

# House County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME IX.

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## A WEEK'S NEWS.

### Cleaned by Telegraph and Mail

#### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the bill providing for the entry of distilled spirits heretofore required to be withdrawn. The substitute extends the time for their withdrawal two years. The Civil Service bill was then discussed and a number of amendments offered. The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. Jones, in charge of the bill, made a lengthy and important speech. The estimates for the year, he said, were \$8,250,000. The bill as it came from the House appropriated \$1,200,000, and the Senate Committee \$154,300. The amount appropriated last year was \$5,477,000, so that the appropriation this year is \$1,200,000 less than the estimate, and \$112,248 less than the appropriation last year. In the discussion Mr. Beck said that making appropriations to pay blacksmiths, teachers, etc., upon reservations, in accordance with our absurd treaties, was a mere waste of money. These appropriations were made from year to year, while among many of the tribes no school houses were ever opened. Young Indians could hardly be caught with a lasso, much less confined in school houses, and the money was spent upon supererogatory and useless objects. A resolution to adjourn during the holidays was voted down, and another which absents himself during holiday week. The House adjourned as a tribute of respect to Hon. Godlove S. Orth.

The Senate, on the 19th, took up the Indian Appropriation bill, which after several amendments was passed. The Civil Service bill was laid aside and Mr. Sherman's bill, extending the bonded territories, was taken up. The bill was taken up and considered. A warm debate, a resolution was passed by a vote of 127 yeas to 101 nays, to recess from December 22 till January 2. The House then proceeded with the introduction of bills for reorganization, and shortly afterwards into Committee of the Whole on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, which was discussed until adjournment.

The Senate, December 20th, passed the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and then the Civil Service bill came up and was discussed until adjournment. In the House, Mr. Brown reported a bill for reorganization to reconsider the vote by which the bill permitting retired army officers to hold civil office in the Territories was indefinitely postponed, and the motion prevailed. The motion to postpone was withdrawn. After some discussion the bill passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Post-Office Appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Mills, of Texas, an amendment was adopted directing the Postmaster General to make a thorough investigation into the railway mail service of the United States and report to the next session of Congress what he has ascertained as to the transportation of the mails and what difference there is between the cost of the transportation of mail by the railroads and the cost of transporting mails. The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The bill passed and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the 21st, a number of petitions were presented in relation to the tobacco tax. The question of adopting the House resolution for adjournment from December 22 to January 2 was discussed until adjournment. It was not agreed to reconsider the bill of the Civil Service bill was then resumed. A three-o'clock bill was laid aside. The Agricultural Appropriation bill taken up. In the House, quite a debate sprung up on the tobacco tax question, after which the speaker laid before the House the report of the Collector of Customs at Sitka, Alaska, justifying the shelving of the Indian village by the revenue steamer Corwin. The House shortly afterwards went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, which appropriates \$24,681,000. The debate on this bill was continued until adjournment.

**WASHINGTON NOTES.**  
On the report of Special Agent Burke the Commissioner General of the Land Office has cancelled 100 timber culture entries and 100 pre-emption filings, made in Douglas County, Dakota, by F. Leocak, as attorney, the same being fraudulent.

The chances of the Townsend bill for the abolition of postage on second-class matter are said to be improving. Congressman Randall, who has hitherto opposed this measure, now favors it, and will urge its adoption by the Postoffice Committee of the House.

The President has nominated Geo. M. Lambertson to be United States Attorney for Nebraska.

In response to a telegram from Nevada, Mr. Kelly, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, gave assurances that the recommendation of the Tariff Commission reducing the duty on lead, will not be adopted, and that the duty will remain as at present.

Secretary Chandler has received a telegram from Minister Hunt at St. Petersburg, stating that the Minister of Foreign Affairs thinks the removal of the bodies of DeLong and men impracticable at this time.

Secretary Teller, in the case of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad vs. Hans Hansen affirms the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in holding Hansen's entry for approval.

**THE EAST.**  
The poet Whittier celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday in Boston on the 17th.

C. E. Upton, President of the City Bank of Rochester, N. Y., having used the funds of the bank in disastrous oil speculations, that institution has closed its doors. Upton is said to be involved to the amount of \$300,000.

Gen. Curtis, of New York, who was convicted for violation of law in collecting assessments from office-holders for political purposes, was fined \$1,000 and discharged from custody. This is the case recently taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided the proceedings in the lower court regular and the law under which Curtis was convicted constitutional.

The Ford Brothers advertised to lecture at Hartford, Conn., and the receipts at the door were two dollars.

William C. Moore's private banking house at Victoria, N. Y., has closed its doors. The suspension was caused by the failure of the City Bank of Rochester. Liabilities estimated at \$100,000. The bank is hardly able to pay more than ten cents on the dollar.

A post-car on the Hudson River Railway was derailed on the 20th near Schenectady, N. Y., containing three pouches of foreign letters for Chicago, and over three hundred sacks of newspaper mail for points west of Chicago and St. Louis. All trans-Pacific foreign mail, mailed at New York during the twenty-four hours preceding 7:30 on the evening of the 20th inst. is included in the mail destroyed. In addition, it is believed that at least a large portion of the foreign paper mail for the same sections received the day before per steamers Bolivia City of Chester and St. Laurent was destroyed. Only five sacks were saved.

The House-shop of the county penitentiary at Syracuse, N. Y., burned recently, Henry

W. Hustin, night watchman, perished. Loss, \$45,000; insured.  
The handsome new building of the Commercial Advertiser, Buffalo, New York, was burned the evening of the 21st, also the Masonic Temple. Nothing was saved in the Advertiser office, even the files for fifty years were lost. Out of 110 employees in the building, only one man, Wm. Mahoney, was injured. He was badly burned. Men left the building without putting on their coats, and many had to escape by jumping to the roofs of adjoining buildings. The loss on stock, fixtures and building is estimated at \$175,000; insurance, \$125,000. The Masonic Lodges lost their paraphernalia, carpets, etc., over \$35,000. The damage to the building was \$30,000, and other losses swell the total to over \$300,000.

**THE WEST.**  
Al. Wagner, a farmer near Mt. Gilead, Ohio, who had been for some time on ill terms with his brother-in-law, Daniel Sheehan, the other night rode to the house of the latter and shot him dead in the presence of his wife and children.

A pilot engine, containing a master mechanic of the Santa Fe Road, his wife and sister, was wrecked one day last week, at Florida, near Deming, New Mexico, by a huge boiler, which had evidently been placed on the track for the benefit of the passenger train following the pilot. The engine was smashed, but no one was hurt, while the passengers were saved. Suspicion fell upon a stranger living near, and Deputy Sheriff Shannon was sent out to arrest him. Cannon found his man near Florida, and attempted to arrest him, but was fired at. Drawing his pistol, he fired at the wrecker seven times, missing him, and then shot him through the heart with another pistol. There were no witnesses to the shooting, but the dying man was taken afterwards to the depot and confessed that he was the right man. Cannon was acquitted on his own testimony.

A Court Martial has been ordered to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, January 4, 1883, for the trial of Capt. H. H. Crews, of the Fourth Cavalry, on charges of disobedience of orders, fraud, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Grand Forks, Dakota, lately had a one hundred thousand dollar fire.

Mrs. Walburga Wackerle, whose recent suit in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York attracted considerable attention throughout the country, recently commenced a \$10,000 damage suit against the Aetna Life Insurance Company. She alleges that the insurance company, for the purpose of defrauding her out of money due on her husband's policy, conspired with certain persons to induce another man to personate her husband. The case promises some interesting developments.

J. Fuller and H. L. St. John, Cashier and Assistant Cashier of the Second National Bank, of Jefferson, Ohio, are heavy defaulters. There is a suspension of the bank pending investigation. Fuller has fled. He had been speculating, and used from \$50,000 to \$75,000 of the bank funds. St. John on learning that the crime was discovered, had a stroke of paralysis. The depositors will not likely lose any money, the stockholders being liable for \$200,000, being far more than the average deposits.

James Bennett, a stockholder of the First National Bank of Manitowish, Wis., suicided recently by shooting. Cause, illness.

A daring forgery was perpetrated on a promissory note on the Bank of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, last week, which caused losses to the Manhattan Bank of New York. A man giving the name of W. T. Watson, bought a draft for \$17.63 on the Manhattan Bank. A few days later a draft for \$5,679.45 was cashed in the Buffalo Traders' Bank, which proved to be this same \$17.63 draft most skillfully altered. Watson had some business with the Buffalo bank which disarmed suspicion, and when the big forged draft was presented and paid he fled. The draft was forged, not raised.

A judgment was obtained in Chicago lately against the Keystone Building company for \$159,000 in favor of Z. C. Elkins of Colorado. It appears the company contracted to build a railroad from Lebanon, Missouri, to Fort Scott, Kansas. Elkins advanced the money, taking bonds collateral. After sixty-five miles had been graded the road was put into the hands of a Receiver. The execution was returned as no goods were found. There are mechanics' liens against the company for \$50,000 more. Suit was begun in Chicago because the President of the company happened to be there when service on him was secured. The company is said to have \$50,000 worth of rails on hand.

James A. Wilson, Treasurer of DeWitt County, Ill., committed suicide lately by hanging. He leaves a wife, mother and children, who were dependent upon him. He had been speculating heavily in grain and his losses are supposed to have been heavy. He was regarded as worth \$50,000.

Mrs. Jones, of Vincennes, Indiana, her way to her son's funeral, was recently thrown from the train and killed.

Rear Admiral James F. Schenck, died at Dayton, Ohio, of neuralgia of the heart, aged seventy-five.

The other night a fire broke out in W. H. Hagerty & Son's auction house, 511 Washington street, in St. Louis, and before it could be got under control pretty well destroyed a stock of miscellaneous merchandise valued at about \$40,000; insured for \$30,000. The upper floors of the building were occupied by W. Walker & Co., dry goods store; below them, by the City Bank of Rochester. Liabilities estimated at \$100,000. The bank is hardly able to pay more than ten cents on the dollar.

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## THE SOUTH.

A fire at Newport, Ark., recently destroyed \$250,000 worth of property.

In a drunken row at Hartwell, Ga., Joe Davis killed Wm. Keely.

One morning recently, J. H. Keeley, a prominent farmer of Nevada County, Ark., was found dead in the road, four miles from Prescott. The examination showed he had been murdered, a knife wound being found over his heart. As his money was in his pocket-book, it was evident that robbery was not the object of the crime. A man understood to have a grudge against Keeley is strongly suspected that a warrant was issued for his arrest.

John Woolf, a Memphis, Tenn., tailor, recently committed suicide by taking poison.

Dustin's recent hall affair at Huntsville, Texas, Dean's milling house was blown down, killing Albert Driden and four negro women, who had sought shelter. Three or four others were wounded.

The Land and Cattle Company of England recently purchased a ranch located in the Panhandle of Texas, paying therefor \$400,000. The ranch has an area of thirty by forty miles, and it are 1,300 cattle and 200 horses.

A riot at Lincoln, N. C., originated in an attack of train hands upon the Paymaster, and created great excitement. The Town Commissioners called out the local military company, which arrested thirty of the leading rioters. Repeated threats were made by negroes to burn the town. Citizens kept patrol day and night. State troops were ordered to the scene.

The Governor has issued a certificate of election to G. G. Dibley, of the Third Congressional District of Tennessee. This is the district in which three counties were omitted by the Legislature in the apportionment act, which caused a discussion as to the validity of the act.

Ex-Gov. Benj. G. Humphreys, of Mississippi, died very suddenly at Vicksburg, last week.

**GENERAL.**  
A famine prevails in Carrick, County Donegal, Ireland. People are living on Indian meal. Twenty-five hundred people are said to be in great danger of starvation.

J. C. Kitchman, United States Consul at Greytown, in an account of the late fire at Kingston, Jamaica, says: "Everything is gone. The entire business part of Kingston is a mass of ruins, and the suffering and want are indescribable. The steamer Alvo was compelled to enter harbor from the dock and stand out in the harbor. Sparks poured upon us and the heat was intense. For a time it looked as though the steamer would be burned. The panic-stricken people streamed down upon the wharves in their efforts to escape the flames. The Alvo's boats were sent ashore, and upwards of 250 refugees were fed and cared for on board the steamer. The authorities of Kingston have ordered that single-raft billings shall no longer be erected."

Stone Tasha, late Chief of Staff in the Egyptian Army, has resigned his commission and intends to return to America.

The Czar commuted to imprisonment at hard labor the death sentence of a woman who wounded the Governor of Tschita.

The Chief of Police of Montreal, Canada, received notice from Scotland Yard of a great diamond robbery in London, and offering a reward of \$20,000 for the capture of the thief.

**THE LATEST.**  
The Senate on the 20th passed the resolution allowing a rebate on tobacco, cigars and snuff whenever the internal revenue tax on the same is reduced or removed. The bill to extend the bonded period on distilled spirits was discussed until 2 o'clock when the Civil Service bill was taken up and debated until adjournment. In the House the Army Appropriation bill was discussed nearly all day, when the point was raised of no quorum, and the House adjourned.

Senator Plumb has secured an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill that not only requires the Commissioner of Agriculture to publish a schedule of freight rates charged by railroads in the transportation of farm produce, but makes it further obligatory to ascertain and publish the actual cost to the railroads for the carriage of such freight.

The bill reported to the Senate by Mr. Van Wyck, which has been agreed upon by the Committee on Public Lands, proposes to compel railroad companies to pay taxes on lands granted by the Government. It provides that the lands for which the companies are entitled to patents on payment of the expense of surveying, and yet refuse to take patents, shall, within one year after the company becomes entitled to the patents, be forfeited to the United States and become a part of the public domain. The Union, Central, and Kansas Pacific are said to be the companies principally affected by this measure, and the amount of lands involved approximating 15,000 acres, located in Utah, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Nevada and California.

The English Government has decided to prosecute Biggar, a member of Parliament for Cavan, for his recent speech at Waterford, in which he denounced Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as a bloodthirsty English peer.

A Matamoros, Mexico, dispatch says forty soldiers of infantry at Tampico mutinied. After a desperate fight with the guard, they escaped. Capt. Burgos was killed. One lieutenant and several soldiers were wounded. The troops pursued the deserters and captured about half of them, who will be shot.

Ellen Duncan, of Palmer, Mass., was recently convicted of an assault upon her stepson, Alfred Duncan, aged six years, with intent to maim. The maiming, which was revolting in the extreme, will probably result in permanently injuring the boy's reason. The deed was committed with a knife, the boy waking the child from sleep to perpetrate the crime.

The number of immigrants arriving in this country during the five months ending November 30, was 244,611.

Bassett's paper box factory at Birmingham, Conn., burned recently. Loss, \$100,000.

A negro for an assault on a white girl was taken from the officers and hanged at Nelson, Ga.

The Brownsville, Texas, Cotton Factory was lately destroyed by fire. Loss \$75,000; insurance \$60,000. Over a hundred employes are thrown out of work.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The committee appointed by the Abilene Convention have promulgated an address to the people of the State in which they say:

"Knowing that there exists in the minds of the people of this State a strong desire to check by responsible and just legislation the growing tendency of Railroad managers to evade their obligations to the public as common carriers, and assume powers that are detrimental to the business interests of the commonwealth; and believing that many individual instances of oppressive and unjust discriminations in rates of freight and passenger fare have been practiced by roads against particular localities, towns, and persons; and in obedience to resolutions adopted by the Abilene Convention of the 14th inst., we respectfully call upon the people of the whole State to aid the Committee of Nineteen in securing specific information concerning the discriminations and extortions complained of. An adjourned meeting of those members of the next House of Representatives and Senate who favor railroad regulation will be held at Topeka, January 5. We earnestly urge all farmers, shippers, mechanics and other persons who have knowledge of alleged outrages to report at once to members of the committee, in order that reliable information may be had by Convention and Legislature. Communications should be addressed to either of the following named members of the Committee of Nineteen: E. J. Turner, Leo Herzog, A. R. Greene, Geo. S. Greene, F. Charlesworth, S. L. Ryan, Wm. W. Walton, M. F. Knappenberg, D. Retves, J. W. Ware, Butterfield, E. F. Ware, J. S. Waters, P. B. Elder, J. B. Crancey, C. R. Mitchell, W. C. Swezey, F. W. Rush, C. B. Hoffman and John Russell.

A lady named Polly A. Hopkins, aged seventy-two years, committed suicide in Atchison last week by throwing herself into a well forty-two feet deep. She had been suffering for a year past from a chronic disease of the stomach, which caused intense pain, and had several times stated that life was intolerable, and that she meant to end it.

The State cold snap it was thought had seriously damaged the wheat crop, but late advice received by the State Board of Agriculture to the effect that the crop is not injured, but looks well and promising.

It is rumored that the Kansas Central will change from a broad to a narrow gauge some time in the near future.

The Jeffersonian Club of the capital have made all the arrangements for a grand Inaugural Ball on the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. Gilek.

George Rooney was set upon by a lot of roughs in Leavenworth one night last week and seriously beaten. He was taken home in an injured condition by unknown parties who, after arriving at his door, left without making themselves known.

The new Representative Hall at the State Capital has at last been pronounced completed. The Speaker's desk and seats for the members have been purchased and put in. It is the finest hall in the West, and will make the members of the new Legislature feel that very comfortable winter quarters have been provided for them.

Congressman Anderson has secured the adjournment of arrears of pension for Daniel W. Dunn, of Minneapolis, Kansas.

The Union-Pacific Railway tracks at Armstrong are all full of cars loaded with grain, that have arrived at that point from the West.

It is stated that the city of Wichita has come to an agreement with the President of the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita roads, whereby the line is to be built to Wichita at once. Wichita gives \$40,000 in city bonds to bind the bargain.

The residence of John Clark, a farmer of Linn county, was burned last week, and three of his children perished.

Mr. C. C. Baker, city editor of the Topeka Commonwealth, is announced, will be married early in January to Miss Graves, of Wyandotte. A reception will be held on the 5th at the residence of E. P. Baker, of Topeka.

Postoffice changes in Kansas during the week ending December 3, 1882: Established—Catharine, Ellis County, Jacob Smith, postmaster. Discontinued—Tucket, Norton County. Postmasters appointed—Bonita, Johnson County, George M. Osman; Brush Creek, Cherokee County, E. F. Greer; Clayton, Norton County, E. L. Pease; Grand Summit, Cowley County, N. L. Wiegans; Highland, Doniphan County, Oscar S. Long; Sibley, Anderson County, Herman Brummel; Waverly, Coffey County, H. H. Murry; Wild Horse, Graham County, John W. Cole. Name and site changed—Orlito, Smith County, to Sherwood, Alexander D. Murray, postmaster.

Archibald Hamilton and Michael Murphy, two soldiers stationed at the Fort near Hays City, recently got a team in town and drove five miles south of the Fort, stopping at the farm house of Mrs. Hiss, whose husband is in Colorado. They broke into the house, where were Mrs. Hiss, four young ladies and some children. After they gained admission they drew their pistols and fired several shots in the ceiling of her parlor, after which Mrs. Hiss and her daughters got an axe, hatchets, etc., and drove them out. They then drove to the house of a German named Krumpholtz, who was absent, and offered indentities to his wife, but she seized a hatchet and struck one of them, when two colored soldiers who were out hunting came along and drove them off.

The next morning Mrs. Krumpholtz walked to the Fort and made complaint to Col. Dudley, who handed the men over to the civil authorities for trial.

The third biennial report of the Blind Asylum, located at Wyandotte, states that the additional buildings provided for by the last Legislature are completed, and that the institution is in a most flourishing condition. The average number of pupils in attendance in 1881 was fifty-two; the average number this year 235. Seventeen new pupils were admitted during the past year. All blind persons residing in the State between the ages of ten and twenty-one years, who are not incapacitated by physical, mental or moral infirmities for useful instruction, are eligible as pupils of the institution; but no one whose age does not come within the limits above described can be admitted.

Hog stealing is reported to be a thriving industry in and around Parsons. The thieves steal the hogs from the stock merchants and take them back next day and re-sell them.

## The Republican Party and the Taxes.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, the Federal revenues from all sources amounted to about \$333,500,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, they amounted in round numbers to \$360,000,000. Secretary Folger has announced in his annual report that the revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, amounted to \$404,000,000, and exceeded by \$4,000,000 even the swollen estimates for the year. For the current year, 1882-83, the Secretary admits that the existing Tax and Tariff laws are left undisturbed the revenues are likely to run beyond this colossal figure. See what a table this makes:

1880	.....	\$333,500,000
1881	.....	360,000,000
1882	.....	404,000,000

This steady increase in the exactions of the Government in a time of profound peace is startling. If we go back to 1878 we shall find that it amounts to an advance of more than fifty per cent. in five years, as the following figures show:

1878	.....	\$275,027,000
1879	.....	287,527,000
1880	.....	333,500,000
1881	.....	360,000,000
1882	.....	404,000,000

The enormous aggregate of these sums has been paid into the Federal Treasury by the people and the industries of the United States, taken from their earnings and withdrawn from profitable use by them. During the fiscal year 1881-82, the vast sum of more than 700 million millions of dollars has been, according to Secretary Folger, pumped out of the possession of the people by taxation and poured into the Treasury, thereby creating a surplus which has for long periods lain useless and unproductive in the Federal vaults, where not less than two hundred and seventy millions are now lying. No country in the world could move steadily and prosperously under such a huge burden as four hundred millions of yearly taxation unless the burden was adjusted with extreme skill and judgment. It exceeds the imperial taxation of Great Britain and Ireland, levied to carry on a costly monarchical Government, with a powerful army, with the finest navy in the world, and with a liberal schedule of compensation and pensions for its officers. It is simply silly to shut our eyes to the fact that the people and the industry of the United States cannot much longer be bled at this tremendous rate through our present clumsy, bungling and monstrous fiscal system made up of a tariff levied in the interest of classes and individuals and of an internal revenue tax imposed under the pressure of a great war. When we turn to expenditures the outlook is even worse. The Federal Government expended more than a thousand millions of dollars in the four years between 1878 and 1872, as follows:

1872	.....	\$230,000,000
1873	.....	2,000,000
1874	.....	267,422,750
1875	.....	290,000,000

For the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1882, Secretary Folger admits that the expenditures and payments of all kinds amounted to three hundred and eighteen millions of dollars, and he predicts for the current fiscal year an outflow of three hundred and seventy-eight million, including forty-six millions for the Sinking Fund.

Thanks to a corrupt and scandalous Republican Congress, Secretary Folger is forced to admit that the National finances are not in as good a condition as they were in a year ago. Keifer, Tolson and his Republican colleagues have increased the public expenditures by about sixty millions, including the arrears of pensions legislation. And Secretary Folger will be obliged to admit that the Pension Office, which is under the control not of Congress but of the President, has been paying out of the public money more widely even than Keifer's Congress authorized it to do.

The responsibility for presenting to Congress a scheme to reduce this internal revenue tax rests with the Republican party. The Executive Department of the Republican and so are both branches of Congress and so are the financial committees in both houses. Will the withdrawal of Secretary Folger after sending in his report release the Republican party from its responsibility? Does that party mean to confess its inability to deal as a party with the living National problems of taxation and expenditure? The Democratic House of Representatives-elect cannot exercise any power (unless an extra session is to be called by President Arthur) before December, 1883. No tax bill could be matured by it until July or August, 1884. A Democratic President will probably be elected in November, 1884. But he cannot be inaugurated until March 4, 1885, and a new House will be chosen in November, 1883. It is absurd, therefore, to talk as if the Democratic party had any responsibility now for the finances.—N. Y. World.

## A Republican Plan to Gain Political Strength.

The Republicans, even the best of them, feel that their opportunity to retrieve the ground that has been lost is limited, and unless an energetic, if not heroic, use is made of it, there is small probability that it will soon come back to them. We are not surprised, therefore, to see a good many plans advanced with the plea of urgency behind them, that under more auspicious circumstances could afford to wait till a more appropriate season. Among these is the scheme to admit Dakota to the Union as a State. Even the Albany Journal, which has taken a commendable conservative course with respect to many partisan schemes, says that "One of the first measures to demand the consideration of the next session of Congress, will be the admission of Dakota Territory as a State into the Union. Its rapid growth in population and cultivation fairly entitles it to a full voice henceforth in National councils. As a

matter of party policy, too, it will be advisable for the present Congress to act promptly on the subject. Dakota is overwhelmingly Republican, and her elevation to the dignity of a State would secure two additional Republican Senators, and a Republican Congressman, besides adding three Republican votes to the Electoral College in 1884." We are glad to see that it is honest enough to give the real reason for urging this step upon its party. That party needs all the Senators and Congressmen that it can get, and it must obtain them even if the properties have to be forced a little. There ought, on general principles, to be no haste about bringing Dakota into the sisterhood of States. It may be true, as our contemporary claims, that Dakota has a larger population than Delaware, and New Jersey. But we do not think Nevada is a fortunate illustration for political purposes, and when we consider that the pigmy of the Union in area is taken for a comparison with a political division, that in the number of square miles ranks next to California, which, in turn, is next to Texas, we can hardly acknowledge the comparison to be logical or just. Delaware has the compactness that justifies her Statehood. Cold Dakota's population compressed into a territory the size of Delaware, its claims would actually be better than now, though in the admission of new States, no such dwarfish territorial proportions have been allowed. It would be much better to divide Dakota into two territories than to make it one State, for a division will have to come at some remote time in the future, and it can be accomplished better now than when the Government becomes more complex. The political complexion of the General Government at the time a territory is admitted, determines that of its first Congressional delegation. Hence it is to be used as a recruiting field for the party rather than granted the standing of a free and independent State on its own merits. The Journal is so frank in the matter that it evidently does not regard pushing States for political purposes as a very great sin; and perhaps it is not the worst, but to make that a leading motive, as it appears to be in this instance, doesn't take us very many miles toward the millennium.—Boston Statesman.

## The Negro Question.

The negro question played a very conspicuous part in the recent Congressional elections. This is the more remarkable when we recall the habit of the Republican press to make the most of it in the midst of campaigns three or four years ago. No reports of infidelity, no tales of mass meetings, no flame the Northern people with pathetic narratives of how colored citizens were driven from the polls and deterred from voting by the still disloyal Southern whites. A faint effort was made in South Carolina to raise the languid negro into a troublesome attitude and bring them in collision with the whites; but there were no carpet-baggers to work the plot and the Northern public did not take kindly to it. The result was a failure. The election of the Southern States were quiet and peaceful, the Republicans made but a feeble show of strength, and the States were carried by the Democrats with the accustomed majorities.

It may be that the quiet that marked the elections in the South was the quiet of negro submission and apathy, that the blacks allowed the whites to have their own way out of sheer inability to prevent it. The negro is a passive animal, lethargic, heavy, impervious to the motives that bring white men together in coherent action. He is utterly averse to protracted, organized effort, and it may be that after violent and exhaustive attempts to rule in certain States through the mere force of numbers, the colored race have abandoned the struggle and sunk into unresisting submission to the rule of the whites. Still the fact is interesting. The Northern people are tired of the negro question in the South. They have given 6,000,000 blacks the right to vote and they have come to the conclusion after many foolish experiments in the shape of Congressional Election Laws that if the negroes do not exercise the right at all proper times in their own way, it is their own fault. Northern people have their hands full with their own affairs and it is too much to expect of them, as the Republican party has expected of them, that they shall neglect their own local business to assist the blacks in Louisiana and South Carolina in performing theirs. A race 6,000,000 strong ought to be able to vote without outside help; if it cannot, there is no remedy for it. If the race must sink into neck submission unless perpetually held up, then it will have to sink, for Northern people cannot perpetually hold it up.

What is to be the political and social future of the negro is not as clear as could be wished; but it may be taken for granted that the negro question is taken out of National politics for the present. The negro must paddle his own canoe the best he can. The Northern people are tired of performing that homely and simple task for him, and in the Democratic era that seems to have set in, it is pretty certain that the Federal duties and general legislation and restrained from passing special laws for the benefit of the negro and sending an invading force of Deputy Marshals and Supervisors into the States to enforce them. How the colored race will get along when left entirely to their own unassisted efforts can only be conjectured. It is to be hoped both for their sake and that of the country they will perform equal to the duty of becoming intelligent, patriotic and useful American citizens.—St. Louis Republic.

Chase County Courant

Official Paper of Chase County.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

As the days are getting longer, good resolves are growing stronger.

Next Monday will be the Feast of the Circumcision, as also New Year's Day.

Messrs. John P. Morton & Co., of Louisville, Ky., are again to the front with their Western Farmers' Almanac for 1883...

Some of the business men of this town and of Strong City are very sick; and, we notice, the sick fellows are those who seldom or never advertise.

DISTRICT COURT.

S. R. PETERS, JUDGE.

Since our last week's report, the District Court disposed of the following cases:

State vs. C. C. Watson; motion to stay judgment to be argued in Topeka at 7, p. m., Jan. 3.

State vs. C. W. Burr, Geo. Hill, Peter Weiland, F. Oberst and M. A. Redford, liquor cases; two cases dismissed.

State vs. Fred Adofelt and Scott Malone, assault; dismissed.

Isaac M. Hudson plead guilty to having forged A. P. Gandy's name to a release of mortgage, and was sent to the penitentiary for a year.

T. J. Kimmell vs. D. A. Mitchell et al, false imprisonment; dismissed.

J. G. Larkin vs. H. S. Sook; dismissed.

J. W. Ferry vs. Jabin Johnson; dismissed.

School Dist. No. 10 vs. P. T. Lawless; verdict for \$186.12.

S. F. Houston vs. J. R. Holmes; judgment for \$341.04.

Leroy C. Gilpin vs. Frank Gilpin, partition; land ordered sold.

Cottonwood Falls vs. F. Oberst, assault; verdict, guilty; fine, \$5 and cost; appealed to Supreme Court.

L. W. McWilliams vs. J. N. and E. P. Nye; dismissed.

J. C. Dwelle, P. J. Norton and Wm. M. Crichton, after passing satisfactory examinations, were admitted as members of the bar.

Adjourned, Saturday.

THE ROBERT BURNS ASSOCIATION

Met at Music Hall, on Saturday, the 23d instant, to transact business of a general nature, and to take measures for an appropriate celebration of the next anniversary of the birth of Burns.

Secretary, Wm. M. Crichton. On motion, Hugh Jackson, John Madden, Jas. Robertson, F. P. Cochran and Wm. McGee were selected as a Committee on Programme for the approaching anniversary.

M. A. CAMPBELL, Pres. WILLIAM M. CRICHTON, Secy.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is the programme of the meeting of the Chase County Teachers' Association, which will be held on Saturday, January 6, 1883:

MORNING SESSION, 9 TO 12 O'CLOCK. Orthography.—The larynx and appendages; diacritical marks of a and e; sound—elementary sounds; pure tones, Prof. Crichton.

History.—Early explorations, Mr. I. C. Warren.

Geography.—Mathematical geography; zones, parallels, meridians, Mr. A. H. Newton.

Grammar.—Study of the pronoun; review of noun, Prof. Wm. Crichton.

Arithmetic.—Proportion and its relations; percentage, abstract and applied, Mr. J. M. Warren.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1 TO 4 P. M. Roll call.—Quotations from Emerson.

Biography of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Mr. Wm. C. Yeager.

Recitation, Miss Ella North. Paper, Mr. J. M. Warren.

Recitation, Miss Abbie Johnson. Incidents in the life of Emerson, Miss Clara Baily.

Recitation, Miss Alice Rockwood.

Recess. Recitation, Miss Carrie Boyd.

Paper, Miss Mary E. Hunt. Reading, Miss Lizzie Staples.

Query box. J. M. WARREN, Conductor. MARY E. HUNT, Secretary.

SOUTH FORK ITEMS.

MATFIELD GREEN, KANSAS. December 18, 1882.

To the Editor of the Courant: We understand that Mr. A. A. Willis, who has been a resident of Chase county, Kansas, for the past twelve years, has just received news from Indiana stating that his grand-mother, on his father's side, is dead, and that she had left him over \$1,000, and that he will receive the same inside of six months.

He also has about 200 bushels of corn for sale at 30 cents a bushel, if sold by New Year's. Come, young ladies, and give this young man a show, as we know he is a good, civil fellow, and recommended as a good hand.

JOHN E. JOHN

ANNUAL MEETING OF CHASE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Chase County Horticultural Society will be held at the office of S. P. Young, in Cottonwood Falls, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, January 6th, 1883. The election of officers for the ensuing year, and other important business will come before the meeting; and each member and all others interested in horticulture are earnestly requested to be present.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Lantry & Burr has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Burr retiring from the firm, and Mr. Lantry assuming the liabilities of the firm, and to whom all bills must be presented and paid after this date.

B. LANTRY, J. D. BURR. Strong City, Kas., Dec. 1, 1882.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Molasses at Breese's.

Very low prices at Breese's.

The best of coal at Winters'.

Bacon at Breese's, the grocer.

Breese keeps the best of goods.

Fresh oysters at M. M. Young's.

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

Go to Breese's for your fresh staple and fancy groceries.

Fresh bread, pies and cakes all ways at M. M. Young's.

Carpets and oil cloths at Horstberger's fur and ure store.

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

A desirable residence for sale, Equine of C. C. Whitson.

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

Breese, the grocer, always keeps fresh staple and fancy groceries.

Groceries and dry goods at very low prices at L. Martin & Co's.

Don't forget that you can get the best of groceries at Breese's.

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

Anything you want in the way of confectionaries can be had at M. M. Young's.

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-gat, traveling agents.

L. Martin & Co. have on hand a large stock of reasonable goods, and they are selling them at astonishingly low price.

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

J. S. Doolittle & Son are continually adding to their already large stock of general merchandise, and they are selling at prices that defy competition.

James VanVechten, 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.

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.

WHAT FERRY IS DOING.

He is selling:

Corn, 8 cans for \$1.

Boots for \$1.75, good.

Tomatoes, \$3 pound cans for \$1.

Lima beans, 8 cans for \$1.

Oysters, \$2 pound cans for \$1.

Yarns, all wool, no cotton nor flyings, 35 cents per pound.

Highest market price paid for produce, butter, eggs, etc.

Soda, Church's Armor brand, 4 papers for 25 cents.

9 pounds granulated sugar for \$1;

10 pounds coffee A sugar for \$1;

6 pounds Arbuckle's roasted coffee 95 cents; 8 pounds of Dilworth's roasted coffee for 95 cents.

A good suit for \$4.25, and a still better for \$6; and will come to the front with one for \$10, worth \$15, don't care where you get it. Will put it up right by the side of it.

Our overcoats are being sold at Chicago costs, the weather being unusually fine for the season, that our stock is too large to carry over, and we want the money to spend for sugar and coffee, and, by the way, we will sell you 11 pounds of yellow C sugar for \$1.

A large first class stock of hats and caps ranging from 25 cents up to \$1.50.

Always ahead and to the front. Come and see and be convinced.

Full weight and full measure guaranteed every time. Our scales weigh just 16 oz to the pound, and our yard stick measures just 36 inches.

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.

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Loans made on improved farms, at 7 per cent interest.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL,

DEALER IN HARDWARE!

STOVES, TINWARE, Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS! FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries an excellent stock of Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire.

Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

A COMPLETE TINSHOP. I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, ETC.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM! J. W. FERRY

Desires everybody to know that he has one of the

BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought to this market,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

COFFINS,

FURNITURE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENWARE,

CLASS WARE,

TIN WARE,

And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

J. W. FERRY'S,

Cottonwood Falls, Kas.,

And

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

With his

BARGAINS.

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

And send it with Nineteen Green Stamps, and we will send one Sample

THI... Set of Six New Style, "Myrtle" Trip... able silver-plated Teaspoons. Con...

OUT... (tain no brass, warranted genuine, equal in appearance to \$3 spoons. Guaranteed to please, or money refunded. Only one set sent to introduce. Agents wanted at good pay. Circulars free. Address the manufacturer, SILVER-PLATE CO., 38 Byronfield street, Boston, Mass.

THE "ORIGINAL" STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

The oldest, 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"...

Elkazoos are being sold at Chicago costs, the weather being unusually fine for the season, that our stock is too large to carry over, and we want the money to spend for sugar and coffee, and, by the way, we will sell you 11 pounds of yellow C sugar for \$1.

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ALWAYS ON HAND,

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

Robes, and Everything Belonging to the

HARNESS BUSINESS;

Also, BEST OSAGE COAL FOR SALE.



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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 covers; \$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.

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 10 cent stamp, BEN VAN DELF & Co., 12 Barclay St. New York.

GOLD.

Great chance of making money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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 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 a sure Cure for Coughs, Colic, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Paralysis with the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. Wilson, 194 Ferry Street, Hamburg, N. Y.



