

# Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor. NEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.  
VOLUME IX. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1883. NUMBER 20.

## A WEEK'S NEWS.

### Cleaned by Telegraph and Mail

#### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate the 12th, the credentials of Mr. Kenna, Senator elect from West Virginia, were presented and filed. Mr. Blair presented several petitions of citizens of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina for national aid to common schools. After transacting other unimportant business the Senate took up the tariff bill. The Senate after being in conference session for eleven hours adjourned. In the House a large number of bills were introduced. Mr. Holman introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to issue no more patents to lands in any land grant roads until further action of Congress. A bill was reported granting \$50 per month to the grand-daughter of Thomas Jefferson. The House then resumed consideration of the tariff bill which was under discussion until adjournment.

In the Senate the 13th, the tariff bill was resumed, the sugar schedule being under consideration. Mr. Bayard's amendment making the duty on sugar seventy-five degrees by the polariscope \$1.40 per 100 pounds, adding four cents per 100 pounds for every additional degree until No. 15, the duty standard is reached, which would be equivalent to about 40 per cent ad valorem, was adopted, 45 to 16. Mr. Morrill's amendment, No. 16, fixing the duty on sugars above No. 16 and in the tariff bill was then taken up, during the debate upon which an angry passage of words was indulged in between Haskell, of Kansas, and Townsend, of Illinois. The House finally disposed of the tariff bill and adjourned.

In the Senate the 14th, Mr. Blair introduced a bill to prohibit the employment or performance of labor by convicts or persons restrained of their liberty upon works or property of the United States, and the expenditure of any money of the United States on such labor. Mr. Van Wyck introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the Senate copies of the items audited by the First Auditor of the Treasury on account of expenses incurred by the Department of Justice since the year 1882, with the names of special attorneys employed by the Department of Justice, and by whom authorized in law he audited the accounts and of special or assistant attorneys. The Senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill. After the reading of the bill the House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, consideration of which was continued until the completion of the bill was completed without making any changes, when the House took a recess until evening, when the Legislative branch of the bill was taken up.

In the Senate the 15th, Mr. Cockrell presented several petitions of Grangers in Missouri for the creation of the office of Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Morrill presented a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the Senate copies of the items audited by the First Auditor of the Treasury on account of expenses incurred by the Department of Justice since the year 1882, with the names of special attorneys employed by the Department of Justice, and by whom authorized in law he audited the accounts and of special or assistant attorneys. The Senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill. After the reading of the bill the House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, consideration of which was continued until the completion of the bill was completed without making any changes, when the House took a recess until evening, when the Legislative branch of the bill was taken up.

In the Senate the 16th, the conference report on the Japanese indemnity bill was presented and, after discussion, agreed to. The tariff bill was then discussed until adjournment. The House in the Committee of the Whole considered the Legislative Appropriation bill. Mr. Cannon, under instructions from the Appropriation Committee offered an amendment requesting all clerks and other employes in the Executive Department to work from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. from the first of October to the first of April, and from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. from the first of April to the first of October. Agreed to; 90 yeas to 82. The number of internal revenue districts was reduced to 82. The bill was then passed. The remainder of the day's session was devoted to the tariff bill. At the adjournment the House considered the bill for the allowance of certain claims known as "Fourth of July Claims" upon the bill for accounting of the Treasury Department. The bill appropriates \$28,000. The bill passed.

**WASHINGTON NOTES.**  
The Secretary of the Interior transmitted to Congress a request for the appropriation of \$348,000 to supply with oxen and cows 2,680 head of the Sioux Indians, who had gone to farming at various agencies in accordance with the stipulations of the Sioux treaty of 1868.  
In the Star Route trials at Washington, on the 15th, Rendell, one of the defendants, created a sensation in court by rising and announcing that he wished to make a statement in his own behalf, and that he had determined to abandon any further defense in the case. He would put himself upon the mercy of the court, and if destroyed by counsel for the Government, he would testify as to all the facts in his knowledge. He then withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty.  
Rendell, who withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered one of guilty in the Star Route trials, was put upon the stand and gave a history of the manner in which the mail service was expedited and pay increased. His testimony created a sensation.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs authorized a joint resolution to give notice of the termination of the "fisheries articles" of the treaty of Washington, and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to recommend a ratification of the Mexican reciprocity treaty.  
In a late Executive Session of the Senate Mr. Edmunds called attention to the alleged abuse of privileges of the floor of the Senate by lobbyists and others, who, through the indulgence of Senators, had been in the habit of obtaining cards of admission, ostensibly as Secretaries. With a view to correcting the evil Mr. Edmunds introduced a resolution that no person be admitted to the floor as a private Secretary by a Senator, until the Senator appointing him shall certify in writing to the Sergeant-at-Arms that he is actually employed for the performance of the duties of such Secretary.  
The Department of Agriculture reports the present cotton crop at over 8,000,000 bales, distributed in thousand bales as follows: Virginia, 24; North Carolina, 432; South Carolina, 119; Georgia, 520; Florida, 61; Alabama, 784; Mississippi, 1,042; Louisiana, 530; Texas, 1,331; Arkansas, 687; Tennessee, 337; Missouri, 300; other territory, 22.

It is reported that there will be no further action by the House Military Committee this session on the Grant Retirement bill.  
The House Military Committee agreed to report favorably the bill to grant the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company the right to extend its line through the Government reservation at Fortress Monroe.  
Washington dispatches say there is bad feeling existing between Haskell, of Kansas, and Townsend, of Illinois, growing out of the recent angry passage between the two in the House, and that a hostile meeting is not improbable.

**THE EAST.**  
By the explosion of gasoline in Blaisdell & Co.'s knitting mills near Amsterdam, N. Y., lately the building was wrecked and fired. Keegan, the watchman, crawled out with terrible burns about his head and arms. Four sets of machinery and a large amount of stock were destroyed. Loss estimated at \$50,000; insured for \$33,500.  
Ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, died on the 14th, aged seventy-two years.  
The city of Hartford, Conn., was draped in mourning on the 14th, and business generally suspended during the obsequies of the late ex-Governor Marshall Jewell. Many prominent persons attended.

An Altoona, Pa., special says: Jno. S. McDowell, treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association and a prominent merchant, has absconded with \$4,000 of the Association money and between \$31,000 and \$40,000 belonging to parties dealing with him in the commission business.  
At Pittsburg, Pa., a Swede named Hanson, in a fit of jealousy, shot a young girl named Calum in the cheek and then started for the river, where he was found lying on his back dead about an hour later with a bullet in his left side.  
A fire at Providence, Rhode Island, damaged the mill of the Providence Worsted Company \$75,000; insured for \$39,000.

**THE WEST.**  
Frank James has been taken to Davies County, Mo., where he stands indicted for the murder of Capt. John Sheets while attempting to rob the Gallatin bank on the 7th of December, 1879.  
Jacob Vincent, a prosperous farmer, was found dead in the woods a few days since, four miles from his home, at Campbell, Dunklin County, Mo. The body showed that deceased had been shot from his horse, then brained with the breach of a rifle. The theory is that Vincent was murdered for his money. A warrant was issued for the arrest of James Vincent, cousin of the deceased, and his step-in-law.  
The passenger train that left Kansas City on the 13th, over the Washburn road was reported to have been wrecked at Foristell, fifty miles west of St. Louis. The engineer and fireman were both reported killed outright and the express messenger badly bruised about the head. The passengers were considerably bruised, but none were seriously injured.

Young Ballard, who robbed his sick and helpless father a few weeks ago near Des Moines, Iowa, when arrested, disclosed the fact that there is a large and well organized gang of robbers engaged in all kinds of out-laws in the Northwest.  
The Indiana Legislature appropriated \$40,000 for the Lawrenceburg flood sufferers. The Indianapolis Board of Trade reported subscriptions to the amount of \$15,000 for the same object.  
The passenger train going west on the Grand Trunk Railroad was wrecked by a broken rail a few days since near Flint, Mich. Mrs. Hilda Lehman, aged seventy-four, was killed instantly. Her daughter, Mrs. Hill, was injured badly and became insane. The train was injured badly in the chest. Wm. Maynes, of Waterloo, was slightly injured in the head. Mr. Chester Miller of St. Allan, Ont., had his horse broken and was otherwise badly hurt. Some ten or twelve others were injured.  
Lem Harbaugh, at Omaha, "just for fun" pointed a gun at some school children when the piece was discharged wounding three of the children. He was jailed.

The business failures the past week were 254, against 273 last week, the reduction being 21. They are distributed as follows: New England States, 19; Western, 90; Southern, 54; Middle, 48; Pacific States and Territories, 9; New York City, 7; Canada, 17.  
Isaac Knapp, of Fremont, O., a life prisoner, pardoned by the Governor, was re-arrested January 22, on the ground that his pardon was secured by fraud. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted. The Supreme Court decided that habeas corpus could not inquire into the validity of the pardon, and the prisoner was discharged. Judges White and McEwen dissenting. It is the first case of the kind in Ohio.  
The latest advices from the Indian Territory say that the previous announcement that General Porter, commander of the Constitutional party, had left Okmulgee with 400 men for the camp of Speiche, was premature. He has not yet taken the field. United States Agent Tufts has notified Cheate that if he does not comply with the law within a given time, he will report him to the Interior Department as a rebel against the Creek Nation. Cheate and Speiche have had a conference, but no settlement of the difficulties between the factions was effected.  
Large quantities of hay have been shipped over the Union Pacific for feeding cattle herds upon the Platte Valley ranges and those in Western Wyoming, where the grass is snowed under.  
At Milton, Ind., the flood submerged every house but one, and a great many persons were sick.

In one day the Relief Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade collected \$6,000 for the relief of Ohio flood sufferers. New Orleans sent \$16,000.  
A German named Kuhlmyer killed himself at Schell City, Mo., recently.  
In addition to the \$40,000 already appropriated, the Indiana House passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of sufferers from the floods.  
The floods at New Albany, Ind., made about 8,000 people homeless. The loss was estimated at over \$1,000,000.  
At Bridgeport, near Joliet, Ill., the four mules of the Diamond Mine Co., where 300 miners were at work, were the scene of a terrible disaster recently. The ground sagged under the weight of water that had saturated and loosened it. Sixty-two men were in one shaft, which caught the bulk of falling debris and which was instantly flooded. Every one

of them was either drowned or smothered inside of five minutes. The bodies were beneath many tons of earth.  
The January official return of Michigan crops indicate that all kinds of cattle are in fine condition in the State. Most of the correspondents express the fear that wheat has been injured by freezing and thawing or has been smothered by late snows.  
An express train which recently left Cleveland over the Cleveland and Columbus road was recently wrecked one mile north of Gallon, Ohio, on account of the heavy rains. The baggage and express cars, the smoker, two coaches and the parlor car were derailed. Robert Odell, a draughtsman, Rev. D. F. Forts, of Shelby, and an unidentified man, were killed. Conductor John Daykin was badly injured in the hand and injured on the side. E. E. Poppleton, attorney of the railway company, was injured about the head and arms, and the news agent, named Hammer, had an arm broken.

**THE SOUTH.**  
The Arkansas State at Little Rock was fifteen feet above low water mark on the 14th, and was still rising rapidly. The Ouachita and other rivers were also rising, and fears were felt in the bottoms of another disastrous overflow.  
A frightful accident occurred at the Mango Iron Works in Wheeling recently. While the machinery was running at full speed the belt on an engine broke, causing a high rate of speed in the grinding department, when seven large stones exploded with terrific force, passing through the roof and doing great damage. One of the fragments struck Captain James Prentiss, killing him instantly, and injuring Wm. Hill.  
During the recent flood in the Ohio River, the people of Louisville, Ky., suffered severely. The water was higher than ever before known. A number of lives were lost and the destruction of property great. The water reached to the second story of buildings in the flooded portion of the city, and in the center of the city, one hundred families living in the most substantial two-story houses not removed, were furnished supplies by a boat kept constantly running under the direction of the Mayor and the Relief Committee. They refused to leave their homes because thieves plundered in every direction at every favorable opportunity. The police patrolled the district in boats.  
At a recent meeting of stockmen at Austin, Texas, several large contracts for cattle were entered into by cattle men at \$16 for yearlings and \$20 for two-year-olds, delivered at Dodge City, Kas. The contracts, it is reported, cover at least 50,000 head.

Contracts for the buildings for the Cotton Exposition at Louisville, Ky., have been awarded. The total cost of the building, which is to be 620,000 feet, covering thirteen acres, will be about \$175,000. It will be ready for exhibits during June and July. The exhibition will open August 1, continuing one hundred days.  
At the late special election in the Sixth Louisiana district, E. K. Lewis, Democrat, was elected to Congress in place of General Heron, deceased.  
S. D. Houston, tax collector of Lawrence County, Ala., was recently stopped on the highway and robbed of his horse and \$3,300 in money.  
The Arkansas Senate passed a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicants within three miles of any church or school house upon petition of the people of the locality.

**THE LATEST.**  
The Senate further debated the tariff bill the 17th. The House also took up the tariff bill, but consumed most of the time in discussing a point of order.  
The District of Columbia Appropriation bill as reported provides for an aggregate appropriation of \$3,370,000. The aggregate of the bill is \$1,150,000 less than the bill last year.  
Colonel J. Ross Green, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Pennsylvania died recently in New York a raving maniac, caused by the tragic death of his wife a few weeks ago, who committed suicide by pouring oil over herself and setting it on fire. He witnessed her terrible death and vainly tried to save her.  
The total number of miners killed by the recent caving in of the Diamond Mining Company's mine, near Joliet, Ill., was seventy-four. The pit has been operated about two years and 230 to 400 men and boys have been regularly employed in it. On the morning of the accident 250 or 300 went in, and those who escaped did so by a miracle. One woman lost her husband and three sons, and the stock caught her to become insane.

One evening last week a train on the Washburn Railroad met a washout near Springfield, Ill., and was obliged to transfer the passengers. The empty train was then reversed and started back. Near Jacksonville, the chair car in front of the sleeper caught fire. The train crew did not discover the fire until the entire chair car was in flames; the train was stopped and an attempt was made to cut the sleeper "Russia" loose, but the heat was too great, and no one could reach the couplings. The loss of the chair car and sleeper will amount to about \$30,000.  
The remains of the late Governor Morgan were interred in Cedar Hill Cemetery, at Hartford, Conn. A special train conveyed a large number of citizens from New York to Hartford.  
Reports from various parts of New York showed that the rivers were rising. Several bridges and dams had been swept away. Trains were delayed and the losses heavy.  
Dr. H. J. Glenn, of Colusa County, Cal., the largest wheat raiser in the State, who died in 1879 on the Democratic ticket, was recently assassinated by Heron Miller, his book keeper, whom he had discharged for drunkenness.  
The great firm of John V. Ayres & Son, of Chicago, failed recently. Liabilities given at \$2,000,000.  
Carey, one of the Phoenix Park murderers, has turned States evidence and when he recently took the witness stand in Dublin it created a great sensation among the other prisoners, who hissed him.

A fire at Plattsburgh, Neb., burned six business buildings. Loss \$25,000. Insured. By the washing away of a bridge at Allen's Creek, near Rochester, N. Y., the engine of a freight train plunged into the stream, killing the fireman and seriously injuring the engineer.

**OF GENERAL INTEREST.**  
Liberty Enlightening the World will set her torch ablaze on Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor, November 25, the centennial anniversary of the evacuation.  
Part of the religion of the Hindus is to be kind to animals. They carry this into such practical operation that they erect hospitals for sick and homeless brutes.  
We heard an old gentleman remark a few days ago that he would give \$1,000 for a ginger-cake that would taste to him as they did when he was a boy.—*Thomasville (Ga.) Times.*  
Mohr & Mohr, Cincinnati whisky dealers, have failed for \$150,000. They sold so much on credit that their assets became less and less until suspension was necessary.—*Detroit Post.*  
Philology shows that the word "honeymoon" has nothing to do with honey, but is derived from an Icelandic word, meaning a wedded pair. The ceremony may now proceed.—*N. Y. Post.*  
Monterey, Mex., is to have street cars. We do not see what they want of street cars. If a Mexican had a mile to go he would walk three miles the other way to catch a mustang and saddle it and ride to his destination.—*N. Y. Graphic.*  
The people of Burslem, England were pleasantly excited one evening recently by the town crier who had been sent around by a chemist to cry that he (the chemist) had sold poison instead of magnesia to some person unknown.  
In a Pennsylvania depot a young lady, whose bangs had become somewhat out of place, borrowed a clay pipe from her young man, heated her steam, and passed on thoughtfully, the pipe being in a state of incipient combustion. And yet there she was who aver that woman has no inventive faculty!—*Philadelphia Press.*

The amenities existing between religious sects had notable illustration at the burial of the unrecognized victims of the Milwaukee fire. Of these, twenty-three bodies were awarded to the Protestants and twenty to the Catholics, and nobody will ever know how many Protestants received absolution or how many Catholics were deprived of the same.—*Chicago Journal.*  
A Connecticut newspaper in discussing the question of extended postal delivery by carriers in the country, which is attracting a good deal of attention in New England, says: "It is certainly better and more practicable for a milkman to serve his customers every day at their houses than for each customer, every day to go to the house of the milkman, and we want our mails as much as we want our milk."  
A Chinese correspondent to the *Troy, N. Y., Times*, says he saw the following advertisement in a shop window at Canton: "Black cats served at all hours; also snakes, rats and dogs." If the correspondent has mastered the Chinese language and can prove that he never told a lie, here is confirmation of the picture in our early geography of a Celestial selling rats and puppies for pies.—*Boston Post.*

Charles Reade has been giving his ideas of the music in theatres, which he describes as "the tune the old cow died to." The really old polka, he says, are not music at all, but mere rhythmic beats for the feet; so he will none of them, but demands such ditties as "British Grenadiers" and others which our grandfathers' cows heard, though whether they died or lived in consequence does not clearly appear.  
The late Major Edwin North, of Philadelphia, bequeathed by his will \$5,000 to the Home for Aged and Indigent Odd-fellows in that city, and equal sums for the Old Man's Home and Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men; also \$2,000 each to the Methodist Home for the Aged and the Infirm and the Philadelphia Merchants' Fund Association. This seems to be charity worthily bestowed.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

Among the many amazing things told by Professor Langley about the sun is that if a bed of coal of the size of the State of Pennsylvania, and ten feet thick, were suddenly snored into the sun, it would be used up in keeping up the present energy of the sun for just one hundredth part of a second. Another of his illustrations is his estimate that the rainfall on Manhattan Island for three months, loaded as ice, would fill a train extending from Jersey City to San Francisco.—*N. Y. Times.*

The statistics lately published by the *Journal Official* concerning the number of foreigners in France are interesting. When the last census was taken, in 1881, the population amounted to 37,405,000 souls, which number, compared with the population of the country in 1876, shows an increase of about 500,000 souls. Of this increase 200,000 are foreigners. The total number of foreigners is now three per cent. of the whole population, but in some departments the proportion of foreigners is much larger, reaching in some seven and eight per cent. of the inhabitants.  
Mr. William H. Case, now of Johnsville, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York Volunteers in April, 1864, when but twelve years and nine months old, and served in Gen. Sherman's army through the rest of the war. Recently he got a letter from the good-natured General, in which he says it would take too much time and labor to test his claim to have been the youngest enlisted soldier, but adds: "I am willing to concede to you your claim, though we have in the regular Army cases of soldiers born in the Army who have been in it all their lives, existing as soon as possible, as, for instance, the two Clarks, of the Twenty-second Infantry. Still I am glad to see that you feel a just pride in such a claim of youthful action."—*N. Y. Herald.*

**A Southern View of Mr. Seymour's Letter.**  
Referring to the recent remarkable letter of Horatio Seymour in the *North American Review* the Columbus (Ga.) *Enterprise* says:  
Mr. Seymour occupies much the same line of thought as that so forcibly presented in a speech made in this city by Governor Stephens during the gubernatorial campaign, and one which had greater effect in enlightening the people as to the true condition of the Republican party than anything else during the entire campaign. Both of these distinguished gentlemen hold that it is unreasonable to expect an appreciation and defense of the Constitutional bulwarks of local self-government and State rights from the Republican party, which for twenty years has done its utmost to discredit and abolish them. These views are shared by those Republicans who felt themselves constrained last November to break away from the party organization which resulted in such an overwhelming victory for the Democracy. They had become at last convinced by long and sore experience that they were powerless to check within the ranks of their own party the inveterate propensity to usurp and concentrate in the hands of Federal authorities all the important functions of government. They were powerless because this propensity was not only fostered by party precedents, traditions, and the insatiable lust of power, but was boldly justified on abstract grounds by men of unimpaired private character and a sincere though misguided patriotism. The most distinguished spokesmen and authoritative organs of Republican opinion had not scrupled to vindicate the continual encroachments of the centralizing spirit on the score of adaptation to the magnified and complicated interests of the country. The assertion that we had outgrown the Constitution was made so frequently and frankly, and in quarters where sound judgment would naturally be looked for, that many foreign observers have supposed it to express the deliberate verdict of the American people. Even such a careful student of political institutions as Mr. Herbert Spencer was misled by statements which he presumed to be the outcome of ripened experience, and from which he drew the inference that our written Constitution was a cramping and obstructive, not a bracing and elastic scheme of government; that it was the work of theorists, and did not grow out of the character and condition of the people living under it. In other words, Mr. Spencer accepted the view of our organic law which has been more or less distinctly propounded and persistently applied in practice by the Republican party since it acquired control of the Federal Administration.

Mr. Seymour demonstrates with admirable facility and to us that this concept of the Constitution is historically untrue and philosophically fallacious. He has done well to remind the people of the country that the only theoretical feature of the Constitution—the only feature that canammel the evolution of our energies and resources—is the bestowal of powers on the Central Government which have been subjected to a constant widening construction. That theoretical element in our organic law has been pushed to a point which endangers the inestimable habits of self-reliance, self-support and self-control. The time has come to fix attention on the great political fact recognized and buttressed by the Constitution, the fact of township, county and State ability to manage their respective affairs.

**In Good Time.**  
Hon. Horatio Seymour was in good time with his wise commentary upon the work of the Republican party for the last eighteen years, and the centralizing ideas which that political organization had carried to such an extreme. We have steadily maintained that the Democracy is the party of the Constitution, and that the fundamental law of the land has been ignored by the Republican party in its no prominent legislation whenever it found the Constitution opposed to its purposes. The reverence for the Constitution that is necessary to pure and stable government, was in a state of suspension during the war. Perhaps such a condition of affairs, though lamentable, was pardonable under the impulses and exigencies of the great conflict, but as soon as peace was declared, the Constitution should again have been taken up as the compass, from whose indications there could be no safe deviation. But we know that an entirely contrary course was pursued. The Constitution was left stranded even where the demoralization of war had left it. The fresh Amendments fared no better than the original articles, though it would seem as if the dominant party should at least have been able to make its legislation conform to the Amendments which it was largely instrumental in securing. But even the Supreme Court, whose partisan bias, if it has any, must be strongly Republican, declares that one of the most conspicuous acts of Republican legislation conforms to no article, Amendment or principle, to be found in the Constitution. The decision of this court, averse to the constitutionality of section 5, 19 of the Revised Statutes, makes persecution of all that has been done under that statute, and so far as the General Government has inflicted penalties, it has done so with a little valid authority as a gang of Colorado lynchers have when they take a man away from his legally constituted jailer, and hang him from the nearest tree. Mr. Seymour explained the result of the recent elections as due, in no small degree to the disgust of the better element in the Republican party with the corruption for which that party was responsible, and which had grown to such startling proportions through the

stimulation of the centralizing tendencies which have characterized the dominant party for the last twenty years. The Government must swing back to its state sovereignty if it would keep its representative and democratic character. There has been no warrant for the excesses that have been perpetrated in the name of progress, and the American people must thank the expansiveness and the general placidity of the sea upon which they have been sailing, that their rudderless course has not been attended with even more disasters than have yet been chronicled. But it will not do to presume on that much longer.—*Boston Post.*

**How Republicans Treat the South.**  
In yesterday's issue we commented upon that sectional unfriendliness which manifests itself in prejudicing the Southern States in the eyes of the world to an extent which seriously interferes with the immigration for many reasons so desirable. This unfriendliness—which it is hardly necessary to say is almost exclusively confined to the Republican party—shows itself in other ways quite as inexcusable, if not equally injurious. It is especially noticeable in Congress and in the more pronounced journalistic representatives of the party. If a Southern Democrat asks an appropriation for any public work in his section, however necessary, it is, in nine cases out of ten, opposed by his Republican colleagues, ostensibly because it is not of National importance, but really because it will benefit the South more than the North. The improvement of the Mississippi is a notable instance. Most, if not all, the opposition it has received has been due to this cause and no other. If the Mississippi ran from Maine through New England, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and emptied into the Gulf some where in Iowa or still farther West, it would have been improved to the utmost of human ability long ago. As many millions would have been voted as the work required, and every Republican paper in the land would have encouraged and indorsed Congressional action. But as the great river happens to run from North to South, and the South is perhaps more directly interested in its good navigable condition than the North, whatever Republicans in Congress do for it is done grudgingly, and in the face of sharp criticism from the majority of their party organs. What is true of the Mississippi is true of all enterprises in the South for which Government aid is asked. Republican opposition in and out of Congress could scarcely be stronger or more persistent if the South were a foreign country separated from the North by impassable mountains or an unknown ocean.

Now this apparently firmly established feature of Republican policy is not merely ungenerous, but ridiculous and suicidal. It is an illustration of "biting your nose off to spite your face." Northern Republicans lose sight altogether of what ought to be and is a sufficiently self-evident fact, that any aid all assistance rendered the South in developing its matchless natural resources and advantages must and will be returned to the North a hundred fold in the shape of increased trade, taxable property, etc. It is really only "taking it out of one pocket and putting it into the other." North and South belong to the same country; they are one and indivisible; and their growth and prosperity advances the growth and prosperity of the Southern section must of necessity benefit the Northern. There is no help for or escape from that, even if we were desirous to there should be; and on the other hand, whatever retards Southern growth and prosperity inflicts more or less injury upon the North. When the South was under the heel of carpetbaggers, its energies crippled and its credit well nigh destroyed, every business community in the North was more or less affected, and when the South was released from carpet-bag rule and began the task of financial and commercial reconstruction, what business community in the North did not have reason to rejoice? It is certainly time that the blood and gold of a four years' war did not, after all, restore the Union, let proclamation be made to that effect, and the people govern themselves accordingly. If the Union is restored, if South and North are one country and not two, let Republicans treat the South accordingly.—*St. Louis Republican.*

**In Extremis.**  
The Republican party was founded upon the purpose to abolish slavery—deemed "a great moral purlo-e." This end achieved, its existence and action has been based on an immoral purpose. It has lived only to retain supremacy by immoral practices. As Napoleon and the Caesars converted republics into despotisms or empires, even so the Government of the United States, as shaped by Republican statecraft and selfish greed for office and power, was becoming a centralized imperialism, or worse, a despicable plutocracy. The reluctant tide of popular love of pure American freedom, and of local and personal independence, at length sweeps away all obstructions, and the party of "grand moral purposes," having proven the party of grandest immoral practices, the end has come and the domination of consolidators is no more. Seeing that annihilation is inevitable, they are infinitely grateful that half of less than half they hold by fraud and theft is left to them by the Civil-Service Reform act.—*American Register.*

New England contributes nothing to the history of horrible accidents this year. But there's no use talking this to the spinster lady whose cart was run over by an ice cart.—*Boston Post.*

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Philology shows that the word "honeymoon" has nothing to do with honey, but is derived from an Icelandic word, meaning a wedded pair. The ceremony may now proceed.—*N. Y. Post.*  
Monterey, Mex., is to have street cars. We do not see what they want of street cars. If a Mexican had a mile to go he would walk three miles the other way to catch a mustang and saddle it and ride to his destination.—*N. Y. Graphic.*  
The people of Burslem, England were pleasantly excited one evening recently by the town crier who had been sent around by a chemist to cry that he (the chemist) had sold poison instead of magnesia to some person unknown.  
In a Pennsylvania depot a young lady, whose bangs had become somewhat out of place, borrowed a clay pipe from her young man, heated her steam, and passed on thoughtfully, the pipe being in a state of incipient combustion. And yet there she was who aver that woman has no inventive faculty!—*Philadelphia Press.*

The amenities existing between religious sects had notable illustration at the burial of the unrecognized victims of the Milwaukee fire. Of these, twenty-three bodies were awarded to the Protestants and twenty to the Catholics, and nobody will ever know how many Protestants received absolution or how many Catholics were deprived of the same.—*Chicago Journal.*  
A Connecticut newspaper in discussing the question of extended postal delivery by carriers in the country, which is attracting a good deal of attention in New England, says: "It is certainly better and more practicable for a milkman to serve his customers every day at their houses than for each customer, every day to go to the house of the milkman, and we want our mails as much as we want our milk."  
A Chinese correspondent to the *Troy, N. Y., Times*, says he saw the following advertisement in a shop window at Canton: "Black cats served at all hours; also snakes, rats and dogs." If the correspondent has mastered the Chinese language and can prove that he never told a lie, here is confirmation of the picture in our early geography of a Celestial selling rats and puppies for pies.—*Boston Post.*

Charles Reade has been giving his ideas of the music in theatres, which he describes as "the tune the old cow died to." The really old polka, he says, are not music at all, but mere rhythmic beats for the feet; so he will none of them, but demands such ditties as "British Grenadiers" and others which our grandfathers' cows heard, though whether they died or lived in consequence does not clearly appear.  
The late Major Edwin North, of Philadelphia, bequeathed by his will \$5,000 to the Home for Aged and Indigent Odd-fellows in that city, and equal sums for the Old Man's Home and Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men; also \$2,000 each to the Methodist Home for the Aged and the Infirm and the Philadelphia Merchants' Fund Association. This seems to be charity worthily bestowed.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

Among the many amazing things told by Professor Langley about the sun is that if a bed of coal of the size of the State of Pennsylvania, and ten feet thick, were suddenly snored into the sun, it would be used up in keeping up the present energy of the sun for just one hundredth part of a second. Another of his illustrations is his estimate that the rainfall on Manhattan Island for three months, loaded as ice, would fill a train extending from Jersey City to San Francisco.—*N. Y. Times.*

The statistics lately published by the *Journal Official* concerning the number of foreigners in France are interesting. When the last census was taken, in 1881, the population amounted to 37,405,000 souls, which number, compared with the population of the country in 1876, shows an increase of about 500,000 souls. Of this increase 200,000 are foreigners. The total number of foreigners is now three per cent. of the whole population, but in some departments the proportion of foreigners is much larger, reaching in some seven and eight per cent. of the inhabitants.  
Mr. William H. Case, now of Johnsville, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York Volunteers in April, 1864, when but twelve years and nine months old, and served in Gen. Sherman's army through the rest of the war. Recently he got a letter from the good-natured General, in which he says it would take too much time and labor to test his claim to have been the youngest enlisted soldier, but adds: "I am willing to concede to you your claim, though we have in the regular Army cases of soldiers born in the Army who have been in it all their lives, existing as soon as possible, as, for instance, the two Clarks, of the Twenty-second Infantry. Still I am glad to see that you feel a just pride in such a claim of youthful action."—*N. Y. Herald.*

**A Southern View of Mr. Seymour's Letter.**  
Referring to the recent remarkable letter of Horatio Seymour in the *North American Review* the Columbus (Ga.) *Enterprise* says:  
Mr. Seymour occupies much the same line of thought as that so forcibly presented in a speech made in this city by Governor Stephens during the gubernatorial campaign, and one which had greater effect in enlightening the people as to the true condition of the Republican party than anything else during the entire campaign. Both of these distinguished gentlemen hold that it is unreasonable to expect an appreciation and defense of the Constitutional bulwarks of local self-government and State rights from the Republican party, which for twenty years has done its utmost to discredit and abolish them. These views are shared by those Republicans who felt themselves constrained last November to break away from the party organization which resulted in such an overwhelming victory for the Democracy. They had become at last convinced by long and sore experience that they were powerless to check within the ranks of their own party the inveterate propensity to usurp and concentrate in the hands of Federal authorities all the important functions of government. They were powerless because this propensity was not only fostered by party precedents, traditions, and the insatiable lust of power, but was boldly justified on abstract grounds by men of unimpaired private character and a sincere though misguided patriotism. The most distinguished spokesmen and authoritative organs of Republican opinion had not scrupled to vindicate the continual encroachments of the centralizing spirit on the score of adaptation to the magnified and complicated interests of the country. The assertion that we had outgrown the Constitution was made so frequently and frankly, and in quarters where sound judgment would naturally be looked for, that many foreign observers have supposed it to express the deliberate verdict of the American people. Even such a careful student of political institutions as Mr. Herbert Spencer was misled by statements which he presumed to be the outcome of ripened experience, and from which he drew the inference that our written Constitution was a cramping and obstructive, not a bracing and elastic scheme of government; that it was the work of theorists, and did not grow out of the character and condition of the people living under it. In other words, Mr. Spencer accepted the view of our organic law which has been more or less distinctly propounded and persistently applied in practice by the Republican party since it acquired control of the Federal Administration.

Mr. Seymour demonstrates with admirable facility and to us that this concept of the Constitution is historically untrue and philosophically fallacious. He has done well to remind the people of the country that the only theoretical feature of the Constitution—the only feature that canammel the evolution of our energies and resources—is the bestowal of powers on the Central Government which have been subjected to a constant widening construction. That theoretical element in our organic law has been pushed to a point which endangers the inestimable habits of self-reliance, self-support and self-control. The time has come to fix attention on the great political fact recognized and buttressed by the Constitution, the fact of township, county and State ability to manage their respective affairs.

**In Good Time.**  
Hon. Horatio Seymour was in good time with his wise commentary upon the work of the Republican party for the last eighteen years, and the centralizing ideas which that political organization had carried to such an extreme. We have steadily maintained that the Democracy is the party of the Constitution, and that the fundamental law of the land has been ignored by the Republican party in its no prominent legislation whenever it found the Constitution opposed to its purposes. The reverence for the Constitution that is necessary to pure and stable government, was in a state of suspension during the war. Perhaps such a condition of affairs, though lamentable, was pardonable under the impulses and exigencies of the great conflict, but as soon as peace was declared, the Constitution should again have been taken up as the compass, from whose indications there could be no safe deviation. But we know that an entirely contrary course was pursued. The Constitution was left stranded even where the demoralization of war had left it. The fresh Amendments fared no better than the original articles, though it would seem as if the dominant party should at least have been able to make its legislation conform to the Amendments which it was largely instrumental in securing. But even the Supreme Court, whose partisan bias, if it has any, must be strongly Republican, declares that one of the most conspicuous acts of Republican legislation conforms to no article, Amendment or principle, to be found in the Constitution. The decision of this court, averse to the constitutionality of section 5, 19 of the Revised Statutes, makes persecution of all that has been done under that statute, and so far as the General Government has inflicted penalties, it has done so with a little valid authority as a gang of Colorado lynchers have when they take a man away from his legally constituted jailer, and hang him from the nearest tree. Mr. Seymour explained the result of the recent elections as due, in no small degree to the disgust of the better element in the Republican party with the corruption for which that party was responsible, and which had grown to such startling proportions through the

stimulation of the centralizing tendencies which have characterized the dominant party for the last twenty years. The Government must swing back to its state sovereignty if it would keep its representative and democratic character. There has been no warrant for the excesses that have been perpetrated in the name of progress, and the American people must thank the expansiveness and the general placidity of the sea upon which they have been sailing, that their rudderless course has not been attended with even more disasters than have yet been chronicled. But it will not do to presume on that much longer.—*Boston Post.*

**How Republicans Treat the South.**  
In yesterday's issue we commented upon that sectional unfriendliness which manifests itself in prejudicing the Southern States in the eyes of the world to an extent which seriously interferes with the immigration for many reasons so desirable. This unfriendliness—which it is hardly necessary to say is almost exclusively confined to the Republican party—shows itself in other ways quite as inexcusable, if not equally injurious. It is especially noticeable in Congress and in the more pronounced journalistic representatives of the party. If a Southern Democrat asks an appropriation for any public work in his section, however necessary, it is, in nine cases out of ten, opposed by his Republican colleagues, ostensibly because it is not of National importance, but really because it will benefit the South more than the North. The improvement of the Mississippi is a notable instance. Most, if not all, the opposition it has received has been due to this cause and no other. If the Mississippi ran from Maine through New England, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and emptied into the Gulf some where in Iowa or still farther West, it would have been improved to the utmost of human ability long ago. As many millions would have been voted as the work required, and every Republican paper in the land would have encouraged and indorsed Congressional action. But as the great river happens to run from North to South, and the South is perhaps more directly interested in its good navigable condition than the North, whatever Republicans in Congress do for it is done grudgingly, and in the face of sharp criticism from the majority of their party organs. What is true of the Mississippi is true of all enterprises in the South for which Government aid is asked. Republican opposition in and out of Congress could scarcely be stronger or more persistent if the South were a foreign country separated from the North by impassable

**The Chase County Court,**  
**Official Paper of Chase County.**

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Washington's birth day.

Enos Harris, of Wichita, a man of fine legal ability, has been appointed Judge of the new 18th Judicial District.

Pig-Iron Kelley is hounding the life out of nearly everybody in Washington trying to make friends for his scheme to keep up the tariff and cut down internal revenue. The brass on Kelley's brow is not less conspicuous than the pig-iron interests in his heart.

Ordinance No. 125, relating to misdemeanors, which passed the Council the 10th instant, and about which last week's *Leader* has a long editorial, does not say a word about a man's wrapping a bar of iron in a paper and then hitting another man on the head with it. This was, undoubtedly, an oversight on the part of the Council.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad announce that on and after February 1st all passengers holding third class or emigrant tickets to Pueblo or any points through to Pueblo, will be carried on first class trains, but in the smoking cars. This, however, does not apply to emigrants tickets to points on that line south of La Junta, nor to Atlantic & Pacific or Southern Pacific points. Passengers holding such tickets will be carried on emigrant trains only. This order relates to Colorado business exclusively.

Mr. C. K. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has our thanks for a copy of the "Red Book" for 1883, *How It Was Done*. While the "B. & O. Red Book" is an advertisement for that railroad, the little pamphlet contains much valuable information of a political nature. It tells of the political revolution, last year, in the States of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Kansas, Indiana, Connecticut, Colorado, California, Michigan and Wisconsin. The typography of the book is excellent, and the data is from the best of authority. The book will be sent free to any address, on application to C. K. Ford, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md.

An exchange says: "It was the saying of an old acquaintance, when his attention was called to anything that had a smacking or scandle in it, 'I have so much to do that I can not hear it. One half of my time is taken up with letting alone the affairs of my neighbors.' How many excellent opportunities of letting alone other people's business are alighted? How the world is troubled with the interference of people with what does not concern them? Neighborhoods are driven crazy by the reports of idle or mischievous people who watch for occasions of scandal, and lose no opportunity of making them public, regardless of truth. Gossip passes for facts, and surmise for history; and the nimble runs many a league while truth is putting on its boots.

**THE PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHTER**  
 At last we can have the electric light where it can do the most good. That is to say, we can put it now on our desks, on our tables, on our mantle-pieces, anywhere in fact where a clear, bright, safe light is wanted. The portable electric lighter, patented in 1879 and again in 1882, is now before us, and we look at it with surprise and happiness. Surprise, because it is evident how grate a progress we have made in the science of electricity; happiness, because it gives us a clearer, better, more movable light than any we have ever enjoyed. Here is a lamp, so called, occupying only the space of five square inches, which can be carried anywhere, and is, besides, an ornament. By simply pressing upon the knob to the full extent of the springs, (which connects with the battery), an electric current is produced by which the spiral of platinum is heated to incandescence and the light is instantaneous. The material lasts about two

months and can then be renewed at a small cost through any chemist. It will not be long before everybody will have a portable electric lighter. The price \$5, is so low that it cannot fail to become popular at once. The principal office is at 22 Water street, Boston, where all applications for this most novel lamp should be sent.—*New York Real Estate Chronicle, Dec. 16, 1882.*

**IN MEMORIAM.**  
 At a regular meeting of Falls Lodge No. 747 K. of H. the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe in His wise dispensation of His providence to remove by death our worthy and beloved brother, J. P. Caldwell, thereby severing another link in the fraternal chain which binds us together; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Caldwell, the fraternity has lost one of its most worthy members, the community at large an honest and upright man; and while we mourn his loss, we will cherish with untiring memory the many virtues which adorned his life.

Resolved, That we tender to the afflicted relatives of our deceased brother our earnest sympathy, and condole with them in this sad bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this Lodge, and a copy transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and the same be published in the county papers, and that the Lodge be draped in mourning during the usual time.

J. M. TUTTLE,  
 J. P. KULL,  
 H. P. BROCKETT,  
 Committee.

**NEWS OF THE DEATH OF JOHN P. CALDWELL.**

Another man has passed away, to that unknown world beyond the grave; The hand of science failed to stay Death's cold, relentless, cruel wave.

A man, yes, more than this, by far; A friend in every hour of need; No cry of suffering reached his ear His noble heart refused to heed.

A son who cherished fond, through life, The memory of his parents dear; And longed when in his last sad strife To have them fondly hovering near.

A father who ruled by love alone The little ones whom God had given, Who strove to make their earthly home For them, in truth, an earthly heaven.

A husband whose vows were never broken, Who, when amidst the darkest clouds of life,

Left no act undone, no word unspoken To shield or cheer his loving wife.

Yes, man, friend, father, son, Neighbor, husband, all in one, You've gone and left us all behind; Yet you'll ever live within our mind; And in our hearts will ever dwell Kind thoughts of you, noble John P. Caldwell.

**SCHOOL REPORT.**

ELK, KANSAS, February 14th, 1883.  
 EDITOR OF COURANT:  
 Please to publish the following school report, and oblige,

Yours, respectfully,  
 EMMA BAILEY, Teacher.

Pupils.	Schol.	Dept.	Attend.
Eugene Balch	88	85	100
Fred Collett	87	80	100
Carrie Balch	87	88	100
Homer Dart	87	97	100
Lizzie Collett	87	85	100
Dolphus Harrison	87	87	85
Edith Dirmfield	86	88	100
Belle Harper	86	85	100
Carrie Collett	85	88	100
Otto Dirmfield	85	88	100
Frank Collett	85	100	100
Flora Balmer	85	100	100
Walter Henry	85	85	100
Millie Henry	85	85	85
Ollie Harper	85	86	100
Hugh Schulze	80	89	79
Bollie Harrison	85	84	85
Conway Johnson	86	85	80
Daisy Dirmfield	84	85	80
Frank Henry	84	85	85
Alex. Henry	84	85	85
George Harrison	84	85	85
Lena Koegebohn	83	87	85
Ida Henry	82	85	85
Mary Robinson	80	85	80
Emma Robinson	80	85	80
Charles Hunnewell	81	85	85
William Sims	82	87	70
Robert Hood	82	81	85
Alfred Harrison	82	81	80
Louis Frey	82	88	70
Ena Harrison	80	80	82 1/2
Alex. Risher	80	85	85
Asa Harsh	80	83	85
Clarence Harsh	80	86	75
John Badger	80	85	85
Dennis Hunnewell	82	84	25
Katie Koegebohn	85	100	80 1/2
Jennie Palmer	83	87	40
Emma Harrison	83	85	45
Stella Hood	84	86	85

The following names are also on the Roll of Honor: Ollie Harper, Belle Harper, Millie Henry, Walter Henry, Otto Dirmfield, Edith Dirmfield, Flora Balmer, Lizzie Collett, Kittie Collett, Fred Collett, Frank Collett, Dolphus Harrison, Homer Dart, Carrie Balch, Eugene Balch.

**TAKE NOTICE & DON'T BE DECEIVED,**

As I will sell cheaper and give better terms than any party in or out of Kansas, on the following organs and pianos: Wilex & White, Steinway, Reed & Thompson, Chickering, Standard or Pelouzet, Conover Bros., Durdette, Crosby, Reyer, Fish & Son, Sterling, Weber, Patterson, Jos. P. Hall.

It will cost you nothing to give me a trial.  
**E. COOLEY,**  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

**THOS. H. CRISHAM,**  
 ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,  
 Office at Court-House,  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

**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. H. CARSWELL,**  
 ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Loans made on improved farms, at 7 per cent interest. jy22-1f

**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 Courts therein. jy18

**F. P. COCHRAN**  
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS

Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. fe2-1f

**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. fe23-1f

**J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'**  
 Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.  
 Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands, wild lands and stock ranches. Will water, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, ap27-1yr

Farmers and others desiring a general, lucrative agency business, by which \$5 to \$10 a day can be earned, send address at once, on postal to H. C. Wilkinson & Co., 193 and 197 Fulton street, New York.

**"The Old Reliable"**

**HANNIBAL & ST. JO. R. R.**

THE PIONEER ROUTE BETWEEN

THE MISSOURI AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.

In spite of opposition is

STILL THE FAVORITE

With the travelling public who appreciate the many advantages it affords for the comfort and pleasure of its patrons.

Smooth Steel Rail Tracks

ELEGANT DAY COACHES, RECLINING SEAT COACHES

AND PULLMAN SLEEPERS

THE ONLY LINE

Running Through Day Coaches, Reclining Seat Cars and Pullman Sleepers to

CHICAGO, TOLEDO, INDIANAPOLIS

And is proverbially

ALWAYS ON TIME.

The public don't forget this and always take

"THE OLD RELIABLE,"

JOHN B. CARSON, F. E. MORSE  
 Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass Ag't.

Missouri Pacific Railway.

No Change of Cars

AND DAILY TRAINS

BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

Kansas City and St. Louis, Leavenworth and St. Louis, Atchison and St. Louis, St. Joseph and St. Louis, Fort Scott and St. Louis, Fort Scott and Hannibal, Fort Scott and Kansas City, Emporia and St. Louis, Junction City and St. Louis, Denison and St. Louis, Denison and Hannibal, Denison and Kansas City, Sedalia and Omaha, Kansas City and Logan,

— WITH —

RECLINING CHAIR CARS FREE. The Missouri Pacific Railway

A FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY.

**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.**

**J. W. FERRY,**

Who is too busy to write out his advertisement just now, and who, by the way, is selling more underwear and clothing for the same amount of money than any one else in the county.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

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**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**MONEY.**

7 and 8 Per Cent!  
 CALL ON  
**W. H. HOLSINGER.**

**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,  
**WELLS PUT DOWN**

ON SHORT NOTICE.

Address  
 COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR  
 STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

**SEWING MACHINES**

**FOR SALE;**

Apply at  
**THIS OFFICE**

**CUT** And send it with Nineteen Green stamps, and we will send one Sample

**THIS** Set of Six New Style, "Myrtle," Trip-

**OUT** ple Silver-plated, 22 Rooms. Cray-

tain no brass, warranted genuine, equal in appearance to \$5 spoons. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. Only one set sent to introduce. Goods wanted at good pay. Circulars free. Address the manufacturers, SHAWMUT SILVER-PLATE CO., 33 Brimfield street, Boston, Mass. dec1-0n

**THE "ORIGINAL"**

**STAR SPANGLED BANNER,**

The best, most popular, best, and cheapest family paper begins its 21st year with 1883. It is a large, 8 page, 40 column, illustrated literary paper, size of the "Ledger"; it is full of splendid stories, sketches, poems, wit, humor, and genuine fun. It is the most popular paper published, established 20 years, read by 50,000 persons. It is solid, substantial, reliable; only 50 cents a year, 5 copies for \$2; or 75 cents a year, with choice of set of tripple-plated silver spoons, no brass, new style, retail price \$1.50; or Am. Dictionary, 700 pages, illustrated, defines thirty thousand words, numerous tables, bound in cloth, gilt, better than most \$1.50 books; or wonderful "Mittens-in-Parvo" Knife (a dozen tools in one handle), sells at \$1 to \$3, buck handle, name plate, &c.; or superb Bell Harmonica, sweetest musical instrument known, price \$1.50. Either of above premiums and BANNER one year, sent free, for 25 green stamps. Subscribe now. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Trial trip, 3 months for only 10 cents. Specimens free. Address STAR SPANGLED BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H. dec21-6m

**ELKAZOO.** The great Egyptian wonder. Original discovered among the ruins of the pyramids. Any tune played on it by any one, imitates any and all birds, animals, insects, every noise, in fact, with it you can imitate not only all human beings, but all animals like the dog, cat, turkey, goose, etc. It makes a perfect "Funch and Judy" possible in every home, furnishes fun and harmless amusement to a whole neighborhood. More wonderful still, ANY TUNE is played on it at pleasure, making the most delightful music, and, astonishing as it may seem, those can play on the Elkazoo who can play on no other instrument. This wonderful instrument, popular eighteen hundred years, "in the days of Herod the King," is made from beautiful colored woods, bright metal trimmings, substantial, reliable, lasts a lifetime, and is sure to give satisfaction. Price only 25c; or \$1.13 for \$2. Sent prepaid to any address by the sole manufacturer, ELKAZOO CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

**Vick's Floral Guide**

For 1883 is an Elegant Book of 150 Pages, 3 Colored Plates of Flowers and Vegetables, and more than 1,000 Illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the Center Table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and postoffice address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy, postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents.

**VICK'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD!**

The FLORAL GUIDE will tell how to get and grow them.

**VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN**, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates, 500 Engravings; for 50 cents in paper cover; \$1 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

**VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE**, 32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number, and many fine engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; five copies for \$5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.

**JAMES VICK,**  
 Rochester, N. Y.

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

**PIMPLES.**

I will mail (Free) the Simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blisters, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 3c. stamp, RES. VAN DELP & Co., 13 Barclay St. New York. feb1-ly

**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 procuring and using the same, which they will find assure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 124 Penn St., Wilkes-Barre, N. Y. feb1-ly

**RIGHT** not life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something

The Chase County Court.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prob

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1883.

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

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates per line per week, month, and year for various locations like Cedar Pt., Huntsdale, Strong, and Bedford.

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

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.

Time Table. EAST. MAIL. PASSENGER. F.R.T. F.R.T. F.R.T.

Time Table with columns for destinations (Cedar Pt., Huntsdale, Strong, Bedford) and times for different routes.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. Governor, John St. John; Lieutenant Governor, D. W. Finney; Secretary of State, James Smith.

COUNTY OFFICERS. County Treasurer, J. S. Doolittle; County Clerk, C. A. Breese; Register of Deeds, A. A. Gandy.

MAYOR. Mayor, J. P. Kuhl; Police Judge, H. H. Pennell; City Marshal, C. H. Carwell.

CHURCHES. Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. A. M. Moxey; Baptist Church, Rev. W. F. File.

SOCIETIES. Knights of Honor Lodge, No. 747; Masonic—Zerodith Lodge No. 80 A F & A M.

COURANT CLUB LIST.

The COURANT will be clubbed with the following papers and periodicals, at the following figures per year: Kansas Weekly Times, \$2.50.

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.

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Flies are on the wing. 2° below zero, Friday night.

Spring like weather this week. Be sure to plant some trees, this spring.

Some of the wells in town are about dry.

Threatening weather all day last Thursday.

Mrs. S. F. Ferrigo made a visit to Emporia, last week.

Plowing will soon be begun if this weather continues.

Mr. J. H. Mann made a flying trip to Topeka, last week.

Mrs. Geo. Balch is lying quite ill at her home in this city.

Mr. Wm. Norton shipped a car load of hogs to Kansas City, on Monday.

Mr. L. W. Clay and wife, have returned from their visit to Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jas. W. Martin, of Bazaar, has an uncle visiting him, from Wisconsin.

Mr. C. C. Watson shipped five ear loads of corn to Kansas City, this week.

Mr. John Clay, of Strong City, is lying quite ill with inflammatory rheumatism.

Prof. Crichton is again able to be at school, though his leg is still quite painful.

Miss McGhee, of Strong City, has gone to Emporia, to attend the Normal School.

This weather is making the wheat grow right along, and it is looking splendid.

The Rev. W. F. File, of Florence, we are sorry to learn, is lying quite ill at his home.

Mr. R. E. Williams, after an absence of several months, has returned to Strong City.

Mr. E. Cooley has moved his store into the store room just south of Dr. Pugh's drug store.

Mr. L. W. Clay and wife, of Strong City, have returned from their visit to Pennsylvania.

Messrs. F. H. Macke, of Emporia, and John Walruff, of Lawrence, were in town, yesterday.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, left for the city of Mexico, on Tuesday last week.

Born, to Mrs. John P. Caldwell, in this city, on Friday afternoon, February 16, 1883, a daughter.

Mr. H. B. Fritz and wife have returned from Topeka. Mr. Fritz intends opening a tin shop here.

Mr. Walter C. Hait, who has been at New Orleans, arrived here, last Saturday, on a visit to his parents.

Beautify your premises by painting your houses, building a fence and planting trees, shrubbery and flowers.

Why should a man with \$1,000 in bank stock let his wife's buggy be sold to pay her personal property tax?

The Rev. A. Moxey will preach his last sermon before going to Conference, at 11 o'clock, next Sunday morning.

Mr. John Gatewood, of Emporia, was in town the beginning of this week and shipped two car loads of cattle to Kansas City.

The Rock Creek Sunday School will give an oyster supper and peach festival at the Rock Creek school-house, Friday evening, February 23.

Mr. Ben. F. Talkington, of Elm-dale, has returned from his visit to West Virginia, accompanied by his father, who will remain here a few weeks.

Mr. F. H. Macke sent us some Stomach Investigator, last week, from his manufactory at Emporia, which was A No. 1, and for which he has our thanks.

Married, in this city, by Judge C. C. Whitton, on Thursday, February 15, 1883, Mr. Joseph Quintall and Miss Mary Tiker, both of Morgan county, Illinois.

Married, in this city, by Judge C. C. Whitton, on Monday, February 19, 1883, Mr. Philip Scheer, of Nebraska, and Miss Florence Arnold, of Chase county, Kansas.

We stand badly in need of money just now, and we will be very thankful to those who are owing us if they will call in and help us out of our present embarrassment.

Alfred Elwell, formerly of this city, but now of Willoughby, Ohio,

a suburb of Cleveland, has got a gas well which warms and lights his own and all the neighboring houses.

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, February 24th, 1883.

MARY E. HUNT, Co. Supt.

The first fly of the season made its appearance in the COURANT office, last Friday, February 16, although the thermometer stood 2° below zero the previous night and it was quite cold on Friday itself.

Mr. M. Powers, of Wisconsin, died at the residence of his Uncle Richard Powers, on South Fork, on Tuesday night, February 20, 1883, of malarial fever. His father arrived here just in time to see him die.

The way to stop taking a newspaper is not to leave it in the post-office, or to send it back to the editor, but to call in or send and pay all arrearsages, and then tell the publisher to discontinue sending it to you, and he will be sure to do so.

If you are a paid up subscriber to this paper call and get a copy of "Kendall's Treatise on the Horse." If you are a non-resident and have paid up your subscription, you, too, are entitled to a copy of the book, and can obtain it by sending us four cents to pay postage.

Messrs. Edward Flaherty and Joe O'Donnell, of Nemaha county, called at this office, on Monday, in company with Mr. Thos. O'Donnell, of Middle creek, brother of the latter gentleman. They were in town negotiating for the purchase of some city property.

The Chase County Teacher's Association will hold its next session at the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, March 3, beginning at 1 o'clock, p.m. The programme will be the same that was published for February 3.

MARY E. HUNT, Secy.

Tuesday afternoon Mr. "Gas" Coats, of Strong City, was cleaning a pistol at his home, which he did not know was loaded, and which went off, the ball striking the top of the table and glancing and striking a sister of his in the back of the neck, making a flesh wound.

The residence of Mr. Bud Lyle, at Toledo, burned down on Tuesday of last week, with everything it contained, including the Toledo Knights of Honor's seal, records, etc. It seems that there was no one at the house, except the children, and one of them went to hit a dog with a red-hot poker and struck the window curtain, setting it on fire. The Knights of Honor made up a purse of \$150 for Mr. Lyle, for him to rebuild.

Last Sunday morning Mr. Jim Boyden and the two sons of Mr. E. W. Brace went hunting, and at the mouth of Buck creek, in Carter's timber, they built a fire, and Mr. Boyden sat down on a log, leaving his gun on the ground. The boys got to throwing sticks at a hornet's nest, and it is supposed, a stick struck the gun, discharging it and causing five buckshot to enter the gluteal muscles of Mr. Boyden, two of the shot passing entirely through the muscles. Dr. R. Walsh was called in, and he extracted the other three shot.

On Tuesday afternoon of last week Messrs. John Talbot and John McCullough, of Cedar creek, attempted to cross Rock creek, at Mr. C. C. Watson's place, and the creek was so high that it began to swim the horses, and Mr. Talbot jumped from the buggy and swam ashore. The team, vehicle and Mr. McCullough were carried ten rods down the stream, by the current, and there lodged; when Mr. McCullough cut one of the horses loose, and then becoming so cold he dropped his knife; after which he swam ashore, leaving the other horse to drown.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Low prices at Breese's.

The best of coal at Winters'.

Buy your goods of men who advertise.

Cigars and tobacco at Breese's grocery.

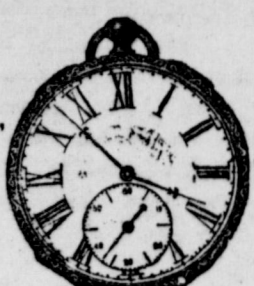
First-class organs at E. Cooley's for \$50 cash.

Fresh groceries always on hand at Breese's store.

A gray hound pup for sale. Apply at this office.

JAS. P. McGRATH, THE STRONG CITY JEWELER.

Carries a large stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND VIOLIN & BANJO.



Strings, Be as Low as

FIRST-CLASS WORK

CAN BE DONE.

de21-17

Carpets and oil cloths at Horne-berger's furniture store.

Farmers, get your rubber boots mended at Wm. Hilbert's.

Candies, raisins, etc., at the store of Breese, the grocer.

Wanted, at the Union Hotel, a girl, a good cook; good wages.

Feed stuff at C. A. Britton's mill at 80 cents per 100 pounds.

Wm. Watchman, at Homestead, has 100 bushels of millet for sale.

A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's.

A car load of Giddens fence-wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Go to Breese's for your fresh staple and fancy groceries; and don't you forget it.

Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store.

Before you insure your property against cyclones call on J. W. McWilliams. Look out for wild-cat, traveling agents.

Prices lower than ever at L. Martin & Co.'s, as they wish to make room for a large supply of spring and summer goods.

The best place in the county to get coal is at Winters', in Strong City. Low prices and best of weights. For cash only.

For sale, a riding plow, a riding cultivator, running-gear of a wagon, a harrow, a churn and some quarry tools. Apply at this office.

Flower or garden seed, or both, will be given in exchange for some thoroughbred chickens, the seed to be from James Vick's. Apply at this office.

If you desire to test the fact that Breese, the grocer, keeps nice, fresh staple and fancy groceries, give him a call, and be convinced that it is so.

There will be a public sale of horses, cattle, hogs, bacon, lard, etc., at J. Crumrine's, near Matfield Green, on Saturday, February 24, 1883.

Now that spring is nearly here L. Martin & Co. are selling goods lower than usual, in order to make room for a stock of spring and summer goods.

James Van Vechten, on Buck creek, has about 500 catalpa trees, from one to three feet high, for sale, at from five to ten cents, each, according to size.

Go to Winters', in Strong City, for bran, corn and mill feed, and take the money with you, as he sells cheap, for cash only. Be sure to recollect the place.

Any one wishing my services as auctioneer can drop me a line at Birley, Kansas, or word may be left at the COURANT office, Cottonwood Falls. G. R. SCHLURAF.

Just go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's and see their immense stock of general merchandise, and get their prices, if you want to be convinced that you can get bargains of them.

If you have any corn for sale, remember that J. W. Ferry is paying the highest market price for it, in trade, and that you get the goods at the same prices as if cash was paid for them.

J. W. Ferry is paying the highest market price for corn, in trade, and will let you have the goods at the same prices as if you were paying cash for them.

The Kansas Valley Nurseries have over one million first class trees for delivery in the Spring of 1883, all home grown, and grafted from bearing trees, in the nursery at Topeka.

SHEEHAN & PALMER, Agents.

J. W. McWilliams is agent for the sale of all lands recently sold by the Santa Fe Railroad to New York parties. Call on him and get prices and best terms. He will save you money, if you buy of him now.

If you want to buy a threshing machine, spring wagon, sewing machine, organ, piano, vapor stove, riding saw, or fanning machine, call at this office and see if you can't make money by getting them of us.

Farmers should beware of "mush-room" nurseries, which, in all probability, will be things of the past long before your trees come into bearing. The Kansas Valley Nurseries have been in existence over twenty-two years, and their interests are identified with the

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D., Office and room at Dr. Fugh's drug store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. GONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office a half mile south of Toledo.

THEO. BLENKNER, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office in Harvey's drug store. Calls promptly responded to, night or day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair curling. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

The most successful remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

COL. C. L. FOSTER.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 13th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gentlmen:—I had a very valuable Arabian colt that I prized very highly; he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a small one on the other, which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons, who failed to cure him. I was one day, reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure, in the Chicago Express, I determined at once to try it, and got our druggist here to send for it; they ordered three bottles, I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial; I used it according to directions, and the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps have disappeared. I used but one bottle, and the colt's limbs are as free from lumps, and as smooth as any horse in the State. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it.

Very respectfully, C. L. FOSTER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Wilton, Minn., Jan. 11th, 1881.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gentlmen:—Having got a horse book of you, by mail, a year ago, the contents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my best horses, which was badly swollen, and could not be reduced by any other remedy I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Preston & Lindtuth, druggists, of Warsaw, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three-year-old colt sweened very badly; I used your remedy, as given in your book, without swelling and I must say, to your credit, the colt was entirely cured, which is a surprise, not only to myself, but to my neighbors. You sent me the book for the trifling sum of twenty-five cents, and if I could not get another like it, I would not take twenty-five dollars for it. Yours, truly, GEO. MATHEWS.

Kendall's Spavin Cure ON HUMAN FLESH.

Patten's Mills, N. Y., Feb. 21st, 1878.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gentlmen:—The particular case on which I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months standing. I tried many things, but in vain. Your spavin cure put the foot to the ground again, and, for the first time since hurt, in natural position. For a family liniment it exceeds anything I ever used. Yours, truly, REV. M. P. BELL.

Pastor of M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N. Y.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain or remove any bony growth or other enlargements, such as aneurisms, splints, curia, callosities, sprains, swellings and any lameness and enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address by illustrated circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unequalled success to our knowledge, for honest as well as man.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Enochburg Falls, N. Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

sp6-49

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will freely confess that he would have given anything for the sake of suffering humanity, some free trial of the medicine he used, and which cured him. He writes: "I had been suffering for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, and I had been under the charge of two veterinary surgeons, who failed to cure him. I was one day, reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure, in the Chicago Express, I determined at once to try it, and got our druggist here to send for it; they ordered three bottles, I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial; I used it according to directions, and the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps have disappeared. I used but one bottle, and the colt's limbs are as free from lumps, and as smooth as any horse in the State. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it."

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

sp6-49

THE MILLER BROS. CUTLERY CO.

MERIDEN, CONN.

STANDARD POCKET CUTLERY, Ladies' Steel Pens and Ink Erasers.

Make all styles of STEEL PENS.

We show out of Patent Adjustable Gull Action Reservoir Pen, "The Acome," and will mail complete prospectus on receipt of 25 cents.

Our whole line of Pens will be sold by the trade on equal terms to dealers on application.

sp6-49

WISD.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. Chase County, }

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 24TH DAY OF MARCH, 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 real estate, to-wit:

The north half (320) of the northwest quarter (34) of section thirty-one (31), township eighteen (18) and range nine (9), in Chase county, Kansas.

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, Feb. 20, A. D. 1883.

Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas.

Ellis Herrington, defendant, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that she has been sued in an action in which David A. Herrington is plaintiff and Ella Herrington defendant; that the petition in said action is filed in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas; and that she must answer said petition on or before the 4th day of April, A. D. 1883, or the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer thereof, divorcing the plaintiff from the said defendant, and from the bonds of matrimony, absolutely, and such other relief as may be just and equitable.

DAVID A. HERRINGTON, Plaintiff.

Feb22-3w</

