

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME VII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1880.

NUMBER 2.

BREVITIES.

The cotton crop this season is said to be very good, and of a very excellent quality.

The Senator Christiany divorce case is yet in court, with every prospect that it is going "agin" the Senator.

U. S. SENATOR CHAFFEE of Colorado, is at South Pueblo partaking of the medicinal spring waters for rheumatism.

The New York Evening Telegram speaks of Mlle Bernhardt as "the laureled skeleton and genius in collar bones."

A BLIND man has recently made the ascent of Mont Blanc, a feat but seldom attempted by the most daring adventurers with good eyesight.

MISS LOLA DUTTON, who eloped from Olean, N. Y., in company with George Pettit, a married man, has tired of her adventure and returned home.

THE Louisiana Benders for whom Gov. St. John recently issued a requisition, have been residents of the parish, where they now reside, for over thirty years.

EMIGRANTS continue to pour into this country at the rate of about 2,000 a day. This of itself would increase the number of our population nearly three quarters of a million a year.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA, of Arctic expedition fame, is, notwithstanding his Slavonic name, a graduate of West Point. He is said to be a man of much originality, individuality and ambition.

OLE BULL'S widow is said to be young enough to have been his granddaughter. She is also quite handsome and vivacious. She will return to her home and parents in Eau Claire, Wis.

ONE hundred cases of yellow fever are reported in the parish of Plaquemine, La. The season has already so far advanced that there is no difficulty in keeping the disease in check.

SECRETARY EVARTS declines to recognize Mr. Moreno as accredited representative of the Hawaiian Government, or to take cognizance of the grievances to which he desires to call the attention of the Secretary.

THERE is at present an uncommon drought in some of the Eastern States. Many of the rivers and streams are so nearly dry that they can be forded and waded. Lake Champlain is lower than it has been at any time during the century.

THEODORE THOMAS has decided to give his concerts in Cincinnati, Chicago and New York only. He speaks highly of musical culture in the United States, and says that musical renditions are highly applauded in England which in America would be considered quite commonplace.

A PECULIAR fever has attacked the people of Beaver Brook and gives the names of eighteen persons who are down with the disease.—*Ex.* We should say that was a very peculiar fever, indeed, that not only attacks people but "gives the names of eighteen" of its victims.

CHARLES CARVER, of Woodstock, Va., is now over sixty years of age. He has decided to "see" Dr. Tanner and go him sixty days better. He has already started in on a one hundred days fast. An occasional drink of water is all that he intends taking. Set him down as a martyr to the cause of science.

THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has just completed about forty miles of road in New Mexico, from Socorro to San Marcial. The managers of the road expect to make connections with the Southern Pacific railroad at El Paso, by Jan. 1, 1881. Pullman "sleepers" will then be run through, a distance of about 1,200 miles.

JOHN MULHORN, of Monroe, Mich., led a charivari party to greet a local bridal party, and led a solemn procession away from the premises, after a brief but business-like reception. A convocation of politic worms are c'en now at him, and he will never more join in the revelries or surprising a bridal party with orchestral tumult of tin-pans and cracked cowbells.

WM. PENROD is the name of the flagman who confessed that he was responsible for the unfortunate railroad disaster which occurred recently, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He became confused, and neglected to flag the following train. Presence of mind, and a capacity to do just the right thing at the right moment, under the most adverse circumstances is what is required of railroad employees. Penrod has demonstrated, beyond a doubt, that he has neither the requisite capacity nor intelligence for even the commonest railroad hand.

NEWS IN A NUT SHELL.

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Cream of the Two Hemispheres Carefully Condensed and Classified—An Interesting Budget of Personal and Miscellaneous Information.

Washington.

—The requisition for the payment of the Utes was signed Monday.

—It is believed that the wedding of Admiral Rogers' daughter and Mr. Nelson, of New York, will take place before mid-winter. The return of the Admiral last week, after a long absence at sea, was the occasion of great rejoicing.

—The Supreme court convened here Monday, October 11th. All the justices were present but Hunt, Clifford and Field. It is expected that Field will take his place October 18th. The Kentucky and Louisiana cases were disposed of, the former being dismissed and the latter indefinitely postponed.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—Porter's plurality in Indiana is placed at 7,141.

—Judge W. H. H. Hill, of the Sixth District, died at Sedalia, Mo., October 15.

—In Ohio it is probable that the Republicans have elected fifteen Congressmen.

—In the New York City districts, Messrs. Cox, Wood, Hewitt, and Muller have been nominated for Congress by the Democrats.

—The question of the validity of last Tuesday's election is now considered on the ground that the amendment changing the date was carried.

—General Grant left New York, October 12th, for Boston. He was met at various stations along the route by enthusiastic crowds and made one or two brief speeches.

GENERAL FOREIGN NOTES.

—Baron Boissy d'Anglais has been appointed French minister to Mexico. There have been no diplomatic relations between the two countries since the days of Maximilian.

—The note from the Porte announcing the surrender of Dulcigno to Montenegro expresses the hope that the pressure of the powers will be relinquished as regards the settlement of other pending questions.

—The editor and proprietor of the Paris Gaulois have been sentenced to imprisonment and fine and to pay damages in the sum of five thousand francs for publishing the statement that Lieutenant Colonel Young had communicated to the German government the French plan of mobilization.

—Great hardship is being inflicted on seamen and others at Quebec by the enforcement of an old law prohibiting sailors from leaving their ships without permission, and citizens from harboring them. Many arrests on frivolous pretenses have occurred, and some harsh penalties have been imposed. Several of the seamen arrested are said to be citizens of the United States.

—Dissensions are said still to exist in the French Cabinet over the enforcement of the religious decrees. M. Ferry considers the expulsion of 13,000 unauthorized monks a paltry matter where there are 112,000 who can not be disturbed, but M. Constans entertains a conflicting opinion. The quarrel between the followers of Gambetta and those of the followers of Ferry will be fought out when the President returns to Paris.

THE EAST.

—Forest fires are raging in New Jersey.

—Renick, Mo., was visited by a disastrous fire October 15.

—Horace Hogan, a noted bank thief, has been caught in New York.

—Philip Ackerman, of New York, fell in a bear vat and was fatally scalded.

—Frederick Lanza, a street car conductor, cut his throat in New York October 16.

—The epidemic has broken out in Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago.

—At Pembroke, Mass., Thos. Legmore, aged 12, killed a playmate named Wright, aged 8.

—Mrs. Martha Cooper drowned herself at Warwick, R. I., to escape commitment to the Poor House.

—The house of Mrs. Geo. Riley, at Prenticeville, burned October 14. Two children perished in the flames.

—Belinda Conkling, of Hainesville, N. J., provoked a horse in a pasture, whereupon he kicked and trampled her to death.

—At a Republican demonstration in Johnsonville, N. J., several men were fatally injured by the explosion of a cannon.

—The steamboat Joe Bryerly, from Shreveport, with probably 1,200 bales of cotton on board, burned Wednesday evening, October 13, near the mouth of Red river. The Bryerly was owned by M. L. Scoville, of Shreveport, and cost \$19,000. Partially insured.

THE WEST.

—The Edwards County (Kas.) Leader burned October 15.

—The Lawrence Standard has been removed to Leavenworth.

—P. Henry Aaron succumbed by strychnine at Omaha October 16.

—Chief of Police Hickey, of Denver, has been deposed for cowardice.

—St. Julien failed again at prospect Park. His best effort there was 2:12.

—The General Assembly of Oregon has declared in favor of female suffrage.

—The next annual fair at Bismarck Grove will begin September 5th, 1881.

—A boy 11 years of age, named H. J. Stevenson, stole a horse at Morris, Ill.

Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City has become a furious one. Tickets may be had at St. Louis for almost any price.

—Dr. J. H. Rae, a well known mining expert of Colorado and California, has arrived at Halifax from New York to make a general inspection of Nova Scotian mines.

—Twenty thousand people assembled at General Hancock's farm, near Windsor, Pottawatomie county, Mo., to hear the political situation discussed. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

—At Avon, October 14, A. V. Smith, a music teacher, shot a seriously wounded George Darr, whom he found in the company of his wife, from whom he had separated.

—The boiler and machine shops, pattern houses and several smaller buildings of the Field Manufacturing company, Galesburg, Ill., were burned October 14. Loss \$20,000, insured for \$2,000.

—The system of electric light invented and perfected by Professor Langley, electrician of the University of Michigan, was successfully tested at Ann Arbor, October 14, in the presence of a large number of prominent scientists.

—The Academy of Music, on Halstead street, in Chicago, was seriously damaged by fire yesterday morning. While the fire was in progress the roof fell in, carrying fifteen firemen, Marshal Petrie included, with it. Twelve of them were severely injured. The loss is about \$45,000.

—Jim Shirley started to take Nellie Wright to a dance at James Miller's, near the town of Kane, Green county, Ill. Matt Muddy followed them and attempted to take the girl away from Shirley, but falling, shot Shirley dead. He also fired at the girl, then fled, and at last accounts had not been captured.

—Immediately after adjournment of the German Methodist conference of North America, which was in session at Stolle's hall, St. Louis, the proprietor, J. R. Fyfe, ascended to the platform, where he lighted a match, and, it is supposed, igniting escaping gas, an explosion followed, which blew up the entire stage and threw the man with force against the ceiling. He escaped dangerous injuries, but was badly bruised.

—The revenue cutter Thomas Corwin has returned to San Francisco after a long and fruitless cruise in the Arctic seas in search of the exploring steamer Jeannette. Her officers express the belief that the Jeannette wintered on the Siberian shore, and is still there, but the Corwin could not get close enough to verify this opinion. A shocking discovery was made at St. Lawrence island, where it was found that five hundred of the seven hundred inhabitants had perished. Traders introduced whisky among the people, and the latter devoted their time to its consumption, neglecting to lay in their usual winter supplies of food.

THE SOUTH.

—Water burst into the Albion mines at Stillerton, N. S., and drowned ten men.

—The old residence of John G. Calhoun in Pickens county, South Carolina, has been destroyed by fire.

—The Baltimore celebration proper closed October 15 with a grand display of vessels in the harbor.

Easy Divorces in Switzerland.

The facility with which a divorce may be obtained under the new Swiss marriage law is causing a scandalous discussion. Notably, Prof. Ernest Nashville has devoted several pages to the subject in an article in the Bibliotheque Universelle, published at Lausanne. Under the new law, which came into force in 1874, the formalities accompanying the solemnization of a marriage are cut down to the lowest possible point. When both parties are twenty years of age not only is it unnecessary to ask the consent of the parents, but it is even unnecessary to acquaint them with what is going on. The bonds of matrimony being so lightly put on, it follows—at least this is the theory—that they should be lightly put off. It is not necessary, it would seem, to find grounds for divorce. If a couple agree to demand it, the cause is as good as gained. The law having the power to declare a divorce whenever the continuation of the common life is incompatible with the nature of marriage. This vague condition of things is not made better by the provision that, if none of the enumerated grounds for divorce exist, still, if the conjugal bond is in any way seriously prejudiced, the courts of law can pronounce for divorce or separation. This is called "deplorable legislation." So it may be, so far as the facilities for divorce are concerned. The untruth of the assumption, however, that facilities for marriage promote facilities for divorce is obvious. The two things have nothing to do with each other, as many an unhappy wanderer beyond the Tweed and Cheviots has in earlier times found out to his cost. Where the Swiss marriage law is defective is in its failure to protect the interests which marriage tends to create. Here it is out of harmony with the common sense of things, and therefore in error.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE.—Extra prime steers, 1.50 and over, \$4.25@4.50; fair to prime, \$3.80@4.00; native feeders, average 1,000 to 1,200, \$3.20@3.50; native stockers, average 800 to 1,000, \$2.75@3.10; native cows, fair to good \$2.00@3.00; Texan steers, \$2.25@3.00.

HOGS.—Common to choice, \$4.40@4.65; stockers, \$3.20@3.50.

GRAIN.—Winter wheat, No. 1, 85¢; winter wheat, No. 2, 78¢; winter wheat, No. 3, 74¢. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 30¢; No. 2 white, 34¢. Oats, No. 2, 27¢. Rye, No. 2, 74¢.

GENERAL PRODUCE.—Apples per barrel, \$1.00@1.15. Butter, choice 14¢; medium grade, 11¢@13¢. Cheese, Kansas prime, 15¢@16¢. Hams, 11¢. Lard, 8¢. Eggs, per dozen, 12¢@12½¢. Potatoes, 40¢@50¢.

HORSES.—Auction horses and ponies, good, \$20@35; auction horses and ponies, extra, \$35@55; Plug horses, very common, \$16@25; Plug horses, fair, \$40@50; Plug horses, extra, \$40@50; Plug horses, very good, \$55@75; Good heavy workers, \$80@100; Fair to extra heavy workers, \$100@150.

BROKE MULES.—Mules 15¢@14 hands high, \$20@45; Mules 14¢@14 hands high, \$40@50; Mules 14¢@15 hands high, \$30@35; Mules 14¢@15 hands high, extra, \$75@80; Mules 15¢@15 hands high, \$85@100; Mules 14¢@15 hands high, extra, \$115@140; Mules 15¢@16 hands high, \$140 to \$150.

TREACHERY.

A Statement Calculated to Open the Eyes of Men Who are Greenbackers From Principle.

Special Dispatch to the Enquirer. NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The following letter has been made public here to-night, and creates the utmost consternation among the papers whose hopes of securing Indiana have rested entirely upon the Greenback vote:

"HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL GREENBACK LABOR PARTY, 803 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 29th.

"HON. THOMAS H. MURCH, Chairman of National Committee Greenback Labor Party.—Dear Sir: The early election in Maine, and the necessity of attending to your own canvass, has prevented you from having personal knowledge of the manner in which the Greenback campaign has been managed in your absence. I desire to lay before you, and before the National Committee, to each of whom I mail a copy of this letter, some facts which it is alike my duty to report, and yours to take cognizance of. Probably nothing I may say will surprise you, as directly or indirectly many of these facts have come to your knowledge within the past few weeks.

That I may be understood, I distinctly make the charge that the Greenback National canvass as now conducted is manipulated in the interest of the Republican party, and General Weaver's expenses borne in a large measure from the Republican campaign fund. This is a serious charge, but it can be substantiated in every detail, and I believe my duty to the National Committee requires that the facts should be laid before them.

You will remember that on the 6th of July there was a meeting of a portion of the National Executive Committee at the St. James Hotel, New York. There were present on that occasion, besides ourselves, General Weaver, Lee Crandall, Edward Daniels and George O. Jones. We were also assisted with the advice and counsel of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada. At that meeting General Weaver suggested the name of George O. Jones, of New York, for the financial agent of the National Committee to raise funds for the campaign. Nothing was said at that time as to the methods to be pursued by Mr. Jones—that was left to his discretion, and has only subsequently become known. Since the meeting you have withdrawn from the management of the campaign.

Immediately following his appointment, Mr. Jones requested the fact to be communicated to Senator Jones and Ex-Senator Dorsey, Secretary of the Republican National Committee. This was done, but how much money was raised no one will probably ever know from Mr. Jones; but it is possible from other sources to state somewhere near the sum he has expended in the National canvass. When General Weaver returned from Arkansas I took occasion to remonstrate with him on the matter, stating that I had been informed by a member of our Executive Committee, that George O. Jones had received \$5,000 from the Republican campaign fund, General Weaver replied that it made no difference how much had been received. For his tour in Alabama and Arkansas would have been simply impossible without the aid Mr. Jones had extended to him. He further stated that in Alabama he had received from Mr. Jones between nine hundred and one thousand dollars and several hundred while in Arkansas.

General Weaver left that day for Maine, was accompanied from New York to Boston by Mr. Jones. On that it was arranged that General Weaver should denounce fusion in Maine on every available occasion, and take such measures as in his judgment would be most conducive toward creating disaffection between the allied forces of Greenback, and Democrats. This agreement I heard of in New York before General Weaver had made a single statement to that effect in Maine. How well he tried to fulfill his contract you know. Every dispatch or circular emanating from these headquarters or from General Weaver has been trying to injure the Democracy alone. His dispatch to General Plaisted, to Solan Chase, and his more recent letter circular confounding Senator Bayard with the Democratic party are cases in point, and are corroborative evidences of the truth of this statement.

In my capacity as Secretary I have been under the necessity of visiting New York to see Governor Jewell and Assistant Secretary Harker, the first time in response to a written request from Marshall Jewell, which I still hold. On one of these occasions, at Governor Jewell's urgent request, I visited General Chester A. Authur at his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the subject of discussion being the effects of a Greenback Campaign in New York and elsewhere on the Republican party, my object being to

discourage the expenditure of the money in that direction. At one of these interviews Governor Jewell denied having paid to Mr. Jones any such sum as I had stated, and said that Mr. Dorsey had only given him \$1,500, and that the rest probably came from General Authur for the same purpose. As General Weaver had at that time fully that amount from Mr. Jones, upon his own admission, the fact that more had been obtained is obvious to any one who has visited the sumptuous parlors occupied by the New York State Greenback Committee for headquarters at the Albemarle Hotel, New York City.

These facts have come to my knowledge little by little. The natural desire to protect our party from scandal, and not see a cause we loved sacrificed through the treachery of a few, has induced me to remain silent heretofore, but now that it is becoming a matter of general suspicion, and General Weaver's course has called forth the protest of such honored leaders as Judge Hughes, of Pennsylvania, and others, I think, both for my own sake, as well as your reputation and the integrity of the party, the truth should be known.

When our party becomes a portion of the machinery necessary to elect the man to the Presidency who contemptuously referred to us in the discussion of the Weaver resolutions in Congress as "the spawn of a dying party," and who called upon his party associates to meet the "beast," the "monster," and "throatle" it. I think forbearance ceases to be a virtue—much more, when I am compelled to sit by and see schemes netted into and bargains made for the return of Republican members of Congress over soft-money Democrats.

What I have stated has come entirely under my own observation. Further, I have in my possession letters and telegrams from the Republican National Committee Headquarters, showing their solicitude for the Greenback movement, and written proof of their appropriation of funds to encourage Greenback dissensions.

General Weaver's plan of the campaign was formed before his nomination. His ambition has been to throw the election into the House. Last May, when reasoning with him on the improbability of success in that case, he said that he was confident that it could be brought about by an alliance with the Republicans, who held nineteen States in Congress. At the time I laughed at the idea of Republican sympathy; but the progress of the campaign had demonstrated that every move made by our standard bearer has been to win the confidence of the Republican party. In case the October elections should go heavily Democratic, General Weaver's friends are hopeful of inducing the Republicans to withdraw their Electoral tickets in West Virginia, Missouri, Texas and Mississippi, and perhaps secure through their support enough votes to enable the election to be thrown into Congress.

In spite of these startling facts, I hoped on, trusting that Weaver would visit Republican States in response to urgent request. Michigan, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Ohio and other States have begged for him; but no, he has only visited those States, where, in accordance with the terms of the bargain between the Republicans and the "spawn of a dying party," the Democracy could be injured. He has been constantly in the field since the 12th of July. Has he visited a State where his presence or words were not especially designed to injure the Democracy only?

Most of these facts have recently come to your knowledge. I can readily understand why you should wash your hands of the whole business and withdraw yourself. Drawn into the scheme by degrees, I am now brought to the point where, in honor to myself and to the Committee, I am compelled to withdraw. Sick and disgusted with the treachery of our leaders, knowing from personal knowledge and correspondence that several of our State organizations—notably Indiana and New York—are managed in the interests of the Republican party, against whose robber legislation we organized, and the fact that the men who essay to lead our party to-day are duped and made the tools of crafty and scheming time-servers, renders my connection with the Committee, as at present managed, no longer possible.

For the members of the National Executive Committee in Washington I entertain no other feelings than those of good will. They are simply carrying out a policy dictated by General Weaver, and are borne along in a current against which they may think it suicidal to struggle. With them I have no controversy at present. I have not touched upon the relations existing between General Weaver's advisers and prominent Republican officers in Washington in the Postoffice and Treasury Department; nor do I desire to, unless an effort is made on their part to impeach this statement. In that case the facts could be spread before the National Committee.

Very truly yours,
DYER C. LUM,
Assistant Secretary National Committee Greenback Labor Party.

At a recent concert it was the subject of remark that in what fine "voice" the singers were; in commending his good judgment, the leader will pardon us for whispering that he always recommends Br. Bull's Cough Syrup in clearing and strengthening the voice.

Vegetine.

MORE TO ME THAN GOLD.

WALPOLE, MASS., March 7, 1880.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
I wish to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than 30 years in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking VEGETINE one year ago last August, and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor, and can recommend it to every one. It would not be without this medicine—no more to my than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.
Yours most respectfully,
MRS. DAVID CLARK

J. B. BENTLY, M. D., SAYS:

It has done more good than all medical treatment.
NEWARK, OHL., Feb. 9, 1880.
MR. H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.:
Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your VEGETINE, and I believe, in all cases, it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about 17 years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.
Yours respectfully,
J. BENTLY, M. D.

LOUDLY IN ITS PRAISE.

TORONTO, ONT., March 3, 1880.
Dear Sir—Considering the short time that VEGETINE has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver, it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise.
Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets.

Vegetine,

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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 and PAINLESS 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 his 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 dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS 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,
Manufacturer and Vendor of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
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PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORDIP LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blades, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION,
TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to rest and the sufferer.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE 25 CENTS.
Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. W. S. HANCOCK, Of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. WM. H. ENGLISH, Of Indiana.

For Presidential Electors,

- T. P. FENLON, of Leavenworth co. A. A. HARRIS, of Bourbon. DISTRICT ELECTORS, 1st—THOS. MOONLIGHT, of Leavenworth. 2d—J. B. SCROGGES, of Wyandotte. 3d—G. C. ROGERS, of Greenwood.

For Congressman—3d District, J. WADE McDONALD, Of Cowley county.

For Senator—20th District, R. C. BATES, of Marion county.

For Governor, E. G. ROSS, of Douglas county.

For Lieut. Governor, THOMAS GEORGE, of Sumner.

For Secretary of State, JOHN M. GIFFEN, of Johnson.

For State Auditor, H. J. G. NEWMILLER, of Saline.

For State Treasurer, THEO. WEICHELBAUM, of Riley.

For Attorney General, A. L. HERFORD, of Norton.

For Supt. of Public Instruction, MISS SARAH A. BROWN, of Douglas.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, W. R. WAGSTAFF, of Miami.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Hon. J. Wade McDonald, Democratic candidate for Congress, for the Third Congressional District of Kansas, will be present at and address the people of this district at the times and places named below. Mr. McDonald will be accompanied by one or more of the following named gentlemen: Gen. G. C. ROGERS, Late Peace, E. G. Gen. C. W. BLAIR, C. F. SPENCER, Esq., D. M. DALE, Esq., Hon. JOHN MARTIN, J. H. MOSS, and others:

THE REPUBLICAN RULE.

HEADS, I WIN; TAILS, YOU LOSE. 1877. (When Democrats were to be rejected) 1879. (When Republicans were to be rejected)...

Mr. C. C. Watson, Democrat, has been elected to Congress, from the Fifth District in Indiana.

The increased vote in Indiana is about 40,000. Does any one believe that is an honest increase?

A Democratic Sheriff shot dead at a Republican meeting in Indiana, and yet Republican papers don't yell "outrage!"

The total vote cast in Indiana was about 405,000, which is just about 18,000 more than the U. S. census allows. Of course the Southern bulldozers did it.

The result in Indiana will give you an idea what a "strong" Government is. It was power enough, by centering its whole power in Indiana, to carry that State for the Republican party.

There have been elections, this fall, in ten States, and in one only—Indiana—have the Republicans made gains; and that was done by Southern bulldozers sending repeaters, U. S. Deputy Marshals, etc., into that State; still the Republicans count over it.

The Leader publishes all the editorials of the Marion county papers on those Crane resolutions, and from them it will be seen that not a one of those papers denies that R. M. Crane, the Republican nominee for State Senator from this district, did use the language attributed him, in speaking to the convention that nominated him.

Frank Harpsier; one of the prominent Republican stumpers of Maine, said in a speech at Bangor, on the 6th: "Although I believe that Mr. Garfield will be elected by constitutional means, yet if they are insufficient, and the ballot box should fail, and the Government be handed over to Hancock and his rebel sympathizers, the Democrats of the North and South, I am willing to resort to force, and give their roots to the flames and their flesh to the eagles!"

That "recommend" that R. M. Crane's neighbor give him reminds us a case that was once tried before a 'Squire in Indiana. A man was being tried for theft, and three witnesses had testified that they saw the party commit the theft; the case was then handed over to the defense, who produced six witnesses who swore they did not see him steal the goods. The 'Squire then said: "As the preponderance of evidence is in the prisoner's favor, I dismiss the case." While every Delegate and other person in attendance at the Republican Senatorial Convention heard Mr. Crane refer to the Democrats as a "set of sons of b—hs," his supporters expect to overwhelm his adversaries with a "preponderance of evidence" by his neighbors who did not hear him use the language.

"That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved."

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgement exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the unprovoked invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."—Republican Wagon Platform of 1860.

Can any Southern bulldozer get up better States rights doctrine than the foregoing?

Mr. Dyer D. Lum, Assistant Secretary of the National Greenback Labor Committee, published a letter in the New York Herald, recently, in which he asserted that Gen. Weaver, the candidate for President on the Greenback ticket, was working in the interest of the Republican party and for the election of Garfield, that he received money from the Republican National Committee, and is prosecuting his canvass under the directions of that committee. Mr. Lum then goes on to give proof of his charges. Since that letter was written Mr. Lum has written another letter to the National Greenback Labor Committee reiterating these charges and resigning his position as a member of the committee. Mr. F. P. Dewees, ex-Chairman of the National Committee, and Greenback candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has sent a letter to his State Committee, making the same charges as Mr. Lum, against Mr. Weaver and other National leaders of the party.

Democrats of Chase county, stand firm, this fall, and neither go to the support of any Republican candidate for fear his Greenback opponent will be elected, nor to the support of any Greenback candidate for fear his Republican competitor will be elected, but vote for your own candidates all the way through, and our ticket will be sure to be elected, because there is enough disaffection in the other two parties, if added to our own strength, to secure victory for us; and we will undoubtedly get this vote if these two disaffected elements see that we are working for the success of our own candidates and not for the election of one or the other of our political opponents. We are just now in a position to

work on the "wedge principle" and burst the other to parties wide open, and if we don't do it, it will be our own fault, and we will have the thanks of no one after the election, and will be the subject of ridicule by everybody, for not having courage and honor enough to stick to the ticket we had helped to make. Your not having been to the convention will be no excuse for you to desert the ticket, because you had as much right to be there and be heard as had any other Democrat in the county, and if you were not there, conclude that those who were present did what they thought was best to secure success, and that it is your duty as a patriot and true lover of that grand old party to stick to her standard bearers, from the highest to the lowest.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

The ticket put in the field by the Democrats of this county at their convention, last Saturday, is a strong one, and if the entire Democracy of the county goes to work for it as they should, it will be sure of election, from top to bottom, and that, too, by no trifling majority. The ticket is headed by

ARCH MILLER, the nominee for Representative, who is a well known farmer, and is one of the old settlers of the county, and who has been honored with office before by his fellow citizens, and should be elected to this office, it will be seen that he has the capacity, honesty and fidelity to perform the duties thereof in a satisfactory manner, as he has ever done when trusted with office. He resides in Falls township.

E. F. HOLMES, the candidate for Clerk of the District Court, lives in, Cottonwood township, where he has been engaged at teaching school for a few years past, being now engaged at the Ice school-house. He is a young man of fine talents, and is in every way well qualified to fill the office, should he be elected.

CHARLES H. CARSWELL, the candidate for County Attorney, resides in Cottonwood Falls, where he has been engaged in the practice of law for some two years past. He is a quiet young man, who has made many friends throughout the county, by his gentlemanly bearing towards his fellow men. He is gifted with some oratory, which at times takes the flight of eloquence, and, if elected, he will fill the office in a satisfactory manner, to the entire community.

J. P. KUHL, of Cottonwood Falls, the candidate for Probate Judge, is one of the old settlers of the county, and in years past was Deputy Sheriff, performing the duties of that position well and faithfully. He is now engaged in the saddle and harness business. He is a well read man, and is in every way qualified to fill the office, if he should be elected.

MISS MARY E. HUNT, the nominee for Superintendent of County Schools, resides in Cottonwood Falls, where she is now engaged in teaching school. She is the daughter of Mr. H. L. Hunt, and the niece of Mr. F. B. Hunt, the present Superintendent, for whom she acted as Deputy several months this year. She is a young lady of fine education, and of several years' experience as a teacher, being highly esteemed by both parents and children wherever she has taught, and if she is elected, she will be as much esteemed in her new field of labor as she has been in that of teacher, because she has, besides her fine talents, executive ability, which eminently fits her for the office.

P. C. JEFFREY, the nominee for County Commissioner from the 3d District, is a young man of excellent business qualities, who was reared in Diamond Creek township, and is now doing a merchandise business at Elmdale. He is thoroughly conversant with the needs of the county, and, if elected, will make a good and efficient officer.

As we said in the beginning, the ticket is a good one, and can and will be elected if the Democrats will only do their duty by working early and late for it. Go to the polls early on the morning of the election so as to secure our proportion of the officers of the election; and to cast your vote as soon as the polls are open, so that you can de-

vote the rest of the day to the cause of Democracy—National, State and county.

THE ODDS.

They say Indiana was a Democratic state. Let us admit it, says the Democrat. Just look what the Democratic party had to encounter there; one hundred and twenty thousand office holders, assessed as one man. The whole power of the federal government. An infamous election law, under the provisions of which the State was filled with radical bulldozers in the shape of marshals and deputy marshals at the polls; a gigantic system of colonization; ninety-five per cent of all the national banks in the north; the accursed treachery of Weaver; and the wholesale stampede of his beggarly and corrupted followers. These, and one million of dollars on the top of these, were what the Democratic party had to encounter and fight in Indiana. Is it any wonder then that the party has suffered a temporary repulse? Is it not a wonder rather that it was not utterly and ruminously overwhelmed? —Atchison Patriot.

HOW GARFIELD VOTED.

Garfield's record in Congress is not a very enviable one. His vote has always been on the side of monopolists and capitalists, and for the oppression of the down-trodden. The efforts made by Republican managers to cover up and whitewash his acts are futile. They can not deny that he voted against extending sympathy to the Irish people in their struggle for constitutional liberty.

He voted to tax tea, coffee, salt, type and printing paper.

He voted for the salary grab and took the money.

He voted to grant millions of acres of the public domain to railroad corporations and against securing the rights of settlers on the same.

He voted against instructing to investigate and try those concerned in the deceptions in the Freedman's Bureau.

He voted against the bill to restrict Chinese immigration.

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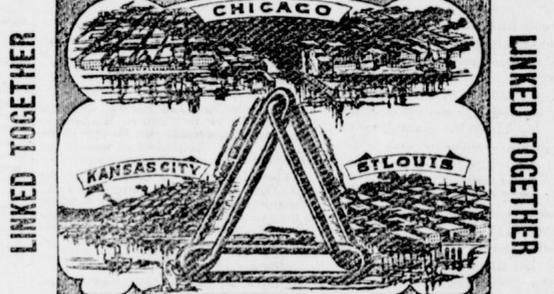
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