



W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1879.

The following is the Democratic platform condensed: Free speech; a free press; a free ballot; free ships; honest juries; an honest count.

The Louisville Courier-Journal asserts that the Negro exodus scheme is a purely census movement, having for its object the falsification of the census returns of 1880.

And now comes a German physician and tells us that if we would live long and not be sick, all our food should be eaten raw. He maintains that both vegetable and meat-eaters are on the wrong track, that vegetables are not more wholesome than meat or meat than vegetables, and nothing is gained by consuming a compound of both.

Senator Bruce, the colored member from Mississippi, has "struck a lead" that will develop much richness if he follows it persistently. He proposes to investigate the Freedman's savings bank swindle. He avows his purpose to discover what the Republican philanthropists did with the millions belonging to his colored brethren.

The Baltimore Sun asks: "Why does Kansas attract immigrants?" It answers the question by telling its 50,000 subscribers that "in view of the extraordinary immigration to Kansas this spring it is interesting to know that the wheat crop of the State last year amounted to 32,315,358 bushels, valued at the farms at \$18,441,067, an increase in bushels over 1877 of 17,998,653, and in value of \$6,200,538, and the largest crop ever grown by any American State. The average yield per acre was 19.24 bushels.

An Eastern paper, in speaking of what the Kansas newspapers have done, says: "Kansas newspapers have done more than anything else to create the good name that the State has abroad. The immense rush of immigration is due to the circulation of Kansas papers in the Eastern States. A great many people do not fully appreciate the benefits derived from local papers, and are inclined to consider the money paid for their support as a kind of charity. It is nothing of the kind; it is the most paying investment a business man can make, to advertise his business and community."

The Ford County (Kas.) Globe, in an article on the "cause of the Negro exodus," says: "We are informed by a gentleman recently from the South that the cause of the colored emigration to the North is due to the efforts of a combination of prominent Republican politicians, and that their object is to decrease the population of the Southern Democratic States and increase the population of the Republican States, so that when the census of 1880 is taken, the Northern Republican States will get an increased representation, while that of the Southern Democratic States is decreased. This is a very deep-laid scheme and will tend to give the Republicans a majority in Congress in 1882."

Leavenworth, having become alarmed, has taken the first step to keep outside of her walls the Southern gentlemen of color who are flocking to Kansas in such plentiful numbers. The City Council has passed a resolution to enforce the pauper ordinance, which prohibits persons from bringing paupers to the town, and provides for a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for every such offense; and another resolution instructing the Board of Health to "investigate" the refugees now in the city, and, if in their opinion necessary, to have them removed to the quarantine limits—five miles from the city. Steamboats are forbidden to land other refugees, but will be paid by the city for carrying them to other points.

In speaking of the recent speech of Frederick Douglass, in Staunton, Virginia, the Topeka Capital, a Republican paper, says: "Frederick

Douglass lectured at Staunton, Va., last week, and advised his colored hearers not to trust too implicitly in prayer, but to go to work energetically and try and better their condition. He said that he had prayed for three long years that freedom might come to him, but it never came to him until prayers got down into his legs and carried him away; but he opposed the exodus, and said on that branch of the subject: 'Stay where you are, and so conduct yourselves that men will be bound to respect you—work with head and hands—seek to acquire knowledge as well as property, and in time you may have the honor of going to Congress; for, if the Negro can stand Congress, Congress ought to be able to stand the Negro.'

The bondholders are alarmed over the growth of the greenback doctrine. They have done all in their power to destroy the money for which the soldiers fought, and are determined to suppress its circulation if possible. The National Banks want to control the entire paper currency of the country. They have the right under the laws to carry on business on their bonds free of charge as far as the government is concerned, and they control Congress to a very large extent. This gives them a power over the people that is both dangerous and disastrous. The government should assume the entire authority over the finances of the nation and supply the money to the people without the intervention of privileged National Banks. The greenbacks paid the soldiers, paid bounties, paid pensions, and now will pay pensions and all other debts. Why should this money be destroyed or suppressed? Let the discussion go on.

THE VETO. In his veto of the army appropriation bill, President Hayes says: "From this brief review of the subject, it sufficiently appears to me that under existing laws there can be no military interference with elections. * * * It may therefore be confidently stated, that there is no necessity for the enactment of section six of the bill before me, to prevent military interference at elections. * * * The laws that are already in force are all that are required for that end; but that part of section six of this bill, which I think is significant and vitally important, is that clause which, if adopted, will deprive the civil authority of all power to keep the peace at Congressional elections. * * * The amendment proposed to the statute in the bill before me omits from the foregoing sections (2,002 and 5,518) the words 'or to keep the peace at the polls.' * * * Therefore, I am compelled to return it (the bill) to the house in which originated, without my approval."

If there was no intention of using military interference at the polls, and no danger of such improper use being made of the army, what necessity requires the power to remain vested in the President to use it in continuing himself or party in power.

The rejoicing of Republican politicians is because they now believe that Hayes will not scruple to make use of the army to overawe voters, and secure an excuse for installing a Republican President and reinstating a Republican Congress, both of which they will endeavor to elect in 1880.

There was not the semblance of justification, or even an ordinary pretext, for a veto of this bill. Consider what the Constitution says:

"The Congress shall have power 'To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

"To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

The army is distinctively and exclusively the creature of Congress, and Congress alone has the authority "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." This is the organic law. Now, what did Congress propose to do on this Army bill? Nothing more than to regulate that troops of the United States shall not interfere with elections, under pretence of keeping the peace at the polls. This is the whole proposition, which the Republican leaders have tried to obscure or to conceal by a false cry and partisan clamor.

SOLDIERS AT THE POLLS. In 1863 a company of Federal marines were marched to the polls in Philadelphia under orders from the United States Marshal. There was no open resistance; but that single company of less than four score from center to circumference, and there was but one voice that

went up to the authority of the State in regard to it. Republicans and Democrats united as one people to demand that bayonets and elections should be strangers to each other in Pennsylvania. The Republican Governor formally protested against the assault upon the freedom of elections, and a Republican Legislature and a Republican constitutional convention have forbidden the presence of troops within range of elections. The militia of the State are forbidden to parade on election day or to appear as military organizations, with or without arms, and any officer commanding soldiers to parade on election day is liable to fine and dismissal from office. The new constitution, framed by a Republican body and adopted by one hundred and fifty thousand majority, added to the old provision declaring all elections to be free, that "no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage." It is in no degree a question as to the number of troops. There were less than a hundred in all in Philadelphia in 1868, where one hundred and forty thousand voters could have disregarded them with impunity or vanquished them with a breath if necessary; but the bayonet as the symbol of the military power of the Government made the whole commonwealth rise up as one man and declare the sovereignty of the State and the freedom of her citizens. When the country turns from the eloquence of Blaine to the stubborn facts presented in a much less pretentious manner, but with unanswerable power by Senator Wallace, the universal judgment of dispassionate men must be that the effervescence of the hustings, as offered by the aggressive Senator from Maine, is a sorry exchange for the statesmanship that should summon truth and soberness to the discussion of grave National issues.

WHAT CHARACTER DOES. Let the boy or young man who reads this remember that character is something that can not, like a coat or pair of shoes, be purchased ready made. It is something of gradual growth, something that requires culture, time and training. Men of business—those we mean who are prompt, reliable, honest, honorable—do not become so in a day. They have earned such estimable and enviable qualities by careful and patient self-training.

They began when they were boys, and they labored on with steady purpose in view. The man was foreshadowed in the boy. They were not, as boys, idle or listless, late to rise of morning, negligent of study when at school, or indifferent to the good opinions of others. They understood the advantage of promptness and rectitude, and practiced these virtues until they became incorporate as a part of themselves.

The world is not slow to recognize merit of this kind. It bows to it, not mentally, but with the respect to which it is fairly entitled, and the result is a life of practical usefulness, a blessing to the possessor and to those with whom he is brought into social or business contact.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR.

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MISCELLANEOUS. CHASE COUNTY. To Those Wanting Information.

Letters reach us, from parties in the East, almost daily, asking for information about Chase county. The questions are numerous, and it would require too much labor and money to answer them all. So we have decided to give the advantages offered to farmers, stock raisers and business men as briefly as possible:

In the first place, money is a necessary article in Kansas, as well as elsewhere, and you will need some to commence with. Pluck and energy are, also, necessary articles. Good land as man ever tilled can be had here for almost nothing. Healthier country can not be found. Winter wheat is an almost sure crop; corn yields largely; other grain as well as anywhere else. To give an idea of the way wheat and corn yields in Chase county, we give the following showing for 1878: Wheat, acreage, 6,012; yield, 122,102 bushels; value of product, \$1,800,000; corn, acreage, 37,000; yield, 1,136,940 bushels; value of product, \$227,388.

Irish potatoes yield 80 bushels to the acre; sweet potatoes, 100 bushels; broom corn, 870 pounds; rye, 22 bushels; barley, 22 bushels; oats, 35 bushels; tobacco, 650 pounds. Thus, it will be seen, that farming in Chase county. Farm laborers are paid, per month, with board, from \$12 to \$26. Vacant lands sell at from \$1.50 to \$3 per acre.

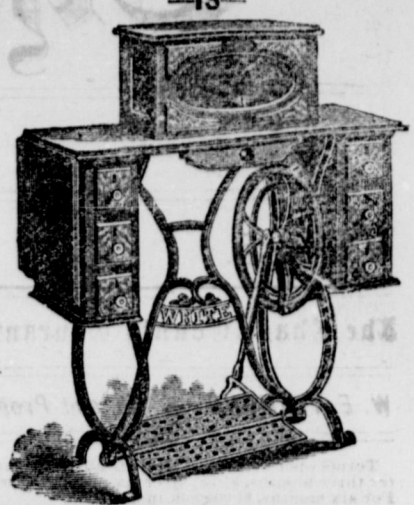
Persons that have any knowledge of stock raising will see, by the large corn product, that this is the place for them to make money. Cattle do well; horses and dogs do not do better. Hogs are hardly ever troubled with the diseases so common in the East. Cattle winter well; in summer our unlimited range furnishes ample feed. It is conceded that Chase county is the best location for sheep-growers in Kansas; and we honestly believe it to be a fact. We have a large flock of sheep, and experience in sheep-raising give it as their opinion, that wool of the Merino and other fine varieties can be profitably raised here. A great deal of expense is saved by being able to run them in large flocks. There is generally a fair competition for the purchase of wool. Our grasses are good and nutritious, and herbs and shrubs plentiful. Our upland is rolling. The business of sheep-growing is bound to be an important one in this county, and the time will soon come when our hills and vales will be dotted over with sheep, as well as cattle. Dairy farming is a branch of industry that will pay in this county. It costs very little to feed milk cows. Butter and cheese have a ready sale.

Chase county has thirty-six good schools, in which school is held, at least, eight months in the year, thus affording better educational facilities than can be found in the older States. We have Congregational, Catholic, Methodist, United Presbyterian, Quaker, and other religious denominations worshipping in this county. Lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows and other benevolent societies are in flourishing condition in this city. Chase county building stone has justly gained the reputation of being the best in the West; and can be found upon almost every quarter section in the county. To parties having money to invest in manufacturing establishments we can say that Chase county has, from seventy-five to one hundred miles of the best water-power in Kansas, with material to build dams and mills every where. The streams are clear and swift-running, with good bds. Money invested in utilizing our water-power will yield tenfold. Chase county has room for a woolen mill, we think, worth one million dollars per mill; and three or four cheese factories, besides, unlimited room for all other industries. For any further information, address (enclosing stamp) W. E. TIMMONS, Proprietor of the Courant.

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Call at this office immediately, if you want a bargain. W. E. TIMMONS.

OLLA PODRIDA.

State Senator Mylin, of Lancaster, Pa. estimates the number of tramps in that commonwealth at the round figure of 100,000.

Cardiac hypertrophy or muscular enlargement of the heart—a very serious disease—is often induced by an excess of muscular exercise, a fact that should not be forgotten by those men and women who indulge in contests of strength, endurance, or agility.

Father Vinyard, a Catholic priest at South Bend, Ind., is the latest victim of the dangerous habit of sleeping with false teeth in the mouth. A gold plate with teeth slipped part way down his throat, and, as surgeons are unable to remove them, he must die.

Making waistcoats at fourteen cents each, chevrot shirts at four cents apiece, heavy overalls at fifty cents per dozen, and woollen trousers at ten cents a pair are some facts gleaned by a society of ladies who are investigating the condition of the sewing women of Cleveland, Ohio.

An Irishman accosted a gentleman on the street, late at night, with a request for the time. The gentleman, suspecting that Pat wished to snatch his watch, gave him a stinging rap on the nose, with the remark, "It has just struck one!" "Bo jibbers," retorted Pat, "I'm glad I didn't ax yez an hour ago!"

The habit of chewing orange and lemon peel is a very bad one which is much to be deprecated. The little follicles contained in the rind of the orange and lemon contain a poisonous acid of a very irritating character, as is evidenced by the sensation produced in the eye when a drop is projected into it by the bursting of one of these follicles. The slight headache which often follows the eating of orange or lemon peel is doubtless due to the effects of this poison.

According to statistics recently collected by the Government of St. Petersburg there are in Russia about 100,000 insane persons. The Russian papers have been complaining of the bad condition and management of the insane asylums, which in most cases are of the nature of barracks rather than of hospitals. The Russian medical organs have also been taking the ground that insanity should be legally recognized as a sufficient cause for divorce, since it is a transmissible disease.

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE. Newspaper patronage is composed of as many colors as the rainbow, and is as changeable as a chameleon.

One man comes in and subscribes for a paper, and pays for it in advance, and goes home and reads it with the proud satisfaction that it is his. He hands in his advertisement, pays for it, goes to his place of business and reaps the advantage thereof.

Another man says: "Put my name down on your books," and goes off without saying a word about pay. Time passes, and we want money, and want him to pay what is honestly due us; he flies into a passion; perhaps, pays and orders his paper stopped; this is called newspaper patronage.

Another man lives near by; he does not like the editor nor his politics; the paper is too small for him; yet he calls at the office for a paper and offers nothing for it, or goes regularly to his neighbors' and reads it, and quarrels with the opinions of the editor. Occasionally he sees an article he likes, and he begs or buys a number; this is called newspaper patronage.

Another man takes one or more distant papers, but he likes his home paper, and comes into the office and begs a copy whenever he comes to the place of publication; this is called newspaper patronage.

Another man likes the paper, takes a copy for his family, sends one or two copies to distant friends, and pays for them in advance, and does all he can to get new subscribers. If any little item of interest happens in the neighborhood he informs the editor; this is newspaper patronage.

ASCENE AT "OLD HICKORY'S" DEATH.

Mrs. Wilcox was present at the General's death, one bright and beautiful morning in the June of 1815, and she described it as a scene never to be forgotten. He bade them all adieu in the tenderest terms, and enjoined them to be young, white and black to meet him in heaven. All were in tears, and when he has breathed his last the outburst of grief was irrepressible. The congregation at the little Presbyterian church on the

plantation, which the General had built to gratify his deceased wife, the morning sacrifice over, came flocking to the mansion as his eyes were closing, and added their sorrow to the general sorrow.

Shortly after this mournful event Mrs. W. encountered an old servant in the kitchen, who was sobbing as though her heart would break. "Ole missus gone," she brokenly said to the child, "and now ole massa's gone; deys all gone, and dey was our best frens. An' ole massa, not satisfied teachin' us how to live, has now teacht us how to die!"

The poor, unlettered creature did not know that she was paraphrasing one of the most beautiful passages in Tickell's elegy upon the "Death of Addison."

"He taught us how to live, and (oh, too high the price for knowledge!) taught us how to die."—Cincinnati Commercial.

DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER.

The consumption of lumber in small ways is much greater than is generally supposed. The New York Tribune has been giving the subject some attention, and figures out that to make shoe-pegs enough for American use consumes annually 100,000 cords of timber, and to make our lucifer matches 300,000 cubic feet of the best pine are required every year. Lasts and boot-trees take 500,000 cords of birch, beech and maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 more. The baking of our brick consumes 2,000,000 cords of wood, or what would cover with forest 50,000 acres of land. Telegraph poles already up represent 800,000 trees, and their annual repairs consume 300,000 more. The ties of our railroads consume annually thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence all our railroads would cost \$45,000,000 with a yearly expenditure of \$15,000,000 for repairs. These are some of the ways which American forests are going. There are others. Our packing boxes, for instance, cost in 1874 \$12,000,000, while the timber used each year in making wagons and agricultural implements is valued at more than \$100,000,000.

BE EXACT.

Above all things, boys should be careful to speak the truth. We know several boys, who perhaps mean well, who are careless in this particular; and whenever we hear them talk we are afraid we do not put as much confidence in what they say as we ought, because we know their love of approbation and the marvelous, and we find ourself making allowances wherever our native sense sees the need. This is bad; for sometimes we make allowance just where we ought not to; and it makes us doubtful, too; which is bad. So, boys, take the advice of older minds. How quick you know if any one tells what is not exactly truthful, and you do not forget it. Think, then, that others regard you in the same way. Our opinion of others is, generally, a fair example of how others regard us. You do not mean to be untruthful; of course, you do not; but there are two ways of telling anything, and if you contract the habit of coloring it, it will give you a great deal of trouble. Speak and act the truth, and you will never go far astray.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Corns, Moles and Warts.—Soak a piece of fresh beef in good vinegar, and bind a piece on the corn every night for two weeks, then they will dry and you can take them out; so it is said.

Graham Fritters.—1 egg, 1 cup of sour milk, 1/2 teaspoonful of soda, little salt; stir stiff with flour; drop with a spoon into hot lard, and fry brown. They are equally good with Graham or white flour.

Boiled Brown Bread.—Two cups of meal, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, two-thirds cup of molasses; put it into a greased pudding boiler or tin pail; plunge in boiling water, and boil three hours.

Apple Custard Pie.—Three cups of stewed apples, nearly a cupful of sugar, six eggs, one quart of milk. Sweeten the apples well and let them cool; mix two eggs with apples; season with nutmeg, stirring in milk slowly. One crust.

Tansy for Borers.—On several occasions the Press has told its readers that tansy planted near peach trees had been recommended as a remedy for borers. W. D. Haverly, of Boulah, informs us that he has used tansy for twenty-five years, and that not a single tree has been injured by the pests. He plants several sprigs near the roots of each tree when he sets them out, taking care that no borers are in the trees at the time they are planted. He is of the opinion that the preventive is infallible.—Girard Press.

LANDLIST.

- No. 1—160 acres, near Chris. Schaevelay's; bottom land; prairie, with water. Price, \$1,000. No. 2—140 acres, near Shipman's mill; all valley; improved; good stock range, stock shelter, etc. Price \$25 per acre. No. 3—160 acres valley land on Diamond creek; 30 acres under cultivation, 40 acres fenced, 35 acres of timber. Diamond creek runs through one corner. Price \$15 per acre. No. 4—Four quarter sections on Bloody creek, well watered, with some timber. Price for the whole, \$4,000. No. 5—320 acres on Coyne branch, in section 1; creek runs through both quarters. Price, \$1,500. No. 6—160 acres of upland on South Fork. \$1.50 per acre. No. 7—800 acres excellent upland prairie. Price from \$3.50 to \$5 per acre. No. 8—2880 acres in township 21, range 6; good farm land, with water and some timber on every quarter section. Prices, from \$6 to \$9 per acre, on long time payments. No. 9—1440 acres in township 22, range 6; same character of land as No. 8; and same terms. Prices, \$5.75 to \$8 per acre. No. 10—1760 acres in township 22, range 9; price, from \$5 to \$7 per acre; long time payments. No. 11—1,000 acres in township 21, range 9; price, \$7 per acre; long time payments. No. 12—4160 acres fine farm land in township 17, range 1, Marion county; prices, from \$3 cash to \$5 on long time payments. No. 13—F. E. Smith's farm, on Fox creek. This is an excellent stock farm. For prices and terms call at our office. No. 15—An excellent improved farm on Cedar creek, in range 6; has every desirable convenience. For terms enquire at our office. Price, \$2,500. No. 16—123 acres in section 4, township 20, range 7; all choice valley; all under fence; 40 acres under cultivation. Enquire for price and terms, at us or of Chris Schnavely. No. 17—Northwest 1/4 of section 4, township 21, range 6—184 acres; one-half bottom and timber; 50 to 60 acres prairie bottom; 18 acres broke out; 22 under fence; stone house, 16 X 22 feet; living stream of water; excellent stock range; very cheap for cash. No. 18—80 acres in section 11, township 19, range 8; Mrs. Cronan's land; very cheap for cash. Price, \$400. For information, call on W. S. Romigh, or at COURANT office, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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NEW VICTOR Sewing Machine advertisement with image of the machine and text describing its features and improvements.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY, BRATTLEBORO, VT. Advertisement for their new organ, including images of the organ from front and back views.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE advertisement, highlighting it as a valuable invention and the world-renowned brand.

CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS advertisement, featuring a large image of an organ and text emphasizing its quality and warranty.

THE MILLER ORGAN advertisement, showing an ornate organ and listing its features like tone, workmanship, and durability.

THE NEEDHAM Musical Cabinet advertisement, featuring an image of the cabinet and describing it as a new and wonderful instrument.

Taylor & Farley CABINET ORGAN advertisement, stating it is equal to any and excelled by none.

Taylor & Farley Organ Co. advertisement, mentioning awards and medals received for their instruments.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE advertisement, featuring a circular logo and text about its features and availability.

