

The Chase County Court.

SUPPLEMENT.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

LEGAL.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase, } ss. Office of County Clerk, July 3, 1882. Notice is hereby given that on the 30 day of July, 1882, a petition, signed by Theodore Harper and 24 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 6, township 18, range 7 east; thence south to southeast corner of section 7, of said township and range; thence east to the northeast corner of section 16, of said township and range; thence south to the southeast corner of section 28, township 18, range 7 east, to be located upon and along section line, where practicable. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named person, viz: A. S. Bailey, S. F. Barnes and John McDowell, as viewers, with instructions to meet at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamond Creek township, on Friday, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1882, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. S. A. BREESE, County Clerk. [L 5]

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. Chase County, } ss. Office of County Clerk, July 3, 1882. Notice is hereby given that on the 30 day of July, 1882, a petition, signed by Joseph Hartley and 13 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 28, township 19, range 7 east; thence north on the section line to the northwest corner of section 28 thence west on the section line, as near as practicable, to the northwest corner of section 30, township 19, range 7 east; thence south on section line, as near as practicable, to the Park road; and for the vacation of so much of the Park road as lies between the commencement and terminus of the above described road. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: A. M. Breeze, S. F. Barnes and J. R. Blacksher, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamond Creek township, on Thursday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1882, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. S. A. BREESE, County Clerk. [L 5]

Delinquent Tax List of 1881.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. Chase County, } ss. I, J. S. SHIPMAN, County Treasurer in and for the county of Chase and State aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1882, and the next succeeding days thereafter, sell at public auction, at my office at the county seat, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of each tract of land and town lot hereinafter described, as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges due thereon for the year 1881. J. S. SHIPMAN, County Treasurer of Chase county, Kas. County Treasurer's office, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, July 24, 1882.

BAZAAR TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns S. T. R. and descriptions of land parcels in Bazaar Township.

Table with columns S. T. R. and descriptions of land parcels in Diamond Creek Township.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns S. T. R. and descriptions of land parcels in Diamond Creek Township.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns S. T. R. and descriptions of land parcels in Falls Township.

Table with columns S. T. R. and descriptions of land parcels in Toledo Township.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns S. T. R. and descriptions of land parcels in Toledo Township.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns S. T. R. and descriptions of land parcels in Cottonwood Township.

Table with columns S. T. R. and descriptions of land parcels in Cottonwood Falls.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Table with columns Blk., Lots, and descriptions of land parcels in Cottonwood Falls.

NORTH COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Table with columns Blk., Lots, and descriptions of land parcels in North Cottonwood Falls.

HUNT AND MC WILLIAMS ADDITION.

Table with columns Blk., Lots, and descriptions of land parcels in Hunt and Mc Williams Addition.

ORDAR POINT.

Table with columns Blk., Lots, and descriptions of land parcels in Ordar Point.

STRONG CITY.

Table with columns Blk., Lots, and descriptions of land parcels in Strong City.

EMSLIE ADDITION TO STRONG CITY.

Table with columns Blk., Lots, and descriptions of land parcels in Emalie Addition to Strong City.

CARTTER'S ADDITION—STRONG CITY.

Table with columns Blk., Lots, and descriptions of land parcels in Cartter's Addition to Strong City.

TOLEDO.

Table with columns Blk., Lots, and descriptions of land parcels in Toledo.

ELMDALE.

Table with columns Blk., Lots, and descriptions of land parcels in Elmdale.

There will be no service at the Catholic church in Strong City, next Sunday, owing to the illness of Father Guido. The next service will be held on the third Sunday of this month.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and having them recalled, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER.

"If one find a four-leaf clover"
(She said, sitting on the grass)
"He can wish what'er he likes to—
And that wish shall come to pass."

"Do you say so?" Then, down kneeling
"Among the sorrel and crop grass,
Looked I for a four-leaf clover,
And my wish to come to pass.

Long I searched among the sorrel,
Close beside me she searched, too;
Now and then some commonplaces
Broke the silence—but it grew.

For my heart was full of yearning,
And my mouth of eager words,
But I dared not give them utterance—
So I hearkened to the birds;

And kept looking, looking, looking,
While beside me she looked, too—
Two bent figures in the twilight,
Green hills paling into blue.

"Ha! I have one!" "Yes, and wished for?"
"You! and shall it be?" I cried,
Eyes cast down, she asked, demurely:
"Hath the clover not replied?"
—Houghton's "Stanzas and Other Poems."

Origin of Popular Phrases.

"A Rolling Stone Gathers No Moss."
—This quotation appears in Gosson's "Ephemerides of Philao," as "a rolling stone gathers no moss." Thomas Tusser, in "Good Husbandry Lessons," has "The stone that is rolling can gather no moss."

"Better Late Than Never."—This proverbialism originated with Thomas Tusser, author of "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," who put it into his "An Habitation Enforced." Tusser's writings are prolific of expressions which have long since become proverbial.

"No Royal Road to Geometry."—Euclid, who opened a school of mathematics at Alexandria, in the reign of the First Ptolemy, was once asked by that sovereign whether he could not explain his art to him in a more compendious way, to which Euclid made the celebrated answer that there was no royal road to geometry.

"The Nine Worthies."—The historical personages designated "The Nine Worthies" were three Gentiles—Hector, son of Priam; Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar; three Jews, Joshua, conqueror of Canaan; David, King of Israel, and Judas Maccabæus; and three Christians, Arthur, King of Britain, Charlemagne and Godfrey of Bouillon.

"The Bed of Procrustes."—Procrustes, called by Pausanias Polypæmon, was, in mythology, a robber of ancient Greece, who placed on an iron bed the travelers who fell into his hands, which their stature was made to fit, by cutting off the projecting limbs, or by stretching them to suit its dimensions; whence the metaphorical expression of "The Bed of Procrustes."

"City of Magnificent Distances."—A popular name given to the City of Washington, the capital of the United States, from the fact of its being laid out on a very large scale. The entire site is traversed by two sets of streets, from seventy to 100 feet wide, at right angles to one another, the whole again intersected obliquely by fifteen avenues from 130 to 160 feet wide.

"Sleeveless Errand."—This phrase occurs in Heywood's Proverbs, 1546. The origin of the word sleeveless, in the sense of unprofitable, has defied the most careful research at the hands of Sharman and other noted philologists. It is frequently found, says the former, allied to other substantives. Bishop Hall speaks of the "sleeveless tale of transubstantiation," and Milton writes of a "sleeveless reason." Chaucer uses it in the Testament of Love.

"Drawn and Quartered."—In the statutes of Great Britain the punishment for treason still is that the offender be drawn to the place of execution on a hurdle; that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead; that his head be severed from his body, and that body be divided into four parts, or quartered. The sovereign may, and now certainly would, by a warrant under the sign-manual, countersigned by a principal Secretary of State, change the sentence into beheading. In the case of females, the quartering is dispensed with. From this statute rose the expression "drawn and quartered."

"We Recognize a Hercules from the Size of the Foot."—Pythagoras ingeniously

calculated the great stature of Hercules by comparing the length of various stadia in Greece. All these courses were nominally 600 feet in length; but Hercules was said to have measured out the stadium at Olympia with his own feet, while the others followed a standard of later days. The philosopher argued that by how much the Olympic course exceeded all others in length by the said proportion did the foot of Hercules exceed that of men of a subsequent age; and, again, by the same proportion must the stature of Hercules have been pre-eminent.

"Prairie Schooner."—An Americanism for a large two or four horse immigrant wagon, covered with white canvas, such as were very commonly used by the early emigrants from the Eastern and Southeastern States. The expression is alleged to have been originated by George Francis Train, who said in one of his early stump-speeches: "To the East lies the Atlantic Ocean, bearing upon its surface the white doves of commerce, bound for distant ports, laden with the products of the broad West, whose bosom is to-day dotted with thousands of prairie-schooners, loaded with sturdy men and women, who will ere long make its remotest quarters blossom as the rose."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Traveling Dresses.

Cheviots of mixed colors, shepherd's checked wool and cloth-finished flannels of a dark somber shade are the fabrics most in favor for traveling dresses for long journeys. These must be of pure wool, and should be well sponged before they are cut out, to prevent them from shrinking and being cockled by dampness. The simple shapes introduced by English tailors, with a round or habit basque, draped over-skirt and plaited lower skirt, with stitching and an edging of braid, are preferred by most ladies for these suits. The frogs and wide worsted braids have become so common that many ladies object to them. The trefoil pattern of braiding is now abandoned in favor of large circles made by row after row of braid, and these circles surround the basques and foot of the skirt. The newest fancy for these wool costumes, and one greatly in favor with stout ladies, is that of a long redingote over a skirt that has merely a ruche for trimming. This redingote is single-breasted, and is buttoned only from the throat to the waist, while the skirt fronts fall open below the waist. The back and sides have no fullness except a few deeply folded plaits that are made to meet each other in the middle seam of the back. A pinked or notched ruche of the cloth trims the dress around the neck, the wrists, and the entire skirt, extending up to the waist in front. With this is worn a small dark straw bonnet, or else a large round straw hat with the brim shelving down on the forehead. This redingote design is also used as a model for an Ulster or traveling wrap that may be worn with any dress skirt, and it is also predicted that these straight over-dresses will be as popular next season as the bouffant panier dresses now are. Young ladies who follow the most extreme English fashions have redingotes made without any fullness in the back in the way of plaitings, the middle, back and side form being widened below the waist, and gradually enlarged enough to cover the dress skirts, over which they are buttoned closely down the front. A single garment of this shape may be made of India pongee, to be worn over any dress skirt, and there are also plain tucked pongee skirts designed especially for completing the suit. Thin wool Cheviots and dark gray linen Ulsters are similarly shaped. Seal brown, dust colors, very dark terra-cotta shades, and cadet blue are most used for traveling dresses. The small rough-and-ready straw bonnets of white with colored velvet trimming, or the dark satin straws to match the dress, are worn. The small gauze veil in mask shape is preferred to the long scarf veil that is passed around the neck. The gloves are of the neutral wood or tan shades, and may be either of chamois-skin, the heavier kid, or the light undressed kid. Very small linen collars, with or without cuffs, and a simple brooch, or merely a collar-button, complete the costume.—Harper's Bazaar.

—A Frenchman and his wife made a tour of 2,000 miles on a tricycle, doing about fifty-five miles a day.

Protection Against Tornadoes.

The many destructive tornadoes in the West are calling out plans of protection against them. Mr. J. A. Jameson writes to the Chicago Tribune:

"It seems to me clear that a slight expenditure of money would furnish a safe place of refuge for its inmates to every home, every school-house, every church in the States likely to be visited by tornadoes. I recommend the erection, under every house occupied by human beings, of a place of refuge of brick, or planks, or timber, with a cover or roof distinct from the floor of the overlying house. Where there is a cellar, it alone might suffice; or there might be built a place of refuge in one corner of it. For certainty of protection this refuge should come but little above the surface of the ground, and it should have a strong door opening outward. I also recommend the digging of a cave or hole in the ground, like a well, if nothing else could be done—preferably on the northerly slope, if a knoll. Generally this place of refuge should be placed under the southwestern corner of the dwelling-house, or in that corner of the cellar."

Mr. G. P. Randall, in a published letter, says: "Assuming that one of these buildings is to be constructed on a stone or brick foundation, I would build the superstructure of light timber-work in the usual way, but would make the sills continuous from end to end, and frame them well together. Next I would prefer to have the studding framed into the sills with mortise and tenon; then, instead of the cheap, flimsy, outside boarding of this frame, so generally applied, I would cover the outside of it with two thicknesses of common boards latted; that is to say: Put on the first tier of boards making an angle with the sill and studding of about forty-five degrees; cut them off flush and even with the bottom of the sills and top of the plates, and nail them without stint. Then I would put another thickness of boards over the first, but reversing the inclination of them, so that they may cross the first set at right angles, or nearly so; and then spike the last, as well as the first, at the crossing of every sill, plate and stud, and with large twenty or thirty-penny spikes; and it should be borne in mind that a sufficiency of spiking is the essence of strength in such a construction."

"With all sides of a house so constructed it might be blown over and over, and rolled by the wind from Kansas to Illinois, with little risk of breaking it apart; but, as the family in occupancy might get demoralized in the journey, I would not recommend this mode of travel, and to prevent it would secure the building to the foundations by a series of strong iron bolts with T heads at the bottom, to be built into the walls as they go up; and these could be made to pass through and grapple the sills, and be secured to the latter by the ordinary nuts and washers. Thus it is plain that, before the building could be wrenched from its foundations, those foundations would have to be lifted out of the ground and demolished, and I will stake my reputation as a professional architect on the assertion that such a construction, put together with judgment and care, will defy the winds of any tornado that will leave a brick or stone building standing in its track. If I wanted to build for security, I should much prefer a house so built than one of brick or stone."

"But suppose that you cannot have this brick or stone foundation to anchor the superstructure to. Then I would substitute the next best thing, which would be a timber platform made of some durable timber, buried sufficiently deep in the ground, and covered over with other timbers or plank, and on top of this a sufficient depth of soil to weigh it down; and to this sub-earth construction I would connect the sills of the superstructure by means of iron bolts, as with the stone walls."

"If the proprietor would make this construction as cheap as practicable, and at the same time utilize the part underground as well as the superstructure, let the house be commenced by excavating for a cellar; then lay a set of sills, one on each side, in a trench, their depth below the bottom of the cellar, and outside of the sills of the superstructure two inches; then lattice-board it from the inside of the sill in the ground up past the outside of the sill of the superstructure to the plate, and spike it very thoroughly to the sill at the bottom of the cellar; and in this way get a good cellar until this boarding

and timber-work decay, and with as much, or nearly as much security as if the superstructure was bolted to a foundation of stone, and with much less expense. The lower sills being outside the boarding, and several feet below ground—packing the earth tight outside and on top of the lower sills—the whole structure would be anchored down with all the tenacity and weight of a foot or more of this earth all around the outside of the building. A very little thought on the part of the proprietor will indicate how these lower sills may be still further weighted down by laying plank or timber with one end on top of the lower sill and the other running four or six feet into the earth outside the building. The laying of these lower sills in a trench below the bottom of the cellar is chiefly to prevent the earth outside from forcing the boarding and timber-work into the cellar.

"A safe refuge might be made in the cellar by the addition of a second set of sills just below the main sills of the superstructure, covering these all over with plank. Especially would this be an additional safeguard in the cellar of a brick house, or one corner of it, where by the aid of sufficient supports the falling brick walls might be prevented from falling upon and crushing out the life of its inmates."

—To a country parson, not more than half-way round the world from Boston, a rustic couple went to be married, accompanied by the aunt of the bride, an elderly female, with sharp eyes and nose, and a general air of intending to see that everything was done duly and in order. The aunt watched keenly during the ceremony, nodding her head vigorously at each emphatic word, and, at the conclusion, she rose energetically to her feet, saluted the newly-married couple with a business-like air, and then turned briskly to the clergyman. "Mr. M.," she said, "I never met you before, but I know who you are, and I must say how beautiful and how grammatical you have married them two."—Boston Courier.

—One of the most eminent German medical men is reported as saying that there are not less, probably, than 10,000 persons in Germany who have become slaves to the habit of hypodermically injecting morphine. There are many who take as much as eighteen injections every day. Some have hardly a square inch of skin on their bodies which is not marked by scars produced by this practice. Slaves of this habit are even more hopelessly enchained than those who take opium in other ways, and it is speedier destruction.—St. Louis Globe.

—In a breach of promise suit in Montana, the plaintiff said that the defendant had failed to appear at the time agreed upon for the ceremony. He afterward came to the house, but she, being angry, set the dogs on him. The Judge asked the defendant why he had not appeared. "Well, Judge," was the reply: "I was treed by a bear all day and night, and I couldn't possibly get away in time." The case was dismissed, and in a few minutes the contestants were husband and wife.

—A woman, lately looking at a printing-press at work, turned to her companion, and in a most earnest manner inquired: "Well, John, an' them's the things as writes the papers. Be's them what they call editors?"—Denver Hello. "No, my dear," said he, "those are not editors, but these are," and the villain pointed to two little cranks on the side of the machine.—Chicago World.

—"Journalism is the grave of genius," said young Lownes (who is to be a newspaper man) in his highly finished essay upon graduating from an Iowa college the other day. But Lownes is unhappy in his simile. Journalism is not a grave; it is only a sieve over a well, and all the little geniuses soon fall through. Only the very big ones remain on top.—Philadelphia News.

—Miss Nellie invited several of her little friends to dine with her at two o'clock. Noticing the dainty appetite of one of her juvenile guests, Miss Nellie's mother urged her to partake more freely of the goodies provided. "Thank you," replied the little one. "We dine at six, and my luncheon is always a very light affair."—Courier-Journal.

