

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME VIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1882.

NUMBER 35.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The lakes and ponds of California, according to a recent census bulletin, cover an area of 1,600 square miles. Tulare Lake is the largest body of water lying wholly within the limits of the United States. It has an area of 650 square miles.

FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE, containing a population of about 100,000, is said to be the richest city of its size in the world. If its wealth were equally divided among the inhabitants every man, woman and child would have, it is said, some \$4,000 apiece. There are, as may be supposed, many poor people in the town; but the citizens are, as a whole, in unusually comfortable circumstances—more so, probably, than the citizens of any other capital in Germany and Europe. It is stated that there are 100 Frankforters worth from \$4,000,000 to \$7,000,000 each, and 250 who are worth \$3,000,000 and upward. The city is one of the greatest banking centers of the globe. Its aggregate banking capital is estimated at \$2,000,000,000, more than one-fourth of which the famous Rothschilds—whose original and parent house is there—own and control. The annual transactions in bills of exchange are in excess of \$100,000,000.

The present Senate contains at least a score of Senators not one of whom is worth less than \$200,000. The richest man is, of course, Fair, of Nevada, who probably possesses as much as all the other Senators together. Next to him is David Davis, of Illinois, a widower, who is reputed to be the possessor of millions. It is somewhat difficult to name the Senator whose fortune ranks third in size, but if Eugene Hale of Maine has received the mantle of his father-in-law, Zach Chandler, with its well-lined pockets, his fortune is nearly as large as that of David Davis. The wife of Senator Hale is the only daughter of the late Senator Zach Chandler. Other very wealthy Senators are Miller, of California; Mahone of Virginia, and Sawyer of Wisconsin, known to be worth more than a million each. Sewell of New Jersey, is a railroad man, and is very wealthy. Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, it is said, is worth more than two millions, his property consisting largely of real estate in Washington. Among other Senators who write their fortunes with seven figures are Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Camden and Davis, of West Virginia, Brown, of Georgia, and Plumb, of Kansas. Senators Hill, of Colorado, Gorman, of Maryland, McPherson, of New Jersey, and Pendleton, of Ohio are all worth more than \$500,000. Many other Senators are comfortably fixed, possessing little hoards from \$50,000 to \$400,000. Among those who have but little comparatively here below, that is, not more than \$100,000 apiece, are Morrill, of Vermont, Anthony, of Rhode Island, Rollins, of New Hampshire, Jones, of Nevada, Saunders, of Nebraska, and Allison, of Iowa.

A very interesting statement as to the nation's wealth and its distribution has been figured out by an exchange, which says: "It is not easy to comprehend the accumulated and developed wealth of the United States resulting from the cultivation of land, opening of mines, building of railways, manufactures and the engaging of 50,000,000 of people in the varied industrial pursuits. This increasing value is very large at this time from the profit in producing, and which is mostly kept at home to build new establishments. The census statement of the wealth of the nation is \$8,000,000,000 in industries, and something over \$8,000,000 in mines and agriculture, giving a total of assessable property of the United States, real and personal, and appraised, of course, very much below its actual value, at \$16,897,135,567. In the distribution New England, with 4,010,529 inhabitants, holds \$2,652,076,586, or \$661.27 per capita; that is, with less than one-twelfth of the population, she has about two-thirds of the property of the nation. That is, she holds nearly twice as large a fraction of the property as she has of population. Next come the Middle States, with 11,756,055 inhabitants, with \$5,567,078,848, or \$473.55 per capita. This average is \$187.72 less than that of New England. When we reach the Western States, where we find the wondrous development of the century, 18,524,981 inhabitants, with \$6,180,524,614 or \$333.63 per capita, the report sounds like a legendary tale. Lastly the Southern States are to be considered. Here we find 15,257,393 inhabitants assessing themselves only \$2,360,248,890, or \$291,830,296 less than New England. Here we find 11,246,864 more inhabitants than in New England, with \$291,830,296 less property. But it is here that we may look for fabulous development in the next half century."

THE WORLD'S DOINGS.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.
The Mackey-Dibble contested election case was resumed in the House May 31st, and after a spirited debate the resolution seating Mackey was adopted, and Mackey appeared at the bar of the House and was sworn in.

The vote in the Senate Military Committee on Sewell's bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was as follows: Ayes: Sewell, Cockrell, Maxey, Grover and Hampton. Nays: Logan and Cameron. Harrison and Hawley were absent, but Logan believes they will approve of his minority report. Gen. Logan is very outspoken on the subject and said recently: "Fitz John Porter was a traitor, and should have been shot years ago. I do not think Congress will want to put him on the retired list, where all he can do for the Government in return is to draw \$4,000 per year for the balance of his life."

The House of Representatives disposed of the Alabama contested election case on the 3d by seating Lowe, the contestant, by a party vote.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.
The remains of Thomas Jefferson will be removed to Washington very soon and buried in Glenwood Cemetery.

HON. D. C. HASKELL was nominated by acclamation in the Second Congressional District of Kansas.

The Greenback Convention at Moberly, Mo., nominated Judge T. M. Rice for Judge of the Supreme Court; Prof. E. R. Booth for Superintendent of Public Instruction; M. H. Rieley for Railroad Commissioner. A State Central Committee was organized with John M. Londen as Chairman, H. Martin Williams as Secretary, and W. C. Aldridge as Treasurer.

The Maine Greenback Convention met at Bangor, Me., May 30th. The platform adopted demands the abolition of all banks of issue; that no more bonds be issued, and recommends the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except in such quantities as science and the mechanical arts demand. Solon Chase was nominated for Governor.

THESCOTT and Walker Blaine have arrived in New York.

The death of Garibaldi calls forth general popular demonstration of grief in Italy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANK JAMES' wife, nee Miss Annie Ralston, has been visiting her parents near Independence, Mo. Col. Ralston, her father, says Frank James has written do letters for publication since Jesse was killed, and has not threatened vengeance on Gov. Crittenden, or the Ford boys. Mrs. Frank James refuses to be interviewed. Maj. Littleton Younger, an uncle of the Younger brothers, has been visiting Mrs. Frank James at the Ralston residence. Henry H. Craig recently stated that Frank James had never made any proposition of surrender either to Sheriff Timberlake or himself, but if offered a free pardon, like any other criminal, he would be only too glad to do so. He says neither Timberlake or himself carry pardons in their pockets, nor can Gov. Crittenden grant one in advance of the action of the courts. He doubts exceedingly the propriety of granting a pardon to a man of Frank James' notoriety on any terms. Having been asked if he was not in St. Louis recently for the purpose of negotiating the surrender of Frank James, he replied: "Most certainly not. Some reporter manufactured that story."

A DISPATCH from Muskegon, Mich., May 30th, says: Four thousand striking sawyers resumed work at the Muskegon mills to-day, a compromise as to the number of hours work per day and the manner of payment having been effected. Before the end of the present week every mill here will be running.

REPORTS of a destructive tornado in Polk County, Ark., have just been received by mail. A large number of buildings were destroyed and several persons killed. It is estimated that fifty farms were devastated, and the destruction in the country where it occurred has never had a precedent. The damage in Polk and Sevier Counties is estimated at \$150,000.

A SPECIAL from Austin, Tex., June 2d, says: Adjutant General King is in receipt of information that the Apache Indians are redepting in New Mexico, and gathering in large numbers in Gaudaloupe Mountains and indications are that they intend to raid into Texas. Much uneasiness is felt along the Northwest border, and as soon as practicable four companies of rangers now distributed along the frontier will be concentrated, and Gen. King having command in person will proceed to the Guadalupe Mountains and endeavor to prevent the movement into Texas.

SPECIALS from Northern Wisconsin state that summer was ushered in by a heavy frost, but no serious damage to crops resulted.

There is great excitement in Alamosa, Colo. Astatum of gold-bearing dirt was found in the street by men who were digging a hole for a telegraph post. The placer diggers are striking out the town into claims.

The situation in Egypt is full of peril, and it is thought that order will not be restored until the arrival of Turkish troops which will not be sent with great celerity in the present attitude of the Porte.

A COMMITTEE of the Universal Peace Congress at Washington called on Secretary Teller and expressed approval of his Indian policy. Mr. Teller in replying said he was opposed to granting Indian lands in severally.

The reduction of the public debt is estimated at \$12,000,000 for June.

The general deficiency bill appropriates nearly \$9,000,000.

There presented a petition to the District Supreme Court, asking a rehearing of his client, Guitaue. A decision will be rendered upon the petition as soon as the Judges can consult upon it.

SANDY MATTHEWS, colored, was hanged in Memphis, June 2d, for the murder of Estick Potts, colored, which occurred on the 6th of last October.

The Wyoming Valley House, Wilkes-barre, Pa., one of the largest hotels in that part of the State, was almost destroyed by fire. Loss \$90,000.

The scale of wages recently adopted in the mills of the Mahoning Valley was presented to the hands but they all refused to sign. Ten thousand men are idle.

The London papers print a story that both Gladstone and Harcourt have been warned that at a recent Irish meeting in London, the hope was expressed that Gladstone would be assassinated next, and this expression was received with loud and significant applause.

The Attorney General having decided that further legislation was necessary before the eight-hour law can be enforced in the District of Columbia, a number of petitions have been received from labor organizations asking Congressmen to pass the necessary legislation. Several Congressmen have determined to call on the President to urge him to send a special message to Congress on the subject.

AT Ruckersville, Va., the boilers of a saw mill exploded, killing Davis, the engineer, and a workman. John Garnell, a one-armed man, had his remaining arm broken, and will probably lose it by amputation.

It is thought that the four non-union men wounded in the attack of a mob of strikers upon a Chicago & Alton train will recover. Judge Pillsbury is also reported to be out of danger.

THE Union Depot at Atchison, Kans., was partially burned on the night of the 3d. Loss about \$15,000; fully insured.

THEY have "struck oil" at Baxter Springs, Kans., and \$10,000 has been offered for the fifteen-acre tract upon which the vein is located. It is said to flow freely, and experts pronounce it the genuine petroleum.

A SPECIAL from Washington says: The State Department will not take any action in regard to Egyptian affairs until the friendly aid of our Government is sought for in the matter. The Consul General to Egypt, Simon Wolf, is here, and has not been at his post of duty but one or two weeks in the past year. The entire records of his office were left in charge of a dragonman, who is unable to speak English. Wolf does not intend to return, and says he has tendered his resignation.

A TRAGEDY is reported from Yell County, Ark. Lazarus Brooks and James K. McGhee, farmers, quarreled over a land suit. McGhee, learning that Brooks would win it, became furious with passion, and finding him in the woods hunting, shot him.

CHARLES H. SMITH, of New York, has been rearrested on the charge of stealing bond plates.

The Egyptian Minister of Finance is reported to have gone insane through fear of violence.

A MASKED mob took George Ellis out of the jail at Catlettsburg, Ky., on the morning of the 3d, and banged him to a tree. Ellis had been convicted of manslaughter on an indictment for outraging and murdering the Gibbons girls at Ashland last summer. Caleb Campbell (colored), who attempted a criminal assault on Mrs. Rains, was also taken from the Winsborough (S. C.) jail by a party of disguised men and hanged.

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KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A STARTLING suicide recently occurred near the starch factory, one mile east of Topeka. Two country lads were out shooting in the Shunganunga timber. While engaged in the sport a stranger came up and requested that he be allowed to try his hand. They let him take a pistol with three loads in it. He shot two of them at a mark. Then he proposed to buy the pistol at two dollars and a bargain was made. Without tendering the money or saying another word, he put the pistol to the side of his head, fired and fell down dead. A note was found in his pocket stating that he had been released from the county jail at Topeka.

An engineer corps of the Union Pacific Railway has surveyed the route of the road through Vermont street, Lawrence, and located the grand new depot and new iron railway bridge across the Kansas River. The bridge is promised to be ready for carrying passengers to and from the heart of the city, and to Bismarck Grove during the Western National Fair.

A MAN calling himself L. R. Cameron is going about the State soliciting subscriptions for the *Industrial World*. The publishers pronounce him a fraud and the public are warned not to pay him any money on their account.

A GENTLEMAN from Pottawatomie County has purchased 320 acres of land in the hills east of Alma, and wishes to purchase 1,000 acres more in the same locality. He has established a ranch on which he intends to keep 6,000 sheep.

THERE are two hundred and ninety-eight flouring mills in Kansas with a capital of \$2,553,007. So say the statistics. Five of the best of these mills are in Lawrence, with a capital of between a quarter and a half a million of dollars.

A SPECIAL from Atchison May 27th, says: On the evening of the 17th Hiram Sweet, a jeweler of this city, disappeared, leaving a note saying that when it was received he would be under the water. It was not believed, however, that he had drowned himself, and since that time several reports have been circulated that he had been seen in St. Joseph and other places. This evening a bloated body was found in the river just above the bridge, and fully identified as that of Sweet. It is now thought that after writing the note referred to he went to the river and plunged in. It is difficult to account for his suicide, except on the theory that he was deranged. He was doing a fair business, was not financially embarrassed, and was a man of excellent habits. He leaves a wife.

JOHN BROWN, a citizen of Parkdale addition, Topeka, was waylaid at a late hour by two villains and robbed of all the money he had, but is not certain as to the amount taken. He went out to his stable, and while there the parties came up. One of them drew a knife and stabbed Brown in the breast. Fortunately a memorandum book in his side pocket prevented the blade from penetrating the body or inflicting any serious wound, though the blow was sufficient to knock the victim down and cause him to faint. He lay in that condition about two hours before being discovered.

This is said to be the year for seventeen-year locusts, and an off year on grasshoppers. CHARLES HUNTNER, the man who owns and conducts a bottle beer and soda water establishment in North Topeka, attempted to end his life recently by taking poison. The dose swallowed, however, was too large to produce instant death, so with the aid of a stomach pump the poison was extracted and a suicide prevented. Huntner was arrested about four months ago for defrauding the revenue, and since then he has been down-hearted, despondent and all broken up.

A boy twelve years old, named John Collins, was tried before Judge Harver at Topeka and adjudged insane. At the age of four years he had a spell of brain fever and never got over it.

The ministers from Kansas City and Kansas have decided to consult at Bismarck Grove in reference to holding a National Religious Congress there next September.

A SPECIAL from Iowa says: As Mr. D. R. Beaty and St. Louis wool buyer were trying to cross Deer Creek, three miles north of here, the current carried them off the ford and drowned the team, and they barely got out with their own lives. The team was a lively one, hired of S. T. Ellis.

The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting at Topeka June 1st. The members present were John Martin of Topeka, Chairman; H. Miles Moore, of Leavenworth, Secretary; R. B. Morgan, of Atchison; W. D. Pettleton, Dodge City; Ed Carroll, Leavenworth; W. H. Nesbit, Doniphan; Marshall Gapphart, Jefferson County; Ely Moore, Lawrence; H. E. Norton, Emporia; W. C. Parry, Fort Scott; F. Akers, Allen County; A. C. Schnell, Junction City; George W. Clark, Sterling; J. T. Burgess, Olathe; Frank Dule, Wichita; John Foster, Topeka; Dr. R. A. Trumble, Larned. After a thorough discussion of the political situation, it was decided to hold a State Convention at Emporia, to nominate a full State ticket and four Congressmen at Large. The time for holding said convention was left with the Executive Committee. The basis of representation for the election of delegates to the convention shall be one delegate and one alternate for every 200 votes cast for Governor in 1880 and one delegate for every fraction thereof of 100 or more, provided each county shall be entitled to at least one delegate, such delegates and alternates to be elected as each county committee may determine. The committee adjourned to meet at Emporia on the day of the State Convention.

FOUR colored cowboys entered the store of R. S. Davis, of Atchison, and requested to be shown revolvers, chose four bull-dogs had them loaded by the clerk, when the quartet leveled their arms and held the man in anxiety. Slowly retreating, each gained the door, giving a farewell shot, and escaped by flight up the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. They have not been captured and are unknown.

AN ARTHUR MAN.

I am an Arthur man!
Whatever else I may be,
Or whatsoever the way be,
As sure enough Arthur man.
If Grant, my friend and neighbor,
Wanted credit, cash or labor,
I'll help him when I can:
But let him once get boorish,
Or fightless-eighty-fourish,
And I'm an Arthur man.

I am an Arthur man!
They call me accidental,
But that's not detrimental,
And hinders not my plan.
I'm President securely,
Quite solidly and surely,
The chief of all the clan!
And as a politician
Who knows his true position,
I am an Arthur man.

I am an Arthur man!
Other men may be kindly,
But do not serve them blindly,
Or put them in the van;
While the great mill grinds,
My sacks with flour I'm filling,
And they may have the bran;
For though I love them daily,
I love myself most truly,
And am an Arthur man.

I am an Arthur man!
In spite of sore defection,
I won the last election,
For was I who ran?
My friends who rallied round me,
Have not ingrateful found me,
My foes I bar and ban;
But for the next convention
One man alone I mention,
And he's an Arthur man.
—C. A. A., in N. Y. Sun.

Mahone and the Page.

The debating effect of party spirit never betrays itself so shamelessly as in the vote of General Mahone with the Republican majority of the Senate to refer the bill for removing the disabilities of Dr. Tebbis to the Judiciary Committee, which disposes of the subject for the present session at least. By the vote of Mahone the question was decided against the ex-page of the Confederate Senate. A newspaper correspondent in Washington remarks that this vote was "odd." It was indescribably infamous. This ex-Major-General of the Confederacy had raised troops and levied war against his country. Under his orders thousands of men were heven down in battle. It is true enough that he has sought to enhance his military glory at the expense of better men; but what reputation he owns was acquired in the war for the destruction of the Union. He entered into this rebellion in the fullness of his manhood and the ripeness of his judgment. When the war was over he enriched himself by entering into combinations of speculators who robbed the impoverished State of Virginia of its railroads.

Relieved of his disabilities, Mahone enters the Senate of the United States and holds the balance between parties in the Government against which he had waged war for four years. Yet this ex-Confederate Major-General is seen giving his casting vote in the Senate against removing the disabilities of a young man who desires to enter the army as a surgeon, and whose only crime against his country was his infantile service as a page in the Confederate Senate. When Tebbis, the little page, was carrying harmless messages in the Confederate Senate, Mahone, the rebel Major-General, was sending deadly missiles into the ranks of his countrymen; yet the ex-Major-General who sits in the Senate, the arbiter between parties, with his offenses pardoned, refuses to pardon the offenses of the ex-page in the same cause. What will the grizzled veterans on both sides who faced each other in battle say of such an act? What will decent men everywhere think of it?

The conduct of the Republicans in the Senate in raising such a question was exceedingly puerile, but the vote of Mahone with them was unspeakingly partisan, though an extremely small one, in making an issue over such a case of disability as that of a poor page. Senator Edmunds wanted to erect a "monument" that there was a right and wrong side to the rebellion, and he pounced upon Tebbis for that purpose; but Mahone could have had no other motive but his innate baseness and servility. Fealty to his new parties required no such act of degradation; but he performed it with keen satisfaction because it was congenial to his treacherous nature. By voting against removing the disabilities of the ex-page he was enabled to gratify in a small way his hatred of those whose contempt he had already earned. Mahone, in his tortuous career, has not only betrayed his political associations, but he has raised an issue which, if successful, must cast an indelible stain of repudiation on his State, and he has found apologists and defenders. But for this last act of petty meanness there can be no apology or excuse. The partiality of friendship must turn from its author in disgust. —Philadelphia Record.

A Noteworthy Fact.

It is a note worthy fact that during the three Democratic Congresses, from 1875 until 1881, no lobby for any purpose made its appearance at Washington. Schemes of plunder like those which had made the preceding Republican Congresses a stench in the nostrils of the people found no encouragement during the six years of Democratic ascendancy in the Federal Legislature. Land grants and subsidies, Credit Mobilier jobs and real estate pools, whisky rings, and guano claims, were unheard of in those days except as they were exposed and thrust away from the doors of Congress. It is equally noteworthy that no sooner have the Republicans recovered control of the two houses than the harpies of the lobby reappear and scandals similar to those which formerly made Congress a by-word and reprobath again pollute the atmosphere of Washington.

It would of course be a futile task to undertake to convince the average Republican that his party representatives in

in Congress are generally corrupt or that their personal integrity does not compare favorably with that of the Democratic Representatives. It is not proposed here to attempt so vain an undertaking. But the fact that Republican Congresses breed and sustain the lobby and invariably produce the most shameful public scandals is susceptible of easy explanation. The Republican party not only puts a liberal construction on the Federal Constitution in making appropriations of the public moneys, but it disregards the limitations of that instrument altogether when it finds it necessary so to do in carrying through any of its favorite schemes. It is accustomed to act on the principle that all power not expressly withheld from Congress by the Constitution is vested in that body by implication. It was taught the doctrine of "the higher law" during the war and it cannot unlearn the perilous lesson in times of peace. It has so long assumed to be a law unto itself that it cannot recognize its obligation to maintain and defend the fundamental law by virtue of which alone the Government exists. Hence it is that special legislation of every description by which it is sought to plunder the Treasury finds favor in Republican Congresses. It is permitted to enter the Congressional portal under a loose construction of the Constitution, and once having obtained a foothold, it works its way through the influence of the lobby and the personal interest of members.

On the other hand the Democrats are strict constructionists. They have been taught by their statesmen, from the days of Jefferson to the present time, that the Federal authority is limited to the powers expressly granted in the Constitution and that those powers can not be exceeded by Congress upon any pretext whatever. They believe that the taxes of the people can not be constitutionally applied to any purpose but the payment of the necessary expenses of the Government and of pensions and the principal and interest of the public debt. Hence they are opposed on principle to all legislation of a special character calculated to benefit a class or an individual. In this fact is found the secret of the exemption of Democratic Congresses from the presence of the unclean birds that perch in the lobby and the Republican bodies. Strict construction scatters and kills the filthy brood. —Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

Probably Correct.

The report which attributes to Mr. Blaine the design of being a candidate for Congress in his old district is supported by many probabilities. It would be a new beginning of political life on a lower round of the ladder; but that can't be helped, if the gentleman is to get back into political life at all. For a man who has been Senator and Secretary of State to descend to the House would be considered by some a lowering of ambition. But the House of Representatives is not the inferior deliberative body which this view makes it. The House is, in fact, the seat of National authority in this country. It does not possess the gravity and solemnity affected by the Senate, but it possesses privileges of a most important character that are denied to the latter body. It represents the people, while the Senate represents the States; it has the exclusive privilege of originating revenue and tax-bills; and if the Executive or a Judge is to be impeached, the House alone must do it. Its hall affords the very first field for parliamentary tactics, eloquence and party leadership. It is in the House that nearly all our great popular leaders developed and exhibited their powers; it is there that Mr. Blaine gained his most brilliant triumphs; and his return to that body, besides affording him the opportunity he just now sorely needs of placing himself anew before the country, would supply to his party what it very sorely needs—a House leader.

A man of Mr. Blaine's florid powers and vigor and admitted ambition cannot remain quiet in retirement from the field where stirring work is going on. He chafes under the confinement. His career is but half completed. He was not permitted to serve out his term in the Senate before being called to the Department of State, under circumstances which promised to keep him at the head of that office for eight years; and he had only fairly mapped out the daring foreign policy which was to make the Garfield Administration memorable before Guitaue's pistol upset that whole business and ended the aggressive Secretary's career right in the middle of it. And so there is nothing for the ambitious gentleman from Maine to do but begin again.

Strangely enough, he does not propose to resume his old vocation of brandishing the bloody sword and espousing the cause of the negroes and carpet-baggers in the South. He has come to the conclusion at last that that miserable business is exhausted, and the attempt to rehabilitate it would bring neither honor to himself nor profit to the country. He will turn his attention to the subject of revenue. He admits at last that the Democrats have deserted over and over again these last fifteen years, that the Government is exacting too excessive a revenue from the people and he will raise the cry for a reduction of taxes. It will not be the first time that a Republican leader has found it profitable to endorse Democratic measures by making them the rule of his new political life. —St. Louis Republican.

A passing flock of wild ducks struck the electric light cluster at the top of a high pole in Cleveland, O., the other night, and three of them were killed. Five of the lamp globes were broken and the lamps extinguished. —Detroit Post.

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Official Paper of Chase County.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

It is said the late James Vick, the great seed and nurseryman of Rochester, N. Y., gave away \$10,000 a year in charity. We know he always generously remembered every newspaper editor of the United States by a liberal donation of seeds each year, and we, for one, will ever hold his memory in pleasant remembrance.

The Republican party of Kansas is on record against a third term for a Chief Executive.—*Kaw Valley Chief.*

The Republican party is on record for and against any and everything to get office. Two years ago it ran Congressional candidates in this State on Greenback platforms, and this year it is running the same men for Congressmen, on National Bank platforms. "Get office and keep it" is the controlling principle of the Republican party.

CHASE COUNTY OF TO-DAY. NUMBER FIVE.

SHYMAN'S MILL, CHASE CO.,
KANSAS, May 22, 1882.

In company with your fellow townsman, J. P. Caldwell, I start for a drive up Fox creek, via Podunk. Oh, I will take that back! I mean Strong City. I will see if I can write of anything that will be entertaining. I suppose that almost everybody knows where there is a point of timber that comes out close to the road, on the west side, between the Falls and Strong City. It was on a cold evening in January, 1867, that four wagons were pulled up in corral shape, and the outfit camped for the night at this place. The outfit was on its way to the Indian Territory to trade with the Cheyenne Indians. Just as they were eating their supper a fellow rode up on a mule, with a pistol in hand, and began cursing the whole party of campers; and, to amuse himself, he would shoot into the wagon boxes. While all this was going on, the attacked party had raised to a standing position and commenced backing away from the camp fire. The supposed desperado began blazing away at the coffee pot that was boiling away minding its own business. He put three holes through that article, and then both of his pistols were empty. Then the campers saw that they had the drop on the fellow, and they drew their six-shooters and commenced blazing away at him; but, very fortunate for the fellow, they missed him; and he lit out as fast as the mule would carry him. The fellow's name was Jim Smith. He was afterwards killed, with seven others, on Walnut creek, in Butler county, for horse stealing.

Mr. Caldwell gives me a slap on the shoulder, and whispers in my ear: "Joe, we are in 'STRONG CITY.'"

Strong City is getting to be quite a place. It has built up a great deal, this spring. They have an enterprising class of citizens; they do not act like a groupe of men I saw but a few days ago, when a subscription paper was presented before them for a charitable purpose, and who drew a long breath, and, like a wilted cabbage leaf, said: "I am 'busted.'" No, Mr. Editor, as I said before, they do not act that way; they all stand together in trying to make Strong City a first class town.

The first persons whom I will mention are the Hildebrand Brothers, Ed. A. and Geo. O. They run a large agricultural establishment and lumber yard; in fact, they deal in everything. George has a large stock farm on Fox creek, and is a breeder of fine stock. Ed. is one of the old settlers of the county; and he is a thorough business man, all the same.

Across the street from the Hildebrand building is where the Strong City Independent is located at present. Mr. R. M. Watson is its editor; and it is a new way journal, and, like the citizens of the town, it works for the interest of the place. I understand that as soon as the new Bank building is completed the Independent office will be on the second floor thereof, and Mr. Watson says he will then be glad for his friends to come and see him in his new quarters, and ask as many questions about the printing business as they can think about. [Since this was written Mr. Watson began the erection of a building for his office, and has moved into it.—Ed.]

Mr. C. I. Maulle is the grocer, and he appears to be doing a thriving business. Burton & Sholly run a grocery and clothing house, and are doing a rushing business. Wm. O'Byrne, Dennis Rettiger, Al. C. Burton and Charles Lantry are the leading young men of the town, while Phil Santy keeps the boots restaurant; and G. K. Hagans runs the best livery stable west of Emporia. He can furnish one with a team that is p. d. q., so he says.

There are some very fine residences here, and among them is Mr. Wm. Rettiger's. It is a splendid stone house. The next place that I must not neglect to mention is that of Barney Lantry. Indeed, he has a magnificent home. His residence is hid away in a little forest of shade trees; while back of it are his numerous out-buildings, which are a proof that Mr. Lantry understands his business about farming. He has a large amount of land fenced, all with stone, for pasture; and I heard a stranger remark, yesterday, that he had the town of Strong well fenced. By the way, Mr. Lantry is one of the largest railroad contractors in the State. I do not mean in stature, I mean in work for the different companies. He is one of those men whom we consider a great benefit to the county; and, kind reader, if ever you should visit Mr. Lantry's home, you will agree with me that he and his family are kind people and know right well how to entertain you.

There is a fine, stone, Catholic church here; and the Methodists are going to build a stone church, this summer, so I understand.

There is a fine, stone school house here, which goes to show what an interest the citizens take in educating the rising generation.

Leaving the town, going north, we pass the home of Mr. David Rettiger. Dave is another one of the large, stone contractors; and when he begins work on a building it builds up as if by magic. Dave might be called one of the old timers. He has lived here since 1871.

To look back fifteen years, how surprising it is to see the vast change in that time. Fifteen years ago we had to haul our goods from Leavenworth and Kansas City. We had no railroads then, and when one would say he was going down to the river—meaning Leavenworth—there would be as much talk about it as there would be now about a person's going to Europe. Yes, at that time where the city of Strong is it was a good sized frogpond; and all that could be heard was the croak of the frogs, or the sweet song of the meadow lark. There was only one house in sight; and that was north about a mile, on the old Smith farm; but how different it is now! The sound of the drill and stone hammer can be heard; and also the whistle of the iron-horse. A person at a distance would take Strong to be some seaport town, when they would see the numerous masts from the derricks in the stone quarries.

In the spring of 1872 the railroad was completed to this point, and the place got a name, which was Podunk. Col. W. S. Smith, who we understand, was the one who gave it that name, and it stuck to the town until quite recently. The town is now called Strong City, in honor of the President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad; but I do not believe that he has presented the town with a bell or a town clock.

In leaving the town, Mr. Caldwell and myself are not afraid of meeting the fate of Lot's wife when she looked back on the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah and was turned into a pillow of salt. The town is a moral one. It is only tramps, who wander from place, and who want to show how brave they are, by brandishing a revolver; and telling how brave they are, who give any town a hard name; but

some day they pass in their checks with their boots and hats on.

FOX CREEK is named after old man Fox who settled on the creek, near its head, a great many years ago. The first place on this creek is the model cattle farm of Mr. S. F. Jones. It is surprising to see the amount of pasture Mr. Jones has fenced with stone. He has the largest barn I have ever seen in the State. A team can drive upon the second floor, unload and turn round quite easy. He has a large, mammoth wind-mill that pumps all the water for his stock, grinds all the feed and cuts up all the hay for stall fed cattle; and his residence—why, it's just magnificent. John and myself, like two country boys in a toy store, look at it, with gladness, and each says: "I wish it was mine." It is impossible for me to describe everything on the farm; but there is one thing that we in Chase county can brag on, and that is, that Mr. Jones is the cattle king of Kansas. By the way, Mr. Jones is a clever gentleman; and if you should visit his farm, you will say so.

The next place is W. J. Dougherty's. Jeff is an old timer, and has his place well improved. Hard work and good management is the cause of it.

In passing the farm once owned by Tom Winn, we see there is nothing left by which to remember him, except a little tree. It stands where his old log cabin once stood; and Tom and the old log hut have departed, Tom going west to grow up with the country.

Looking up the East Branch of Fox creek, we can see the farm of M. C. Newton. Mart has a fine looking place; and, judging from a distance, he seems to be nicely fixed.

A short drive and we find ourselves on the high divide between Four Mile creek and Fox creek. A person does not have to go to Mexico to see doby buildings; for one can be seen on most every 160 acres of land here. I understand that a colony of quakers settled here four years ago; but the houses all seem to be deserted. They built a school house, and it has only one window; nevertheless, they believe in educating their children; which is right.

After driving three or four miles we find ourselves in a bad fix. We did not come in contact with a man who wanted to talk prohibition; we only lost the road. JOE.

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