

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME VIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1882.

NUMBER 36.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Cleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THERE is a very mysterious poisoning case reported at Washington. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service, was taken sick, and all the members of his family. It was found, on examination, that the family at the evening meal had partaken of some canned tongue. Some of the tongue has since been examined, and was found to contain quite a quantity of arsenic.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says Ex-Secretary Harlan, of Iowa, father-in-law of Secretary Lincoln, is to be made a member of the Alabama Claims Commission.

The President approved the act for the distribution of the Geneva award.

The proposition to remove the remains of Thomas Jefferson from Monticello, Va., to Washington meets with opposition in Virginia.

The army appropriation bill passed the Senate.

CHIEF JUSTICE CARTER and Judges Jales and Hayden, constituting the court in banc, have rendered a decision upon the last motion filed by Reed in Guitau's behalf. The Chief Justice rendered his decision as follows: "In the case of Guitau, the Judges who listened to the argument in that case have come to the conclusion that they have exhausted their powers upon it; that they have heard it patiently, fully and fairly, and that a re-argument would bring no other conclusion than that already arrived at, and they declined to re-open the case for argument."

In the House June 5th bills and joint resolutions were introduced under the call of the States.

REPRESENTATIVE HASELTON of Wisconsin has introduced a bill into the House to establish a commission of three before which all private land claims against the Government are to be adjudicated and sent to the General Land Commissioner for final action. The Surveyor-General is now vested by law with that power, in addition to his other duties, but he has not time to attend to the matter.

The House declined to take the Interstate Commerce Bill out of the hands of the Committee where it has lain six months, but the vote of 78 to 113 is considered significant that the monopolists cannot defeat it when it comes before the House.

ONE hundred thousand dollars was inserted by the Senate in the army appropriation bill for erecting an army and navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

In the Florida contested election case of Witherspoon against Davidson, the committee will declare Davidson, Democrat, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat.

A HIGH and unusual compliment has been paid General Rosecrans in a letter signed by members of the House asking him to become a candidate for re-election to Congress.

SENATOR PLUMB'S bill reducing the time for homestead entries, from five to three years, has passed the Senate.

ANOTHER bond call will be made soon for \$1,000,000 of the 6 per cent, now outstanding. All will be called in by August.

TWO BILLS now before Congress prescribe the rules which shall govern the construction of bridges over the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Illinois Rivers.

The House Judiciary Committee has recommended that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company be left in undisputed possession of its land grant, comprising more than 47,000,000 acres of land. The company has failed to perform its part of the contract, and the Government is empowered to take any measure to hasten the construction of the road. The company also sell lands at an exorbitant figure of \$5, \$8 and \$10 per acre. The justice of the decision of the Judiciary Committee is not easily perceived.

The Senate, by amendment, fixed the compulsory retirement clause at sixty-four years; the House had placed it at sixty-two years. Members of the House think the time of sixty-two years will be restored when the Army bill gets into the Conference Committee.

THE EAST.

BLAINE declines to be nominated as Congressman at large from Maine.

A RUNAWAY engine fell from the elevated railway on Coney Island, injuring nine persons.

W. H. RAMSAR, Secretary and Superintendent of the Unsectarian Home and Sanitarium for Children at New York, has been arrested for cruelty. It is alleged that one child died through neglect.

A PACKAGE containing \$1,000,000 worth of checks and commercial paper was found by John Bran on the shore of Ravenswood, Long Island.

EIGHT mills in Pennsylvania and Ohio have agreed to pay the advanced wages to strikers.

The sugar dealers of the East claim to be dissatisfied with the Tariff Commission. They say Kenner, of Louisiana, a protectionist, is the only representative of the sugar interest on the Commission, and the result will be so high a tariff as to shut out foreign sugar. The Democrats figure up the Commission to be six protectionists and three tariff reformers, and are not, therefore, pleased at its make-up.

THE WEST.

The Kansas State Editorial Association assembled in Lawrence, Kan., June 5th. About 100 editors were present. W. H. Rossington, of Topeka, in the absence of O. H. Rothacker, read his annual address for him. After adjournment the editors visited the State Institutions.

A COERCE from Capt. Kramer's camp at Forestdale, Ariz., has brought intelligence of Indian depredations. One man was killed and some stock driven off. Capt. Kramer and the citizens are in pursuit toward the Toba country for Pedro and a part of his band. The White Mountain Indians were having a war dance when the courier left.

It is thought they do not intend going on the war-path, however. The depredations are believed to be by Cibicous and a part of Pedro's young men whom he could not control. The courier was fired on and pursued some distance from the camp. Troops of the Sixth Cavalry have been dispatched to Kramer's assistance.

SCHUELLER of Chicago, President of the National Distillers' and Liquor Dealers' Association, was examined by the Window Committee, and testified that he had raised \$40,000 from Kentucky distillers for the purpose of securing the passage of the bill to reduce the tax to fifty cents per gallon. To accomplish this they intend to employ counsel and send a delegation to Washington to present the matter to Congress.

The Kansas Editorial Association determined to hold their next convention at Winfield, Cowley County.

ORRISON has gone Republican, though the Democrats claim that the Legislature is doubtful.

At Harris Station, Mo., John Jackson and wife went to church and left their four children locked up in the house. On their return the house was in ashes, and their children had perished in the flames.

A SPECIAL from Brookfield, Mo., June 7th, says: Four masked men, heavily armed, with false beards, robbed the Bank of Brookfield this afternoon about 4 o'clock. While one man held the horses three of the men entered the bank, and leveling their weapons upon John Ford, the cashier, and Miss Carrie Scott, his assistant, demanded the money, of which between \$4,000 and \$5,000 was handed over. The robbers were fired upon by citizens and pursued.

The reunion of the Army of the Potomac will occur at Detroit, Mich., June 14th and 15th.

The American Medical Association met in St. Paul, Minn., June 5th.

A DISPATCH from Moorhead, Minn., June 5th, says: The bodies of two murdered men, Mr. Washington and Fred Febrbach, were found in Red Eye, seventeen miles north of Parkham, Saturday. Washington was killed with a bullet through his chest and a bullet wound in the left cheek, and a wound from a club. Washington was a surveyor, and lived at Bay City, Michigan. Febrbach lived near here. John Trebbert, aged fifteen, is suspected of the murder.

A SPECIAL from Brookfield, Mo., June 8th, says: Parties returning from the chase of the bank robbers have brought the news of a brisk fight last night near the Winnegan ford, thirteen miles northeast of Brookfield. They state that nine or ten armed and determined men, composing the posse in advance, crossed the creek about dark and were fired upon by the dismounted robbers concealed in the brush on the roadside. This sudden and unexpected fire scattered the pursuers for a time and killed the horse of Ike Marshall. A bullet passed through Marshall's hand into the breach of his musket. No other injuries were received at that point. Resuming the trail this morning it was found that the robbers had procured food at the house of Mr. Price, a farmer, living four miles further on. They also went through the hamlet of Winnegan, near the Sullivan County line. Late news from Kirksville states that they have been followed to their rendezvous, thirteen miles west of Kirksville, and the populace are out en masse, intending to completely surround the bandits to-night.

J. W. HAYLES a farmer, between fifty and sixty years of age, living about three and one-half miles from Vienna, Ill., on the Southern Utes, was murdered in a Wabash Railroad, was murdered in a sitting position in a small lamp reading, when he was entered and tied him to the chair in which he was sitting. Then they tied his hands behind him and his feet together. When found his feet were burned to a crisp by the lamp being held under them. They then split his head with an ax and searched the house. When through they cut the bridle with which he was bound to the chair, and shoved him over on the floor, where he was found by the neighbors, dead. There is no clew to the assassins.

It is feared that the Southern Colorado Utes are ready to go on the war-path, and into a state of rebellion. A gentleman who recently came from Trinidad, Colo., says the Southern Utes have put on their war-paint. A half-breed from Durango reported at Igua, that the whites had murdered some Indians between Durango and Fort Lewis, and the Indians became greatly excited. The agent does not credit the report of the murders, and endeavored to disabuse the minds of the Indians.

The Black Gang of highwaymen were recently at Chihuahua, Mexico. Among them were Dave Mathews, alias Mysterious Dave, who broke jail at Dallas last fall, and Jim and Fred Black, who have participated in nearly all the bank, train, and important highway robberies since the days of Sam Bass. They have been joined by Jack Allen.

TWO WAITERS at Denver, Colo., at the American Hotel, named Charles Simpson and Charles Haswell, engaged in a fight in the kitchen, in which Haswell was fatally stabbed in the neck, breast and back with a bread knife. Simpson escaped.

D. P. ROWLAND & Co., cotton and grain brokers of St. Louis, have suspended. Liabilities \$8,000 to \$10,000. The assets are unknown, but are small.

MAY HAMILTON and Lillie Kruger, two school girls, while at a school picnic at Bodeman's grove, near St. Louis, went out in a skiff with two young lads and were precipitated into the water and drowned.

It is reported that John S. Phelps, of Missouri, has declined the nomination of Tariff Commissioner.

THE SOUTH.

A DISPATCH from Denton, Tex., June 5th, says: Four masked men having obstructed the track of the north bound Missouri Pacific train about a mile and a half north of the depot, attempted to board the express car. They were fired upon and escaped over the embankment. Afterward the dead body of one of the robbers was found near the scene, and later ascertained

member of the gang surrendered to the police.

WESLEY WHITTAKER who murdered P. Gibbs in Denton, Tex., last December, has been captured.

A DISPATCH from Dallas, Tex., June 6th, says: The posse that went in pursuit of the Denton train robbers yesterday morning, overtook one of the fugitives last night about ten miles from the scene of the robbery, and killed and buried him in the woods. The man who was killed last night, and the one who is yet at large, are said to be highwaymen of national fame, but the officers refuse to give their names. The plan to rob the Missouri Pacific train was discovered several weeks ago, and so guards were put upon the train.

A NEW industry is reported in South Carolina, in the building of a fine steamer at Charleston. Another evidence of the diversity of industry in the South is found in the increase of the number of spindles of the cotton factories, which was nearly 4,000,000 for the past year.

THIRTY well-to-do and representative negroes from Mississippi passed through Dallas, Tex., recently en route to the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. They will prospect in the mining and agricultural regions of that State, and if the country suits them and the Mexican Government is friendly disposed toward them they will settle there and be followed in the fall by 200 of the best colored families in Mississippi. The plan of the colored men is to establish a colony in that quarter.

AT New Orleans a duel was fought between Major E. A. Burke, of the Times-Democrat, and C. H. Parker, of the Picayune. After exchanging five shots Burke was shot through the thigh.

BURGLARS entered the post-office at Columbus, Ky., June 8th, by the use of skeleton keys, blew the safe open with powder, and secured about \$2,000 in Government checks, and a small amount of postage stamps; also 150 or 200 watches. The policeman on the beat heard the explosion, but thought it was a pistol shot. The burglars were accompanied by two women, and are supposed to have escaped by a skiff. As yet no clew has been obtained as to their identity.

GENERAL.

The recent increase in ocean telegraph rates has resulted in the formation of an English company, which intends to lay two new cables between England and the United States with as little delay as possible. There has been subscribed in London \$4,000,000 toward the capital stock of the new company. A provisional board has been formed, and two of the directors of the Bank of England, as well as some of the first merchants of London, are members of it. An arrangement has been made with Mr. Garrett, of Boston, to operate the new cables in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company.

THERE is a movement in Italy for the erection of a monument to Garibaldi.

The supply of steamers was inadequate to the large numbers of people going from all parts of Italy to Capri to attend the funeral of Gen. Garibaldi.

The Mexican Congress has repealed the export duties on silver coin and bullion, in force since the Spanish rule in that country. This is done to encourage the investment of American capital in Mexican mines.

THE LATEST.

PARTICULARS of the recent lynching at Lawrence, Kas., of the three negroes implicated in the murder of David Bausman, are as follows: A mob of almost fifty persons went to the jail and demanded entrance. Sheriff Asher refused, and to the best of his ability defended the property. The lynching party were armed with sledge hammers and cold chisels, and cut their way through every barrier. The prisoners were hurried to the bridge, and on the middle pier a halt was made and time given them to say their last prayers.

Pete Vinegar and George Robertson were crying. King said: "You fools, shut up and die like men." He then jumped off the bridge. The other two were pushed off. Most of the mob were masked, though a few were simply blacked. It is said that half the lynching party were colored men. A mob of twelve by the mob before the lynching, whether six Vinegar should be hung with them, but it was lost by one vote. A crowd tried to get down to the scene of the hanging, but so perfect was the arrangement of the Vigilance Committee that not a man, friend or foe, could get near. As the vigilants came back the crowd cheered them lustily. Fears were entertained on Saturday night, June 10th, that a mob would hang several persons who were suspected of being in the party who lynched Vinegar, King and Robertson. A revolver was fired by a drunken man on Massachusetts street, and in an instant a large crowd gathered there, supposing the fight had begun. The man was put in the calaboose and the crowd dispersed.

At Chillicothe Charles Shelby shot Fred Tucker, the Hannibal & St. Joseph telegraph operator. Tucker received one wound in the cheek and one in the hand, neither of which will prove fatal. Shelby was pursued by a posse and caught in the woods about six miles from town. He was lodged in jail.

MARY SEYBOLT, wife of a German baker in Chicago, in a fit of insanity, poisoned her four children with strychnine and then took a fatal dose herself. When the husband and father returned to his home he found the three youngest children laid out on a table, dead, as if prepared for burial. They were nearly dressed in white, trimmed with blue ribbons. Their hands were crossed, and in each the maniac mother had placed, with a strange fancy, a bouquet of flowers. The eldest child, Matilda, was writhing in horrible agonies in a bed in the adjoining room. After pointing out the terrible sight to her husband, the mother sank to the floor herself, in convulsions, and before medical aid could be brought to their assistance both were dead.

JAMES MCHAN was lynched by a mob at Peccos about thirty miles south of Las Vegas, N. M., for shooting John Graves. Both were section hands on the railroad. MCHAN was from East Saginaw, Mich.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

TWO FISHERMEN, June 3d, found a floater in the Kansas River, above the dam, near Lawrence. On his person was found a watch, which had stopped at 6:20. An inquest was held, and the body was fully identified as that of a farmer named Bausman, who had recently come from Colorado. A colored woman named Vinegar, who seems to have enticed Bausman down to the river, gave information implicating two colored men named Ike King and George Roberts as the murderers. King was present when the body was drawn from the water, but was soon after missing. Sheriff Asher and posse pursued and surrounded him in the timber three miles northeast of Eudora. Seeing there was no chance of escape King gave himself up, and was taken back to Lawrence. When the wagon struck Massachusetts street a mob surrounded it, hallowing: "Hang him!" "String him up!" The horses were put to a dead run and he was placed in jail. Roberts was arrested at Independence, Mo.

The ministers of Kansas City, Lawrence and Wyandotte met at Bismarck Grove June 5th to confer in reference to holding a Religious Congress in the autumn. They were present from Kansas City, Revs. McClellan, Matthews, Rallsback, Hawkins, Fullerton, Brown, Turner, Miller, Robertson, James, and Drs. Wood and Barnes, and Gen. Butterfield; from Wyandotte, Revs. Tunnell, Ewing, Stevenson, Watson; from Lawrence, Drs. Osborne, Jones, Scott, Belleville, Bennett, Gray, Richards, Beattie. A number of ladies were present. After a full discussion of the subject it was decided to hold a National Religious Congress next September at Bismarck Grove.

LIGHTNING struck the story and a half house of J. A. Stow, situated in the southeast part of Sterling. The bolt struck the chimney, following it down, tearing a large hole in the kitchen floor beside the cook stove. Mrs. Stow was standing near the stove at the time, and received a severe shock. The floor was torn up where she stood so that she fell into the cellar, a distance of about eight feet, having her limbs lacerated and two toes on the left foot torn off. Strangely she did not lose her consciousness. The kitchen is an utter ruin, and windows were demolished throughout the house. Three other persons were in the house, one, a little daughter of Mr. Stow, was somewhat shocked, but otherwise none of the three were injured.

The Kansas Pharmaceutical Association had its annual meeting at Topeka recently. About fifty druggists from different parts of the State were present. They had their session in the Windsor House parlors. The new officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: F. E. Holledan, Topeka, President; W. C. Johnson, Wyandotte, First Vice President; George Slawson, Coffeyville, Second Vice President; A. E. Barnes, Topeka, Secretary; Frank Fusby, Atchison, Assistant Secretary; W. A. Sanford, Florence, Treasurer. Executive Committee—H. W. Spangler, Perry, T. C. Frazier, Coffeyville and F. Johnson, Eldorado. W. A. Sanford, T. C. Frazier, M. L. Stone, George Slawson and D. Holmes, were selected as delegates to represent Kansas at the American Pharmaceutical Convention, to be held at Niagara Falls, in September next. A resolution was passed deciding that the chemists of this State go to that Convention on an excursion. Resolutions of thanks to the retiring officers and to the Hunka Brothers, were passed, after which the Society adjourned to meet there again one year hence.

TWO SUSPECTED horse thieves were landed in jail at Lawrence recently. They were captured near Tonganoxie, Leavenworth County, with a buggy seat and collar in their possession, which the owner had traced from this county. They had in their possession five horses. They also had a covey of farm wares. They claim to hail from Wichita, and gave the names of D. E. Narran and Charles Williams. They answered the description of two notorious horse thieves and are held as such. The men are in the custody of Sheriff Asher, of Douglas County, who will hold them for identification.

The University of Kansas held its commencement exercises June 5th in the presence of a very large audience. The attendance during the past year has been large and the University is in a very prosperous condition.

A PARTY named Allen Bluebaker, of Wetmore, had his shoulder-blade and collar-bone broken. He was exercising a horse for C. Powers, when it threw him against a post and fence, causing the injury. Those who saw the accident state that it is marvelous how his life was saved.

ABRAHAM is to have a new flouring mill, to cost \$30,000.

ADAM RICKER fell from a wagon load of hay near Atchison, and sustained a fracture of the skull, striking on the hard ground face downward. He will recover in time but will always be an injured and disfigured man.

L. MASSENGILL, a workman in the carpenter department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad shops at Topeka, met with a serious accident. While shifting a piece of timber his left hand struck against the edge of a buzz saw that was in motion, and all his fingers were taken off.

LEAVENWORTH will organize a Board of Trade.

The sale of the Leavenworth Sugar Factory to Buffalo capitalists for the sum of \$155,000 has been consummated.

The Baker Union has received a gift of \$500 from Hon. P. B. Plumb.

A THIEF attempted to rob one of the street cars at Atchison by smashing into a window and taking the cash box. The determination of the driver alone prevented the success of the miscreant.

The brick stables at the Insane Asylum at Osawatomie were struck by lightning. Loss \$3,000.

MARY ANDIS committed suicide at Topeka June 4th by taking morphine. Her lover proved false. She died in a bagnio.

IOLA will witness the meeting of the Allen County Normal Institute this year.

Schuyler Colfax.

Though the public is indebted to Schuyler Colfax for the information that "too partial friends" are demanding his return to the public service, there is some reason to believe that the information, in the main, is correct. It is certainly true that if any of his friends really are making such a demand upon him they are "too partial." They ought to know, as Schuyler does himself, that it cannot be, that when he went out of politics on the ebb tide of public opinion it was to remain out forever.

It is a pleasure to credit Schuyler with this knowledge because he has been so long in attaining it. During the first few years of his retirement—if he will permit us to call it such—he strove, in his sweetly smiling way, against fate. He was not boisterous nor rude. He assailed nobody. He did not even inveigh against Oakes Ames or the fatal memorandum book, though he called, with considerable regularity and some feeling, upon his Creator to judge between him and the buyer of Congressmen. His method was peculiarly his own. He kept himself in the public eye by ostentatiously parading his retirement and proclaiming his stern and unalterable determination never to enter public life again. Nobody wanted him to do so. Everybody was quite resigned to his retirement. Everybody was ready, indeed, to forget him, record and all. But just as that point was almost reached, just as they were ready to say, good-naturedly, "thank fortune Colfax's ghost is laid to rest and we shan't have any more farewell tours from him," up he came smiling and elastic with a new declination of some nomination which nobody ever dreamed of giving him.

But he must have learned long since that the people did not want him and didn't need any further assurance of his unwillingness to re-enter public life. His last letter—we trust it is his last—is undoubtedly in earnest. He means if this time—though he has himself and his old tricks to thank if the people see in his communication only a renewed attempt to revive public interest in a man who is politically as "dead as the Doges." Somewhat of the incredulity may also be due to his unfortunate suggestion that he cannot accept the nomination of his "too partial" friends, "even if tendered with the understanding that I should not be expected to canvass at all." To those familiar with C. C. in his palmy days, this looks very much like a hint to the "too partial" friends to try him again with a new condition; but in this they probably do him injustice. Habit is so strong that even when a man like Colfax writes in all candor his letters are suggestive of insincerity.

If we have misjudged the great decliner in assuming that he is in dead earnest—if he really is trying to elevate himself again into publicity—we sincerely trust his "too partial" friends will take him at his word. Perhaps the wish is unnecessary. They always have taken him at his word of late years.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Blaine's Chief Characteristics.

A Washington correspondent draws the following interesting portrait of the ex-"Premier" of Garfield's Administration: "About the loneliest figure hereabouts just now is James G. Blaine, professional candidate for the Presidency, political flirt, etc. He is so mad that he could not stay in the Cabinet and carry out his 'brilliant' foreign policy, that he jumps at every chance to parade his grief and his anger. This was a striking feature of his harrangues before the Foreign Affairs Committee last week. The country does not know how near it came to being involved in war with Chili, if not England, through Mr. Blaine's diplomacy, because it can not see what went on in secret during his term as Secretary of State. There are many things whispered here in private regarding our South American relations that would startle the sober, conservative people of this country if they could hear them, not the mere exaggerations of gossip either, but well authenticated facts. If Mr. Belmont did nothing more he succeeded in lifting the curtain that conceals the inner history of the Garfield Administration sufficiently to show that there are things behind it that Mr. Blaine would not like to have known. Enough is known, however, to make it clear that the country escaped a great misfortune when Mr. Blaine was defeated as a Presidential candidate and again when he was crowded out of the Cabinet by President Arthur. The American people will hardly again be charmed by the winsomeness of his manners and the brilliancy of his speech to the degree that they will care to place him in any important position of public trust, least of all the Presidency. He has proved his unworthiness for official power and public confidence. He may now devote himself undisturbed to his money-getting enterprises and rest assured that he will be missed not for any good that he ever did his country, but simply for the entertainment that his clever tricks have afforded the public." And yet Mr. Blaine's admirers make a pretense of believing that he demolished Congressman Belmont at the committee hearing last week. As a matter of fact Belmont's cross-examination on that occasion drove Mr. Blaine into a corner from which he could extricate himself only by confessing his trickery or getting angry. He became angry, but anger was a confession of guilt. He attempted to browbeat young Belmont, but failed, the latter affixing to him the title of "bully and coward," an epithet that exactly describes Blaine's chief characteristics, and which will cling to him as long as he lives. Blaine is more of a political rascal than even his bitter enemy, Roscoe Conkling.—*New Haven Register.*

The "White Plumed Knight."

Our Washington special says that although Mr. Blaine has been persistently urged by his friends in Maine to become a candidate for Congress next fall, he has positively declined, and the Republican slate in that State is now being made up accordingly. Of course there is no predicting the turn of the political wheel, but it certainly now looks very much as if Blaine were permanently on the retired list. He is no longer young, and, what is worse, has to a very considerable extent, outlived his popularity in his own party. In 1876 he was unquestionably the Republican favorite by a large majority, and the defeat of the "white-plumed knight" by a man named Hayes was regarded by the great mass of Republicans as a shame and disgrace. To-day he is almost as dead politically as the man named Hayes, and his white plume is not much more likely to be seen in the fore front of a Presidential battery than is the red ribbon total abstinence flag of his successful competitor at Cincinnati. He did good service in bursting the third term business, but was himself hoisted by the same petard which knocked Grant out of the ring. Possibly he might have got what prizefighters call "his second wind," had he been allowed to serve out his term as Secretary of State. But he made an unpromising beginning and his early enforced retirement prevented him from regaining the lost ground. At present he is an object of special detestation with the dominant Republican faction, while the anti-Stalwarts feel for him nothing more than lukewarm affection. In short, unless all signs fail, Blaine is "played out."

Why? Not because he lacks ability. Probably no member of his party has as much. Not because he has not rendered some considered valuable services. Probably no Republican has rendered more. Not because he is not thoroughly sound on the party creed. No Republican is sounder. What, then, is the matter with Blaine? This: He has not a grain of true statesmanship in him. He is a politician and nothing else, and his tricks as such, being exhausted he has nothing to fall back upon. As unscrupulous as ambitious, he sought to grasp the glittering prize of a Presidential nomination by stirring up the smoldering embers of sectional strife and thrusting himself forward as the champion of "a solid North against a solid South." The bloody-shirt card failing to win in 1876, though it came very near, he gradually swung round toward the conservative line, so that in 1880 he was selected to beat Grant. In so doing he unexpectedly elected Garfield and became identified with an Administration avowedly hostile to the principles and practices which he represented six years ago. Garfield's death left him, so to speak, "high and dry." The Stalwarts hated him, the anti-Stalwarts were tired of him, and being out of Congress he had no ladder by which to climb again into influential position. Statesmen are very scarce, and were he one he would be a power in his party and liable at any moment to step to the front as an indispensable leader. Politicians are plentiful, and, being one, nothing but luck can lift him to his old place. It looks very much as if he had had his day, and might hereafter be reckoned out of the game. If such is the case, there is no occasion for regret among those who regard patriotism as better than partisanship. Blaine is essentially a partisan. His country does not extend beyond the Potomac and the Ohio, and he has no countrymen outside the Republican ranks. At a time when the wounds of the war seemed almost healed, he deliberately tore them open by appeals to sectional prejudice and passion, hoping thereby to ride into the Presidency on the wave of Northern fear and fury. He deliberately preferred his own personal aggrandizement to National unity, peace and prosperity; and his failure at Cincinnati was merely the first installment of a righteous retribution which is not yet exhausted. And there is a deal of poetic justice in the fact that his bitterest enemies to-day are the very men whom he taught, by precept and example, the beauties and blessings of Stalwart Republicanism. Like the hero of the Greek myth, he is devoured by his own hounds.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A nefarious Result of the Reconstruction Policy.

One of the nefarious results of the reconstruction policy and despotic rule of the Southern States by the Republican party, which we have been reviewing heretofore, was the Election Returning Boards to enable Republican partisans to change and control the results of the elections of the people in those States. This was illustrated in the Presidential election of 1876. There is not a well-informed and fair-minded man in the United States, probably, of any political party, who does not know the fact that Samuel J. Tilden was fairly and certainly elected President by a majority of the votes of the people at that election. And yet, by political management and stratagem, the defeated Republican ticket was declared to be elected, and Hayes inaugurated as President. This was an overthrow of popular Government and a crime against the majesty of the people. When and how can this great wrong be remedied, and the supremacy of the people vindicated? This is a great living issue before the American people. The transaction, it is true, is in the past, but the record and the precedent are in the present.—*American Register.*

—A young alligator, seventeen inches long, was brought to the office of a Lynchburg (Va.) paper, the other morning, as a curiosity. He came out of Harris Creek, near where the creek enters into the river just above the city.

Political bolting is now very fashionable.

Nothing speaks so well of a town as a newspaper filled with the advertisements of live merchants.

D. J. Cole, of Reno county, is the Greenback nominee for Congressman from this District, and S. N. Wood is a candidate at large.

The Traveler thinks a man must be awful lazy, who can't make a living in Cowley county. The same may be said of almost any other county in Kansas.

Seven hundred and thirty-four families, consisting of 2,892 persons, were evicted in Ireland during the first quarter of 1882.

The Leader man's ox can gore any and everybody's ox and the Leader man still remains a gentleman, in his own estimation; but just let some other person's ox gore the Leader ox, it you wish to read abuse and slime belched forth from "Hades" itself, as it were.

Write up that bail or that wedding, or that supper, etc., say a lot of people who send off for their printing. Our answer is that we run a newspaper for the benefit of our patrons and ourselves, and for the good of the community.

From reading last week's Leader a person not up to the ways of that paper would think that Judge J. L. Speer either stole those affidavits made by W. A. Morgan and himself, or that he knows who did steal them.

The Johnson county Democrat, in its salutatory, utters these very truthful words: "We, of course, expect that there will be some papers which will abuse us, and perhaps lie about us—for no man can be engaged in the newspaper business in Kansas, as we have been for ten years, and not find a good round of abuse at his door whenever he starts a new enterprise; but as years roll by the number of such men who occupy editorial chairs, we are glad to notice, is rapidly decreasing.

As the time has long since passed in which to compel the Leader man to make restitution to the county for the money he has received out of the county treasury over and above the amount he claimed by his bills was due him, it is needless for him to call on W. E. Timmons to specify his charge; but if the Leader man will get a certificate from the County Clerk that W. A. Morgan did not, during the latter part of the year 1871 or in the beginning of 1872, draw more money out of the county treasury than his bills called for, then will we admit that we are the "meanest of liars and scoundrels;" and if he can not obtain such a certificate we insist upon his returning the compliment, even if he is not sufficiently versed in respectable journalism to extend the courtesies of the craft to us by mentioning the COURANT in his paper, but rather referring to us as a private citizen.

FOURTH OF JULY MEETING.

Pursuant to a notice in the newspapers of this city a meeting of the citizens of this place was held in Messrs. W. H. Holsinger's and C. H. Carswell's office, last Saturday night, to take into consideration the celebration of the Fourth of July, and J. M. Tuttle was elected Chairman of the meeting, W. E. Timmons as Secretary, and M. A. Campbell as Treasurer.

Mr. Chas. W. Jones, Chairman of a committee sent from Strong City to confer with the meeting, on this subject, addressed the meeting, stating that the people of Strong City had made preparations for a proper celebration of July 4th, and that they had invited the citizens of this place, through our Mayor and Council, to take part in their celebration.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from Strong City, to effect, if possible, a joint celebration of the Fourth of July: W. E. Timmons, M. A. Campbell, J. L. Cochran, Dr. J. W. Stone and M. H. Pennell.

M. A. Campbell then moved that it is the sense of this meeting that we meet the people of Strong City anywhere between the two towns to celebrate the Fourth of July in union with them.

After some talk between the Strong City committee and the meeting, the meeting adjourned to meet on the following Tuesday night, to hear the Conference Committee's report.

Owing to the absence of the Conference Committee, at Strong City, this city's town meeting was postponed until last night, when the following proceedings were had:

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved; after which the Conference Committee made the following report, which, on motion, was received and adopted, and the papers of the county requested to publish it:

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, June 13th, 1882.

Citizens of Cottonwood Falls: We, your committee, appointed at your meeting on the evening of the 10th instant, to visit Strong City and confer with its citizens as to the feasibility of uniting in a picnic to celebrate the Fourth of July next, would, most respectfully, submit the following as the result of our labors:

Owing to the inclemency of the evening appointed to meet at Strong City, viz: Monday, the 12th, we failed to go that night. Being notified that the people of that place would hold a meeting on the night of the 13th, to confer with us, we went—all of the committee.

About forty persons were present, Judge A. W. Harris in the chair, Mr. Al. C. Burton, Secretary. As a prelude to what was to follow, the Secretary read the minutes of all previous meetings, which showed they had held two meetings, appointed all necessary committees, and the Committee on Grounds had located them on Fox creek. Then we were requested or invited to state any proposition we, as representatives of the village across the river, might have to make; whereupon, Mr. Timmons, Chairman of your committee, made the following proposition: That the two towns unite in celebrating the Fourth; that, as their committees had already been appointed, they add an equal number of citizens from our town to each committee, and, for fear these committees would not agree, a disinterested, representative man from the country be added to each of these committees; whereupon the question as to location of grounds was raised, and we told them we would go to the grounds, if located six miles up Fox creek by the committee when we were equally represented upon it.

Mr. Timmons further stated, that, as they wished to dedicate their new ball on that night, if they united in the day's celebration, our town would unite with them at night in the dedication; whereupon Mr. Ed. A. Hildebrand moved that we have a county picnic, and the two towns unite in making it a success; seconded by Mr. J. T. Dickson, Mr. Ed. Watson moved to amend by, "and it shall be held at the grounds located by the Strong City committee," the amendment being seconded by Mr. Charles W. Jones and Mr. Frank Holtz. The motion, as amended, was then put, and all but one voted for it. The motion, as amended and carried, was that the two towns unite in having a celebration on the Fourth of July next, in the grove at the crossing of the road and Fox creek, north-west of Strong City, and about three miles from here. Your committee being called upon to say whether you would agree to this motion, our spokesman, Mr. Timmons, told

them, most emphatically, no; and that he believed he was voicing the sentiment of the entire committee, and of the entire people of our town; to all of which your entire committee added a hearty Amen. He told them had you had an equal representation upon the committee which located the grounds, we would have acquiesced, without a murmur. Dr. J. W. Stone told them that it was very probable that we would have a celebration over at our town, and we would be glad to have them come over; that we would insure them a grand time.

In conclusion, we recommend that you take steps at once to celebrate the Fourth in an appropriate style, at a convenient place for the county, making a county affair of it. W. E. TIMMONS, J. L. COCHRAN, M. A. CAMPBELL, Com. M. H. PENNELL, J. W. STONE.

To carry out the recommendation of this committee, the following Executive Committee, with full power in the premises, was appointed, and the meeting adjourned, to meet again next Saturday night: W. E. Timmons, Dr. J. W. Stone, M. A. Campbell, J. L. Cochran and W. H. Spencer.

After the adjournment of the meeting the Executive Committee made the following appointments; and they request that all of the committees meet in this city, next Saturday, at 2 o'clock, p. m.:

Officers of the Day—President, A. S. Bailey, of Elmstead. Vice-Presidents, M. E. Hunt, Cortonwood; A. J. Crocker, Toledo; Sam. Baker, Bazaar; Wm. Jeffrey, Diamond Creek; C. C. Whitson, Falls. Marshal of the Day, Jabin Johnson.

Finance Committee, M. A. Campbell, J. M. Tuttle, Leroy Martin, J. R. Blackshere, W. P. Martin, J. S. Shipman, W. H. Holsinger.

Committee on Speakers, Judge J. L. Speer, Dr. J. W. Stone, W. A. Morgan, J. G. Winne, G. W. Hays and John Madden.

Committee on Music, W. G. Patton, F. C. Wekerlin, W. M. Kellogg, Levi Dickson, Matt. McDonald.

Committee on Amusements, W. H. Spencer, W. H. Shaft, J. P. Kuhl, J. W. McWilliams, S. T. Bennett.

Committee on Grounds, W. H. Spencer, E. W. Brace, L. W. Clay.

Committee on Dancing, Ed. Pratt, C. H. Carswell, J. Marden, A. B. Watson, A. Seaton.

Committee on Printing, W. E. Timmons, W. A. Morgan, H. Ransford. The celebration will be at the Fair Grounds.

DISTRICT COURT.

S. R. PETERS, JUDGE. This Court, which adjourned, last Saturday, until June 26, when the motions for new trials in the C. C. Watson and Ed. Bridges cases, and a motion to retax costs in the S. F. Houston case, will be argued, disposed of the following cases since our last report:

State vs. Ben. Ray (colored), assault, with intent to kill, also the murder of G. O. Babb; verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Wm. Norton, assault, dismissed at cost of prosecuting witness.

There will be an adjourned term August 15.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the Editor of the Courant: Through the columns of your paper, we wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the kind friends and those who so nobly responded to the call to search for our little, lost boy, on the stormy night of June 12; also to the family of Mr. Garland, who took him in to their home and so kindly cared for him and brought him safely home, through the storm. Hoping that none may experience the same suspense it was our misfortune to, during those waiting hours until our Freddie was found—words fail to express our gratitude; and, again, we can only say, we thank you. Respectfully, Mrs. KERR.

CEMETARY NOTICE.

All persons having friends buried at the cemetery west of Cottonwood Falls, are requested to meet at the cemetery, on Saturday, June 17th, 1882, in the afternoon, to mark and identify the graves of their friends, those not meeting on the 17th to do so on the 24th. It is desired that all who can, will attend on the 17th, as several disputed cases are known to exist. By order of the Association. W. S. ROMIGH, President.

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THE GREAT EMPORIUM!

J. W. FERRY

Desires everybody to know that he has one of the

BEST & LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought to this market,

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

COFFINS,

FURNITURE,

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HATS AND CAPS,

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TIN WARE,

And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

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Cottonwood Falls, Kas.,

And YOU WILL BE PLEASED

With his BARGAINS.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.

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HARDWARE! Enclosed-Gear Mower.

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

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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.

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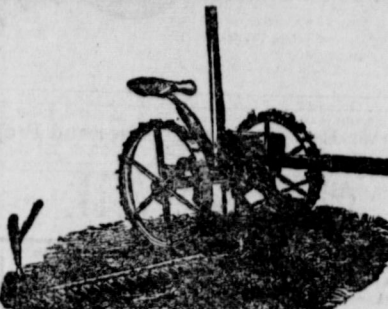
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JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405), will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1c23-1f

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. CONWAY, Physician & Surgeon, 27 Residence and office a half mile north of Toledo. 1y11-1f

ERRORS OF YOUTH. A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. GONZALEZ, 42 Cedar St., New York. 1c19-1f



Manufactured by the WALTER A. WOOD MOWING & READING MACHINE CO., HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

Weight, 558 Pounds.—From 40 to 100 pounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower. Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1/2 in.—From three to six inches wider than other Mowers. Height of Driving Wheels 31 inches.—From two to four inches higher than other Mowers.

Wheel at each end of Finger-Bar.—Most other Mowers have but one, and some none at either end of bar. Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers have the Gearing exposed.

Drifts from the Frame direct, Whiffletrees under the Pole.—Most other Mowers have the Whiffletrees on top of the Pole, and push the Bar instead of pulling it. Bearings made of Best Composition Metal, easily replaced.—All other Mowers use either cast-iron or simply cast iron, generally the latter.

Weight of Machine largely on the Left-Hand Drive-Wheel.—Some manufacturers construct their machines so that the weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Purchasers should avoid such machines. Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.—All small cuttings are malleable, insuring great strength and durability.

Machine Perfectly Balanced on the Axle.—Finger-bar easily raised and folded down to ride.—No weight on horses' necks. It is the lightest-draft Mower in the world. A Beauty in Design and Finish.—Fully warranted. Call and see it.

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Special agency for the sale of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands, wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, 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

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WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS For sale on 27 Months' Time; Also, for sale, Webber, Steinway and Fisher Bros. Pianos and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Music Instruction Books, Sheet Music, Piano Stools, etc;

MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS. 36 REASONS Why you should buy the New Light Running "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE.

1. It is the simplest. 2. It is the lightest running. 3. It is the quietest. 4. It is an Automatic Tension. 5. It has a Self-feeding Shuttle. 6. It has the largest Bobbin. 7. It runs without oil on the shuttle. 8. It has the best Loose Pulley. 9. It has the only practical Brander. 10. It has the best Reel. 11. It has the best general line of attachments. 12. It is the only machine with Oil Temperature. 13. Its Needle is the easiest to set. Paris. 14. Its Needle rises higher. 15. Its Foot rises higher. 16. It has the best Feller and Hemmer. 17. It does the greatest range of work. 18. It is the most durable. 19. It is the easiest to understand. 20. It is always ready for use. 21. It has more power. 22. It will not skip stitches. Shuttle carrier. 23. It has a Compensating Journal in the 24. It has no cogs or gears. 25. It has no cams or cranks. 26. It has a compensating journal in the hand. 27. It has an iron pitman rod. 28. It has ball & socket jointed pitman to prevent rattling. 29. It does the greatest range of work with 30. It has the handomest finish. 31. It has the greatest space under arm. 32. It is the cheapest where quality is the test. 33. It has means for taking up lost motion. 34. It is the best sewing machine made. 35. It has been on sale for 18 years, and none can be found unfit for use. 36. It is guaranteed for five years from date of sale.

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TREES! TREES! TREES! Farmers, Planters, Tree Dealers and everybody who feels at all interested in the subject of Tree Growing, will confer a favor by sending a postal card for a copy of my catalogue for season of 1882. FREE TO ALL.

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DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILL will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
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Woman can sympathize with Woman.
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst Form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked off very speedily by its use. It removes fatness, restores, destroys and cures for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

This feeling of bloating, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the system, and never excite the system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 25 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists.

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The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try HOPBITTER'S Stomach Bitters. Ladies of the most delicate constitution readily derive benefit from its use. It is the property of Physicians everywhere, distinguished with the unalloyed honors of common sense, to prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

MAKE HENS LAY

At the Vermont State Fair, Champlain, N. Y., the following is the report of the judges on the Hens and Cattle Powder sold here as worthless trash. He says that Hens' Condition Powder is absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Hens' Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold every where. For eight letters, send for circular. J. H. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangs & Co. PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS make new rich blood.

WISE'S AXLE GREASE

Never Gums.
IT KEEPS MOIST, OILY AND CLEAN.
Those who use it once always use it.
Ask for "W. E. W." where you trade.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the Best Machinery in the
BORING and DRILLING WELLS by
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LOOMIS & NYMAN, PITTSBURGH, OHIO.

A Duel to the Death.

Robert Crittenden, the brother of Henry Crittenden, fought a very remarkable duel about the year 1830. He was canvassing the Territory as a candidate for Delegate to Congress. General Conway, the brother of the subsequent Governor of the State of that name, being his opponent. The latter was a "Jackson man," while Crittenden was "anti-Jackson," in the political nomenclature of that day. They met in debate at Little Rock. There was an immense concourse of people in attendance, and party feeling ran very high. The discussion became personal, and Crittenden, at the close of his second speech, remarked that he "trusted no gentleman would utter words in the heat of debate toward him such as could not be tolerated by the code of honor." Conway retorted in a torrent of bitter invective and personal denunciation. Crittenden briefly and calmly rejoined: "Your language, General Conway, admits of only one answer, and that, you may be sure, I will make right speedily." A hostile message was sent the same day, and the meeting arranged for the following morning.

A vast throng had collected to witness the duel, for there had been no attempt made to conceal it. Ben Desha, a son of Governor Desha, of Kentucky, was Crittenden's second, and Colonel Wharton Rector was the second of Conway. There was some delay in settling the preliminaries, of which General Conway became impatient and excited, while Crittenden remained perfectly cool, stretched quietly on a blanket, with his eyes closed, as though he were sleeping. Finally, the principals were called to their positions. "The spectators," says an eye-witness, "at a glance contrasted their aspect and bearing. Crittenden inherited the nobility of human forms, with fair hair, blue eyes and a lofty countenance, frank and open in its expression, and wearing the seal of death, defying bravely. He stood cool, collected and unconcerned, like a rifleman about to fire at a mark. But Conway had a stern face, eyes dark as night, and his look of indubitable courage was perceptibly tinged with revenge. At length Desha gave the word in a voice that rang over the hills like the peal of a trumpet—'Fire!' One—two—three! At the sound 'Fire!' Conway raised his weapon and drew the trigger. His bullet grazed Crittenden's breast and cut a button of his coat, without more injury. But Crittenden waited until the last echo of the word 'Two,' and then his pistol exploded. General Conway dropped to the earth like lead. The ball had pierced his heart." Crittenden died of fever a few years after these events.—Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

Danger of Lassoing Cattle.

Capturing cattle by means of a horse and lasso is always attended with more or less danger, and many are the stories of daring riders who have been violently dragged to death or ruthlessly mangled and crushed by a horse falling upon them. At best it is a dangerous business, full of hazards and risks, and usually attended with small profits. Last Saturday afternoon, while Henry Scholt was attempting to secure a "beef critter" in the neighborhood of the North Pacific Mills, he met with a slight accident that nothing less than his own coolness and agility prevented from being attended with serious results. He was mounted on a horse and had just thrown the lasso around the head of the steer, when the latter gave a sudden turn in behind a tree while running at full speed. As the horse was also on the run and the rope was entangled around one of the young man's hands, it was evident that when the rope tightened on the tree the rider would be jerked in a manner that would probably result in dangerous injuries or death. Seeing the emergency in which he was placed, Henry at once let all hold on the horse, withdrew his feet from the stirrups, and fell to the ground. The steer dragged him a short distance when it was brought to a standstill. Parties in the neighborhood quickly rushed to the young man's aid, and, releasing him from his perilous position, took charge of him until consciousness, which had left him when he struck the ground, had returned and he was able to ride home.—Walla Walla (W. T.) Union.

Fresh Air in a Railroad Train.

On the hourly train which left Providence to come this way at eleven o'clock night before last was a well-known citizen of this village, who for convenience may be called Charley. He rode in the smoking-car, and just after the train started he got up and opened the window in the front door of the car, evidently wanting more air. A moment later the brakeman came in and shut the window. Charley got up and opened it again. The brakeman shut it again. Then Charley requested of the brakeman to allow the window to remain open, as the passengers would remain fresh air. The brakeman refused. There was more conversation, but the brakeman remained firm, finally saying the window would remain shut if he had to stay there and keep it shut. At this Charley coolly wrapped his handkerchief around his fist, coolly thrust his fist through the glass, and coolly remarked: "It is open." The brakeman looked at the broken window, then at Charley, and then went for the conductor. The conductor came and wanted fifty cents for the glass, but Charley declined to pay him, saying, however, he would pay the authorized agent of the company, and giving the conductor his rightful address, so he might be called upon. But he got his fresh air.—Providence Journal.

What Causes Rain Storms.

It is a principle of physics that action and reaction are equal. If the increased solar energy actually increased the average temperature of the earth during the past summer and winter, literally burning up the great island of Australia, it is not strange that the reaction chills the month of May and deeply affects humanity with the unaccustomed dampness. The unusual cold and rain follow per force. The sun has slipped up from the sea an unusual quantity of vapor. Condensing, the air is robbed of heat and there is a settled chill. On the Atlantic coast there is a special cause for chill winds and fierce storms. The warm and open winter has caused an early breaking up of Arctic ice in Baffin's Bay and along the coast of Labrador, so the Northern Atlantic is at a very early date filled with vast islands of floating ice, lowering the temperature of both the water and the air. The lowering of temperature occurs before the sun has assumed full sway, not enabling the earth and ocean to accumulate any considerable amount of warmth. The wind from the east has an icy breath, as though blown from the ice crags floating to the Atlantic. It will be remembered that last summer England was cold and damp, being fairly deluged with rain. In the autumn the Atlantic was the scene of the most terrific storms on record. Now it seems to be the lot of our continent to suffer from the great reaction. How long it will continue is a question of interest. It has certainly continued long enough to bring unnumbered lives to suffering humanity. Our spring is not a spring at all, but, as Richter says, only a winter painted green.—Rochester Democrat.

Never put ginger snaps in a jar while they are hot; take them from the tin and lay them on plates to cool, otherwise they will steam and, become moist and will not be crisp and brittle; other cookies will not need so long a cooling process, and cake which you wish to keep a week or ten days is improved by being wrapped in a towel while it is still in the tin; let it stand in this way for two or three hours.—N. Y. Post.

Of about one hundred immigrants who arrived in Troy, N. Y., recently, each man carried a blackthorn stick and each woman a baby.

The Opium Eaters.

There is no doubt that the victims of the habit of opium eating are surprisingly numerous in the United States, and are constantly increasing. Perhaps, outside of China, there is no other country where the ruinous vice of indulgence in opium is more general. Druggists in small country towns, in New England and the West more especially, are likely to have a dozen, or even a score and more, of regular customers who buy opium—in these days very frequently in the form of morphia—not to be used medicinally, but to be taken, like alcohol, as a stimulant.

The habit has gained a mastery over men and women both, young and old. The practice can be kept secret much more easily than alcoholic intemperance, at least for many years, and its victims are therefore often found among clergymen and others who dare not offend public opinion. They resort to many artifices and use many excuses and deceptions in purchasing the drug; but even if their vice is concealed from their neighbors generally, and is hardly suspected in their families, the apothecary who supplies them with the opium is never deceived regarding their case. The vice has extended so rapidly that of late years cures of the habit are constantly advertised in all newspapers of large circulation, especially those which are read throughout the country. It brings a new class of recruits to the insane asylums, and reformatories established for the treatment of alcoholic intemperance now give a large share of their attention to the victims of opium.

Yet the churches which make so strong and persistent a fight against the one vice have been usually disposed to ignore the other. At last, however, a body of Christians has opened assault upon opium eating. The yearly meeting of the New England Friends, or Quakers, lately held at Providence, received a report on the pernicious habit from a committee appointed to investigate the subject, and, as a first step toward the reformation they seek to accomplish, ordered its publication in pamphlet form for general circulation.

Here are some of the facts presented in that report: In 1869 the importation of opium into the United States amounted to 90,997 pounds, of a gold value of \$525,802. In 1876 the quantity of crude opium imported was 228,742 pounds, while in 1880 it had increased one hundred and forty per cent. In 1876 we imported 4,000 ounces of morphia, and in 1880 at New York alone 8,800 ounces were entered. The growth of the Union in population, of course, explains only a part of the remarkable increase. Neither has it been caused by the more general use of opium medicinally. For that purpose a fraction only of the greater quantity imported has been required. Nor have we made any allowance for the considerable amount of opium smuggled.

The report of the Friends estimates the number of opium eaters in the Union at 400,000. But, of course, that is a mere guess. It is impossible to determine how many there are, to even get figures anywhere near the truth. For the vice is almost invariably a secret one, and its victims are usually suspected rather than actually known, unless to druggists, who will not expose their customers. Yet probably the estimate given is not too high, and we are also justified in supposing that the report does not exaggerate when it puts the yearly consumption of opium in the United States by opium eaters at five million grains. It is startling, however, to read that such statistics as have been obtained show that in some portions of the country, in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, there are from three to six opium eaters in every one hundred inhabitants.

These facts show that the Friends, who, from the first, have been forward in every good work, have good reason for raising a cry of warning against the terrible vice of which their report treats.—N. Y. Sun.

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CATTLE—Native Steers	\$5 75 @ 7 00
Native Cows	4 00 @ 5 00
Native Hogs	3 00 @ 3 75
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	7 25 @ 8 00
Stockers	6 25 @ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1	93 @ 94
No. 2	89 @ 90
No. 3	83 @ 84
CORN—No. 2	70 @ 71
OATS—No. 2	55 @ 56
RYE—No. 2	67 @ 68
BUCKWHEAT—No. 1	11 00 @ 12 00
HAY—Car lots, bright	12 00 @ 12 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	14 @ 15
CHEESE—Kansas	17 @ 18
EGGS—Choice	15 @ 15 1/2
POULTRY—Hens	13 @ 14
Sides	12 @ 13
LARD—Missouri, unwashed	11 1/2 @ 12
INCOME—Missouri, unwashed	11 1/2 @ 12
POTATOES—new per bbl.	6 25 @ 6 50
CASTOR BEANS	1 35 @ 1 40
COAL—Standard	10 00 @ 11 00
Anthracite, per ton	10 00 @ 11 00
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$6 75 @ 7 50
Native Cows	4 00 @ 5 00
HOGS—Good to Choice	7 25 @ 7 50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4 50 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Choice	93 @ 94
No. 2	89 @ 90
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	74 @ 75
OATS—No. 2	55 @ 56
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BUCKWHEAT—No. 1	11 00 @ 12 00
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A Daring Ride.

The following story, told by a cattle-raiser of Oregon, would seem unworthy of belief were it not that ranchmen are so often notoriously reckless of life and fond of courting danger for the reputation to be gained.

A year or so since there was a "rodeo" out on Lost River, Lake County. Ranchmen had gathered for a circuit of seventy miles to claim and brand their young cattle, and when a cordon of men had surrounded a large band, among which was a Spanish bull, a dispute arose about a "mallet-head" or calf that had escaped the spring branding; the discussion grew warm, none of the stock-owners being able to set up a valid claim or establish an undoubted title.

At last, in a spirit of bravado, a rancher proposed that whoever would ride the bull without saddle or halter should be the declared owner of the calf. There was a yell of approval, but not a general stampede of volunteers, for taurus was in an ill humor, and his foaming mouth and bloodshot eyes gave token that whoever rode him would have a ride as wild as Mazepa's, and one that would not end so well. At last a "vaquero" named Frick accepted the challenge, and the wild bull was immediately lassoed and held by a lariar around horn and foot. Dismounting his horse the vaquero fastened his long-roped spurs securely, tied a handkerchief around his head, approached the infuriated animal, and, grasping the tail in his hands, sprang lightly on, setting the spurs deeply in his flanks as he settled securely in his seat. The lariars were slackened; the bull gave a roar of rage and terror and flung his head to the ground; but the rider had his back to the horns and a firm grip on the tail, and kept his seat. Another roar that shook the ground, a wild plunge, and the now maddened bull shot out across the sage plain with lightning speed, his plucky rider twisting the tail that to him was a sheet-anchor until the bellows were lost in the distance.

For over a mile and a half the race continued, amid the excited cheers of the vaquero's comrades. Occasionally the bull gave a desperate plunge through a heavy clump of sage in the vain attempt to throw his rider, but the vaquero, holding his reins tightly, clung more firmly to his flanks. Sometimes the animal and rider were hidden by undulations in the ground, and bets were even made that Frick would be thrown and gored; but at last the bull, exhausted from sheer fright, fell, and the plucky vaquero, stepping lightly off, returned to claim his prize, which was unanimously awarded.—Growing World.

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As he waited for a prescription, the druggist said to him: "That is my son, sir, sitting by you; don't you think he looks like me?" "Well, yes," replied the customer. "I think I can see some of your liniments in his face."

Mr. Patterson meant what he said. I hereby certify that my boy, 10 years of age, was taken sick with typhoid fever, followed by congestion of the lungs. Dr.