Before striking the cradle I was to take a leaf of the briar whip and dry it on the stove." Much more testimony was given of other curious methods adopted to drive off the witch and cure the child. The justice, after hearing it, decided to send the case into a higher court.—Reading (Pa.) Cor. N. Y. Herald.

Throwing the Hatchet.

In the fourteenth century the situation of public executioner of the city of Florence became vacant; and as it was a place of considerable emolument there were three candidates. The first candidate, with a knife, cleverly separated the head of the victim from his shoulders. He was outdone by the rapid stroke of the second, whose glittering broadsword struck terror in the hearts of the surrounding multitude. The third, and least promising, held in his hand a short hatchet, and when the victim was extended with his head on the fatal block, approached him, and in a low whisper inquired if he was a swift runner, and if he could swim well? On being answered in the affirmative, he desired him to spring on his feet and cross the river. The executioner then, putting on a fierce look, swung his weapon round his head, but instead of making it descend on the devoted creature's neck, struck it with great force into the block! Shouts of execration rose from the crowd, and the trembling wretch, astonished at his wonderful escape, had nearly gained the opposite bank of the river before any steps were taken to pursue him. He had scarcely, however, gone ten yards on dry land when the executioner, taking steady aim, threw his hatchet with such effect that the body continued running some time after the head was cut off! From this rather improbable incident the common phrase of throwing the hatchet is said to be derived.

Near Harrington, Del.

A locomotive and three cars passed over a child as it lay sleeping between the rails. The child was but slightly hurt.—N. Y. Sun.

The Tie Driver.

The life of a tie chopper is a lone and monotonous one. Three or four of them build a camp together, and do their own cooking—being supplied with "grub" by the contractor. Each man, on an average, cuts thirty ties per day, receiving ten cents each for them. Three ties, usually, can be obtained from each tree. The cutters pile the ties up on timbers placed upon stumps, so that they will not be hidden by deep snows. These men go out in the fall, and usually do not visit the city more than two or three times during the year. Every day through the long winter, they are out in the timber bright and early, felling the trees and trimming and dividing them into proper lengths, or if a storm is raging remain snugly enclosed in their cabin, putting in the day in reading, playing cards or checkers, or some like amusement.

The trees are hauled to the bank of the river or stream down which they are to be floated, and "barked." When the snow and ice melts each spring, and the little creek becomes a torrent, a "drive" is organized, the ties are thrown into the water and floated down to the boom, where they are taken out, counted and delivered to the railroad company.

The tie driver is paid good wages, but his duties are arduous and attended with considerable danger. He is armed with a long spike pole, and as the ties are continually catching on the banks and bars, is necessarily in water up to his waist a great deal of the time. Nor is this all, for the ties, in floating down so narrow, rapid and tortuous a stream as the Laramie is, from the headwaters to below the John mountain canyon, frequently form a "jam," when thousands of ties become piled up, one on top of another. Then it is that the tie drivers must do their best work. The mass of ties must be loosened and when it once starts, look out a slip or a fall might be fatal, as the unfortunate driver would be overwhelmed by an avalanche of whirling, leaping logs. More than one man has been drowned in the Laramie by the breaking of these jams.

Each gang of drivers has its cook and pack animals, and the camp moves with the drive. The men who are blessed with good appetites, are fed on plain wholesome food, bread, potatoes, bacon and beans.

When the drive is over the men, who have been in the mountains continuously for months, come to the city for a "picnic" of a few days, at the end of which time many of them return to the mountains to commence another year's labor.—The Boomerang.

Different Classes of Brazilian Slaves.

Among the classes of slaves in Brazil the lives of some are so different from those of others that the case of one class cannot be taken to represent the state of the whole. The highest-class slaves are the maids, pages, or valets, whose sole work is to attend on the master or mistress to whom they have been dedicated at birth, the custom in many planters' families being to give to each of their children the soundest and best-looking slave child nearest in age and of the same sex. These little slave maids or valets have to do all the labor and bidding of all sorts of their young owners, acting as shadows when so required, and as substitutes when occasion demands.

These children—the one free, the other bond—grow up together, often weaving cords of love and affection, so that whatever may be the lot of the other slaves these remain with their first owners, and are never sent away to work in the plantations or elsewhere, except in cases of very bad behavior. The next in favor are the artisans, the bricklayers, carpenters, and smiths, who are often hired out, and who are well treated in consideration of the great revenues they bring to their owners, in fact many a hired slave of this class earns for his master from five to ten shillings a day. Then come the house slaves, the coachmen, the cooks, and the washerwomen; following these are the town slaves, who are hired out to work at any labor, the owner receiving so much per head per day. Last of all come the plantation slaves, who often in appearance look little human, and seem very Calibans in many cases. These sad ones are they who earn all the wealth of the land; these are they who rise before the sun, and after asking in forced formality the blessing of Christ from their master or overseer, are led off in herds to toil till dark, their food being taken to them in carts, and doled out as to a herd of creatures more swine-like than human; these are they who do all the hard work of the plantation, the life-sapping toll, leaving that which is easy to the colonist or free laborer. No one who has only seen the city slaves can form an idea of a herd of slaves being led off to their work, nor can tell the sensation of meeting a half-hundred human beings homeward turning after a hard day in the sun, each carrying wood to serve for the food-cooking, each on meeting you folding his hands and abjectly begging your blessing in Christ's name. On they come, one straggling behind the other, the young and still strong in front, the old and feeble and the women, with their little ones bound to their waists, toiling far behind.—London Times.

An aged lady of New Brunswick, N. J., a short time ago swallowed about a dozen false teeth that had become separated from the plate while she was eating. Her new food failed to have any effect upon her, and in the course of time she forgot about the circumstance. One day recently the lady felt a pain on her right shoulder, and upon examination she found a hard lump. She consulted her family physician, who opened the protuberance with a lancet and extracted therefrom a hard and white substance resembling porcelain. The tooth-swallowing performance suddenly came to the lady's mind, who pronounced it one of her missing teeth. Since that time the lady has been shedding teeth from various parts of her body, having recovered already nine of the lost masticators.—N. Y. Times.

It is said that a few miles above Talulah, Ga., is a mountain with a circular sink in the top that is full of gold. Every piece of dirt taken from it and washed shows the yellow stuff. Large nuggets have also been picked up there.—Chicago Times.

A CONGRESSMAN speaking one day, got lame in his jaw, they say, with the ache he was toiling, but a St. Jacobs Oiling, He said was worth all his pay.

The champion driver Dan Mace, who never was "left" in a race, Says for cuts and sprains, And all bodily pains, St. Jacobs Oil holds the first place.

In 1819 Florida was ceded to the United States by the Spaniards. It has since been noted for cotton and sweet oranges.—Chicago Herald.

A BIG BIG B.

The best live-stock paper that reaches this office is the Kansas City Live-Stock Indicator, and it is continually improving. The publishers make a special announcement that all new subscribers can have THE INDICATOR sent to their address for 35 cents, for the balance of this year, or from now until Jan. 1st, 1883, for the regular yearly subscription price \$1.50. Sample copies are mailed free, and our readers who want to be thoroughly posted on the Kansas City markets as well as on all matters pertaining to live-stock and agriculture in this great West ought to subscribe for THE INDICATOR.

"ABSENCE makes the heart grow fonder" of some other fellow.—Detroit Post.

"With Grateful Feelings," Dear Sir—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pills" have cured my daughter of scrofulous swellings, and open sores about the neck; and your "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife who had been bed-ridden for eight months for Female Weakness. I am with grateful feelings, yours truly, T. H. LOUG, Galveston, Texas.

"Set a thief to catch a thief," and they divide the booty.—N. Y. News.

"Fair Girl Graduates." Whose sedentary lives increase those troubles peculiar to women, should use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which is an unfailing remedy. Sold by druggists.

"No time like the present," remarks the boy with a new gift watch.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Dr. J. C. Spotswood says: "I highly recommend Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia, rheumatism and general debility."

A PIANO accompaniment—The stool.—N. Y. World.

Look Out for Frauds! The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (Proprietor of "Rough on Itches"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. Be and Use Lotions.

Don't Die in the House. "Rough on Rats," clears out rats, mice, fleas, roaches, bed-bugs, etc.

"A bird in the hand is worth" all you can get for it.

Vigor, strength and health, all obtained by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

I CHEERFULLY ADD my testimony to the value of Ely's Cream Balm as a specific in the case of one in our family, who has been seriously debilitated with Catarrh for the past eight years, having tried ineffectually every medicine and specialty doctor known in Boston. She improved at once under this discovery, and has gained her health and hearing, which had been considered incurable. ROBERT W. MERRILL, Secretary of the Phoenix Manufacturing Co., Grand Haven, Mich.

Stinging, Irritation, all Kidney and Bladder Complaints, cured by "Duchin-Falva." \$1.

Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic Promotes digestion in females of delicate health. Colden's, no other, of druggists.

Stimny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia.

Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners for those new boots or shoes before you run them over. Wells' Axle Grease never gums.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market, Price, and Date. Includes Kansas City, Sept. 18, 1882. CATTLE—Shipping Steers, \$4.50 to \$5.20. HOGS—Good to choice, 3.00 to 3.50. WHEAT—No. 1, 4.50 to 4.65. CORN—No. 2, 28 to 30. OATS—No. 2, 20 to 22. FLOUR—Fancy, per sack, 2.30 to 2.30. RICE—Car lots, new, 7.00 to 7.00. BUTTER—Choice dairy, 12 to 12. CHEESE—Kansas, new, 10 to 10. EGGS—Choice, 16 to 17. LARD—Missouri, unwashed, 18 to 19. POTATOES—Per bushel, 25 to 30.

Table with columns for Market, Price, and Date. Includes ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18, 1882. CATTLE—Shipping Steers, 5.00 to 5.50. HOGS—Good to choice, 4.75 to 5.15. FLOUR—XXX to choice, 3.00 to 4.00. WHEAT—No. 2 Winter, 1.30 to 1.00. CORN—No. 2 mixed, 47 to 48. OATS—No. 2, 25 to 26. RYE—Choice, 52 to 53. PORK—New Mess, 11.65 to 11.90. COTTON—Middling, 9.50 to 9.90. TOBACCO—New Leaf, 4.40 to 4.75.

Table with columns for Market, Price, and Date. Includes CHICAGO, Sept. 18, 1882. CATTLE—Good shipping, 5.40 to 5.70. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 2.75 to 3.50. FLOUR—Common to choice, 5.30 to 6.00. WHEAT—No. 2, 95 to 105. CORN—No. 2 Spring, 95 to 105. OATS—No. 2, 27 to 27. RYE—Choice, 50 to 50. PORK—New Mess, 11.30 to 11.25.

Table with columns for Market, Price, and Date. Includes NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1882. CATTLE—Exports, 5.25 to 6.50. HOGS—Good to choice, 5.10 to 5.10. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 2.75 to 3.50. FLOUR—Good to choice, 4.10 to 7.00. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 1.10 to 1.15. CORN—No. 2, 63 to 63. OATS—Western mixed, 33 to 33. PORK—Standard, 12.50 to 13.00.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain!

Believes and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, Headache, Toothache, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers in all languages. The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Incorporated in U.S.A.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

"GOLDEN Medical Discovery" is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For scrofula, sores of all kinds, skin and blood diseases, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts. Send stamp for pamphlet on skin diseases. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

If your dining-room is made cool and trim, how is your chambermaid?—Chicago Tribune.

TAMPOCO, TENN.—Rev. D. F. Manly says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me of indigestion and nervousness after physicians failed." For sale by all Druggists.

ALL recommend Wise's Axle Grease.

A POLICEMAN'S DUTY. Policeman ED. K. HEATH, 29 North Street, Portland, Me., May 11, 1882, writes: "I have been troubled for a good many years with inflammation of the bladder, dating as far back as during the time I was in the army. I suffered with dull, heavy pains in the back and kidneys too intense for me to describe, and tried several remedies that were recommended, and was examined by one of our best physicians, who pronounced it inflammation of the bladder, and I went to the hospital for treatment, but all medicine and treatment had seemed to fail. I was recommended to try Hunt's Remedy, as it had been used in several cases here in Portland and vicinity. I purchased a bottle at Smith's drug store, and found after using the first bottle that it relieved me greatly, and after using several bottles found that it did me more good than all other medicines and treatment I have received combined. And to add to my good opinion of Hunt's Remedy, I beg to state in closing that my wife has been for a long time troubled with a weakness and inflammation of the bladder, with a complaint of other diseases peculiar to women. After using only two bottles she has been completely cured; and I can say that my wife is now in the best of health, and I would highly recommend it to all who are suffering from kidney diseases or diseases of the bladder."

NO MATERIAL CHANGE. This I certify that I have used Hunt's Remedy for the kidney complaint, and derived much benefit from it.

I have been afflicted about one year, and received treatment from the local physicians, and used a number of so-called specifics without any material help. I never fail to recommend it, and you are at liberty to use my name in any manner you may desire. JAMES W. JOHNSON, NEWBURYPORT, May 7, 1882.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

The Popular Remedies of the Day. Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY. \$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. (Doubtful outfits free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Mo.)

SENT FREE CATALOGUE

DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY SILVERWARE

On receipt of 6 cents for postage, containing 1500 ENGRAVINGS of the most beautiful things in...

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.

114 N. 4th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BAD, BAD, BAD BLOOD.

Some blood is bad because it is poor and weak. Some is bad because it contains impurities. Some men have such bad blood that the wonder is it does not poison the mosquitoes who come to bite them.

The rich red color of good blood is owing to the iron which is present. Blood which has not enough iron in it is always unsatisfactory. The person in whose veins it circulates cannot be said to enjoy good health.

The efforts of expert chemists to produce a preparation of iron which can be assimilated with the blood have resulted in that perfect preparation which is an important part of Brown's Iron Bitters. It is the only one which freely enters into the blood. It is the only one which accomplishes the desired good.

Weak, poor, thin blood may be made rich and strong, and impure blood may be purified by the use of that Great Iron Medicine, Brown's Iron Bitters.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKES NEW BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE HILL EACH DAY FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be referred to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Fast Potato Digging!

The Monarch Lightening Potato Digger Saves its cost yearly, FIVE TIMES OVER, to every farmer who has used it. Dig Six Hundred Bushels a Day!

For You, Madam,

Whose complexion betrays some humiliating imperfection, whose mirror tells you that you are Tanned, Sallow and disfigured in countenance, or have Eruptions, Redness, Roughness or unwholesome tints of complexion, we say use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It is a delicate, harmless and delightful article, producing the most natural and entrancing tints, the artificiality of which no observer can detect, and which soon becomes permanent if the Magnolia Balm is judiciously used.

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POSTETTERS

In fever and ague districts, in tropical and other regions visited by epidemics, and indeed in all localities where the conditions are unfavorable to health, this famous vegetable purgative and alterative, Postetter's Bitters, has been found a potent safeguard against febrile complications, and a sure forerunner of recovery. Indigestion, biliousness, and nervousness after physicians failed. For sale by all Druggists.

STOMACH BITTERS

Direct Importers of Guns and Gun Goods, 121-123 West Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

GUNS.

REVOLVERS. DOUBLE-BARREL BREECH LOADER \$15

Steel Barrels, 10 or 12 bore.

We have just received a lot of the W. Richards Breech Loaders, and offer them at above price, with complete sets of reloading tools, and a C.O.D. with privilege of examination and trial.

E. E. MENGES & CO.

Direct Importers of Guns and Gun Goods, 121-123 West Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

When applied by the fingers to the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy action, relieving the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely restoring taste and smell. A few applications will positively cure.

Send for circular. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Ely Brothers, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

2700 WAGNER SCALE, \$40.00. 2000 LBS. SCALE, \$30.00. 1000 LBS. SCALE, \$20.00. 500 LBS. SCALE, \$15.00. 250 LBS. SCALE, \$10.0