

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME VIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1881.

NUMBER 6.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The two Siamese princes, before leaving Paris, bought 350 pianos for their brother's harem.

It is estimated that the recent terrible storms cost the Yarmouth, England, fishers \$50,000 in nets alone.

At Catania university in Sicily a rejected candidate for a degree drew out a revolver and fired at Professor Cepolla, but missed.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, at Bluffton, Indiana, and Louisa Kelsey, at Celina, Ohio, were married by telegraph, there being a minister and a wedding party at each end of the wire. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell expect to meet some time next winter.

The distinguished Russian geologist, Professor G. deHelmerson, has prepared an elaborate report upon the coal fields of Russia, from which it appears that the annual output of coal in the empire, though larger than it has ever been before, is estimated at only about 3,000,000 tons. The discovery, however, that the mines of Kamenskoe, which were only lately declared to be exhausted, are in fact the starting point of a vast region rich in coal veins and traversed by the Siberian railway, is expected to produce very important results.

Mr. PARNELL, the land league chief, was some house property in Dublin, on which the tenants complain of very high rents, but he fairly states that the tenants are of the landlord class, and that such property is not regarded in the same category with agricultural. His agricultural property consists of 4,678 acres in the county of Wicklow, estimated by Griffith's valuation at £1,245 per annum. The farms are let at the Poor law valuation, which in some parts of Ireland is higher, in others less than Griffith's. Rents are regularly paid.

On Sunday, October 16, the Liverpool Daily Post caused a census to be taken of persons attending places of worship on that day. The result was to show a grievous falling off as compared with a census taken in 1853. Although population and church accommodation has increased greatly, the number of worshippers fell from 101,982 to 63,576. The largest attendance was at a Roman Catholic church; the smallest at one of the Church of England. As to the ratio of attendants to available seats, the Roman Catholics showed by far the best returns.

A PECULIAR charge was made against two prisoners at the Central criminal court in London the other day. Some time ago one had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the other to one. But at the prison they exchanged names, the consequence being that the one that had really the longest sentence was released first. The other excused himself by saying he was hard up at the time and was willing to serve a second month for a consideration. The two were found guilty of conspiracy, and sentenced—one to six months at hard labor, the other to three months.

The practice of head hunting still exists in Borneo, though it is evidently dying out in the regions over which the Dutch have any control. It is a curious custom. No youth is allowed to don the tokens of manhood or pay his addresses to any Malay maid till he has been able to bring in two or three of his enemies' heads. Births, marriages and deaths, and many other events in the lives of these half savage people cannot be properly celebrated without the presence of a few fresh heads; and in almost every house one or more of these trophies are stowed away wrapped up in banana leaves. It appears likely that the custom is simply a survival from cannibalism. Indeed, among the few remaining cannibal Dyaks in Kotai it is still the custom to reserve the head for the chief, the remainder of the victim's body being divided among the common people.

ACCORDING to an English geographical writer, there are four vast areas still to be opened up or traversed by civilized man, and which among them, constitute about one-seventeenth of the whole area of the globe. Of these, there is the antarctic region, which in extent is about twenty five times that of Great Britain; the second lies about the north pole; the third is in Central Africa, and the fourth in Western Australia. The south polar region referred to is almost continuous with the antarctic circle.

AN IRON, a young Chinaman studying at Marietta, Ohio, fell in love with a servant girl, and committed suicide because he could not get her.

THE Des Moines Northwestern narrow gauge road, of which fifty-nine miles is in operation, has been leased to the Wabash for ninety-nine years.

THE new insane asylum of Michigan will be located at Traverse City, where four

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. FROM Washington comes the announcement that John C. New is to be minister to Russia. From New York just now comes an "authentic" contradiction.

GUTTAU can't go to trial without his newspaper clippings. Keeping a scrapbook is considered evidence tending to prove insanity.

A WASHINGTON JOURNAL publishes a statement that at a recent session of the cabinet the president pounded the table with his clenched fist in demanding that the attorney general take charge of the Guttau trial.

A DEMAND will be made upon congress for an investigation of the accounts of the commissioners of the District of Columbia. It was recently discovered that their cashier was short \$5,000 in his accounts, but his friends readily paid it in.

REVIEWING the business of the treasury for the year, Treasurer Gillfillan says there is no provision of law requiring a specie reserve for the redemption of United States notes, but the stock of coin has been maintained at about 40 per cent of the greenbacks outstanding.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, minister to Spain, has sailed from Philadelphia.

DR. L. B. MARTIN, of Peoria, received a fatal shock of apoplexy while visiting a patient.

A. H. WRIGHT, a lieutenant commander in the navy, died of yellow fever at Key West.

VENUS SAYS Europe will have a severe winter, and America a mild and pleasant one. England has already received her installment.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR was deprived of the highest privilege of American citizenship. Owing to his neglect to register he lost his vote.

GENERAL FOREIGN NOTES. YELLOW JACK is ravaging the West African coast, and war has broken out in New Calabar.

HEAVY snow storms were reported throughout England, two feet having fallen in some of the inland counties.

A GREAT strike in the potteries of Staffordshire, England, is about to begin. Fifty thousand men are going out.

A LAND league secretary released from prison immediately began making violent speeches, and was promptly rearrested.

A loss of \$50,000 was incurred at St. John, New Brunswick, through the burning of a factory.

SEVERAL more Arab tribes have sent in their submission to the French, who are extending their conquests as fast as the natural difficulties of the country will admit of.

A FORM of note promising to pay rent on the premises of a family and his companions shall be released is being circulated among the farmers at the falls in the west of Ireland.

SINCE the visit of the king of Italy to Vienna, the emperor has dispatched Baron Beck to the Tyrol, to ascertain what part of fortifications recently begun can be discontinued.

WALKER & Co., bankers at Zurich, Switzerland, report that burglars obtained from their vaults 75,000 francs in money and all the negotiable securities, and burned the greater part of the books.

THE Canadian government has made a complete change in its policy regarding migration to the States. Repatriation agents who were kept employed on this side of the line have been withdrawn, and all opposition to the exclusus has been abandoned.

A JOURNALIST in Germany has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for insinuating that Bismarck used his public position to crush out a peasant proprietor. Contrary to the usual practice, the arrest of the accused was ordered for fear that he would flee for punishment.

THE first casualty on the route of the lightning train occurred at East Liberty, where two men were struck and fatally injured while the cars were going at the rate of forty miles per hour.

EFFORTS are being made in New York to secure the release of Harry Genet, colony clerk under the Tweed ring, whose term of imprisonment will expire Friday, November 11, but who is held for a fine of \$9,000.

THE government examiner went through the burned bank at Newark and reports assets at \$2,035,252.98, and liabilities at \$4,436,253.43. Shareholders will lose an amount equal to their stock, and depositors may recover 50 per cent.

UNWARRANTED his weakened somewhat on his scheme of fast transportation to and from Chicago. The eastward train is to be quickened but one hour and the westward express will only attempt to equal the time made by the Pennsylvania flyer.

FIVE years ago the tannery of Bryant & King, at Clinton, Massachusetts, was destroyed by a flood. The firm was forced into bankruptcy, 73 per cent being obtained from the wreck. Last week the insolvent secured \$108,000 damage for the loss of their building, and at once forwarded to their creditors drafts to make good the principal and interest.

THE West. THE soldiers' monument fair at Racine, which was held last week, netted \$4,500.

hundred acres of land have been secured, half a mile from the bay.

On the ground that his revolver was accidentally discharged, a jury at Napoleon, Ohio, acquitted Governor Scott of the murder of Warren G. Drury.

CALVIN FLETCHER, 18th commissioner of Indiana, has gone to Washington to purchase \$300 worth of carp which to stock the Wabash and Ed river.

NINE HUNDRED cigar makers in Milwaukee struck for an advance of \$1.00 per 1,000, and forty-two factories conceded it, but the largest establishment holds out.

CHARLES HERBER, an old resident of Chicago, Michigan, who for some time has been partially insane, made his will, and killed his little son and himself with a razor.

BEN MURRELL, the noted mountain hermit of Arkansas, was found dead in his hut in Stone county by a party of hunters. He was once a trapper on the shores of Lake Michigan.

FISHER's flour mill at No. 29 South Desplaines street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. The police have strong suspicions of incendiarism.

It is thought that only two lives were lost by the wreck of the steamer War Eagle at Kookuk. The steamer was when sold at \$40,000. The wreck was damaged to the extent of \$150,000.

THE state railroad commissioners of Iowa have drawn the attention of the railroad managers to the general need of coal throughout the state, and they have promised to prevent a recurrence of the famine of last winter.

SITTING BULL and eighty of his immediate followers are guarded at Fort Randall by colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry. Miss Fletcher of Boston, after investigating the condition of the prisoners, has sent home an appeal for clothing.

SEVERAL leading German citizens of Burlington, Iowa, in entering their protest against the release of Mrs. A. A. Robert, who murdered Theodore B. Weber, take occasion to state the facts connected with the intimacy of the parties to the tragedy.

THE city of Omaha has issued \$100,000 in bonds the proceeds of which when sold are to be applied to the construction of a system of sewers for the place. Bids for one half the bonds were opened on Saturday last, and parties from Danvers, Maine, took them all at 103. They bear 6 per cent interest, and are payable twenty years from date.

At Bellevue, Iowa, small pox has obtained such a foothold that business is practically suspended. The number of cases can scarcely be stated with accuracy, but the disease exists in every quarter of the town and among all classes of inhabitants. The town has a population of about 800, and is situated on the Mississippi river 25 miles below Dubuque. It is suspected that the small pox was introduced by tramps put off their rags after they had broken out with the complaint.

THE South. A GALVESTON dispatch states that a sharp frost Wednesday night caught the cotton plants at Port Neches, Texas, and vicinity, and did much damage.

ESPINO, the Italian bandit captured at New Orleans, has filed suit, in his true name, against his partner in the fruit business in the Crescent city, for \$15,000 due him in settlement.

ABOUT one hundred white and colored citizens of Greenwood, South Carolina, lynched a negro named Robert Williams for an assault on a white girl. Stillar justice was meted out to a colored citizen near Manchester, Tennessee.

"Accept Our Gratitude." DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir:—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my boy of a fever some two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude. Yours truly, HENRY WATKINS, Boston Massachusetts.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK. BEVES, native steers, 2 50 to 3 12 1/2

BEVES—Good to choice, 3 15 to 4 20
Native cows, 2 25 to 3 30
Butter, medium to choice, 20 to 27
Eggs, 10 to 12
Wheat, No. 3, 1 12
Corn, No. 2, 70 to 75
Hogs, common to fancy, 5 00 to 6 00
Pork, 12 00 to 14 00
Lard, 12 00 to 14 00
Hams, 12 00 to 14 00

For Thirty Years I have been afflicted with kidney complaints. Two packages of Kidney-Wort have done me more good than all the I believe and doctors I have had before. I believe it is a sure cure. So writes an old lady from Oregon.—Salt Lake City Tribune.

An Ohio girl who loved another fellow married a dying man just to oblige him, and then he was mean enough to disoblige her by getting well. No wonder women occasionally exclaim that no man is to be trusted.—Philadelphia Chronicle Herald.

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a "cure all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most specific in those chronic weaknes peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on "Diseases Peculiar to Women," 96 p. sent for three stamps. Address: World's Dispensary-Medical Association, Buffalo, New York.

—Paul H. Hayne is described as "a man of polished manners, friendly address, and graceful in every movement."

THE greatest evils have sometimes the smallest cause. Life is constantly sacrificed by neglects of coughs and colds, when a 25 cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup would save the sufferer.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Cream Gathering—Gathering and Storing Apples—Experimental Silos.

(National Live Stock Journal) The revolution in dairying has constantly tended to relieve the family of the dairyman from the labor of its details and consign this to experts having the aid of machinery. First, cheese making was taken from the family and given to the expert factory manager; then butter making was transferred from the family to the creamery, the milk being delivered as for cheese.

This delivery of milk was not difficult in the midst of a populous dairy district, where the distance was short, but where dairymen were scattered, and the distance large, it became expensive to deliver large quantities of milk from long distances. And within a few years a new system had sprung up, in which only the cream is delivered at the creamery. The milk is set at home, and the agent of the creamery skims the milk and delivers the cream. The Journal first recommended this new system, and now has the satisfaction of knowing that some forty or more of these creameries have been established in the State of Iowa, with a report of giving high satisfaction to the patrons. We see that the butter made on this plan sells at the top of the market, and there would seem to be no particular difficulty attending this method when the cream is raised in vessels uniform in size, and the temperature and surroundings made nearly uniform. This system has very many points to recommend it.

First—It saves much expense in the heavy carriage of milk long distances. In fact, it is impracticable to deliver milk from longer distances than three or four miles without too great a decrease in the yield or quality of cream; while the cream may be delivered from a distance of ten or twelve miles, by dividing the patrons into sections, and having the agent of section No. 1 deliver to the agent of section No. 2, and so on. The cost of delivery is thus very small compared to that of the whole milk.

Second—The factory can be run at much less expense per cent of butter, because it can be conducted on a so much larger scale. It costs but little more than manual labor to manufacture the butter from the cream of 1,500 cows than of 500 to 700 cows, as it is mostly done by power, and requires only about the same number of operators, and the best machinery can be afforded when operating on so large a scale.

Third—This system can be applied where the dairymen are too sparsely settled for any other system but that of the home butter. And the butter made by these scattered families is so uneven in quality as to bring little more than half the market price of the best creamery butter. This system will net the dairymen 10 to 20 per cent more, besides saving the labor in his family.

Fourth—It leaves the skimmed milk on the farm for feeding calves or growing pork, and this will be found a large item when properly managed.

Gathering and Storing Apples.

(Baltimore Sun.) In gathering apples from the trees to store away for winter use, provide yourself with a strong, light ladder, some two feet wide at the bottom and tapering to a point at top—the two ends to be lashed together and pinned to the side of ladder, being more easy to handle and place among the top branches of a tree than the ones commonly used, and not so much danger of knocking off the fruit. A half-bushel basket made of white oak splints, with single handle extending from side to side, and a strong hook fastened thereto to hang up by on the limbs answers the purpose best.

In picking, take hold of the apple and by a gentle twist of the hand it will separate readily from the tree and still retain its stem. It should be gently laid (not carelessly thrown) in the basket, the contents of which, when full, should be carefully emptied upon a table fixed for the purpose, the same to be covered with a blanket or quilt to prevent bruising. The table should be about six feet long and three feet wide, and have a strip about two inches wide nailed so around the edges to keep the apples from rolling off.

The assorting and packing may now commence, in doing which it is best to make three grades of the apples, the one of perfect fruit, another of rather inferior quality, and the third of such as are fit only for cider or to be fed to the stock. In placing the first two sorts in barrels, lay a single course on the bottom stems downward, and so proceed until the barrel is full, except that the last course should be placed with stems upward, taking care to shake the barrel well a time or two, during the process of filling. Too much care can not be taken in the above respects, for upon the careful observance of them all success in the production of a first class fruit depends, and without which a man had better sell his fruit for what he can get rather than attempt to keep it for a better market or more satisfactory prices.

The barrels so filled may be headed up and set away in some cool place until the approach of winter, when they should be placed in a cellar, the temperature of which is never so cold as to freeze.

If one wishes to put up a few barrels of choice apples for sale, their preservation is not only greatly enhanced by wrapping each apple in paper as a further security against bruising in case of transportation, but it gives them a more attractive appearance on being opened.

Experimental Silos. The Michigan legislature at its last session appropriated \$1,000 for experiments in ensilage and the culture of amber cane at the State Agricultural college. The season was somewhat late,

but corn for ensilage was at once sown, and the silo has just been filled, samples of the fodder being subjected to careful chemical tests before being put into the silo, which will be repeated when it is taken out for feeding, for the purpose of noting any chemical changes that may take place in it, and making a more complete theoretical determination of the values of the new system of feeding.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A Letter from Honolulu—The Kitten's Necktie—A Thrifty Family.

I live in Honolulu, way off in the Pacific ocean. I wonder if many of your readers know what a pretty place Honolulu is. The town faces the open sea; but those who have been accustomed to the stormy Atlantic or Northern Pacific would scarcely believe that this calm blue water is the ocean.

Back of the town are two mountains—"Punch-bowl" and "Diamond Head." Between them there is a cocoanut grove, near which there is a nice place for sea bathing. As it is a short drive from town, we often go there to bathe, and have a great fun. We have no winter here, and it is never too cold to bathe. I am trying to learn to swim.

Sometimes I get tired of having it always summer, and wish for the fun that snow and ice bring, about which I read so much in "The Nursery."

I go to a kindergarten, and we learn a great many of your songs. Some of your poetry we have made into songs, and we like them very much. Last summer, at the closing exercises of our class, we played the "Kindergarten Game," published in the January number of last year, and every one was delighted with it.

If you like this letter I may write again, and tell you about a feast that I went to, in celebration of the birthday of the little Victoria-Kawewin-Kaluanilunailo-Kalaninuihikapuana. Is it not a pretty name? I cannot pronounce it all for I do not speak the native language. I am a little German girl and my name is Alexandra.

Old Jack. "Dear me!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith, as she looked from the kitchen window of the farmhouse; "there are Uncle Joe and Aunt Peggy and all the girls! They have come to tea, I'm certain, and I haven't a speck of green tea in the house. Uncle Joe can't drink any thing else, and he must have white sugar in it, too."

"Here, Mike, take a basket and jump on old Jack, and go to the store as fast as you can. Get a pound of the best green tea and three pounds of white lump sugar. Now mind you are back in half an hour."

Mike was delighted. He had come to live on the farm only the week before, and in all his life had never been on the back of a horse or donkey. He had looked every day with longing eyes at Jack grazing quietly in the pasture, and had thought how happy he should be if he ever were allowed to have a ride on him. So he started off in great glee, saying to himself: "It will be easy enough to manage this little fellow."

When about half a mile on the way, they came to a brook, and Mike thought he would let Jack have a drink. This was all very well; but when Mike wanted to go on, Jack had changed his mind, and concluded not to go any further.

Mike pulled and pulled on the bridle, trying to turn him back into the road but the obstinate creature planted his feet firmly, and would not budge an inch.

Just then a kind old Irishman came on the footbridge, over the brook, and Mike called to him to know what he had better do. "Sure, you must have a stick," said the man. "Donkeys won't go without a stick."

So he cut a stick from a tree near by, and gave it to Mike, who used it as hard as he could, but to no purpose. Then the old man took another, and going behind the little beast, touched him up smartly with it, at the same time giving his tail a funny little twist.

He gave in and jogged on. But he would go very slowly, in spite of Mike's urging, and now and then he would amuse himself by kicking out his hind legs and trying to throw Mike off.

Once, too, just as they were starting back from the grocer's he suddenly lay down flat, and threw Mike over his head, scattering baskets and bundles.

But Mike was half an hour late; but when he told good Mrs. Smith all his troubles, she excused him. She laughed hard, too, when Mike said like a true-born Irish boy: "Sure, marm, I never want to ride Jack again until I've learned how."

The Kitten's Necktie.

(The Nursery.)

"Puss, Puss, Puss! where are you?" said little Nellie Rich. She had tied a new, bright, cherry ribbon on the kitten's neck, and told her to keep it nice; "for," said Nellie, "my cousin Belle is coming to see me this afternoon, and I want to show her how pretty you can look."

PUTE POKER.

How "Long Bill" Was Initiated Into Its Mysteries.

San Francisco Call. Long Bill is known to be the only white man who ever mastered the mysteries of Pute poker. He lived to regret that distinction, however. In the early days of Aurora the Indians thereabouts earned, in one way and another, considerable money. The young bucks shot rabbits and quail, which they sold at any price their untutored innocence suggested, generally a fabulous price. The old bucks grubbed sage brush for fuel, and the squaws did such washing of flannel shirts and cotton tablecloths as was required. All these earnings, by sure and not slow process, centered in the hands of the best poker players in the tribe.

Long Bill, observing this, studied and learned the game, which to the unpracticed eye, has about as much system about it as has the gyrations of a woman learning to play lawn tennis. But Bill learned the game, and, with a superior aptitude for gambling, beat them at it, in such odd hours as he could spare away from his own faro table. The Indians played, lost again and again, and then thought the matter over. Early one morning a squaw entered the saloon where Bill dealt faro, and asked the barkeeper for all the unused packs of cards he had on hand. There were twenty-five packs, which she purchased, without a word, and walked away. An hour afterwards she came back, weeping bitterly, followed by a stalwart buck, who threw down twenty-four of the packs and explained, apparently in a lordly rage, that the squaw was a "heep big a-foot-a." She had been told to buy only one pack. The barkeeper charged the Indian three prices for the one pack, and good-naturedly returned the money for the rest, as there was always a ready sale for them.

The next day after that, Long Bill struck a rich Pute poker game on the sunny side of a vacant lot. He took a hand and lost. He sent a Pute boy to the saloon for a half dozen packs of cards. (In a mining camp a poker deck is not used for more than three or four hands around.) Bill continued to lose, and sent for more cards as the Indians had none. He lost everything he had with him. Then he got mad, went to the saloon and returned with all the money he could borrow, likewise with the remaining pack of cards. The game grew in size and interest. The playing was on an old red blanket stretched on the ground, around which the players squatted cross-legged. Back of them stood a circle of squaws, papoose laden, and the picture was completed as to figures by a lot of skulking yellow dogs, so dear to the Indian youth's heart. Pack after pack of cards was opened, dealt and thrown away, and Bill still lost. The bucks' faces were stolid, the squaws' inflexible and the papooses' immovable; but Bill's was a fine study of rage and surprise.

Bill's last dollar went with the last deal of the last deck. When he returned to the saloon, and was studying his nerves with several fingers of brandy, the barkeeper remarked: "I didn't know, Bill, but when you bought all those cards that you'd return 'em unless like Pute Sam did 'tother day. What luck old son?"

Then a suspicion of the size of a mountain fell upon Bill, but he didn't say a word, even when he'd made a discovery by going and examining the back of one of the cards. He only muttered to himself, "Who'd think of looking for marks on a pack of cards you buy yourself and break the wrapper off?"

But the story got around, despite Bill's efforts to keep it dark. One of the Putes, in the excitement of his success, got himself gloriously drunk, and talked about how they had detected the cards in Bill's own place—poisoned the very fountain head of justice, so to say.

Truth and Honor.

(Toledo Blade.)

Query—What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove constiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compels us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless. See another column.

Beans for Dinner.

(Beno Gazette.)

They tell a good story about one Wymana, a diminutive drummer well known here and on the Comstock. He stopped one night at Deming, New Mexico, a favorite resort of the cow boys.

"Madame," said Abe to the landlady, "give me some dinner and be quick about it. I have not dined since yesterday." The lady brought him some bean soup.

"Madame, take that soup away. I never eat soup. Bring on the roasts right away." The lady brought him a large plate of pork and beans.

"Madame, take that away, I never eat those things."

In vain the lady explained that pork and beans was the best the house afforded. He was obstinate, and wanted roast beef, rice. A mild mannered, blue-eyed cow boy at the table then chipped in: "Beggin' pardon, stranger, but you must excuse the lady. We—"

"Who are you, sir?" retorted the drummer. "I know my business."

"You don't tell me?" said the festive cow boy, drawing his navy. "Now, you eat them beans. I'm goin' to sit here an' see you feel. Light into 'em quick, or I'll open you sars, an' put 'em in. This is business with me, an' I'm shoutin' in yer ear."

The unfortunate drummer saw blood in the air, and was forced to choke four plates of the unwelcome food down before the cow boy was satisfied with his apology to the landlady.

DR. PIERCE'S "Pelle's"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. By Druggists.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATIONS.

By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation: It has long been a pious custom of our people with the closing of the year to look upon the blessings brought to them in the changing course of seasons, and to return solemn thanks to the all-giving source from Whom they flow; and although at this period when the falling leaf admonishes us that the time of our sacred duty is at hand, our nation still lies in the shadow of great bereavement and mourning which has filled our hearts, and still finds us in sorrowful expression toward the God before Whom we but lately bowed in grief and supplication. Yet the countless benefits which have been showered upon us during the past twelve months, call for our fervent gratitude and make it fitting that we should rejoice with thankfulness that the Lord, in his infinite mercy, has most signally favored our country and our people. Peace without and prosperity within have been vouchsafed to us. No pestilence has visited our shores. The abundant privileges of freedom which our fathers left us in their wisdom are still our increasing heritage, and in parts of our vast domain some affliction has visited our brethren in their forest homes, yet even this calamity has been tempered and in a manner sanctified by a generous compassion for the sufferers, which has been called forth throughout the land. For all these things it is meet that the voice of the nation should go up to God in devout homage; wherefore I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, recommend that all the people observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, instant, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer by resting as far as they may from their secular labor and meet in their several places of worship, there to join in ascribing honor and praise to Almighty God, whose goodness has been so manifest in our history and in our lives, and offer earnest prayers that his bounties may continue to us and to our children. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth. (Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR, By the President, JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

The Governor has issued the following thanksgiving proclamation: I, John P. St. John, Governor of Kansas, do hereby designate Thursday the 24th instant, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and earnestly request that laying aside all secular cares, the people of this State assemble at their respective places of worship and devoutly offer thanks to God for the manifold blessings He has so gratuitously bestowed during the past year, and implore Him to help us to live to merit a continuance of His kind and protecting care.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal, at Topeka, [SEAL] this 12th day of November, 1881.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN, By the Governor, JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

New York has a Democratic legislature again. The Senate stands, 17 Democrats and 15 Republicans. The Assembly stands 67 Democrats and 61 Republicans. This is the first time since 1874 that the Democrats have had a majority in both houses. When the Democrats came into power in 1874 the State was cursed with all kinds of abuses—high taxes, canal rings, Tweed rings and jobs of all kinds. Tilden's scathing hand, upheld by a Democratic legislature, was laid upon the rings and jobbers and they soon disappeared. Taxes were reduced, \$44,000,000, and the State was re-

demed from misrule and pillage. The Republicans have had control of the State Government for five years, and the most deplorable condition of affairs again exists. The Legislature of last winter bears witness to the degenerate condition of the Republican party. These things have brought about the defeat of the entire Republican State ticket, and the election of a Democratic Legislature. The reforms for which the people clamor will now speedily come.—Topeka Democrat.

The number of Greenbackers and Democrats who refused to be delivered, to their credit be it said, was very large.—Leader.

Yes; but when those Democrats and Greenbackers have come to understand the true inwardness of the thing they will not be so easily gulled hereafter by their Republican friends who set up a job on them. Any man knows that the election of five men is a greater victory than the defeat of one candidate; therefore, are the Republicans rejoicing; while we are sad over the idea that Greenbackers and Democrats fell so unsuspectingly into the trap that was set for them by the wily Republicans. However, small favors should be thankfully received, and for this reason are we truly glad that the Republicans did not defeat the entire Fusion ticket, but let us elect Mr. Geo. Balch, the candidate for Sheriff.

It was funny to see and hear the Leader man and other Republicans rejoicing over the election of Mr. Norton as Sheriff, on Friday, just after the false returns showed that that gentleman had been elected by two pluralities. Straws show which way the wind blows; and we hope some Democrats will notice the direction of these straws in the future.

GEO. BALCH ELECTED SHERIFF NOTWITHSTANDING THE SCRATCHING.

Elsewhere will be found the official proceedings of the Board of Canvassers who canvassed the returns of the election held in this county, November 8, 1881. From those proceedings it will be seen that the vote for Sheriff was changed in two precincts, namely, Cottonwood and Cedar Creek, both in Cottonwood township, so as to lower the number of votes received by Mr. Balch and Mr. Barrington, and to raise the number received by Mr. Norton, and thus have Mr. Norton wrongly declared elected, in case the fraud had not been detected. In the Cottonwood precinct returns twenty tallies had been erased opposite Mr. Barrington's name, and the tallies increased twenty opposite Mr. Norton's name, and the numbers in the recapitulation changed so as to correspond with the tallies; and in the Cedar creek precinct ten tallies had been erased opposite Mr. Balch's name, and the tallies opposite Mr. Norton's name increased ten, and the number in the recapitulation with the tallies. The testimony before the Board showed that the returns from Cottonwood precinct were handed in to the County Clerk between 8 and 9 o'clock, a. m. the day after the election, and that those from Cedar Creek precinct were handed in to the County Clerk, about 11 o'clock that same morning; but they, like the returns from Cottonwood precinct, had been in the possession of the Judge of election, who brought them in, and could not have been tampered with until after they were in the County Clerk's office.

Mr. S. A. Breese, the County Clerk, testified that there are two keys to his office, one of which he carries, and the other is carried by his Deputy, Mr. P. J. Norton; that on the morning after the election he (Breese) received word that his sister, Mrs. S. M. Wood, was very sick, and about noon that day he left his office to go and see his sister, leaving the key he carries hung up by a window in the Court-house so that Mr. Shipman, the County Treasurer, or Judge Whitson, could get into his office to take in some election returns that were not then in; that he shut the doors of his safe, but did not lock them; that he did not return to his office until the next morning; that when he returned to his office he found the office key hanging where he had

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS Of the Canvass of the Vote Polled at the Election Held November 8th, 1881.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK OF CHASE COUNTY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS., Nov. 11, 1881.

J. M. Tuttle, S. Baker and P. C. Jeffrey, Commissioners, and S. A. Breese, County Clerk, met at 1 o'clock, p. m., as a Board of Canvassers, to canvass the vote polled at a general election held November 8, 1881.

The following is an abstract of the votes cast for county officers at the general election held in Chase county, on the 8th day of November, 1881, as shown by the returns made to the County Clerk of said county, from the various voting precincts:

Table with columns: Precinct, Bazaar, Mat. Green, Toledo, Diamond Creek, Middle Creek, Cot. Falls, Strong City, Cedar Creek, Total Vote, Majorities and Plurality. Rows list candidates for various offices like Treasurer, Sheriff, County Clerk, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, Coroner, and Com. with their respective vote counts.

Total number of votes polled.—Bazaar, 132; Matfield Green, 80; Cedar Creek, 55; Cottonwood, 90; Middle Creek, 120; Diamond Creek, 79; Cottonwood Falls, 237; Strong City, 228; Toledo township, 164 Grand total, 1,185.

The Board, after having canvassed the vote aforementioned and examined the returns laid before them by the County Clerk, is of the opinion that changes have been made in two of said returns, to-wit: Cedar Creek precinct and Cottonwood precinct, both in Cottonwood township, which said changes, appearing to have been made, materially changes the result in the vote on Sheriff.

Wherefore, the Board, believing that fraud and forgery have been committed, and believing that the facts concerning the election should be ascertained and that the person receiving the highest number of votes should be declared elected, therefore,

Ordered by the Board, that the Sheriff of Chase county, Thomas A. R. Ice, Trustee of Cottonwood township, to appear before this Board at one o'clock, p. m., to-morrow, and bring with him the [duplicate] returns of said election, in his possession; also, to summon to appear at the same time and place, all the Judges of the election held in Cottonwood township, November 8, 1881.

Whereupon, the Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock, p. m., to-morrow, for the purpose of completing the canvass of the vote cast at said election.

November 12, 1881. The Board met pursuant to adjournment of yesterday. All members present.

The Board, after hearing the testimony of A. R. Ice, Trustee of Cottonwood township, who pre-

sented to the Board the poll book and tally sheet of election held in Cottonwood precinct, in Cottonwood township, Nov. 8, 1881, also of M. E. Hunt and O. H. Drinkwater, all of whom testified that they were Judges of the election in said precinct, and that F. H. Barrington received 42 votes, Geo. Balch received 40 votes, Wm Norton received 7 votes for Sheriff, at said election in said precinct, Nov. 8, 1881, and the said poll book and tally list presented to the Board showing the facts above stated, the Board find the vote for Sheriff in said precinct to be as follows, to-wit:

F. H. Barrington, 42 votes, George Balch, 40 votes, William Norton, 7 votes.

A. B. Emerson, John Holland and J. B. Johnson, Judges of the election held in Cedar precinct, in Cottonwood township, being sworn, testified that at the election held in said precinct, Nov. 8, 1881, F. H. Barrington received 36 votes, Geo. Balch received 17 votes and Wm. Norton received 1 vote, which statement of the vote give for Sheriff is corroborated by the poll book and tally list presented to the Board by A. R. Ice, Trustee for Cottonwood township, and all evidence going to prove the fact, the Board do find that in Cedar precinct

F. H. Barrington received 36 votes, Geo. Balch received 17 votes, and William Norton received 1 vote for the office of Sheriff, and from these findings the Board declares the vote given for Sheriff at the election held on November 8, 1881, in Chase county, Kansas, to be as follows, to-wit:

Table with columns: Precinct, Bazaar, Mat. Green, Cedar Creek, Middle Creek, Diamond Creek, Cottonwood Falls, Strong City, Toledo Township, Total Vote, Majority. Rows list candidates for Sheriff: F. H. Barrington, George Balch, William Norton.

The following named persons having received the highest number of votes cast at said election, held Nov. 8, 1881, for the offices herein after mentioned, are by the Board declared duly elected, to-wit: J. S. Shipman, County Treasurer. George Balch, Sheriff. S. A. Breese, County Clerk. A. P. Gandy, Register of Deeds. W. W. Sanders, County Surveyor. R. Walsh, Coroner. Aaron Jones, Co. Com., 1st Com. District. We, the undersigned, Board of

County Commissioners, do hereby certify that the foregoing exhibits a correct canvass of the vote cast in the various precincts of Chase county, for county officers, on Nov. 8, 1881, as we verily believe, from the returns canvassed and the evidence before us. Given under our hands, this 12th day of November, 1881. J. M. TUTTLE, S. BAKER, P. C. JEFFREY, Board of Co. Com. Chase co., Kas. Attest, S. A. BREESE, Co. Clerk.

left it; that the returns must have been altered after they were given to him, and that the windows in his office were not fastened, and could have been easily raised by any one desiring to enter the room. That a great crime has been committed against the people of

CAMPBELL & GILLETT, HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, IRON, TIN SHOP.

Steel, nails, horse shoes, horse nails. A full line of wagon and buggy material. Irons and wood pumps. A complete line of steel goods, foras, spades, shovels, hoes, rake, handles, &c.

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We are sole agents for this celebrated wire, known to be the best now in use. We try to keep a full line of everything generally called for by the farmers; and if we haven't it, will get it. Thank us for our patronage, and favors of the post, we desire a continuance of the same.

MAIN STREET, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Advertisement for Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R.R. featuring a map of the region and text describing the rail line's routes and services.

Advertisement for 'The best is the cheapest' therefore 'Antman & Taylor' featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing their machinery and services.

Advertisement for C. H. CARSWELL, MONEY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, 7 and 8 Per Cent! featuring text about legal services and interest rates.

Advertisement for W. H. HOLSINGER, featuring text about loans and interest rates.

