

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME IX.

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NUMBER 36.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

WASHINGTON NOTES.

It is said by officers of the Department of Agriculture that hog cholera is practically exterminated. Unsuccessful attempts have been made for weeks to secure virus from infected hogs for experimental purposes.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that dies, rolls and plates that have been used by the Government in printing labels and wrappings, bearing internal revenue stamps, could be returned to the original owners.

The Secretary of the Interior it is said will detail a special agent of the Interior Department to visit the reservation of the Zunis Indians of New Mexico, for the purpose of examining the land around Nutria Springs, which was recently included within the reservation limits by an executive proclamation, and ascertain whether that land is really necessary to the Indians' well-being. The land in question is that for which Senator Logan's son-in-law and others filed applications in the General Land Office some time ago, when it was supposed to be a part of the public domain.

A METALLIC color has been selected by the Postmaster General for the new two-cent stamp.

A DELEGATION of Kiowa Indians recently had a conference with the Secretary of the Interior respecting the boundaries of their reservations. The Indians say that in 1867, when they signed the treaty, they were given to understand that all the land lying west of the Wichita and Red Rivers belonged exclusively to them; but now the land is held by the State of Texas, and known as Greer County. The Secretary told the Indians he was governed by the law, and could not change the boundary lines.

The President has appointed Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, Wm. A. Paton, of New York, and Charles L. Perkins, of New York, a commission to examine seventy-five miles of the Northern Pacific Railway in Montana Territory, fifty miles of the same road extending westward on the Yellowstone division, and twenty-five miles extending eastward on the Missouri division.

The Guitane case has come into prominence again, owing to the fact that J. P. Sheehy, one of the jurors, has gone crazy and been sent to the St. Elizabeth Hospital for the Insane at Washington. The case is peculiarly pathetic in some points. It is reported that Sheehy believed that Guitane was insane, and that the jury should have so found, but he had not the courage in face of the unanimity of the rest to stand out and say so. He was also afraid, it seems, of what he knew was the public clamor on the subject. Since Guitane's execution it is said he has been continually haunted by reflections upon the case, and the conviction that he voted to hang a lunatic, until his mind has gotten away under it. His insanity took a fierce turn, so that his family were afraid of their lives, and he has been placed in a cell at the asylum.

The Civil Service Commission gives notice that competitive examinations for admission to the public service will be held between the 18th of June and the 3d of July at the following places: Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Port Huron, St. Louis and San Francisco. Any person wishing to be examined at either of said places for service in any department in Washington should send a written request to the Civil Service Commission at that place for a proper application blank, which will be supplied.

THE EAST.

The barn of Silas Albertson, on Long Island, N. Y., burned recently. Thirty-nine milch cows and three horses were burned to death.

DURING a circus performance at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., recently, the canvas tents were struck by a terrific rain and wind and utterly demolished. About 1,500 persons were in the tents and a terrible panic ensued. A large number of persons were injured.

A STORM at Albany, N. Y., recently, caused great damage to property. Houses were undermined, cellars flooded, streets torn up, etc. The lightning struck several places.

TWENTY-FIVE young women, English and Swedish immigrants, recently went from New York City to Saratoga to take positions in hotels, alleged to have been procured for them by a swindling intelligence agency in New York and to which each girl paid \$3.50. They found no situations awaiting them.

JAMES DOLAN, pardoned by Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, while in a "dying" condition, was arrested the other morning at Woonsocket, R. I., while breaking into and entering a liquor saloon. A dozen burglaries and highway assaults of late led the police to believe that Dolan was the leader of the gang.

In New York recently, Judge Freedman rendered a decision in the case of Michael Gilman, administrator of John Gilman, deceased, against Henry McArdle, who was entrusted with certain moneys by the intestate with which to procure masses for the repose of his soul. Judge Freedman follows the decision made recently by Judge Tuiley, of Chicago, in a similar case. This holds the trust is not a legal one, for the reason there is no beneficiary capable of taking it, and that therefore the administrator is entitled to no fund which was devoted to that purpose.

ABELAIDE S. SMITH brought suit under the Civil Damages act in Brooklyn, N. Y., against Patrick Dempsey and Cornelius Clarke, liquor dealers, for \$10,000 for selling her husband liquor and causing him to become a drunkard. The jury gave her a verdict for \$2,500.

THE Vermont Anti-Secret Society State

Convention recently met at Montpelier, and denounced secret societies as the foundation of all bad government.

PRESIDENT JARRETT, of the Amalgamated Association of the Iron and Steel Workers at Pittsburg, Pa., announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

MISS EDITH FISH, daughter of ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish, was recently married to Hugh Oliver Northcott, son of Sir Stamford Northcott and member of the banking house of Kennedy, Todd & Co., of New York City. More than a thousand invitations were issued; many were sent abroad to relatives of the groom. The ceremony took place in the Episcopal Church of St. Philip in the Highlands overlooking the Hudson, and the little church was transformed into a bower for the ceremony. The altar was a bank of palms and nodding plants, and festoons of evergreens decked the walls.

The Mayor of Philadelphia recently received a letter from St. Paul inquiring whether Dr. H. Darling and Prof. A. Campbell were connected with the Philadelphia Dispensary. The letter stated that two men were traveling through the Western country and representing themselves to be the founders of the Dispensary. Inquiry at the Dispensary showed no such persons in any way connected with that institution.

THE WEST.

ABOUT one thousand street car drivers and conductors in Chicago have gone on a strike.

HARRY WELCH, a coal miner in the Belleville, Ill., district, fifty-five years old, driven to desperation by inability to support a wife and nine children by reason of the strike among the miners, hung himself recently in an orchard about two miles from Belleville.

A BANK robbery was lately attempted at Rockport, the county seat of Atchison County, Mo. The thieves blew open the vault doors of the bank without much trouble and then made their attack on the safe, which they attempted to blow open with powder, but without success. They then made their escape, closely pursued by officers.

The Ohio Republican State Convention, recently in session at Columbus, nominated for Governor Judge J. B. Foraker, of Cincinnati; Lieutenant Governor, Wm. G. Rose, of Cleveland; Supreme Judge (long term), W. H. Upson; Supreme Judge (vacancy and long term), John H. Doyle; Clerk of Supreme Court, Dwight Crowell; Attorney General, N. H. Earhart; Auditor, John C. Brown; Commissioner of Common Schools, D. T. DeWolfe; Member of Board of Public Works, Leo Waltz.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention nominated Judge Kime, of Tama County, for Governor, J. C. Clark for Lieutenant Governor, Walter J. Hays for Supreme Judge, and Edgar B. Fair for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

GEORGE M. WILLING, an old and well known resident of St. Louis, backed by a syndicate of lawyers of St. Louis and California, is about to institute legal proceedings to secure a tract of three hundred square leagues or 2,700 square miles of land lying along the Gila River, running back to the Maricopa Mountain in Arizona, which was acquired by Mr. Willing's son from a Spaniard named Miguel Peralta, in 1874, and the deed, which was recorded in Prescott, Ariz., but which, owing to the sudden death of Mr. Willing, was not disposed of in his will. The property embraces several mines, and is estimated to be worth at least ten millions.

MISS MATTIE TOWNSEND, of Chilhowie, Johnson County, Mo., the other day went to Lamont, where she met Ira Perdue. The two started off together in a buggy, and in attempting to cross Muddy Creek, which was swollen, the couple were swept away by the flood and drowned.

REV. JULIAN BENOIT, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Ft. Wayne, Ind., has been named Monsignor and appointed Prelate of the Papal Household at Rome. Father Benoit came from France as a missionary forty years ago, and is the seventh priest upon whom this honor has been conferred.

The Indiana Episcopal Convention recently elected Rev. Dr. David Knickerbocker, of Minneapolis, Bishop for the Diocese of Indiana. Dr. Knickerbocker was formerly from New York State.

In a family quarrel at St. Louis, George Marshall shot and killed his stepfather, Thomas Edwards.

RECENTLY Mr. and Mrs. George Redhair were drowned while crossing a swollen creek near Breckinridge, Mo., and Henry and William Temple and August Volk, while fishing in a skiff in the Missouri River opposite Glasgow, were upset and drowned.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Medical Association was held last week at Cleveland, Ohio, about one thousand distinguished physicians from all parts of the country attending.

SAN CARLOS advises that Agent Wilcox refuses to allow the band of returned Apaches the privilege of the reservation, and treats them as hostiles. He has turned them over to the military, who hold them as prisoners of war. There are seven stout bucks, the remainder women and children. At Springfield, Mo., the other night, while a jury was locked up and in charge of an officer, a burglar robbed one of the jurors of a fine gold watch and others of various sums of money.

FOURTEEN striking coal miners who interfered with the working of new men near Hickoryville, Ill., were arrested recently and lodged in jail in default of bail.

SEVERAL of the highest dignitaries of the Mormon Church recently arrived at Denver from Salt Lake. They were on their way to Conchos County, Colo., to inspect the Mormon colony there and arrange for the purchase of more land for the use of converts now crowded into Utah. Brigham Young, one of the party, in an interview, said "the reports from laborers in vineyards in Europe and this country warrant

the expectation of fully 20,000 converts this year."

THE SOUTH.

DURING a terrible thunder storm the other evening at Crystal Springs, Miss., Miss Clara Cook was killed while she was surrounded by several young ladies, all of whom injured.

A LAKE tornado destroyed a large amount of property in Texas and Alabama. Several persons were killed.

In about one month a marble statue of General Zachary Taylor will be unveiled at the grave, eight miles from Louisville, Ky. All survivors of the Mexican war are to be invited.

SOUTHWEST Mississippi is damaged by severe drought. Cattle raisers have to purchase feed for their stock, as the pastures are all dried up, and crops are suffering greatly from want of rain.

The Grand Jury at Austin, Texas, indicted over fifty members of the Legislature for gambling. During the night following some entered the office of the County Clerk and stole all the indictments returned by the Grand Jury for violations of the gambling laws, including those against the members of the Legislature.

OFFICERS recently arrested a gang of five counterfeiters in Van Buren County, Ark. Detectives had been at work on the case for several months.

By an explosion of the boiler of a pile driver engine on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, recently near Lagrange, Tenn., the engineer, Harry Roberts, and the fireman, Lee Trancumb, were killed outright, and Tom Farr, a switch engineer, and a man named Tom Atkins, seriously injured.

DR. WILLIS M. BARNES recently shot his brother-in-law, Clarence Boyd, a prominent young artist, at Louisville, Ky. Family trouble was the cause.

A MOB at Denison, Texas, headed by the father of Hattie Bayliss, who suicided a few days ago, made an unsuccessful attempt to lynch Burke, the young man who took her on an excursion, got her drunk and debauched her, which led to her suicide.

GENERAL.

A VIENNA correspondent reports that Turkey is seeking a coalition with Russia against British influence in Egypt.

The customs authorities of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, recently seized and confiscated as dynamite a large shipment of petroleum or petroleum jelly. The agent was compelled to pay a heavy fine, although he protested that the goods were not explosives.

EDWARD HARRINGTON, editor of the Kerry Sentinel, and the printers of that paper have each been sentenced at Dublin, Ireland, to imprisonment for six months on account of the publication in the office of the Sentinel of a placard inviting the persons who wished to join the Invincibles to attend a meeting.

At Alexandria, Egypt, Sultanism Deoud and Mahommed Sami, accused of setting fire to Alexandria at the time of the British bombardment, were found guilty and sentenced to death. Eighteen officers were found guilty of complicity in the same crime and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude.

THE LATEST.

THE President appointed Calvin S. Brewster, of Laredo, Tex., Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Tex., vice Payne, suspended. Payne is the man who deserted his post of duty last summer when the yellow fever prevailed.

PAYMASTER WASSON, who was recently reported robbed in Texas, pleaded guilty to embezzling from the Government when placed on trial, and his friends have since made the amount good.

AFTER thirty years' burial in a foreign land, the remains of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," were on the 9th laid to rest in the soil of his native land at Washington City. The ceremonies were of an imposing character, participated in by the military, civic societies, President and Cabinet, together with other officials and citizens. There were in the procession fully fifty carriages containing relatives of Payne.

The decree of divorce in the case of Major O. H. Nickerson, U. S. A., has been set aside and the divorce declared null and void. Immediately upon receipt of official information of the fact the General of the army directed General Drum to issue papers for the immediate arrest of Major Nickerson, preparatory to his being tried by court martial. It is thought, however, there will be difficulty in finding him, as it is the general impression he has left for parts unknown.

TIMOTHY KELLY convicted of participation in the Phoenix Park murders, was hanged at Dublin according to sentence. He was the fifth executed for these murders and the last convicted. When the black flag was hoisted over the prison some persons uttered shrieks and young women fell on their knees and called the name of God upon James Carey, informer.

At the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., when Cadet Green, the first graduate, marched up to receive his diploma, twenty cadets applauded, among them three of the graduating class, Glascock, Webster and Gray. Captain Ramsey sent them to the frigate Santee and would not let them graduate.

THERE were thirty-one deaths from yellow fever in Havana during May, twenty-five being members of the army and navy in the military hospital. The disease was slowly increasing, particularly along the wharves, and the mercantile vessels anchored near the military hospitals had been invaded by the disease.

By an explosion in the Ansonia Rubber Works at College Point, L. I., recently, Engineer Jecken, Andrew Hoppe and Wm. Kelly were killed. Two other workmen were fatally hurt. The building was partly demolished.

A LARGE amount of property was recently destroyed by a tornado near McKinney, Tex. Lightning struck a number of houses.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The State Horticultural Society held its semi-annual meeting at Olathe last week. Professor J. W. Robson, of Cheever, Dickinson County, read a very interesting paper on "Animals Beneficial and Injurious to the Horticulturist," in which he classed as the most beneficial the prairie squirrel, American mink, American skunk, the common shrew and the toad, while those most injurious are the white-footed prairie mouse, meadow mice and the American hare. Many animals, he said, that have been considered injurious and have been destroyed are in fact beneficial. The reading of this paper was followed by discussion, in which several delegates participated. H. L. Forries, of Osage City, delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Difficulties of Tree Planting." He argued that the tendency of trees to lean is nearly always caused by some defects in the planting. Quite a lively and animated discussion followed the delivery of this lecture.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee whose duty it would be to confer with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the purpose of securing his support of a measure looking towards the teaching throughout the public schools of the elements of horticulture, and the President appointed as such committee Professor J. W. Robson, of Cheever; A. M. Godfrey, of Eureka, and Rev. J. B. Schleicher, of Sterling. The society also, in view of the fact that "A. M. Purdy, of the American Fruit Recorder, has been recently engaged in the most questionable recommendation and introduction of so-called new fruits and ornamentals which we consider altogether too unreliable to establish their reputation in the premises," resolved that it was a "duty to warn the fruit growers of Kansas not to allow themselves to be imposed upon by such palpable humbugs as Mr. Purdy has been advertising through his circulars and paper, and we urge all to await better evidence before they invest their money in such unknown fruits and improbable representatives as relates to the Crimson Beauty raspberry." Strawberries were exhibited of remarkable size and beauty. Of one variety (the Cumberland), twenty-nine berries filled a quart box.

In response to the inquiry from the General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad as to whether the roads could make special rates to the State Fair, etc., under the new law, the Railroad Commissioners replied: "We are of the opinion, under the law, the railroad companies can make reduced or special rates below three cents per mile for excursions to the State Fair or other similar or like gatherings, but they must make no distinction and allow the same privileges to any and all persons for a like service from the same place upon like conditions and under similar circumstances."

The annual report of the Secretary of the Leavenworth Home for the Friendless showed that there were received during the year ninety-seven adults, sixty-nine children and thirty-nine transient. It was organized fifteen years ago by a few Christian ladies and in reviewing the institution through its trials and successes the Secretary, Mrs. Lake, says: "Planted in weakness, watered with tears, enriched by prayers, hedged about with Christian charity, and above all warmed into life by the sunshine of God's love, it sent out first its tiny shoots and leaves, and then its spreading branches, till now it stands before you a slightly tree, beneath whose grateful shade the foot-sore and weary find rest and shelter."

The entire rainfall in Kansas for the five months of 1883 now completed, has been 14.07 inches, which is 2.25 inches above the average for the same period in the past fifteen years.

Two little boys, sons of Wm. Andis, of Topeka, were on the river bank the other afternoon trying to catch pieces of drift-wood that floated past, when the youngest of the two, aged six years, lost his balance and fell into the river, drowning before the eyes of his brother and before assistance could be summoned.

SENATOR PLUM was recently serenaded by the "Bodoc Club" of Topeka. Later he sent the club a note inclosing two twenty-dollar bills, with a promise that as soon as he returned home he would send them a present with which to decorate their rooms.

The State Pharmaceutical Association met in annual convention at Topeka last week and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: M. L. Stone, Wamego, President; H. W. Spanglow, Perry, first Vice-President; Theo. Egerdorf, Leavenworth, second Vice-President; A. H. T. Nesbitt, Leavenworth, Secretary; W. Holmes, Topeka, Assistant Secretary; D. A. Stanford, Florence, Treasurer; Executive Committee, R. J. Brown, Leavenworth; George Lewis, Lawrence; P. E. Ballard, Topeka, and George Sisson, Coffeyville. Messrs. Brown, Lewis, Sisson and Stanford were elected delegates to the National Pharmaceutical Convention at Washington in September.

The investigation of the charges against Captain Rouben Smith, of the Osawatimie Insane Asylum, resulted in his unanimous acquittal by the Board. He then tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and J. H. Peckham, of Nemaha County, chosen as his successor. Dr. Knapp, Superintendent of the Asylum, made a demand on the Board for an investigation of the charges against him and the management of the Asylum, and the Board granted his request and set June 27 for a meeting to hear the complaints against the Superintendent. RICHARD GWYNE was arrested at Gaylord the other day, at the instance of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, for stealing articles from freight trains on which he was brakeman. He was caught with stolen boots on his feet and some in his chest. After being arrested he escaped from the officer. He is the same party who was arrested for robbing the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy office of tickets last fall and acquitted on the evidence of George James, a cousin of Frank and Jesse James.

The Negroes' Mistake.

The grievances to be considered at the next September convention of negroes, called to meet at Washington, cover a good deal of ground. Formulated in five counts, they are thus set forth:

1. Negro labor at the South is not fairly remunerated. The Southern negro is not protected by law in the collection of money due him.

2. In most parts of the country the negro does not have a fair show in the public schools.

3. The negro is not protected in his civil rights, notwithstanding the laws passed by Congress.

4. His political rights are ignored. Six and a half millions of people are without representation in Congress.

5. The negro does not get his share of Executive protection and encouragement.

What is not false in these five counts is true because in the nature of things it could not be otherwise. The first complaint is false. If the negro in the South is not fairly paid for his labor, why does he not work for himself? In the whole world there is not a spot where less capital is required for a man to become a proprietor. The price of land is nominal; the climate is mild; food products mature quickly; very little clothing and fuel are required, and a thrifty or self-reliant man could improve a shelter in a few hours. The negro has had experience in the agriculture of that section, and need no years of trial and training. It is utterly to proclaim themselves what, in fact, they are an incapable, dependent race by nature, to say they are not fairly paid for their labor. All the conventions which may assemble between this and the millennium will not change the deficiencies of the negro character by indulging complaints against others.

The complaint that the negro does not have a fair show in the public schools is a misstatement of a fact. He is not an equal in the public schools of the whites in any portion of America. It is, therefore, misleading to apply the complaint to "most parts of the country." But that he has far more school privileges in every part of the country than he pays for, or is ever likely to pay for, is a fact not disputed at all by any one who pretends to know the truth. In this respect he is far better off than white people who have no schools they do not themselves support. It is a lack of capacity and inclination that prevents negroes generally from acquiring all the education that is needful in the ordinary walks of life. It is absolutely certain that no convention will be able to amend the status of negroes materially in this respect by formulating indictments against the whites.

As to his civil rights, the negro is deprived of those which could aid his progress or add to his comfort. He is not permitted to enjoy, on terms of equality, the society of the white people. He never will be accorded this privilege, if he persists in regarding it a privilege. It should be to him no privilege. Unless the race, as a mass, can be brought to regard their own society as equal to that of other races in like circumstances and with like advantages, they will remain unfit for the recognition they pine for. There is nothing in the third count but a confession that all that is true in it ought to be and remain true. The way out of such an embarrassment is not to complain of it.

The fourth count, that six and a half millions of negroes are not represented in Congress, is untrue according to the American theory of popular government. They vote and are counted in the apportionment of political power and are, therefore, represented. That they do not send negroes to the popular branch of Congress in proportion to their numbers, that is to say thirty-seven of the three hundred and twenty-five constituting the National House of Representatives, is a truth as fortunate for them as it is for the rest of the people of the country. Instead of it being matter of just complaint, that they are not allowed to hold the balance of power in the Government of the Union, their highest good is subserved by their exclusion from duties they are wholly incapable of wisely performing.

The fifth complaint is a sort of general statement of those embraced in the four preceding. It is not exactly plain what is meant by "Executive encouragement." If it means that negroes do not get their share of the offices, the complaint is frivolous. It might be met with a denier. If it is true, it constitutes no real grievance. It is not the advantage of any class to hold appointive offices, and most of all to hold offices for which they are not specially qualified.

This meeting at Washington is called by the foremost men of the negro race, notably Fred. Douglass and George Williams, author of a history of his race in America. The questions to be considered to which we have alluded were chosen by them. It is not difficult to see they have made a mistake. If they had included among the objects of the convention an inquiry into the reasons why negroes do not more generally become proprietors; why they almost universally continue when in contact with the whites to seek menial pursuits; why, initiative as they conspicuously are, they do not imbibe a stricter regard for marital rights and honor; why they do not develop some independence and individuality in politics; why the universal maxims of integrity find so uncertain a lodgment among them; why they remain the merest creatures of impulse and superstition in religion;—if these matters were to divide the attention of leading and educated negroes, there would be much reason to hope for some substantial good from the meeting and deliberations in September.

These leaders might aid to solve the problem whether the defects in the negro character are inherent and inextinguishable, and whether he can ever become worthy of the citizenship in a free country which has been thrust upon him, and of which he seems so far to wholly lack apprecia-

tion. Instead of finding fault with others and continuing the wail of dependence and appealing to the Government for support, leading negroes need to look in themselves for means of regeneration and growth, if these be possible to their race.—Exchange.

A Few Words About Mahoneism.

In 1877—for reasons not necessary now to notice—Mr. Hayes knocked out the keystone of Republican supremacy in the South by withdrawing Federal troops. At once carpet-bagism, negroism and Republicanism collapsed together, and on their ruins rose "the solid Democracy," of which we have since heard so much. The Republican leaders were amazed and disgusted at this action on the part of one whom they had thrust into the Presidency by impudent and outrageous fraud, and never forgave him for it. But the action was a fixed fact, which could be vigorously cursed—not recalled. Hence these leaders—naturally unwilling to have the source of unflinching Republican majorities permanently dried up—laid their heads together to devise a plan by which the consequences of the Hayes policy might be at least partially averted, and Southern Republicanism placed upon its legs again. They decided that the cheapest, easiest and best way to reach this desirable summation was by buying such prominent Southern leaders as offered themselves for sale, and using these purchased renegades to demoralize and, if possible, destroy the Democracy in their respective States. William Mahone, of Virginia, was the first and last candidate for the immortal infamy. He had acquired reputation and popularity during the war, and when he presented himself for a seat in the Senate, had little difficulty in obtaining it. He was elected as a Democrat by Democratic votes, and the people of Virginia had not the slightest suspicion that they were sending a political Judas to the National Legislature. He did not keep them long in doubt on this point. Months before the Congress of which he was to be a member, met, it was generally known that Mahone had been bought by the Republicans at his own price; that price being the absolute control of Federal patronage in Virginia. Both sides have lived up to their bargain. Mahone has voted steadily with the Republicans on all questions where his vote was needed, and he has carried the Federal patronage in his pocket and distributed it as suited his purposes. He has been, and is, the "boss" of Virginia to an extent which Conkling never was in New York or Cameron in Pennsylvania. He has pulled down and set up whom he pleased, and the Administration of Arthur have sanctioned and supported the dirty despotism of which he is the center and circumference. Democrats of course expected and received no mercy from the traitor, but anti-Mahone Republicans fared no better at his hands. Men who were fighting for the Union when he was fighting for the Confederacy, and of whose Republicanism there never had been the smallest shadow of doubt, have been turned out of office at his dictation for no other reason than that they opposed him or did not work sufficiently hard for him. The protests and prayers of these victims have been treated with contempt by the authorities at Washington, and Mahone is as much "boss" in Virginia to-day as he ever was.

It is not at all likely, therefore, that the late open letter of ex-Congressman Dezerdorf to President Arthur will have the slightest effect upon the uncleanly domination of Mahone. The present incumbent, like his lame-duck predecessor, recognizes the binding character of the bargain and will do nothing to interfere with the regular payments of patronage. But the Dezerdorf exhibit of the practical workings of Mahoneism will render it impossible for the Administration to escape the full measure of responsibility—as it has tried to do heretofore. The ex-Congressman does not deal in vague generalities or wild guessing, but gives facts and figures in most trenchant and fearless style. He "means business," and nothing else, and whatever may be his motive, the public is certainly indebted to him for a mass of interesting and valuable information concerning the system adopted by the Republican leaders for the re-establishment of Southern Republicanism. We commend that system, as revealed in the Dezerdorf letter, to the careful attention of those Republicans who really think their party has strong leanings toward Civil-Service Reform. In Virginia, as run by Mahone and a Republican Administration, may be seen in full bloom the worst of those political evils which Civil-Service Reform is intended to uproot; and the same evils would bloom as luxuriantly in every other Southern State if there were more Mahones in the market. Fortunately for the country the example of the Virginia traitor has had a contrary effect from what those who bought him anticipated. It has not been imitated by a single Southern Democrat, and there are no indications that it will be. The bargain and sale have been the means of embarrassing the Virginia Democracy more or less, but that embarrassment is not permanent, and outside of Virginia Southern Democracy has been strengthened by the device which it was thought would disrupt it. Meanwhile there is Mahoneism to speak for itself, and it speaks loudly enough to reach the dullest Republican ear. There is not, and never has been in this country before, such a disgraceful spectacle as Virginia presents; and for that spectacle let it be remembered that Republican Administrations and the Republican party are solely responsible.—St. Louis Republican.

The Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

THE IPSE DIXIT AND PUBLIC OPINION.

While on the witness stand, in the case of the State vs. W. A. Morgan, said Morgan said: "I try to be friendly with Mr. Timmons," and Public Opinion says: "He does no such thing." Which is correct?

On the same witness stand the same Morgan said: "It was a piece of a limb of a tree, 12 to 14 inches long, and about an inch in diameter, with which he beat Mr. Timmons;" and Public Opinion says: "It was something else." Which is correct?

On the same witness stand the same Morgan said: "That said piece of a limb was wrapped in paper so that it would bruise and sting, but not maim or permanently injure;" but Public Opinion says: "Whatever was in that paper was wrapped in it for the purpose of concealment." Which is correct?

On the same witness stand the same Morgan said: "Timmons had spoken and continued to speak in disrespectful terms of his (Morgan's) family, admitting that he had no reason for it, but did it to hurt Morgan, because Morgan had received advertising he (Timmons) could not get;" and Public Opinion says: "If Timmons ever said anything against Morgan or any member of his family, Timmons had other and more serious reasons than some advertising that Morgan was getting, that Timmons could not get;" that "that is not the kind of man Timmons is." Which is correct?

On the same witness stand the same Morgan said: "He would, under similar circumstances, beat Timmons again;" and Timmons says: "That was said for bunkum, but will never be carried into execution." Which is correct?

On the same witness stand the same Morgan said: "Timmons promised him never to say anything more against his (Morgan's) wife;" and Public Opinion says: "Timmons does not make promises not to say anything about any one if, in his business, the occasion demands that he should speak; but that he does not abuse the best people of the county, because they fail to toe the line he marks." Which is correct?

On the same witness stand the same Morgan said: "Timmons fell forward and head foremost into the gutter when he (Morgan) knocked him down;" and every witness for the State (Mrs. R. M. Ryan, Barney McCabo, Jas. Garland, M. A. Campbell, J. W. Masten and M. H. Pennell), who testified on that question, said: "Timmons fell upon his side, and that his head never touched the ground, if at all, until he turned, face-downward, to get up." Who were correct?

On the same witness stand the same Morgan said: "Mrs. Morgan never writes anything for his paper;" and Public Opinion says: "She does." Which is correct?

The same Morgan says, in substance: "The verdict in this case was greater than justice demanded;" and Public Opinion says: "It is just such verdicts as was rendered in this case that encourage men to commit murder or attempt to do so." Which is correct?

During the course of the said trial it was remarked by the defense, that "Timmons, finding himself an unequal combatant with Morgan in their newspaper fights, and failing to do aught against him, had attacked his wife;" and Public Opinion says: "Timmons has always been the equal of Morgan when they have crossed swords, and" that "he has dealt Morgan some heavy blows that he will not likely get over in the political history of this county." Which is correct?

HE WAS MISTAKEN.

In giving his testimony in the case of the State vs. W. A. Morgan, one of the witnesses for the defense said he had seen things in the COURANT about Mrs. Morgan, not very laudatory of her, and instanced that when he saw "he, she or it,"

of the Leader, mentioned in this paper he knew it meant Mrs. Morgan. Now, to show that gentleman and the public generally how far he was wrong we quote the following editorial, entire, from the COURANT of May 18, 1877:

"He, she or it," of the "personal organ," never says anything harsh concerning any one, but skulks behind "its" cowardly innuendoes. "It" is too much of a cur to make a bold statement and face the music.

In the very next column of the same number of the COURANT, Mr. J. C. Martin, then one of the editors of this paper, having been attacked personally through the columns of the Leader, after having copied the article from the Leader, made use of the following language:

The above is another sample of the frailty of the fallow-faced non-descript who professes to edit the Leader. At innuendoes he is immense, but in the publication of straight-forward facts he is an utter failure. * * * Why did not this unchuck, of the "wooden sheet," accuse us plainly, etc? * * * We hope friend Morgan will come out from behind his innuendoes.

Referring to this same thing, we find in the COURANT of June 1, 1877, the following editorial, which we copy entire:

Because we applied several very truthful epithets to "he, she or it," week before last, "it" says we were "ranting and raving like a maniac." The shoe pinched the non-descript's toes.

We might extend this proof much farther to show that Mrs. Morgan was very far from our thoughts when these and other articles that some folks thought meant Mrs. Morgan were penned. If Morgan, by his actions, shows himself to be more of a woman than he is a man, and we, in speaking of him, should apply the feminine gender to him, is that any reason why it should be claimed that we meant his wife? Who but a woman, or a man with a woman's nature, would have wrapped a "club" in paper to keep it from hurting a man whom he intended to "thrash" with it? So, please don't think that every time we "go for" Morgan we mean his wife.

LITTLE.

So far as it hurts our pride or tickles our vanity, we would not give the snap of our finger for the mention of our name in the "personal organ" of this county; because we have lit our light in this community, and the "bushel" of that sheet can not keep it from shining to the inhabitants far and near; but what we desire to show right here is the littleness of the man who runs that paper; and it occurs in this wise: On Saturday and Monday nights, June 2 and 4, the people of this city met in Music Hall for the purpose of taking action in regard to a proper celebration of the Fourth of July, and, without any solicitation on his part, W. E. Timmons was elected Secretary of the meeting, and also, without any solicitation on his part, he was made a member of the committee that appointed all the other committees to carry the celebration to a successful termination, and, being on this committee, Mr. Timmons took advantage of the position and did not get on any other committee, but did use his influence in having his friend(?) Morgan put on a committee, because he (Mr. T.) believes the Fourth of July is the property of all of us in common, and our likes and dislikes should have neither part nor parcel in it; and on Monday night, after the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. Timmons, told Edgar W. Ellis, who is setting type for Mr. Morgan, that he would furnish that office with a copy of the proceedings, Mr. Morgan not being there to take the proceeding down himself, and Mr. Timmons did so furnish said proceedings to that office the following afternoon; and when the "personal organ" made its appearance on Thursday no one could find the name of Mr. Timmons anywhere in the proceedings of those Fourth of July meetings, as published in that paper; and yet said Morgan, on the witness stand, said: "I try to be friendly with Mr. Timmons." We never have needed the advertising of that paper to further our interests in this community; but, what must the public think of a journalist who so far forgets his duty to his readers as to give them

a partial report of Fourth of July meetings?

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF MRS. JUDGE C. C. WHITSON.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., June 12, 1883.

At a regular meeting of Angola Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned of the recent bereavement of our Worthy Secretary, Brother C. C. Whitson, in the death of his wife; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Angola Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., tender to Brother Whitson our heartfelt sympathy in this his great sorrow, realizing how weak are any words of sympathy which we can offer to assuage grief or comfort the sorrowing; and that we can only commend him to the merciful Father above, to whom we may all flee for refuge in trouble.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, and that a copy of the same, under the seal of the Lodge, be sent to Brother Whitson; and also that a copy of the same be sent to each of the papers in the vicinity, for publication.

W. A. PARKER, Recording Secy. pro tem.

Oh, sister, travelling, hand in hand, On life's long road again we pause, And here in grief and mourning stand, As one more from the ranks withdraws.

With us she shared the pains and joys That rise along our pleasant ways, The labor which our strength employs, The toil and trials of the days.

And now she quits our weary train, And marches o'er the heavenly heights; But we shall work with her again, And share here rest and her delights.

God comfort us; our sister bless, While this dear friend thy love receives; Raise the sad mourner from distress, And gladden every heart that grieves.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Wm. F. Farrow, photographer, Strong City, Kas., makes photographs, ferrotypes, landscape views, pictures of residences, etc. Give him a call. my3-1f

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. nov23-1f

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. GRISHAM & EVANS,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS: feb-1f

MADDEN BROS.,

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

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Court therein. j18

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. feb29-1f

JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb3-1f

J. V. SANDERS, J. A. SMITH, SANDERS & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, Office 1st door north of Ferry's store. apr6-1f

'83: A Grand Combination. '84. THE COURANT AND THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL

One year for only \$2.50. Two papers for little more than the price of one. By paying \$2.50 you will receive your home paper with the COURIER-JOURNAL, the representative newspaper of the south, Democratic and for a tariff for revenue only, and the best, brightest and ablest family Weekly in the United States. Those who desire to examine a sample copy of the COURIER-JOURNAL can do so at this office.

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. OGDEN, 43 Cedar St., New York. feb-1f

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.

A TERRIFIC SACRIFICE!

\$17,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, FURNITURE, DELPH, ETC.,

Of Which \$5,000 Worth Arrived March 30th,

THROWN ON THE MARKET.

TO BE

SLAUGHTERED REGARDLESS OF COST!

Pursuant to the advice of my physician to leave Kansas, I am closing out my entire stock. Never before have the citizens of Chase county had such an opportunity to buy first-class goods cheap. The wise will take advantage of it. LISTEN TO A FEW PRICES!

3,000 yards good style fast colored prints, 6 cents per yard; 5,000 yards best quality, latest designs, 8 cents per yard; 1,000 yds of good gingham, new styles, 10 to 20 cents per yd.; 2,000 yds bleached muslin, equal to Lonsdale, 8 to 10 cents per yd. Unheard of values in hose at 10, 12 1/2, 15, 25 and 40 cents a pair.

Table Linen, Bed Spreads, Towelings, White Goods. ALL at the same ruinously low rates, at

J. W. Ferry's One-Price Cash Dry Goods House,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. jan4-1y

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,

ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND, Harness, Saddles, Blankets, Robes, and Everything Belonging to the HARNESS BUSINESS;

ALSO, BEST OSAGE COAL FOR SALE. nov7-1f



MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY.

7 and 8 Per Cent!

CALL ON

W. H. HOLSINGER.

WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!!!

WHO WANTS WATER?

J. B. BYRNES

GIANT WELL DRILL,

Nine Inch Bore,

Largest in the Country;

Guarantees His Work

To Give Satisfaction;

TERMS REASONABLE,

WELLS PUT DOWN ON SHORT NOTICE.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County, ss.

In the District Court of the Ninth Judicial District, in and for Chase County, State of Kansas.

W. M. Stewart, plaintiff, vs. John Stewart and Charles Stewart, defendants.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Ninth Judicial District in and for Chase County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed, I will, on

SATURDAY, THE 23 DAY OF JUNE, 1883,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described estate, to-wit:

The north half (1/2) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section thirty-one (31), township eighteen (18), range nine (9), in Chase county, Kansas, having an excellent stone quarry on it.

Said property is taken as the property of said defendants, and the same will be sold, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to satisfy their judgment.

GEO. BALCH, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Chase County, Kansas, Cottonwood Falls, May 2, A. D. 1883.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on

MONDAY, JUNE 4th, 1883,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., the following described land, to-wit: northeast quarter (1/4) of northeast quarter (1/4), northwest quarter (1/4) of northeast quarter (1/4), southeast quarter (1/4) of northeast quarter (1/4), and the southwest quarter (1/4) of northeast quarter (1/4) of section sixteen (16), township nineteen (19), of range seven (7), situate in Chase county, Kansas, appraised at three dollars (\$3.00) per acre. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., on said day of sale.

J. S. SHIRMAN, Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas.

Farmers and others desiring a genteel, lucrative agency business, by which \$5 to \$10 a day can be earned, send address at once, on postal to H. C. Wilkinson & Co., 186 and 197 Fulton Street, New York.

\$12 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 HALL & CO., Augusta, Maine. feb-1y

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of the dread disease, consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. E. A. Wilson, 194 Penn. St., Williamsburg, N. Y. feb-1y

REPT

not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." \$5 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 HALL & CO., Portland, Maine. feb-1y

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 5c. stamp, BEN. VAN DELP & Co., 12 Barclay St., New York. feb-1y

THE CLYDESDALE STALLION,

Will stand as follows, during the present season, ending June 30: At A. Drummond's, on Diamond creek, on Mondays; at George Mc-Nee's, on Middle creek, on Tuesdays; at S. M. Wood's, on the Cottonwood, on Wednesdays, at noon; at Peter McCallum's, west of Emporia, on Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at J. S. Shipman's, east of Emporia, on Thursday afternoons; at W. H. Linn & John Drummond's, on Diamond creek, on Fridays; at Robert Cuthbert's, west of Cottonwood Falls, on Saturdays.

TERMS—\$12 a single mare, to insure, or \$10 for the season. I will not be responsible for any accidents to mares or foals. feb-1y

Sir William Wallace,

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Sir William Wallace,

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Every day an animal is kept after being prime, there is loss, exclusive of manure.—Toledo Blade.

—Although this is the off year for apples in the Eastern States, there is now a promise of a good crop.—Chicago News.

—Clover seed will germinate when three or four years old, if kept in an even temperature and dry. It is subject to attacks from insects, and consequently deteriorates in quality from that and other causes. It is best to use new seed, but that remaining over till the second year may be used with safety. Everything depends on the care of keeping.—New England Farmer.

—Summer Squash: Boil whole in as little water as possible for one-half or three-quarters of an hour, drain well, remove the skin and seeds, mash well and set on the back of the range to dry out for fifteen minutes, stirring occasionally; then season with butter, pepper, salt and a little cream. If they are old, peel and cut up first, taking out the seeds, and then boil and season as above.—N.Y. Tribune.

—The American Agriculturist says: There are five methods in which Persian insect powder may be applied to destroy insects: As dry powder; as a fume; as an alcoholic extract diluted by simple stirring of the powder in water; as a tea or decoction. The powder may be diluted with ten times its bulk of flower or any finely pulverized material, as wood ashes. It is recommended to mix the powder and other material twenty-four hours before use.

—For an ornamental hedge the Japan quince (Cydonia Japonica) is highly recommended. It is hardy, and does not throw up any suckers and spread. The common sort, with scarlet bloom, though beautiful, is the best for this purpose. It seldom bears fruit, but other varieties fruit considerably, and the seedlings from them grow and bear transplanting well; and their varied bloom renders them a highly ornamental and conspicuous hedge plant.

—A delicious and inexpensive raisin cake is made of two eggs, one cup and a half of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, two cups and a half of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder or two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, and one of soda; one cup of raisins, cloves, and cinnamon to suit your taste, one cup of stoned and chopped raisins. It is the experience of most cooks that cake made with cream of tartar and soda will keep moist longer than that made with baking powder, but the powder is so convenient to use that it has almost superseded the other. Do not frost this cake, but bake until the top is a dark brown.—N.Y. Post.

Adulterations of Food.

A system of inspection is necessary to protect the public from the adulteration of food, which is common in this country, especially in the poorer quarters of our large cities, where the prices are low and the purchasers not fastidious. Chemicals are used in bread made of inferior flour, to give it apparent purity, one of the commonest articles of adulteration being alum, which is also used in some baking-powders. Wheat-bran is adulterated by starch, and when it is sold by weight the bakers endeavor to keep as much water as possible in the loaf. This is done by mixing rice-flour or boiled potatoes with the dough, the starch in them absorbing and holding a large proportion of moisture.

But more objectionable adulterations are made, and among other things used are bone-dust, magnesia, chalk and sulphate of lime. Dr. Draper, the distinguished chemist and analyst, says that scarcely a single article consumed by the poor is not more or less adulterated. Butter is mixed with lard, suet and turpentine. Cheese is mixed with starch and flour, and coffee is adulterated with raspings of bread, beans and burnt sugar. Cocoa and chocolate are mixed with sugar, starch and flour, and the latter material is again used in reducing the strength and cheapening mustard.

Dr. Durmus once stated that he had only found one brand of pickles which did not contain a dangerous deposit of copper.

Large quantities of unwholesome meat are sold to the poor, such as poultry which has been thrown out of the better class of markets—"bob" veal, the meat of calves killed too soon after birth, and beef that comes from animals that have been unhealthy before slaughtering.

The adulteration of candy with glucose, white clay and other deleterious substances, not to mention the coloring matter, is a most deplorable fact, in view of the enormous consumption of the article.—Youth's Companion.

How Weeds May be Serviceable.

The best thing that can happen to a field almost worn out, in default of some action on the part of the farmer, is to raise one good crop of Canada thistles. Thistles, and all other plants with long tap-roots, will grow regardless of the impoverished condition of the soil, as they obtain the necessary plant food far below the surface, and the plants or root, decaying at or near the surface, prove beneficial. The roots of thistles bring to the surface the elements of fertility obtained many feet below. I do not wish to be understood as advocating the use of any weed for the purpose of restoring fertility. But I do argue that when Canada thistles take possession of a field that is being impoverished by injudicious cropping, they will do much to sustain the soil, not only because they obtain plant food at a greater depth than do other plants, unless it be clover, but also because where thistles usually attempt to destroy them, and this always means more thorough cultivation, resulting in better crops, even though of itself it may hasten the process of impoverishing the soil.—Cor Country Gentleman.

—On a railroad train coming east through Montana were a number of Crow Indians. Their dogs followed the train until they reached a tunnel, when they went around, while the train went through. Of course the train got out before the dogs arrived, but they waited at the mouth of the tunnel until all had passed but one.—Chicago Herald.

Profitable Pork Production.

Notwithstanding the large losses by the swine disease ordinarily known as hog cholera, the alarm about internal parasites, the growing prejudice in many sections against the use of pork, the substitution of cotton-seed oil and beef tallow for genuine lard, and the prohibition against all American pork products by several European governments, the raising of hogs continues to be profitable in almost all sections of the country. What is more, this is a profitable industry for both large and small farmers. Much has been written about the profit of keeping large numbers of cattle and sheep, as is practiced in places where land is cheap, but an equally good showing may be made by those who have engaged very extensively in swine raising. Perhaps no person in the country has realized a very large fortune by raising hogs for the market, but a very considerable number have accumulated respectable fortunes by so doing. Many who have made the production of beef a specialty have derived much of their profit from the hogs they have kept in connection with bullocks. The like is true of those farmers who have devoted most of their attention to the production of milk. They have used their whey and skimmed milk to good advantage in feeding pigs. Small farmers who have not had the land and flock of sheep and herds of cattle have prospered in consequence of raising and feeding pigs. They have produced the pork and lard for their own families, and have had some of both to sell. The pigs have cost them but little, as they were principally raised on articles readily sold or utilized. They ate sour milk, kitchen slops, weeds, and damaged corn and small grains.

In most respects hogs are very profitable animals to raise. They breed at an early age and are very prolific. Hogs will mature or be in condition for the market, with proper feeding and management, in one-third the time required for cattle and sheep. They require less shelter, and that afforded them may be of a cheaper character. A farm designed for raising hogs can be fitted up with suitable buildings at a fourth of the expense of one devoted to raising horses or cattle, and for a much smaller sum than one designed for raising sheep. Hogs utilize a larger proportion of the food they consume than any animals kept on farms. Sir John Bennett Lawes estimated as the result of careful experiment that hogs utilized twenty per cent. of the food they consumed, while cattle did but eight per cent. The manure made by hogs is very valuable. It is especially rich in ammonia, which is wanted on soils of every description. Hogs, if rightly tended, will convert many substances that they do not eat into manure. Old hay, straw, and many other things of no direct value are converted into excellent fertilizers by being incorporated with the droppings of swine and trampled under their feet. Hogs are the only animals kept on farms that will subsist on weeds and wild nuts. They can be marketed to better advantage, as a smaller proportion of their bodies is waste. Hogs are the most profitable animals to raise with a view of slaughtering and curing the meat for a home market. There is generally a good demand for salt pork, hams, side bacon, and lard at some seasons of the year at the places where hogs are raised. With the present manner of marketing hogs, when alive, not enough pork products remain in most sections of the country to supply the inhabitants. Generally live hogs are sent to cities in the fall, and cured meat and lard sent back in the spring.

Hogs have long been raised cheaper in the United States than in any country in the world, principally for the reason that corn is so easily produced. It is likely that corn will long continue to be the principal food employed to fatten hogs, but the time has come when other and cheaper substances should be employed as far as possible for feeding them while they are growing. While corn commanded but a very low price it was the cheapest substance that could be used to feed to hogs at any period of their growth. It was for a long time so cheap and plenty as to prevent farmers from giving much attention to other materials. All feeders acknowledge that there is no profit in raising cattle and sheep on corn alone or by the aid of only so much grass as will insure health. It is profitable to raise hogs entirely on corn, and this shows that hogs utilize a much larger proportion of it than cattle and sheep do. It is much more profitable, however, to substitute cheaper materials as far as possible. Hogs may be raised as cattle and sheep are, largely on grass and clover. The hog is a grazing animal, and if provided with suitable pasturage will gain during five months of the year on vegetables that do not require to be harvested. The testimony of many experienced feeders is that five hogs of average size can be kept during the growing season on one acre of good clover pasture. In places where red clover does not do well a good substitute for it may be found in orchard grass. A pasture for hogs should contain some shade and an abundant supply of water. It should be convenient to fields where food is raised that can be taken to the pasture in case the supply of grass or clover is short on account of drought or other causes. A portion of it at least should be quite dry, so that the hogs may have a comfortable place to sleep on during damp weather.

Much has recently been written on the advantage of selling hogs over the system of allowing them to feed in a pasture. It is claimed that twenty hogs can be kept on the green products of one acre of ground. Of course, considerable labor is required to cut the food and bring it to the yard where the hogs are confined. By having the feeding-yard quite near the fields where the fodder is raised the labor of moving may be made small. A sled or low wagon is recommended for moving the green fodder from the field to the yard. The crops recommended for selling hogs are red clover, orchard and other tender grasses, sweet corn, sugar-cane, rye, and peas. Location and climate will determine the plants that are most economical to raise. In California and most of the Southern States alfalfa is superior to any of the plants mentioned, and it stands the prevailing droughts better. Cabbages have been found to be cheap food for hogs in many sections of the country. In France the farmers are giving atten-

tion to the raising of locks for hogs. They are said to be especially valuable for quite young pigs. Like onions and garlic, they are known to be very wholesome and to act as preventives of many diseases. In many places pumpkins and squashes are easily raised, and they make excellent food for hogs during the period between good grass and ripe corn. The profitability of Jerusalem artichokes is acknowledged by nearly all who have raised them, but their culture is not so general as it should be. They are easily grown, very productive, and exceedingly wholesome. The economic feeding of hogs has not received the attention it deserves. In fact, the value of our hog products is not appreciated. The hogs of this country supply most of the meat eaten, while the pork products exported bring \$105,796,779 into the country.—Chicago Times.

Scientific Horse-Shoeing.

During the last year there has been considerable discussion in various agricultural papers, on horse-shoeing. Like all other subjects, various opinions have been expressed and definite directions given upon it; not only as to the necessity and utility of shoeing at all, but as to the manner of doing it. The paring, cutting, trimming and treatment of the hoof in general, have been dwelt upon; its construction and the formation of its different parts explained, so that it would seem that every owner of a horse and every person who had ever shod one had a thorough knowledge of the whole matter, and the operation could always be performed to perfection. The fact is, however, that while there are many blacksmiths throughout the country who partially understand the structure and formation of the hoof, and are careful to do their work in the best possible manner, and to some extent make shoeing a specialty, there are few who devote their attention to the business so much as to make it an object of study and to become perfectly familiar with all its details. On the other hand, by far the greater part of those who practice shoeing know little and care less whether their work is done in the best, or even in a proper, manner. If it is so done as to satisfy their customers, who know as little as themselves how the work should be done. Between the ignorance of the two, the horse, if not entirely ruined, is so far injured as to materially impair his usefulness, and render him liable to ailments and diseases which might have been avoided by a more judicious or different treatment.

The remedy for all this lies with the owner himself. Let him carefully study and understand, so far as general principles will lead him, and being interested, he will be better qualified to direct the smith how to do his work than the smith can be, who has no acquaintance with the animal, his manner of traveling, or in many cases, the work to which he is called. Let the owner or driver note carefully the condition of his animal's foot; have the shoe well fitted and in such shape as to preserve, in most cases, the form of the hoof which nature has given. In very few cases nature has caused a mal-formation, and in such case have the shoe made and set to fit the foot. Valuable horses are often spoiled or much injured by the neglect of the owner to observe these precautions. Also see that the shape of the shoe is neither too wide nor too narrow, which latter is the greater fault, as it contracts the hoof to an unnatural shape, and causes the horse to move with an awkward and unsteady gait. The shoe should not be so short as to fail to cover the foot, or so long as to extend beyond the hoof; and it should be set squarely upon the foot; that is, the toe angle should be exactly in the center of the shoe and point directly forward. Especially is this important with a young animal, whose hoof is growing fast and will easily accommodate itself to the shape of the shoe and the manner in which it is set. If the shoe remains any length of time after setting with a twist, there will be a twist in the foot.

Care should also be taken that the shoes be all set alike, and not, as in many cases, one shoe twisted to the right and the other to the left. This contraction of one side of the hoof, without an animal shoeing in a short time, will cause the hoof to grow in a curve. No animal shoeing in a short time, will cause the hoof to grow in a curve. No animal shoeing in a short time, will cause the hoof to grow in a curve.

It is Consumption Contagious. A few months ago the German pathologist Koch published the results of certain experiments in regard to the contagious character of consumption. He discovered in the expectorations of consumptive bacteria of a peculiar kind. These he used for inoculating certain unfortunate rabbits and dogs, who very soon died of pulmonary consumption. In their lungs were found multitudes of bacterial rods of the same kind. He inferred, therefore, that tuberculosis is the result of the work of these bacteria, which might possibly pass to healthy lungs in respiring air that had been breathed by consumptives. Now, however, comes one Dr. Schmidt, of New Orleans, also an eminent pathologist, who finds that the so-called "rod-bacteria," which are the supposed cause of tuberculosis, are in reality fatty crystals, the product of re-agents employed in preparing the substance for observation. The question whether consumption is contagious, therefore, remains exactly where it did before Dr. Koch enlightened the world. Thus we discover that even in the microscopic fields of science there are the usual ups and downs.—Chicago Herald.

—The Chicago Tribune says "there is not a town in the new Northwest that hasn't an over supply of lawyers."

A MALARIAL VICTIM.

The Trying Experience of a Prominent Minister in the Tropics and at the North.

To the Editor: The following circumstances, drawn from my personal experience, are so important and really remarkable that I have felt called upon to make them public. Their truth can be amply verified:

In 1875 I moved from Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., to Florida, which State I intended to make my future residence. I purchased a home on the banks of the St. John's River and settled down, as I thought, for life. The summer following the first winter I was conscious of most peculiar sensations which seemed to be the accompaniment of a change of climate. I felt a sinking at the pit of the stomach accompanied by occasional dizzy spells and nausea. My head ached, my limbs pained and I had an oppressive sense of weariness. I had a thirst for acids and my appetite was weak and uncertain. My digestion increased until I became restless and feverish and the physicians informed me I was suffering from malarial fever. This continued in spite of all the best physicians could do and I kept growing steadily worse. In the year 1880 my physicians informed me a change of climate was absolutely necessary—that I could not survive another summer in the South. I determined to return North, but not to the extreme portion, and so I took up my residence at Upper Sandusky in Central Ohio. The change did not work the desired cure, and I again consulted physicians. I found they were unable to effect a permanent cure, and when the extreme warm weather of summer came on I grew so much worse that I gave up all hope. At that time I was suffering terribly. How badly, only those can appreciate who have contracted malarial disease in tropical regions. It seemed to me that every Eastern person who is subject to who comes to live in a high altitude and found it the most efficacious of any article ever before used. It has proved a cure in my case. Dr. F. M. Weeks, Denver, Colo. See advertisement.

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The large stone hand of an idol in a Chinese temple recently fell off and severely injured a worshiper beneath. "Satan finds some mischief still for idol hands to do."—Burlington Free Press.

Advice to Consumptives. On the appearance of the first symptoms as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is a fearful disease of the lungs—therefore use the great anti-scurful, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

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