

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1883.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

- 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse to take or neglect to take their paper from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued. 4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. 5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud. 6. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the postoffice--whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not--is responsible for the payment. 7. Action for fraud can be instituted against any person whether he is responsible in a financial point of view or not, who refuses to pay subscription. 8. The United States courts have repeatedly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Postoffice Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

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

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

The county fair to be held September 25 to 28, promises to be the best ever held in the county. The cattle show will be specially attractive, as many thorough-breds have been brought into the county, this year, thus greatly increasing the number already here.

Regular service at the Baptist church in Strong City will be held on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7:30, p. m.

There will be quarterly meeting at the M. E. church, Saturday and Sunday, August 25 and 26; C. R. Rice, Presiding Elder.

Candidates, it will cost you no more to make your announcements now than later in the campaign; so bring in your little V's.

The religious services at Cedar Point will be as follows: 1st and 3d Sundays, Methodist; 2d and 4th Sundays, Baptist.

Candidates, bring in your five-dollar Williams, and let the people know you desire to serve them.

Delinquent Tax List of 1882.

State of Kansas, county of Chase, ss. I, J. S. Shipman, County Treasurer in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1883, and the next succeeding days thereafter, sell at public auction at my office, at the county seat, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of each tract of land and town lots hereinafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges due thereon for the year 1882.

At my office in Cottonwood Falls, this July 26th, 1883. J. S. SHIPMAN, County Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas.

BAZAAR.

Table with columns S, T, R and descriptions of land parcels with acreage.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns S, T, R and descriptions of land parcels with acreage.

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Table with columns S, T, R and descriptions of land parcels with acreage.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Table with columns S, T, R and descriptions of land parcels with acreage.

13 rods to place of beginning

Table with columns S, T, R and descriptions of land parcels with acreage.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns S, T, R and descriptions of land parcels with acreage.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns S, T, R and descriptions of land parcels with acreage.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns S, T, R and descriptions of land parcels with acreage.

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Table with columns S, T, R and descriptions of land parcels with acreage.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Table with columns S, T, R and descriptions of land parcels with acreage.

SAFFORD.

Table with columns S, T, R and descriptions of land parcels with acreage.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on MONDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1883, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described land, to-wit:

Table with columns Sec, Tp, Rge, App. Val. and descriptions of school land parcels.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1883, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described land, to-wit:

Table with columns Sec, Tp, Rge, App. Val. and descriptions of school land parcels.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF HORSES, CATTLE, FEED, ETC.

I will sell on my farm on Middle creek, four miles northeast of Elmdale, Kansas, on FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1883,

the following described property, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m.:

- 12 cows, coming in, 2 cows with calves, 2 yearling heifers, 1 brood mare and colt, 1 three-year-old trotting horse, 1 pair of mare mules, 1 set of harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 two-year-old horse, 5 tons of millet, 1 cultivator, 40 acres of corn, 25 tons of straw, 50 tons of hay, 1 Adams & French harvester.

TERMS OF SALE--Twelve months' credit will be given, on approved security, with 10 per cent. interest from date of sale; 5 per cent. off for cash. THOS. O'DONNELL, JOHN MCCARTHY, Auctioneer. aug9-3t

WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!!!

WHO WANTS WATER? J. B. BYRNES

Has the GIANT WELL DRILL, Nine Inch Bore,

The Largest in the Country;

Guarantees His Work

To Give Satisfaction;

TERMS REASONABLE. And WELLS PUT DOWN ON SHORT NOTICE.

Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS mch9-ly

A. B. Watson pays his particular attention to undertaking at J. W. Ferry's.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of receiving them.

THE OLD PIANO.

How still and dusky is the long-closed room!
What lingering shadows and what faint perfume
Of Eastern treasures!—sandal-wood and scent
With hard and cassia and with roses blent.
Let in the sunshine.
Quaint cabinets are here, boxes and fans,
And hoarded letters full of hopes and plans;
I pass them by. I came once more to see
The old piano, dear to memory,
In past days mine.

Of all sad voices from forgotten years,
Its is the saddest; see, what tender tears
Drop on the yellow keys, as, soft and slow,
I play some melody of long ago.
How strange it seems!
The thin, weak notes, that once were rich and strong
Give only now the shadow of a song—
The dying echo of the fuller strain
That I shall never, never hear again,
Unless in dreams.

What hands have touched it! Fingers small
and white,
Since stiff and weary with life's toil and fight;
Dear clinging hands, that long have been at rest,
Folded serenely on a quiet breast,
Only to think.

O white, sad notes! of all the pleasant days,
The happy songs, the hymns of holy praise,
The dreams of love and youth, that round you cling!
Do they not make each sighing, trembling string
A mighty link?

All its musicians gone beyond recall,
The beautiful, the loved, where are they all?
Each told its secrets, touched its keys and wires
To thoughts of many colors and desires,
With whisp'ring fingers.

All are silent now, the farewell said,
The last song sung, the last tear sadly shed;
Yet love has given it many dreams to keep
In this lone room where only shadows creep
And silence lingers.

The old piano answers to my call,
And from my fingers lets the lost notes fall.
O, soul that I have loved! with Heavenly birth
Wilt thou not keep the memory of earth,
Its smiles and sighs?

Shall wood and metal and white ivory
Answer the touch of love with melody,
And then forget? Dear one, not so;
I move thee yet though how I may not know
Beyond the skies.
—Lillie E. Barr, in Harper's Bazar.

Mimic Advertising.

As a Sun reporter turned from the Fifth avenue down to Fourteenth street the other day he saw a crowd gazing at the second story of a house. Behind a broad window with two large panes of glass appeared the objects which were attracting the attention of the crowd. Behind the lower pane was a broad piece of canvas on which the name of a summer hotel was painted in large black letters; behind the upper glass was a scene which gave in good perspective an idea of the house and surroundings. It seemed a picturesque summer resort. Back of the house stretched a range of blue mountains. Some of the peaks were so high that fleecy white clouds veiled their summits. From the hotel a path led through a sloping lawn to a lake. So far the picture represented all that was described on the canvas underneath, except the announcement that there was good fishing in the lake. Suddenly, however, even this was realized. A man was seen pulling in a boat across the lake. After a while he stopped rowing, shipped his oars, lifted a fishing rod from the bottom of the boat, and cast the line into the water. Then he remained motionless as if intently watching the line. With a sudden jerk of the rod he landed a fish in the boat. This was repeated several times, until at last he appeared to have caught enough. He put down his rod, grasped the oars, and pulled back to shore. The last seen of him he was walking toward the hotel with a string of fish.

Suddenly the canvas dropped. In its place behind the lower pane appeared another, which called upon all people to consult only a certain physician in case of illness. Above this the scene represented a New York street. Among the houses was one with a physician's sign. An old man nearly bent double came hobbling down the street on a crutch until he got to the physician's house and rang the bell. A pleasant-looking man, presumably the physician, let him in. After a while a boy with an arm in a sling came from the other direction, and rang. This time the door was opened by a girl, probably because the physician was busy attending to the first patient. The patient was followed by a pale and debilitated-looking individual, and he by another, who appeared to be coughing and in the last

stages of consumption. These also were admitted by the girl. After a while the door opened again, and out came the old man, firm and erect, briskly twirling his cane. A little later the boy came out, but his arm was no longer in the sling. On the contrary he swung it freely as he walked along. The pale and debilitated-looking man made his exit whistling. The consumptive who had seemed to be tottering on the brink of the grave came out with the bloom of roses on his cheeks.

Presto—change! The canvas went down and the street disappeared. The name of a theater was displayed behind the lower pane, the theater itself behind the upper. A horse-car stopped in front of the theater, which every passenger entered. A stage drove up with the same results. Then carriages and coupes halted at the theater, which seemed to be attracting everybody in the city. Finally a sign appeared: "No more standing room."

Another change. This time it was a bicycle advertisement, and bicyclers were speeding their steel racers on the track above. As the reporter started across the street to inspect matters more closely, Sullivan and Mitchell were having a fierce set to.

Entering the room on the second floor, the reporter saw near the window a light trestle-work. Round about were lying strips of sun-sets, blue skies, storm clouds, and all varieties of heavens; pasteboard men and women, with numerous strings attached to their limbs; cars, stages, houses on a small scale, all the paraphernalia of a theatrical scene were there.

Two long, broad strips of pasteboard lay on the floor. Over them stood a man with a large brush, which he dipped into a pot of gray paint and then applied to the pasteboard, making a line of grayish houses and churches. Then he painted in black dots for windows and doors, adding a strip of green and yellow for grass and a road.

"It's done roughly, you see," he said, "but it looks all right from below. It makes a difference whether you're near a thing, or stand on the street and see it in the second story through a pane of glass. Fine work doesn't tell at that distance."

"What are you going to represent now?" the reporter asked of the man, who was just changing the canvas.

"The storming of Alexandria," he replied.

The reporter watched him arranging the set of pasteboard over the trestle-work. He suspended a strip of lurid sky from the back bar. A little forward and below was another bar with upright bars at either end. On the bar and against the uprights he put a strip representing the city. Further toward the window were two other upright bars. Against these he placed two forts. On a crossbar a little lower he hung a strip representing water. The trestle-work was a small stage in scaffolding. The whole sloped down toward the window. One man took two pasteboard ironclads with portholes, and lighted a cigar. As he moved the ironclads just behind the strip representing water he puffed smoke through the portholes. The other man then held burning paper behind Alexandria.

"Do you fit up these advertisements in shop windows?" he was asked.

"Yes. But we think it to the advertiser's advantage to have his advertisements appear in this window, because we are on one of the most crowded thoroughfares in the city. We expect to do a large business during election times."

"How so?"

"We shall represent the candidate running in opposition to our advertiser as being pelted with eggs and potatoes."

"How do you get your advertisements?"

"We read those in the papers, and if we find one that can be well imitated by mimicry, we call the advertiser's attention to our method."—N. Y. Sun.

—It is said the mailing system of the United States is the most complete and perfect in the world. As an illustration, Mrs. J. P. Pond, of Napa, Cal., a few days since had returned from the dead-letter office a letter written by her husband sixteen years ago to a friend in San Francisco.—San Francisco Chronicle.

—The class most unfit to carry weapons are the only ones who ever carry them.—Chicago Tribune.

Fashion Notes.

Silver spider pins are now placed on the toes of slippers.

Most of the white dresses for morning wear are made with baby waists and sash backs.

The newest parasols have five divisions, cut out about the edges in deep triangles instead of the usual curves.

The "dude" lace-pin is the latest novelty. It is made of gold filagree, with a head of pearl and eyes of sapphire.

The newest white mull fichus have the edges wrought in Irish point embroidery, or are trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

The fashions of the day vary so that almost any dress is fashionable if it fits well, has tight sleeves and drapes back quite tightly.

Red or gold-colored satin fans are decorated with the birds that are now in favor for embroidery and their ivory sticks are gilded.

Embroidered muslin is plaited into saape as a standing collar with curved fronts, and finished with a collarette to hold it in place.

Bouquets are not now worn on the corsage, but at the waist. They should be large and loosely put together, and of only one kind of flowers.

Plain white centers, with rows of red or blue dots and scallops as a border, done in tambour-work, are among the prettiest mull squares for the neck.

The basket bonnets now represent great rushes braided together, and one of the caprices is to trim these with bunches of wheat or straw, some of which is ripe and the remainder partly green.

New kerchiefs for the neck, with mouchoirs to correspond, are made of pale yellow washing silk, embroidered in gayest colors in designs of bees, humming birds, roses and buds, and large butterflies with brilliant colored wings.

Swallows are great favorites at present in Paris for trimming hats. They are also embroidered on dresses and parasols, painted on ornaments, formed of jewels and stamped on buttons. To be chic one must bear the mark of the swallow.

The hand-painted fans on kid or white satin have Watteau landscapes signed by well-known French painters, and are mounted on white ivory sticks, or else the sticks are of the new satin ivory of a golden brown shade that is now in vogue for many fancy articles, such as parasol handles, boxes, brushes, etc.

One dress seen recently at Newport was made of fine white French mull, which was hand embroidered all over in tiny little canoes. The skirt was made quite full, and had around the bottom a ruffle twelve inches deep, which was cut up in a clover-leaf pattern on the edge and embroidered in scarlet. Underneath was set a ruffle of scarlet lace.

The gayety of striped and checked flannels for tennis wear is now very striking; some ardent players will wear them entirely, and others will merely utilize them as scarfs and handkerchiefs knotted to costumes of the new oatmeal cloths, and a fresh manufacture known as the Russian fibre brocade, which is in reality white Turkish towelling, with its looped meshes arranged in floral designs, leaving the foundation bare.—N. Y. Graphic.

Usury.

Our English ancestors thought that it was shameful and unchristian to demand pay for the use of money. While they never declared that the taking of interest was unlawful, they made statutes to limit the amount. In time their views changed, and they saw that it was just that a borrower should pay for the use of the money loaned him, if the charge—called interest—was not exorbitant. A trader who borrows money to use in his business, and thereby increases his profits, ought to pay for the use of the money just as he pays for the rest of his stock in trade.

In nearly all countries the rate of interest is fixed by law. In commercial countries it is also the rule that any rate of interest can be given and accepted if the agreement to pay it is made in writing. The reason for this is, that the value of money like the value of any commodity is changeable. It is high when money is scarce and low when it is plenty. It is right that the dealer in money should have the same advantages as the dealer in any other article.

To take one agree to take unlawful in

terest is usury. If taken unintentionally, or by mistake, the agreement is binding at the lawful rate.

Money-lenders resort to many expedients to avoid the law. Some of these are allowable. A lender may deduct the interest from the face-value of the note, thus obtaining it in advance.

An agreement that a year shall be twelve months of thirty days each, for computing interest, is valid. Compound interest may be demanded and taken if expressly agreed upon, but the interest must be asked for when it falls due.

A lender, who is obliged to borrow the money he advances, may charge for the trouble of raising it. The courts, however, always watch such cases with suspicion.

When a man borrows money to put into a risky business, the lender may charge more than the lawful rate. He has a right to receive pay for the risk he incurs. It is always lawful to buy up a note in the money-market for less than its face-value.

The laws on usury do not apply to loans of anything except money. Any sum may be charged for lending articles of commerce.

Usurious agreements are worthless in the hands of the parties who make them. In some places, notes bearing usurious interest are not good in the hands of persons who bought without knowing them to be so tainted. Nearly everywhere, however, an innocent holder may obtain his money.

Modern laws have made the usury regulations of little account. To-day, in civilized lands, they are only a curiosity of ancient legislation.—Youth's Companion.

A Business Son.

"Yes, there's a heap of difference in boys," said the old man to the editor, as he tied up a bag of oats. "There's my son John, for instance. Everybody beats him in a boss, swindles him on a watch dicker, and leaves him out in the cold when he farms on sheers. He's good-hearted, but there's no bizness about him. If I had to depend upon John I'd die in the poor-house."

He wrestled the bag aside, seized another, and continued:

"And there was my son Philip—keen as a razor—eyes wide open, and so sharp that no man in New Jersey dare offer him a pair of old boots for a three-hundred-dollar-hoss for fear of being cheated."

"Is he dead?"

"Yes, he's gone; and that was the sharpest trick of all. He found he'd got consumption, and what did he do but hunt up a life insurance agent, take out a five-thousand-dollar policy, give his note for the premium, and come home and fall off a load of hay and run a pitchfork clear through him. Some sons would have hung on and doctored around and wanted currant jelly and chicken soup for eighteen months; but that wasn't Phil. No, sir. He didn't even ask for anything better'n a twenty-dollar tombstone, and he said I needn't git that unless the marble-cutter would trade even up for a blind calf."—Wall Street News.

The Result of a "Personal."

A funny story is told of a lady who was foolish enough to answer a "personal" in a daily paper which stated that a young man was desirous of making the acquaintance of a young woman, with a view to matrimony. She carried on a long correspondence with the advertiser, taking, however, the precaution to have her letters copied by a confidential friend. She always sent the copies and retained the originals. Her answers came regularly, but her correspondent was quite as cautious as she was herself, for he always employed a type-writer, and she had no means of becoming familiar with his handwriting. Finally, after a good deal of gush, a meeting was agreed upon between the pair, and the lady was somewhat surprised, when she arrived at the place appointed, to see her brother, wearing in his button-hole the flower which was decided upon as the means of identification. They both acknowledged their folly by indulging in a hearty laugh and went home together, fully resolved to have nothing further to do with these traps to catch the unwary called "personals."—Boston Budget.

—At Santa Fe, N. M., clay "gods" of the Zuni and other Pueblo Indians are purchasable by the hundred or less at twenty cents apiece.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

It is said that coal rat smeared about rat holes so that the rats cannot pass without getting it on their fur...

For feather cake take half a cup of butter, three cups of flour, two of sugar, one of milk, three eggs, a little grated lemon rind, two teaspoons of baking powder...

Pick up, boil and feed to the hog all worm-eaten and premature apples that fall to the ground...

Although underdraining is essential to the best results in most apple orchards, it is nevertheless much better to select soils naturally drained...

Cherry pudding: Three cups of flour, two cups of fruit, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, two teaspoons of cream of tartar...

To clean finely polished furniture: Take a bowl half full of tepid water, a little fine toilet soap and a teaspoonful of sweet oil...

The decayed branches of old trees should be promptly removed. Their unsightliness is the least of their evils...

Colonel F. D. Curtis writes the New York Tribune that he has "tried all kinds of experiments in killing Canada thistles. Seeding heavily with clover and mowing it, is one of the best..."

Literature for the Young.

There are few questions just now agitating the public mind than that of education. The study of literature has also attained in the present day a deservedly high rank among the branches of a good education...

THE NEW POSTAL NOTE.

Description of the New Currency and How it will be used.

All persons who have occasion to send small amounts of money through the United States mail will hail with delight the advent of the new postal note, a fac-simile of which is printed below...

The Government has heretofore solemnly warned the public not to put their money in envelopes. Under the new system the country cousin can visit her postoffice with \$4.99, or any lesser sum, and deposit the same with a fee of three cents...

The Government has heretofore solemnly warned the public not to put their money in envelopes. Under the new system the country cousin can visit her postoffice with \$4.99, or any lesser sum...

It is now proposed to have a note for fractions of a shilling. The system has been found to be of particular benefit to small tradespeople, farmers and others who have small sums to transmit...

THE NEW UNITED STATES POSTAL NOTE. ARKAMA, ALA. No. 18786. Date of issue, October 4, 1883.

Table with columns for months (Jan to Dec) and denominations (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100). Includes a section for 'THE POSTMASTER OF THE MONEY ORDER OFFICE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO'.

country post office the face amount of the note will be paid to bearer, the bothersome old system of identification and indorsement having been abandoned...

The law under which the note goes into operation was passed at the last session of Congress. When, last year, the English Postmaster General, Fawcett, proposed the shilling postal note to Parliament, its members laughed at him as he had at Rowland Hill's penny postage...

It is now proposed to have a note for fractions of a shilling. The system has been found to be of particular benefit to small tradespeople, farmers and others who have small sums to transmit...

General and nervous debility, impaired memory, lack of self-confidence, premature loss of manly vigor and powers, are common results of youthful indiscretions and pernicious practices...

DR. PIERCE'S "Pellets" or sugar-coated granules—the original "little liver pills" (beverage of indigestion)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood...

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, AUG. 21, 1883. CATTLE—Shipping Steers, 4.50 to 4.90; Native Heifers, 3.60 to 4.40; Native Cows, 3.00 to 3.80...

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My wife had suffered with "female weakness" for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, had such dragging pains...

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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From Bath, Me., we have received, under date of May 15, 1883, the following statement of Geo. W. HANBURY, the popular proprietor of "The Restaurant"...

BLACKSMITHS' TROUBLES. Having had occasion to use a remedy for kidney troubles, I noticed an advertisement in one of the papers of the remarkable cures that Hunt's Remedy made all over the country...

Union Stove and Machine Works, (ESTABLISHED 1870.) Cherokee and Choctaw Streets, between Main and Second, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

STOVES, Engines, Mill Machinery, Iron and Brass Castings, House Fronts, Pattern and Model Making a Specialty.

Dealers in Holloware, Tinware, Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber Hose. MEDART PATENT PULLEYS And Howe's Standard Scales.

CHICAGO SCALE CO. 4 Ton 800, Beam Box Included, 240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, \$5. The "Little" 100 lb. Scale, \$3.50. 500 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICES LIST FREE. FOGES, TOOLS, &c. BEST QUALITY. Guaranteed to last. 40 lb. and 45 lb. of Tools, \$10. Farmers use one and more every year. Dealers at lowest prices. Wholesale & Retail.

Fast Potato Digging! The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger saves its cost yearly, FIVE TIMES OVER, to every farmer who uses it. Dig Six Hundred Bushels a Day!

EDUCATIONAL. 1883. THE NEW CALENDAR of the 1884 CONSERVATORY of MUSIC. Beautifully illustrated 4 pages. SENT FREE to yourself and musical friends. Send names and addresses to E. C. STUBBS, Manager, Conservatory of Music, 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

MUSIC. The Hershey School of Musical Art, Hershey Music Hall, Chicago, Ill., affords the best instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Fall Term begins September 1st. H. CLARENCE EDDY, General Director.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS. And will permanently cleanse the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be 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. S. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

LOVELY COMPLEXIONS POSSIBLE TO ALL. What Nature denies to many Art secures to all. Hagan's Magnolia Balm dispels every blemish, overcomes Redness, Freckles, Sallowness, Roughness, Tan, Eruptions and Blotches, and removes all evidences of heat and excitement. The Magnolia Balm imparts the most delicate and natural complexional tints—no detection being possible to the closest observation.

The Squatter's Daughter. "Light and look at yer saddle," said the squatter's daughter, as a man stopped at the fence. The man who had been several weeks in the neighborhood, and who had become so well acquainted with the girl that her handsome face was ever before him, advanced to where she was sitting, and lingeringly shook the hand which she extended him.

by Tony Diver. Ef yer marry him I'll drive yer from under my roof an' you shan't come back no mo'. 'Pap, says I, 'I ain't agoin' ter fling myself away.' "Emily, do you think that you could live happy with me?"

The First Public Prayer in Denver. Father Dyer, a Methodist minister, now living on the Divide, was the pioneer preacher in Colorado. He will probably offer the opening prayer of the approaching quarter centennial. It is related of Father Dyer that when he first landed in what is now Denver he saw before him a large tent, and to that, supposing a camp meeting to be in progress, he wended his way.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM. When applied by the finger into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It always inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores taste and smell. A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment is necessary. Agreeable to use. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Druggists, Ely Brothers, Chicago, N. Y.

What will it do? Brown's Iron Bitters! Good for what? Well, see what it has done. To begin with dyspepsia. It has cured some of the worst cases. Then chills and fever. Who wants to shake with cold and burn with heat, when a bottle or two of Brown's Iron Bitters will drive the source of the mischief away?

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