

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME VIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1881.

NUMBER 4.

TIMELY TOPICS.

GEORGE H. BERRIARD, the lawyer who professed a desire to shoot Guiteau in the Washington court room, figured in Omaha three years ago as a drunkard and temperance lecturer.

The bishop of Manchester has written a letter to contradict a statement that he had expressed approval of "carls or other games with a small stake attached" being introduced into working-men's clubs.

The opening of the Brooklyn Academy of Music for Sunday afternoon services brought an immense crowd on Sunday last. The Rev. Dr. Pentecost, who has experience and fame as an evangelist, takes charge of the services, in addition to his regular morning and evening services at his church in Tompkins avenue. Other clergymen assist him, and the enterprise is backed by wealthy laymen.

BROTHER INSKIP and his wife will hold a public service in Philadelphia, the first in that city since their return from their evangelical tour around the world. Brother Inskip announces his intention of confining his work to the editorial duties on his paper, coupled with such services as he can attend to in and near Philadelphia. His far-reaching voice lost none of its power while on his protracted journeyings, and is to day as solid as that of a sixteen-foot double-open diapason, and as clear and incisive as that of a fog horn.

A RENOVATED and reconstructed Presbyterian church announces through its friends in a religious journal that, "with a new minister and a new pipe organ, a large attendance is secured, and the solemn truths of revelation are presented and received with unusual earnestness." The most sluggish attendant on sanctuary worship must admit that this is an encouraging state of affairs. As to how much of it is due to the minister, how much to the pipe organ, and how much to the solemn truths of revelation, an estimate is beset with perplexing difficulties.

BISHOP SCHREIBER of China has been seriously ill. He was taken with a sunstroke at Wuchung, about 600 miles in the interior. He had to be removed to Shanghai. The removal was performed with much difficulty, and caused the bishop much suffering. For some time he was almost helpless, and unable to turn himself in his bed. At latest accounts he was slowly regaining strength. It will probably be a long time before he is again fit for active duty. Should he be permanently disabled, the loss will be severely felt by Protestant Episcopal interests in China.

MR. THOMAS POWER O'CONNOR, M. P. for Galway, who is now in this country, is 33 years of age. His father, Thomas O'Connell, was the proprietor of a racket court and extensive billiard rooms in the city his son represents, and was highly respected as an upright citizen and unswerving nationalist, and personally was popular with men of all parties. He had some of the oratorical gifts of his son, who took his degree with distinction at the Queen's University, and was educated for the bar, but preferred the profession of journalism, and is an able editorial writer. His life of Lord Beaconsfield, his first literary effort, has been pronounced by Mr. Labouchere in *Truth* the best of the many written, and Lord Beaconsfield himself bore testimony to its strict accuracy of facts. Mr. O'Connell's family have for some years resided in Athlone.

A CURIOUS case has just been decided in the California courts. Nicholas Sepulveda and Francisco Salazar were jointly indicted for the crime of grand larceny, and tried together in Santa Clara County court. The jury rendered a verdict in these words: "We, the jury, find the defendants guilty as charged in the indictment." The clerk, in recording the verdict, corrected the orthography, and wrote the word defendant for defendants. Upon appeal to the supreme court by Sepulveda, it was determined that the record of the clerk's act was taken as the verdict rendered. And as there were two defendants on trial a verdict finding the defendant guilty, without specifying which of the two defendants was void for uncertainty. A motion was then made in the supreme court upon the part of Sepulveda that he be discharged upon the grounds, first, that he was in jeopardy by the former trial, and as the discharge of the jury was unauthorized and illegal, he was released thereby; second, that by the verdict and the construction of it by the supreme court, one of the defendants was acquitted, and as it could not be made to appear which was acquitted, either was entitled to the benefit of the presumption of acquittal. Superior Judge Leiden has just decided that he sees no escape from the conclusion that the defendant is entitled to his discharge under the verdict in the case, and consequently Sepulveda has been set at liberty.

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.
JUNIOR COX, of Washington, has assigned Leigh Robinson to duty as associate counsel in the Guiteau case.

GENERAL JAMES WEIR, of St. Clairsville, O., died from a blow struck by his son. He served three terms in the Ohio legislature.

With a powerful lobby, the distilling interest will make an effort to have congress reduce the whisky tax to 50 cents per gallon.

The chief points in the suppressed treasury report more than justify the abolition of the office of custodian by Secretary Windom.

SECRETARY BLAINE entertained the French and German guests at a banquet in Washington, at which the senators and their wives were present.

SECRETARY BLAINE has ordered a banquet for three hundred guests at Wormley's, in Washington, in honor of the French and German guests of the nation.

IN THE morning of the assassination President Garfield removed Colonel Amos Webster from the register-ship of wills at Washington, and appointed Mr. Ramsdell to succeed him. General Grant has caused this action to be set aside.

IN the criminal court at Washington Captain Howate pleaded not guilty to the charge of subornation, and was committed to jail in default of \$30,000 bail. The district attorney stated that an indictment for forgery had also been found against him.

Personal and Political.
MRS. EDWIN BOOTH is again reported in a critical condition of health.

MADAME PATTI and John W. Mackey are passengers for New York by the Algeria.

ION, LIONEL S. WEST, the new British minister to the United States, has sailed for Philadelphia.

GENERAL BANKS indignantly denies the report from Arizona that he is to supersede Governor Fremont.

JOHN C. NEW, of Indianapolis, will remove to New York and assume the presidency of the American Finance Company.

SIR A. T. GALT, the Canadian commissioner to England, will confer with the authorities at Washington on the copyright and trade questions.

J. K. FISHER, a stock-broker of Chicago, was married to Miss Annie Forsythe at Grace Episcopal church, and set out for San Francisco on a tour of the globe.

BECAUSE of the hot fire it always draws from the press, the southern senators will not vote against any union soldier. Dudley will, therefore, be confirmed as commissioner of pensions.

PROFESSOR KING and Mr. Hasbagan have reached Chicago. The balloon will be left in the cranberry swamp until the ground is frozen, but many men have been sent back after the signal service instruments.

IN the United States senate Colonel Dudley was confirmed as commissioner of pensions. The president sent in the nomination of John L. Kaine to be appraiser at Milwaukee, and Edward F. White to be collector of the state of Indiana.

THE state officials at Indianapolis report that a strong combination of capitalists is rapidly absorbing all the land at a point midway between Michigan City and Chicago, with the intention of building a town with the best harbor on Lake Michigan. There has been a rush for certificates of land warrants.

THERE is considerable excitement in Ohio in regard to the action of Vanderbilt at Cleveland in ignoring an injunction from Columbus. The laws of the state forbid the consolidation of parallel lines of railroad emptying at the same traffic. Jewett's attorneys evidently filed to draw a petition broad enough to cover the ground.

General Foreign Notes.
Two HUNDRED vessels are wind bound in the Fifth of Forth, among them twelve large steamers.

THE marriage of President Grey's daughter and M. Wilson took place in Paris, in presence of the French ministry and Austrian ambassador.

THE police of Frankfurt-on-the-Main recently seized all posters in restaurants giving information to those intending to emigrate to the United States.

Two boats, containing twenty-four persons, have reached the Irish shore from the steamer *Clan MacDuff*, which was wrecked off the coast of Wales with twenty-two passengers and a crew of thirty-nine.

SEVERAL arrests under the coercion act have been made in Ireland, including that of a woman for keeping a "No rent" manifesto in her window, and of Dr. Kinny, of the executive committee of the Land League, for intimidating tenants. Several of the political prisoners will be transferred from Kilmainham to other jails, but Sexton and O'Brien are not robust enough to be removed.

The East.
THE water famine in New York is forcing the boring of artesian wells.

THE Irish leaders in New York are clamoring to have the leaders in restaurants established in that city.

JUSTICE BOOTH, of New Haven, has bound Walter E. Malley and James Malley, Jr., over to the superior court for the murder of Jennie Cramer.

CEMBUSTIBLES saturated with petroleum were thrown into the residence of Bishop Muller, at Erie, Pa., and set on fire, but the flames were promptly extinguished.

HENRY STEWART, a negro octogenarian, who had \$125,000 insurance placed on his life by speculators, died at Harrisburg Saturday night. It is alleged that policyholders gave the saloons orders to supply the old man with all the whisky he desired.

The West.
W. C. VAN HORN, superintendent of the St. Paul road, will commence the new year as general manager of the Canada Pacific.

DELEGATIONS from the fire department of eight cities attended the funeral of Enoch G. Megru, the veteran fireman of Cincinnati.

LEMAN LOGAN, who robbed the postoffice at Assumption, Ill., has been sentenced to imprisonment in the Joliet penitentiary for three years.

A SALOON quartet in St. Louis resulted

in the killing of Tim Moran and the wounding of Ed Hardy by a brakeman named John Mahoney.

MRS. HICKOK, residing on Carroll avenue, Chicago, died in the dental chair of Dr. A. H. Taggart, while under the influence of chloroform.

DR. AMER, chief of the Tunisian insurgents, has written to the bey that religion compels resistance to the practical execution of the country to France.

WILEY EDWARD P. FERRY and wife, of Grand Haven, Mich., were riding horseback at Park City, Utah, Mrs. Ferry was thrown off and killed.

THE Mutual Union Telegraph Company has commenced the work of laying its wires underground into Chicago, and expects to finish it in forty days.

THIRTY citizens of Cleveland have subscribed \$1,000 to the Garfield monument fund; and the committee has received \$13,624.69 from the country at large.

AN inmate of the jail at Milwaukee is believed to be Lon Williams, who murdered the sheriff of Dunn county, and untiring efforts to establish his identity are being made.

HENRY LEE, superintendent of the water office of Chicago, has made an exhaustive report on the business and taxation of 367 laundries in Chicago. Only two Chinese establishments pay for the water they use.

H. M. THOMAS, the Kenosha forger, was seen on the street in Milwaukee Friday morning. It develops that one of the victims is W. E. Cramer, the Milwaukee publisher, who was deceived into giving a mortgage for \$3,000.

MESSES BURNHAM, a policeman of Lansing, N. Y., was murdered in an alley by burglars, who he probably surprised at their work. Seth Morrison, an ex-convict, and John O'Hara have been jailed for the crime.

ION JOHN B. CLARK, JR., who has represented the Eleven Missouri district in congress for four terms, has been compelled to leave a Washington widow whom he married a year ago. Of late she had regularly visited a saloon with a male friend, and returned intoxicated. Her former name was Mrs. C. Jacoby Weil, and she was a department clerk.

The South.
A FRENCH steamship has arrived at New Orleans with 1000 immigrants from Texas, who are going to Texas to work on a railroad.

WHILE riding together into Baird, Tex., James Ivy killed his cousin, George Wilford, by reflecting on the character of his wife.

STRATHAM, a democratic reprobate, has been nominated for the legislature at Lynchburg, Va., to succeed a republican named Wilson.

THE French and German visitors are the guests of the city of Richmond. As the municipal representatives were late in reaching the wharf, the Germans commenced throwing river rocks in the James River, and were met by the flinging of gold coins by the French. The colored population added to the sport by diving for the treasure.

To Consumptives.
"Golden Medical Discovery" is a concentrated, potent alternative or blood-cleansing remedy, that wins golden opinions from all who use it for any humor, from the common pimple, blotch or eruption, to the most fatal and scabrous swelling of the liver, fever, venereal and ulceration yield to its benign influences. Consumption, which is but a scabrous affection of the lungs, in its early stages, is cured by a free use of this God-given remedy. See article on consumption and its treatment in Part III. of the World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets, costs two stamps, post-paid. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.
NEW YORK.
Bees, native steady, 29 00 to 30 00
Sheep, common to choice, 5 00 to 7 75
Hogs, live, 4 40 to 6 85
Floor, good to choice, 2 00 to 2 50
Wheat, No. 2 red, 1 45 to 1 48 1/2
Corn, No. 2 white, 73 00

Bees—Good to fancy, 5 00 to 6 20
Native cows, 3 25 to 4 25
Butter, No. 1, 20 00 to 22 00
Sheep, common to choice, 3 25 to 4 40
Hogs, common to fancy, 5 10 to 7 25
Wheat, No. 2 red, 1 44 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 red, December, 1 45 1/2
Corn, No. 2 white, 73 00 to 75 00
Oats, 26 1/2 to 45 00
Eggs, 7 10 to 8 00

Bees—Extra native, 85 35 to 95 55
Butter, choice, 20 00 to 22 00
Butter, No. 1, 20 00 to 22 00
Hogs, 4 40 to 6 85
Wheat, No. 2, 1 44 1/2 to 1 45 1/2
Corn, No. 2 white, 73 00 to 75 00
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FOR THE CHILDREN.

The Little One's Own Corner for Their Own Amusement.

And how do you get to Toy-land?
To all little people the joy-land.
Just follow the rainbow,
And go in a twinkling,
It's only a minute to Toy-land.

And oh! but it's gay in Toy-land—
This bright, merry girl-and-boy land;
And surely the best
That never will bite
You'll meet on the highways in Toy-land.

Society's find in Toy-land:
The dollsies all think it a joy-land;
And dollsies in the nest
Stay out after dark,
And tin soldiers regu a Toy-land.

There's fun all the year in Toy-land,
To sorrow 'twas ever a joy-land;
And steamboats are fun,
They're wound up with keys down in Toy-land.

Gold jumping-jacks thrive in Toy-land;
Fine castles adorn this joy-land;
And bright are the dreams
And sunny the beams
That gladden the faces in Toy-land.

How long do we live in Toy-land?
This bright, merry girl-and-boy land;
A few days, at best,
We stay as a guest,
Then good-by forever to Toy-land!

The Home for Cats.
I wonder if the little girls and boys who read every week the stories in this column would like to learn how some kind people in the city of Philadelphia are taking care of and providing a home for cats and dogs. I have no doubt that the boys and girls love their pet dogs and cats, and I am sure are kind to them, but what becomes of these pets when their masters and mistresses go away all summer? Do they leave them at home to be neglected?

Now I will tell you where I send my cat. She is a beautiful Maltese cat, and has such pretty loving ways. Some years ago a society, called "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," was formed in Pennsylvania, and in time the society set apart a house which was called "The Home for Cats." The society got a man and his wife to take charge of the home, and as they loved animals they liked the work. Now, when I heard of this nice home I was glad to take puss there, where she could meet all her relations and be happy. So one afternoon, with puss in my arms, I started off for this home down town. On Lombard street, below Thirteenth, I found it, and ringing the bell, was soon admitted and ushered into a nice-looking room. As soon as the woman saw puss and knew what my errand was, she took me right into the yard. What do you think I saw? It was a nice large yard, and in the middle was a grass plot, fenced in with railing. Over the top was a wire netting, and in the inclosure were about twenty of the dearest kittens and pussies, all looking well and happy. I wish you could have seen how contented and comfortable they all appeared. So I gave Miss Psyche to the woman, and she took her into the grass plot and introduced her to each of the Mr. and Miss Pussies there. They were very polite, and gave her a place on the nice shelves arranged for them on the side of the fence. Seeing a step-ladder leading up to an inclosed porch, I asked what it was for. "Oh," Mrs. Biddle said, "that goes up to the pussies' sitting room and bath room, where they go if it rains or if it is too hot. There are shelves also all around the room for them to lie on." Doesn't it sound funny for a cat to have a bath room when they hate water so much? But I suppose they just use it for a private dressing room, as they looked so clean and shiny.

After seeing all these good things that Miss Psyche would have, I was satisfied that she would be happy without me for three months. Before leaving I asked Mrs. Biddle what her wards had to eat. She said that each cat had a quart of milk a day, together with meat once a day, each cut out from her own saucer. Paying my twenty-five cents a week, I was just starting homeward when I was attracted by a similar grass plot at the end of the yard. Asking what it was for, I was told it was for the poor, maimed and sick cats and dogs picked up in the street or those sent there to be chloroformed. You know to chloroform them is the easiest death for them, and puts them out of pain very soon. Looking in I saw nearly 100 large and small cats and dogs, and could not help pitying them in their pain and trouble, which, however, would soon be ended. So you see how kind these ladies have been in providing a home and boarding house for cats, and also a place where sick and run-away cats and dogs can be sent to be quietly put out of misery.

Useful Recipes.
Baked Beets.—These excellent vegetables are quite as good baked as boiled, and the sugar is better developed by the baking process. The oven should not be too hot, and the beets must be frequently turned. Do not peel them until they are cooked, then serve with butter, pepper and salt.

To Keep Ripe Tomatoes All Winter.—Select fine, sound tomatoes, wipe them perfectly dry, and place them very carefully in a stone jar two-thirds full. Fill the jar quite up with good lard, and cover closely. When wanted for use take them out from under the lard and wash in hot water.

Lyonnais Potatoes.—Take your boiled potatoes, let them get cold, and slice them thin, and cut the slices once or twice across; take some onion and slice that very thin, and cut it once across; dividing the circles of the onion, so that they no longer hold together. Just put a piece of butter in a pan, and fry brown. Say, for a peck of potatoes, two onions, not more. When your onions are fried, put in a little more butter, and brown onion and all together; serve hot; salt and pepper slightly.

Tomato Soup.—Take a shin-bone, have it broken, and put in soup kettle with five quarts of cold water; allow it to boil steadily and skim; in an hour, put in four dozen good-sized tomatoes; do not skin them; boil until your soup is reduced to one-half; take a potato-masher and crush the tomatoes; pass through a strainer; return to kettle, and remove the beef before serving; season with salt and pepper. This is a plain country tomato soup.

Kidney-Wort.
is a dry, vegetable compound of wonderful efficacy in all diseases of the liver and kidneys. It is prepared in both dry and liquid form, and can always be relied on as an effective cathartic and diuretic. Try it.—*Tribune.*

Not Extraordinary.
The following story is told of a Scotch subaltern at Gibraltar. He was one day on guard with another officer who, unfortunately, fell down a precipice four hundred feet, and was killed. Non-military readers should understand that in the guard reports, there is a small addendum—viz: "N. B.—Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting." The meaning of which is that, in case anything particular should occur, the officer commanding the guard is bound to mention it. Our friend, however, said nothing about the accident that had occurred to his brother officer, and some hours after, the brigade-major came to his quarters on the part of the officer commanding, with the report in his hand, to demand an explanation. The brigade-major, addressing him, said, "You say, sir, in your report, 'N. B.—Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting,' when your brother officer, on duty with you, has fallen down a precipice four hundred feet and been killed?" "Well, sir," replied he, "I dinna think there's anything extraordinary in it; if he's fallen down a precipice 400 feet and not been killed, I should have thought it very extraordinary indeed, and had laid put it down in ma report."

Talmage on the Pistol.
Talmage has said many good things, but few more applicable to an existing evil than the following:
Another practical use of this great National calamity is that it has disgusted people more than ever with this free use of firearms. On the frontier, or if it is your business as an officer of the law to make the arrest of a desperado, you had better be armed, but it is high time that all respectable citizens snap in two their sword-arms and unload their deadly weapons. If you move in respectable society in Brooklyn, or New York, or Washington, or London, you have no need of any more weapons than the two God gave you—two honest fists, and they are easily loaded. If you feel the need of having a pistol in your pocket you are a miserable coward. If you are afraid to go down the street unarmed you had better get your grand-mother with her knitting needles to go with you. A pistol is the meanest and

most infernal weapon ever invented. It is the weapon of a sneak. I would as soon carry a toad in my vest pocket.

HOME.
Habitual Mouth Breathing—Objections to It—Useful Recipes.

Many people sleep with the mouth open, and thus make this organ perform a duty which should be transacted by the nose. There are many objections to this, and Dr. Clinton Wagner, in a recent treatise, clearly points them out. The air in passing through the channels of the nose, for instance, is raised to the temperature of the body before it reaches the larynx. Thus breathing, no matter how low the temperature may be, the sense of cold is never felt below the border of the soft palate. But when one breathes through the mouth on a cold day the sensation proceeds as far as the larynx, and an irritating cough may be caused. Then again, in the nose breathing the air is moistened by the natural secretions which cover the turbinated bones in a condition of health, and the short, bristly hairs at the openings of the nostrils act as a filter to arrest impurities and reduce the likelihood of laryngitis, bronchitis or pulmonary disease. Inland athletes, savages and animals breathe through the nose—the ordinary civilized man employs the mouth to an unnecessary, and often to a very injurious extent. The

PEOPLES' UNION TICKET.

For Treasurer,
H. N. SIMMONS.
For Sheriff,
GEO. BALCH.
For County Clerk,
J. L. COCHRAN.
For Register of Deeds,
W. H. MANLY.
For County Surveyor,
W. S. ROMIGH.
For Coroner,
J. W. STONE.
For County Commissioner, 2d Dist.,
D. R. SHELLENBARGER.

AN ADDRESS.

To Democrats, Greenbackers and the Independent Voters of Chase County:

Whereas, a union of the Democratic and National parties of Chase County has been effected and a union ticket agreed upon, to be supported by both parties in common in the present fall campaign, it is but just that reasons be given to justify said union; we, therefore, present to the candid consideration of the voters of both parties the following facts, to-wit:

1st. Both parties agree that it is the exclusive function of the General Government to coin and create money, and regulate its value.

2d. Both parties agree that all bank issues, designed to circulate as money, should be suppressed.

3d. Both parties agree that the circulating medium, whether of metal or paper, should be stamped by the Government, and made a full legal tender for all debts, duties and taxes in the United States, at its stamped value.

4th. Both parties agree that all debts should be paid by the legal-tender money of the country at the time the debts are contracted.

5th. Both parties agree that there should be no privileged class of editors.

6th. Both parties agree that the coinage of silver should be placed on an equal footing with that of gold.

7th. Both parties agree that the General Government should provide an adequate amount of paper money, legal tender, to answer the demands of trade.

8th. Both parties agree that no species of value should be exempt from taxation.

9th. Both parties agree that the wholesale and retail trade of the public domain, by granting the lands to corporations, should be stopped.

10th. Both parties agree that monopolies should not be set up and fostered through our system of revenue laws.

11th. Both parties agree that all useless offices should be abolished; that the most efficient should be given in every branch of the public service, and that severe punishment should be meted out to those entrusted with public trusts, who betray them.

12th. Both parties condemn the unfair discrimination made between the wages paid to laboring men and the fees and salaries paid to officers.

13th. Both parties agree that the General Government should improve the navigable rivers of the United States; but they strongly condemn the squandering of money on tidewater navigation.

14th. Both parties agree that such legislation, either State or National, should be had as will effectually prevent transportation companies from sapping the entire earnings of the agriculturists and stock raisers of the land.

15th. Both parties heartily condemn all interference in county and State offices by the United States in the chief executive office of the nation.

16th. Both parties oppose the funding of the United States debt in long-time, interest-bearing bonds.

In conclusion, it is a well known fact that the Republican party in this county is the majority party, and has been so for a number of years past, but by a division in the opposing parties it has been enabled, year after year, to place nominees in office, and we now propose by this union to seek the election to office of men belonging to the majority party, believing always that the majority should rule under our form of government; and, for these reasons, we ask all voters who agree with these ideas to cast their votes for the "Fusion Ticket" at the election, November 8, 1881.

By order of the Committee,
W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

There will be public speaking at the following times and places, in favor of the fusion ticket:
Atola Point, Thursday night, Nov. 3.
Worse, same night.
O'Donnell's, Friday night, Nov. 4.
Euler's school house, same night.
Strong City, Sunday night, Nov. 5.
Cottonwood Falls, same night.

THE FIGURES SAY: "IT IS NOT SO!"

It is reported that the Fusionists are endeavoring to make a showing that the financial difficulties through which this county passed were not the result of bad management on the part of the opposition to the Republican party, elected to office on a Fusion ticket, and, with that object in view, they are parading a lot of figures purporting to prove their statements. They neglect to give the figures for the years 1872 and 1873, when the Fusionists had control of the Board of County Commissioners, and not only raised the taxable valuation of the county from \$749,475 to \$1,925,070, nearly treble, but also raised the tax levy for county purposes from 6 to 10 mills, and in addition levied 4 1/2 mills to make good a defalcation by one of the Fusion Board.

The foregoing, from last week's Leader, together with the Republican platform, which reads as follows, makes a good text for the ventilation of the tax question in this county; and when our readers shall have read this article we think they will say, with us, that if the Republicans expect to elect their ticket on this platform, said party has made a grand mistake. Here is the platform adopted at the late Republican county convention:

Whereas, men who were elected on a "fusion" ticket, fixed up by party managers—it found that our people had been robbed of over \$6,000, taxes so high that it was next to impossibility to pay them, county orders hawked about the streets selling for 60 cents on the dollar, financial affairs in such a mixed condition that an "expert" could not manage them, and

WHEREAS, By a systematic, economical and business-like administration the Republican party has kept down county expenses, reduced taxes correspondingly, and made good the deficiencies created by "fusion" extravagance, until Chase county is known throughout the State as one of the lowest taxed and best managed counties in the commonwealth, therefore

Resolved, That in placing a ticket before the voters of Chase county we pledge the nominees thereon to industry, economy and integrity in the performance of the duties of the several offices for which we present them, and that the same economy in county affairs shall be continued in the future as in the past.

Resolved, That we, as Republicans of Chase county, have no compromise to make and no fusion to indulge, and invite all true citizens to our ranks who abhor a coalition of political parties bent upon the mere elevation to office and the defeat of the Republican party under the name of "fusion."

The Leader's editorial and the platform sound well in the absence of the facts in the case. It is true that the levy for the current expenses of the county has been greatly reduced from levies made in former years. Yet, when we look at the facts and circumstances that have governed us, we will at once see that the reduction does not belong to the Republicans any more than the exorbitant levies did to the then incumbents. True, when the people were groaning under burdensome taxation county orders sold as low as 75 cents on the dollar; and even merchandise was exchanged for them at the same figures. Now, let us see what caused this: First—one of our County Treasurers, and by the way a Republican, fell short \$5,000 in his accounts, and, again, his successor, another Republican, was short some \$7,000. Thus, in less than four years, the county had in the hands of her ex-Treasurers about \$12,000. Add to this other deficiencies, say \$3,000, which make the county out over \$20,000; and, again, the railroad companies refused to pay their taxes for 1872 and 1873, amounting to over \$25,000, thus drawing out of the county treasury over \$45,000. Is it surprising that county orders went down and taxes went up? Not at all. Could any business be carried on with these drawbacks? Were it a company of men associated together for business purposes would not their profits have to be enormous to enable them to go on, with losses of a like character? Most emphatically, they would.

We have shown you, dear readers, the cause of the burdensome taxation Chase county had to bear in past years. Now, let us look at some of the causes that have led to the reduction of taxation; but before doing so, and for the purpose of going to the bottom of this question, let us again take a look at the tax levies, the county expenses and valuation of all the taxable property in the county for each and every year from the organization of the county to the present time, which exhibit was published in last week's COURANT, and is as follows:

Year	County Levy	Orders Cancelled	Assessment
1872	7 mills	\$ 473 00	\$ 71,536 00
1873	7 "	272 00	176,076 00
1874	6 "	438 00	108,820 00
1875	14 "	1,294 00	124,132 00
1876	13 "	1,236 00	312,621 00
1877	12 "	2,202 00	345,048 00
1878	5 "	1,091 00	
1879	10 "	2,218 86	
1880	5 "	2,250 94	502,946 00
1881	6 "	2,657 19	998,325 00
		2,312 00	
		4,193 42	749,475 00
		5,085 00	1,925,070 00
		11,807 00	1,900,808 00
		10,730 35	1,365,271 00
		7,767 35	1,451,418 59
		8,415 28	1,615,598 98
		8,998 15	1,628,967 41
		7,813 32	1,642,882 56
		11,422 45	1,670,229 78
		9,151 07	1,735,415 64
		12,869 88	1,790,738 40

From this exhibit it will be seen that the figures for 1872 and 1873 were given to the public. The only figures withheld from the public were those we were unable to find out in the County Clerk's office; but as the Leader and the Republican party throw themselves back in holy horror at the great increase in the assessment of 1872 over that of 1871, we will state that the A., T. & S. F. railroad was constructed through Chase county in 1871, and their lands, very alternate

tion for twenty miles on either side of the road-bed, making one half of a strip of country 40 miles wide and extending from one side of the county to the other, in fact, exactly one-half of the territory of Chase county, with the exception of about enough land for a pumpkin patch in the southeast corner of township 22, range 9—together with their road bed, were assessed, for the first time in 1872; so it will be seen that the so-called Fusion Board had not so much to do with this tremendous increase in the taxable value of the county as had the Republican Congress that made the land grant to this corporation. It will also be remembered that all values were high during these two years, and that after the financial crash of 1873 the value of all property was greatly reduced, and that is why there was such a falling off in the assessment of 1874. It will also be seen that the raise in the tax levy for county purposes from 6 to 10 mills was not in either 1872 or 1873, the years in which it is claimed the Fusionists had control of the Board of County Commissioners, but in 1871, the year previous.

As we stated last week, there are several causes that have led to a reduction in taxes, with which the Republican party of this county had no more to do than had the man in the moon. One of the reasons is, land is not assessed as high now as it was in 1872 and 1873, the years of financial prosperity throughout the United States.

Another cause why the taxes are lower now than they were in 1873 is, nearly all the county roads that will be needed for many years to come are now established, and they were then being established, which added to the expenses of that year.

Another cause why taxes are lower now than they were in 1873 is, the A., T. & S. F. R. Co. have paid into the county treasury since then the amount of their taxes for 1872 and 1873, the collection of which was at that time enjoined, amounting in the aggregate to \$25,119.28. When the Commissioners met to make the levy for 1873 they knew that this \$25,119.28 was in litigation, and they did not know how long it would remain so; and they also knew of the defalcation of two Republican County Treasurers; hence, in order to meet all demands against the county for that year, they had to make the levy much higher than it would otherwise have been. There were also other large amounts of back taxes on the tax rolls that added to the embarrassment of the county, and that have since been paid. The Warren estate was in such a shape that no money was coming in to the county from that source; and since 1873 \$6,813.10 have been received from this estate and the sureties.

Taxes are levied for the purpose of meeting the expenses of government, whether State or county, and in proportion as the expenses are great or small the tax levy will be great or small, and the more taxable property there is, and the more people there are owning this property the lighter is the tax on the individual; and it will not require any argument to prove that there has been a great increase in the population of the county since 1873, by immigration, and that these immigrants have added largely to the wealth of the county, thus decreasing the burden of taxes to the individual.

Another cause why taxes are lighter now on the individual than they were in 1873 is, the railroad road-bed, track and rolling stock of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. are assessed higher now than then, to-wit:

Year	Value of road-bed, etc.
1881	\$294,617.49
1873	146,136 00
Increase	\$148,481 49

Of course the more the railroad pays on its right of way the less will the land owners have to pay.

Still another cause for this decrease in the individual tax is, the greater number of acres of land taxed now than then, to-wit:

Year	Number of acres taxed
1881	418,528
1873	280,952
Increase	137,576

the Leader at full rates without receiving bids. The amount thus saved to the county by this paper in the six years mentioned is just \$2,121.41.

To recapitulate on the several causes that led to the low taxes this year and during several several years past, we find them, in substance, as follows:

Railroad tax for 1872 and '73, paid	\$25,119.28
Interest on the same	1,976.22
M. L. Wood's back taxes, paid	1,583.95
Money rec'd from the Warren estate	6,813.10
Am't saved to county by the COURANT	2,121.41
Total	\$37,603.96

If any one will take the trouble to add up the county's expenses during the eight years since 1873, he will find that they aggregate \$82,148.75; of which the foregoing \$37,603.96 is just 46 per cent. Now, supposing the tax levy had been increased 46 per cent. for each year since 1873, how much lower would the levies have been for all the years since that year than it was in 1873? The levy for this year is 6 mills; increase it 46 per cent. and we would have a levy of 8 1/2 mills, or only 2/3 of a mill less than it was in 1872, and 1 1/2 mills less than it was in 1873, the two years over which the Republicans make such a fuss, and in which the Fusion Board of County Commissioners "made good the deficiencies created by Republican extravagance."

Now, as to the Republicans reducing the county expenses, a mere glance at the figures will show that the county's expenses have been on the increase since 1873, instead of being reduced, and that they are \$7,735.88 greater for this year than they were for the year 1872, and \$932.88 greater than during 1873.

So, it can be easily seen that neither a systematic, economical and business like administration of the Republican party, nor the "economy and integrity" of Republican officers "in the duties of their several offices" has kept down county expenses and reduced taxes correspondingly; but the other cause over which the Republican party had no control other than forcing Republicans by law to pay into the county treasury money that was justly due the county, from them, reduced the tax levies, while the Republican party increased the expenses of the county; and if they can only pledge that, under their administration, "the same economy in county affairs shall be continued in the future as in the past," the people had better see to it that we have a change of administration, and with it a different economy in county affairs in the future from what it has been in the past.

By the last plank in their platform, the greater part of the members of the convention that adopted it, together with many of the Republican candidates, are stultified; because, the day is not far past when they were "fusing" with the Democrats to defeat a certain wing of the Republican party, just as the Democrats and Greenbackers are now "fusing" to defeat that party whose "economy and integrity" do not suit them, and, of course, to elect men of their own choosing.

Democrats and Greenbackers should pause and reflect before opposing a single candidate on the Peoples' Union ticket, because in working against one candidate you jeopardize the whole ticket; and if there should be one man on the ticket, who is disliked by any one belonging to either of these parties, we ask, is it not sound judgment and good sense to let one person whom you dislike be elected, together with five of your friends, rather than run the risk of seeing the entire Republican ticket elected and even your one friend "let out in the cold"? Such things have happened here before, and it is possible for them to occur again. It will be remembered when Messrs. D. Biggam and O. H. Drinkwater were candidates for Sheriff and Commissioner, respectively, some Republicans flew the track, and the consequence was both men were defeated. Let us not throw away this golden opportunity, but make use of it to put men into office, who come nearer thinking as we do in politics than the Republicans do; and besides, the Republicans have had control of this county for twenty-two years, and it is about time to "rotate," so that we can see exactly what they have been doing in all those years.

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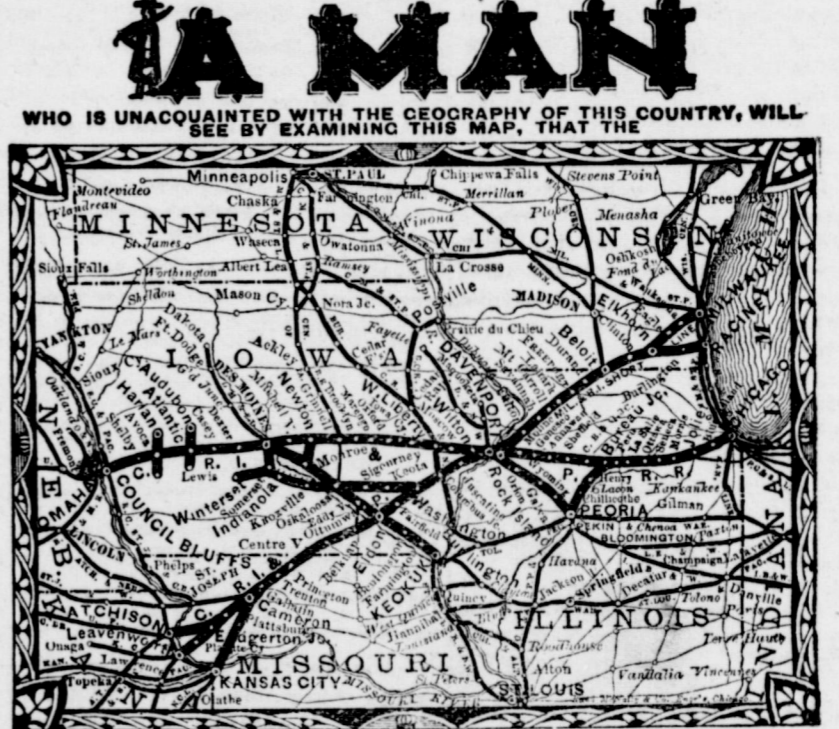
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURANT.

To Democrats and Greenbackers.

The following address was delivered by Mr. A. W. Harris, last night (Thursday), at Elmdale:

An event of great importance to you is near at hand. On next Tuesday the question will be settled whether you are to remain a powerless minority in Chase county, for the present and it may be for years, with all political power lodged in the hands of your enemies. The question is then to be decided whether you are to continue to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the Republican party in the future as you have been in the past. It is to be decided whether you are to have officers elected from your own ranks, men holding the same political opinions, or whether men belonging to a different party, a party holding views which are different from and antagonistic to the principles and aims of the Democratic and Greenback parties. It will then be determined whether you, having, as is well known, a majority of the voters of this county in your ranks, will allow yourselves to be defeated by an enemy who is inferior to you in point of numbers. It is to be then settled whether the two parties who have determined to unite in a common cause can throw their entire strength so as to effect the desired object; whether they can form such a union as will accomplish the purpose which the two parties believe to be desirable. It will then be determined whether all the time and labor we have spent with a view to succeeding by our joint efforts in electing our ticket will be in vain or not. These are some of the questions to be decided on next Tuesday, and they are worthy of the attention of every member of the two parties.

We are told by some that this election merely involves the question whether one set of men who are compe-

tent to fill the positions they seek, or another set of men equally competent, are to hold the several county offices. Without admitting that this is all that is involved, let us inquire if, even though no other questions were connected with this canvass, will it not be far better to stand by our ticket and elect it? There is no question as to the fact that our candidates are men of irreproachable character; there is no question as to their fitness for the positions for which they have been nominated—of their ability to perform the duties of the positions they seek; they are men deserving and possessing the respect and confidence of their parties, and are men who have labored and made sacrifices for the benefit of those parties. And when we have offices of honor or profit to fill, are we to pass by such men and seek in the ranks of our political enemies for those whom we would honor and reward? Are we to support men opposed to us when we have friends whom it would be natural for us to sustain? And is it proper that Democrats and Greenbackers should assist in keeping the Republican party in the ascendancy by helping them to hold the offices of the county? And if it were merely a question between men equally deserving and capable, would it be right to keep one man or set of men in offices of profit for a long series of years—excluding others who would fill them as well and who deserve them as much, to say the least? Then from this stand point it is plainly to be seen that it is our duty to support our own ticket.

There may be those who tell us they are opposed to the union or fusion that has recently been effected in our county. Now just why there should be this opposition no good and sufficient reason can be given. In the first place there is no surrender or sacrifice of principle on either side; in truth it is admitted that there is little or no difference between the two parties upon any of the great questions that are before the people;

and it will or should be readily admitted that where there is no difference in political opinions or purposes there need be no enmity or division. Is it not plain that those whose views and aims are identical, who have important purposes to accomplish and who are battling with a common foe whose success they believe to be opposed to their best interests, and the best interests of the country, act wisely when they unite in this common cause? And if the possession of the county offices were the only question, would it be less wise to secure half the offices—a friendly party obtaining the rest, than to throw them all into the hands of the enemy because one minority party cannot elect all? Is party prejudice that is not grounded upon sufficient reasons to keep both the Greenback and Democratic parties entirely paralyzed, when partial success may be achieved? Let us not listen to suggestions of our enemies that fusion weakens or demoralizes either party. Have they not united with the Greenbackers in many instances that might be specified? And does this fact prove their sincerity when they warn us against the evils of fusion? No, the truth is they fear fusion; they fear that fusion may prevent the minority from ruling the majority.

Another point may be referred to that deserves our attention. Suppose some may not be convinced that a union of the two parties is best; but is it not plain that by far the greatest number believe that it is best and have committed themselves and their parties to that measure? Now it cannot with reason be contended that the opinion and will of the majority should be ignored and that the views of a small minority should govern.

We know that in our country in conventions as well as in elections majorities rule, and why should this case be an exception? It is necessary in order to be successful that the members of a party should be united; and it

is certain that this cannot be the case unless the minority shall acquiesce in the action of the majority. When candidates fail to secure nominations in conventions, as a rule they support the choice of the convention without hesitation. Then why should not this principle govern the action of all Democrats and Greenbackers in this contest? Why should any of them prefer to contribute to the election of Republicans rather than to co-operate with the great bulk of their parties? But it may be said that if we stick closely to party lines, the divisions in the Republican party on the same principle will cease to exist—such action will tend to close up their ranks.

Just here let it be observed that their seeming divisions and dissatisfaction may be for a purpose, and that means no good to us or our party. Consider well if there is not some object intended by their apparent dissensions, by which we are to be injured, a fact we may discover too late to remedy. Do not rely for success upon the weakness of the enemy; depend rather upon your own strength, your activity, your vigilance. Remember that divided we fall.

In regard to alleged mismanagement of county affairs by those opposed to the Republicans, do not allow yourselves to be misled. Rest assured that Democrats and Greenbackers need not fear an investigation of the losses sustained by the people of Chase county and the mismanagement of their affairs. Whether their opponents can come out of such an investigation without serious regret that the subject has been broached is entirely another question. But it is not my design at this time to discuss this matter, since you are doubtless familiar with the affairs of your county, and it is unnecessary even to refresh your memories.

There are possibly some who, without due reflection, think that the question of party "cuts no figure" in this election; but if they will consider that

voting for and with Republicans, must necessarily aid and strengthen that party, they will be convinced that they are in error. Then if you desire to aid and encourage your opponents you can effect that object no better than by voting with and for them. If you desire to aid your own party; if you desire the principles you believe to be correct to prevail, stand by your colors! And remember that if you would deserve and achieve success, you must labor for it. Indifference and failure to pursue the path of duty will bring failure. You have an ever active, vigilant, untiring foe to combat, and you may learn from them that activity, vigilance and perseverance are qualities that we must possess if we would win. Then, gentlemen, let us resolve to act as duty and interest dictate; sustain your principles by your vote and your influence; strive by all honorable means to elect your ticket—a ticket that well represents your political views. Recollect

that if all whose support can reasonably be expected stand firmly by their colors and resist the importunities of the enemy, the victory is ours. Recollect that in supporting the Union ticket you are acting in accordance with the advice and counsel of the party of your choice, that party with which your political destiny is linked—that your action will tend to invite or to avert a disastrous termination of this campaign. Remember that the eyes of our friends in other portions of the state are fixed upon us—that our actions meet their hearty approval, and that they will rejoice over our victory; and lastly remember that if we triumph, as we must if we are true to our party, our principles and to ourselves, we shall have the satisfaction of feeling that it will be not only a triumph of individuals and of party, but it will be a triumph of a good cause and of JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

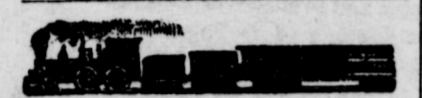
The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1881.

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ADVERTISING RATES. Table with columns for line, inch, and various rates for different durations.

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for EAST, MAIL, PASS, and various times for different routes.

GREENBACK MASS MEETING.

Pursuant to the calls of Mr. O. H. Drinkwater, a member of the Greenback Central Committee, and of Mr. M. A. Campbell, Chairman of said committee, the Greenbackers of Chase county, to the number of nearly one hundred, assembled in mass meeting, Saturday afternoon, in the District Court room, when Mr. Drinkwater called the meeting to order and explained his position in regard to the union of the Greenback and Democrats in support of a joint county ticket, and then asked all present who agreed with him in opposition to the fusion to hold up their right hand, when four hands were raised. Mr. Drinkwater then turned the meeting over to Mr. Campbell, stating that he wished those who disliked the proceedings of Mr. Campbell's meeting to remain with him in the court room after the adjournment of said meeting, and they would hold another meeting.

Mr. Campbell then took the stand and nominated Mr. Allen, who was elected, as Chairman of the meeting; and Mr. Wm. O. Byrne acted as Secretary. Mr. Campbell then made a most earnest speech in support of the action of the committee in effecting a union of the Greenback and Democratic parties on a joint county ticket. Mr. Campbell was then called to the Chair, and Mr. Allen explained the action of the committee in effecting this union of the two parties.

Mr. John Kelly then moved that the fusion ticket, as it now stands, be endorsed by this meeting. Motion carried with only two votes against it. Mr. H. E. Snyder then read a letter that he had written to be headed to Greenback Central Committee on the day the union of the two parties was effected, but which never reached the committee, because the party who was to bring it to the committee failed to call at his house and get it. In said letter Mr. Snyder placed himself in the hands of the committee, but never said he would not make the race for County Clerk unless he was endorsed by the Democrats.

Mr. George Crum, one of the gentlemen who held up his hand in opposition to fusion, then arose and said: "The committee did a just thing in fusing with the Democrats, and what is our duty now is to go to work and elect the ticket."

Mr. Henry Judd then moved that Mr. Campbell and the rest of the committee be now exonerated from all blame in bringing about this union, and that their action in the matter by hereby approved by this meeting. Carried unanimously. The question of a name for the ticket was next discussed and the Democrats present took part in the proceedings, and on motion of Mr. W. E. Timmons the name of the ticket was changed from "Fusion" to that of the "Peoples' Union Ticket."

On motion of Mr. Matt. McDonald, the meeting then adjourned sine die.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Look out for tricks on election day. "Pull together" is the watchword.

J. V. Sanders, Esq., of Emporia, is in town.

Both billiards halls in this city have shut up.

Ice a quarter of an inch thick this morning.

Mr. S. A. Vail, formerly of this city, is in town.

Mr. Melvin Wample will please to call at this office.

The stone work on our school-house has been completed.

The proceedings of the Teachers' Association will appear next week.

That "Greenback Column" in the Leader did not "pan out" well.

We hope some friend will bring in the election returns from each precinct.

Messrs. Edwards and Jones drove 900 sheep south through town last Thursday.

Mr. R. K. Winters, having sold his place on Buck creek, has gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Jabin Johnson celebrated their crystal wedding, last Saturday evening.

The Peoples' Union ticket is the popular ticket; so vote it and be on the popular side.

Robert Cobb, an old and much respected colored citizen of Strong City, died last Saturday night.

Strong City Hall will be formally opened by Messrs Hammack & Co., to-morrow night, by a grand ball.

We hear of corruption money being used. Gentlemen, it's no use; the Peoples' Union ticket is going to be elected.

Capt. H. Brandley was elected Chairman of the Republica County Central Committee, and Mr. R. W. Winchell, Secretary.

Married at Toledo, October 12, by Rev. Lidzy, J. L. Barr, of Harper county, and Miss Allie McCorkle, of Chase county.

Mrs. R. A. Smith, of Fox creek, has sold her farm to Mr. S. F. Jones, and, accompanied by her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Doane, and family, has moved to Sedalia, Mo.

The Nursery for November has reached this office. This is an excellent little monthly magazine for children; costs but \$1.50 a year, and is published at Boston, Mass.

Mr. S. A. Perrigo has bought the property of Mr. A. G. Miner and of Squire A. B. Wagoner, and Mr. Miner intends moving to Indiana, and Squire Wagoner will move to Arkansas.

Married, by Rev. T. W. Woodrow, Universalist minister, at the home of the parents of the bride, October 30, 1881, Mr. Joseph L. Crawford, Jr., and Miss Allie Sayer, both of Chase county.

The "German Emigration Association" of Chase county Kansas, will meet in Strong City Hall, at 2 o'clock p. m. Every citizen is cordially invited to "take it in."

Thus far this year the COURANT has done \$545.33 worth of advertising for Chase county, for which we will receive \$1 at the end of the year; so vote the Peoples' Union ticket, and help him who helps you.

Mr. John Woodman and mother arrived here Monday night, from Butler county. Mrs. Woodman will remain here, and her son will return to Butler county to settle up some business there. He lost considerable hay by prairie fires down there.

The Pansy and Babyland for October and November, respectively, have reached this office. These little papers are just the thing for little folks. They are published by D. Lothrop & Co., at 36 Bromfield street, Boston Mass., and cost 50 cents a year each.

The Meek Coyell case, violation of the prohibitory law, came on for trial before Squire Snyder, of Diamond Creek township, last Thursday, and was dismissed by the County Attorney, on petition of fifteen of the prominent citizens of that township.

The Democrats of this county now have it in their power to elect three Democrats to office by proving true to the compact entered into between them and the Greenbackers; and the Greenbackers

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Dry goods at J. W. Ferry's. Subscribe for the COURANT. A very large stock of goods just received at J. W. Ferry's.

Farmers and others can always get a good meal at the old Hinkley House.

J. W. Ferry has a car load of furniture which he will sell at the lowest possible figures.

Just received at Campbell & Gillett's a car load of Gliddon's fence wire; also, a car load of Smith wagons.

Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store.

When you come to town, don't forget to go to J. W. Ferry's and see the bargains he has for those who wish to get them.

Doolittle & Brees keep everything from a hairpin up to an overcoat and sell at prices that will cause you to smile; and don't you forget it.

At the City Meat Market you can always find Rockwood, ready to exchange the choicest cuts of beef, pork and mutton, for cash. He pays the highest price, in cash, for hides and pelts.

I will have a car of early rose and snowflake potatoes and three hundred head of cabbage from North Wisconsin on or about the 11th inst. For prices, etc., enquire at J. P. Kuhl's, or at my shop.

JOE OLLINGER.

"A penny saved is a penny earned," used to be written by old time pettiogogues, in yo boys' and girls' copy books, both as a guide to penmanship and good financing; and if it was good advice then, it is still good; and the way to save your pennies is to buy your goods of the cash merchants, L. Martin & Co.

DIAMOND CREEK ITEMS.

WOODHULL, KANSAS, Oct. 31st, 1881.

To the Editor of the Courant:

Two much rain is causing the corn to spoil in the shock; in some fields the corn is growing.

Mr. Francis Jeffrey has gone on a six weeks visit to West Virginia.

Mr. Carl Blackshere was on our creek this week, buying cattle. By the way, Carl is a tip-top boy.

Any voter that would have any objections to the candidates on the fusion ticket is no judge of human nature.

Some of our farmers are sowing fall wheat yet; they say that it will be all right if we have an open winter. Yes, "if."

All the wells that were dry, this summer, have plenty of water in them now.

There are more improvements being made this fall on Diamond creek than there have been for some years past.

Diamond creek will poll 110 votes this fall; 95 will be for the Peoples' Union ticket. JOE.

JUBILEE SERVICES.

During the three days of jubilee at the Catholic church at Strong City, beginning next Sunday, the services will be as follows: Sunday, at 8 o'clock a. m. Mass; 10:30 a. m., High Mass and English sermon; 2:30 p. m., vespers and German sermon; 7:30, evening services, English sermon and benediction. Monday and Tuesday - same, with the High Mass at 9 o'clock, instead of 10:30. The Rev. Father, Dominic John and Swomberg will give the jubilee.

EINEADUNG.

Iaut Boeschluss des "Deutschen Volkvereins" von Chase county, Kansas, sind alle deutschen Stimm-berechtigte hierdurch herzlich eingeladen, nachstehenden Sonntag den 6 ten November, Nachmittags-zwei Uhr in der Strong City Hall, in Strong City, zu einer deutschen Versammlung zu erscheinen; um ueber wichtige Angelegenheiten zu berathen.

In Auftrage des Vereins. ADAM GOTTBEHUET, Secty.

NOTICE.

Ordinance No. 102, relating to stock running at large in the city limits, will be strictly enforced from Saturday, November 5, 1881. All stock found on Broadway between the Court-house and the mill, and the streets east and west, will be taken up by the pound keeper, J. S. Hazel. J. P. KUHLE, Mayor.

THE GENUINE SINGER.

The most popular sewing machine in the world; 538,609 sold in 1880 - excess over any previous year, 107,442. Buy no other; it is the strongest, the simplest, the most durable sewing machine ever yet constructed. For price and terms call on or address I. B. Vail, agent, east side of Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Having perfected arrangements, I can furnish any amount of money on real estate security, at nine per cent, per annum interest, on five years time. At less rates of interest commissions will be charged. W. S. ROMICH, Cottonwood Falls, Dec. 14, 1880.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF. TO THE PEOPLE: I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Chase county, and will abide by the decision of the Republican county convention. I only ask a fair trial by regularly elected delegates. Respectfully, FRANK H. BARRINGTON. We are authorized to announce William Norton as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing November election.

FOR COUNTY CLERK. We are authorized to announce S. A. Brees as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce W. H. Rodgers as a candidate for the office of County Clerk.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

A. W. HARRIS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Will practice in the Courts of Chase and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts thereat. oct13-11

S. K. WOOD. F. P. COCHRAN. WOOD & COCHRAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS. Offices upstairs, opposite to Music Hall. my21-1y.

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS. Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts thereat. jy13

PHYSICIANS.

W. P. PUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A. M. CONWAY, Physician & Surgeon, Residence and office a half mile north of Toledo. jy11-11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FACT THAT Tuttle is Still On Deck, WITH A Large Stock of Summer Goods, CONSISTING IN PART OF Dress Goods, Prints, Cashmeres Bunting, Lawns, Cambric, Ginghams, White Goods, Skirts, Dusters, Shawls, Napkins, Gloves, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Warp, Table Linen, Toweling, Cheviots, Cottonades, Denims, &c., &c., THAT WILL BE SOLD AS CHEAP AS THE SAME GOODS CAN BE SOLD BY ANY LIVING MAN, FOR CASH. FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES, ALL FRESH AND NEW. Tea, Coffee and Sugar, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST. GROCERY AND GLASSWARE, FRUIT JARS, ENOUGH FOR ALL. jy1-11

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COUNTY TREASURER, ENDING OCTOBER 24, 1881.

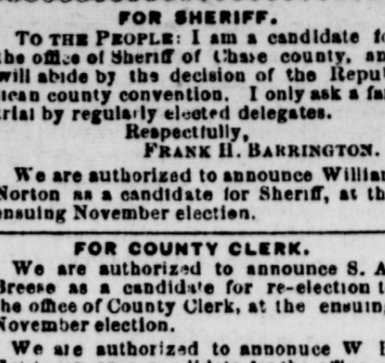
Table with columns for State taxes, School-land sale, County taxes, Normal Institute fund, Court-house interest fund, etc.

SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.

Table with columns for No. 1, general fund, 2, general, 3, general, etc., and amounts.

FARMERS & OTHERS, TAKE NOTICE THAT A. J. PENROD Will soon call on you, taking orders for Fruit Trees, Flowers, Hedge Plants and Shrubbery. He is agent for one of the most reliable and Best Stocked Nurseries in Kansas, and is a resident of Chase county; so do not ORDER NURSERY STOCK Until you see him. Everything is FULLY WARRANTED. jy3-1m

HULL VAPOR COOK STOVE.



The only Vapor Cook Stove that has stood the test of years, and given entire and perfect satisfaction.

Now in use, and growing in favor wherever used. Those who have them will not do without them.

The Most Simple, The Most Perfect, No Sulfuring Heat, No Swelling, No Adhes to Remove, No Smoke, No Odor.

FOR SUMMER USE THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE.

Does every description of cooking or other work heretofore done by the ordinary cooking stove or range, with ease and perfect economy. Washing, ironing, baking, broiling, fruit-canning, etc., etc., without the insufferable heat of the old-fashioned cook stove, and always ready.

Our "Patent Automatic Safety Can" renders the use of our stoves "perfectly safe" in the hands of the most careless or inexperienced.

Send for full descriptive circular and price list - Special inducements to agents in unoccupied territory - Address, "HULL VAPOR STOVE COMPANY," Cleveland, Ohio.

JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. To all to whom these presents may come greeting: Know ye that Jabin Johnson, Sheriff of Chase county, Kansas, do by this proclamation give public notice that on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1881, there will be held a general election, at the several voting precincts in this county, and the officers at that time to be chosen are as follows, to-wit: County Treasurer, County Clerk, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor, Coroner, and a County Commissioner for the First District.

In witness whereof I have set my hand in my office at Cottonwood Falls, in said county, this 13th day of October, A. D. 1881. JABIN JOHNSON, Sheriff. By W. C. THOMAS, Under Sheriff. oct20-3w

Summons by Publication.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. In the District Court of the Ninth Judicial District, in and for Chase county, Kansas. John W. Frank, plaintiff, vs. R. M. Frank, defendant.

R. M. Frank, the above named defendant, is hereby notified that he has been appointed District Court of Chase county, Kansas, and that the petition on file in the office of the Clerk of said court, county and state aforesaid, that the name of the plaintiff to said suit is John W. Frank, that the name of the defendant to said suit is R. M. Frank, and that the said defendant is further notified that unless she answers the petition of the plaintiff on or before Wednesday, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1881, judgment upon the proofs and petition will be rendered, divorcing the said plaintiff from you, the said defendant, absolutely, and from the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between you and the said plaintiff, and for costs. JOHN W. FRANK. oct20-3w

Missouri Pacific Railway.

Passing through the most enterprising portions of Kansas and Missouri, the beautiful Indian Territory and Texas, with a solid steel track to and from the Union Deposits of St. Louis, Hannibal, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, Mo., and Atchison and Leavenworth, Kansas, and Denison, Texas, making close connections in these depots with Railway Lines leading to all parts of the United States. Passengers who purchase Tickets over the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY have

No Change of Cars AND DAILY TRAINS

BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING CITIES: Kansas City and St. Louis, Leavenworth and St. Louis, Atchison and St. Louis, St. Joseph and St. Louis, Fort Scott and St. Louis, Fort Scott and Hannibal, Fort Scott and Kansas City, Emporia and St. Louis, Junction City and St. Louis, Denison and St. Louis, Denison and Hannibal, Denison and Kansas City, Sedalia and Omaha, Kansas City and Logan, WITH RECLINING CHAIR CARS FREE.

Besides FIVE lines of Pullman Sleeping Cars and handsome Day Coaches, with Toilet Rooms and the latest improvements, heated by pipes, and thoroughly ventilated, carpeted, and with colored attendants.

The Missouri Pacific Railway

Has a Steel Track, the Miller Platform, and the improved Automatic Air Brake on all cars in its passenger trains. It is in every respect A FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY.

For Maps, Time Tables, and interesting reading matter concerning the Missouri Pacific Railway and its connections with other Lines, which will be mailed FREE, address JAMES D. BROWN, F. CHANDLER, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't. Gen. Pass. Ag't. A. A. TALMAGE, General Manager ap29-11 ST. LOUIS, MO.

USE PURE PAINT

DON'T make experiments on your buildings with untried and unreliable articles at your expense. DON'T PAY for water and benzine \$1.50 to \$2.00 per gallon. DO BUY the Lucas reliable and guaranteed tinted glass PAINTS. Circulars and Sample Cards of Paint mailed on application. JOHN LUCAS & CO. 141 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Compound largely of petroleum, the BEST and CHEAPEST. It is the cheapest because it costs no more than inferior grades, and one box will do the work of two of any other Axle Grease. It is equally good for all purposes. Will prevent, and cure, all kinds of axle grease, and is for all purposes. GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN NO PETROLEUM. For sale by all first-class druggists. One of the best of Chase Falls, Kansas, and all other parts of the State. MICA MANUFACTURING CO. 21 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Their Statements Indorsed.
Pittsburgh Catholic.
A strong statement unqualifiedly indorsed must induce confidence. In this connection we note the following from Dr. Louis Book & Son, Schoboyan, Wis.: We have been handling St. Jacobs Oil and are pleased with the large demand. Hardly a day goes by without hearing from some one or another of our patrons having used it with entire satisfaction, and it is the best thing they ever tried, and we join them in so saying.

"Does the devil exist, and what does he o among us?" has always been a question affording abundant stimulus for the wildest discussion. While it is not certain that the final settlement of such a question can be reached in one discourse, it will be a comfort to those who have been vexed by it to know that Pastor Sequin will discuss it at the French Baptist mission in Bleeker street.

Mr. M. F. Morse, Westboro', Mass., mentions to us the gratifying information that St. Jacobs Oil relieved him of a very severe attack of Sciatic Rheumatism, and an excellent thing.—Boston (Mass.) Cultivator.

—Many fall bonnets of large size are trimmed with a wreath of roses or other flowers within the brim, while feathers, pompons and plush or wide ribbons trim the outside.

Fever and Ague.
Are you troubled with Ague, Chills, Fever, Bilious Fever, Remittent or Intermittent Fever, Night Sweats, or any disease that comes from Malaria or disordered Liver and Ho. Suffer no more. There is the Green's Aque Compound, which is an astringent extract of strong tonic roots, combined with sulphate of Magnesia, etc., and positively contains Quinine, Arsenic or other poisons. It purifies the blood, cleanses the Liver, spleen and other secretory organs so effectively that the chills will not return. We have never found any case of Fever and Ague it did not cure. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. One large bottle has cured as many as fifty or one family. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

—Cunning side satchels, made of straw, flat in shape, are in the florist's windows. Filled with flowers, they are the latest device to hang from belts. They are exactly like the regular satchel, even to the nickle clasps and chain.

"I'm All Played Out," is a common complaint. If you feel so, get a box of bottles of Kidney-Wort and take it, and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the kidneys, bowels and liver, and restores natural life and strength to the weary body.—Times.

—Silver ornaments and fancy rolled gold jewelry remain in high favor.

Important.
When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage and expressage and carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Central Hotel, nearly opposite the Grand Central Depot. 150 elegant rooms, single and in suits, fitted up at an expense of one million dollars. Rooms reduced to \$1 and upwards per day, on European plan. Elevators. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots.

—The return of moire to the world of fashion is received with enthusiasm by the dames and dowagers. The attempt being made to render it a popular fabric for youthful toilets will fail.

"The Doctors Said I would never leave my bed. That was three months ago, and now I weigh 180 pounds. I cannot write half what I want to say, but Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure did it all."
H. O. ROYCE, Rahway, N. J.

Wolves are already appearing in great numbers in the east of France. A pack recently devoured fifteen sheep and a goat close to a country house.

Druggists say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy for female weakness that they ever heard of, or give universal satisfaction. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

—Grand toilets resemble an avalanche of lace. Stockings, shoes, skirts, dress, fan, hat, parasol, all are trimmed with lace.

He Suffered for Thirty-five Years.
GUILDFORD, Ct., May 15, 1868.
For thirty-five years I have been the victim of that terrible disease, Dyspepsia; have consulted eminent physicians, and tried almost every remedy. My family physician finally told me I could not be cured. The first dose of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure helped me, and to-day I consider myself cured, and am ready to affirm that it is the most valuable medicine ever placed before the public.
G. H. RICHARDSON.

Obstinate Case Cured.
J. W. Gilliland, a school teacher at Buckner, Mo., had for years suffered from gravel, from which he sought relief in vain, until he consulted Drs. Dickerson & Stark of the Kansas City Surgical Institute, who cured him.

"A stitch in time saves nine," and Leis' Dandelion Tonic taken in time saves nine hundred times its cost in lost of time and in doctors' visits, to say nothing of suffering prevented. Containing the phosphates in the most elegant form, it is as necessary as food during the hot weather and the autumn.

One Remedy for One Dollar—there is but one way to cure baldness, and that is by using Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural petroleum hair restorer. It will positively do the work, and it is the only article that will.

Pure Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea-shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic will restore youthful vigor where everything else fails. It contains all the elements necessary to repair nervous waste.

Twenty-five cents buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel SHIMMERS and make a boot or shoe last twice as long.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.
For over thirty-four years
DR. THOMAS' VEGETARIAN LEMBERT
has been written to cure Croup, Croup, Spasms, Diarrhoea and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pain in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Boils and Swellings externally, and not a bottle has been returned many families stating they would not be without it even if it was \$10 a bottle. Said by druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, 42 Broadway street, New York. Greatly benefited immediately eradicated, and gray hair turned to natural color by its use.

HE DREAMED OF HOME.
He dreamed of home ay, while the dew of life so thin and straightened drew. A breath might sever it in two.

He dreamed of home; and the press of those old shadows death doth dress in mist and cold and heaviness—

He dreamed of home! Sweet in his ear, The sound of rustling grain-fields near. The orchard oriole's fluted cheer.

Before his dim and faded eye The lake's crisp willow flickered high On azure deeper than the sky.

Slipped thence from all uproar and strife, Once more the looks of child and wife Shone as the lamps of household life—

He dreamed of home! The vision flew, Wavered, re-shaped itself anew, Smiled, spake, as visions never do:

Still wide of home, he saw, instead, Unshaken in the hour of dread.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Some Few Interesting Remarks Upon A Very Interesting Subject.
[Fortnightly Review.]

It is hardly necessary to say that the introduction of a locomotive machine which would transport a large number of people through the air in any direction required, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, would be a startling novelty in our traveling arrangements. Let us glance at the advantage it would offer. Comparing it first with aquatic locomotion, it would be far quicker than any boat hitherto made, vastly less expensive in its first outlay and cost of working, would require no harbors, would produce no seasickness, and would escape the greatest dangers inherent in water navigation.

Viewing it, secondly, as a means of transport, it would be quicker than road traveling, and would compare favorably with the ordinary speed on railways, while it would entirely dispense with the enormous and costly provisions requisite for both these modes of getting over the ground, and be free from the multitude of liabilities to accidents attending them. But it may naturally be objected that such a mode of locomotion would have peculiar dangers of its own.

No doubt balloons have hitherto been very subject to accidents, and the dread of anything going wrong at a height of thousands of feet above the earth, has in it something very appalling. But much of this impression will vanish before common sense reasoning. It must always be borne in mind that, for the purpose of locomotion there would be no reason for ascending high into the air; it would only be necessary to keep at a sufficient altitude to clear terrestrial impediments, and this would not only do away with much of the terror of the idea, but would greatly increase the probability of a safe escape from accidents of whatever kind.

Let us see in what direction danger might, in extreme cases, lie. The loss of gas, by rupture of the envelope, or otherwise, is a remote possibility, but the experience of many actual cases has proved that the resistance of the air to the surface exposed has sufficed to prevent any rapid fall; special measures might be easily provided, and at low elevations over land no serious catastrophe need be feared on this ground. In crossing over water precautions would still be possible, and the cause would not be so hopeless as in marine casualties. The danger of fire, if properly guarded against, need not be greater than in a ship at sea. Indeed, if we believe M. Giffard, who has tried the experiment, the idea of such a danger is quite an illusion.

The accidents that arise to ordinary balloons almost always occur in the descent, which, if the wind is high, requires great care, and skillful management. In this case the propelling power would be most especially useful; the aeronaut could choose his place of landing with precision, and, by turning his head to the wind, he could avoid the dragging which is so dangerous, and which has so often brought a fatal termination to balloon voyagers. The worst conjecture conceivable would be a breakdown of the propelling machinery at a time when it was wanted to aid the descent in a gale. But the risk of such a breakdown could be made very slight by ordinary mechanical precautions.

On the whole, there can be no good reason to believe that the dangers would be more formidable with this than with other kinds of locomotion, and when we remember the frightful casualties that so frequently occur in land, river and sea traffic, and consider how many of their causes would be absent in the free paths of the air, we may probably even venture to assert that balloons would be the safest as well as the pleasantest mode of traveling.

As a set-off against all this, however, there is one great objection to aerial locomotion, namely, the uncertainty it must always be liable to in consequence of the effect of the wind. We must not ignore this; on the contrary we will endeavor to estimate its exact value. We will assume that we can steam through the air in any direction at the rate of thirty miles an hour; but this will only count for itself; locomotion in a dead calm, if there is any wind, by carrying the balloon along with it, will clear influence both the effective direction and the effective speed.

Kaliakana Kingdom.

Honolulu Cor. San Francisco Bulletin.

The topics of sale has been in everybody's mind, and although the papers have been quick to resent the story as absurd and unfounded, many of the common people are unsettled in opinion, and fear that something of the kind may occur—the effecting of a heavy personal loan by the king, for instance. Prior to his departure he borrowed \$100,000 from Claus Spreckels, a liability subsequently assumed by the government. In like manner he could borrow from a European potentate, and thus bring the government under an obligation, redeemable, possibly, only by sale. Those in authority carried ministers, justices, and members of the legislature, who claimed to be best informed in the matter, protested against the rumored sale as an impossibility and a scandal. At the same time it must be admitted that the king's position is an equivocal one.

It would seem as if this masquerading might simply be smiled away one of these days, yet few, if any, would wish that something of the kind may occur. It is difficult to believe that he would deliberately part with his crown in traffic, consequently an immediate change is far

from probable, nor is the transition likely to come while the king or his sister the Princess Regent (her apparent lives). On their decease, however, the question will likely rise for final settlement. King Kalakaua himself is not a hereditary blood royal, but a chief elected by the people in February, 1874, on the death of Luanilo, the last representative of the royal Kamahamahas, who began to reign one hundred years ago. According to the constitution, King Kalakaua may, the legislature concurring, appoint his successor, there being no heir to his body.

He accordingly appointed his sister. There is every probability that both will die without issue in which event, and no other heir appointed or agreed upon it would fall to the people to elect a sovereign as they did the present king. Some say Princess Likelike, a younger sister of the regent, would be appointed by the last incumbent, and her son, a half caste child, would succeed her—perhaps. It would be difficult, indeed, to admit a majority vote in the United States, and perhaps one or two other nations might desire this spot on the Pacific for strategic or commercial purposes, advances would accordingly be made by them, and the one offering the greatest inducement would doubtless secure the prize. At present all the indications are one way, and that in favor of the United States.

The Power of a Devoted Wife.
It is easy enough to win a husband. Most any attractive little dumpling with a bright eye and cooing voice can gather in a noble husband, but it is pretty difficult to retain him. Noble husbands are thicker than hair on a dog, but the grand difficulty is to draw out their true nobility and secure it at home.

The true wife does not come home after the wedding ceremony and begin to make trouble in the family. Far from it. She goes to her bridegroom, in her bridal robes, and sits on his knee and softly weeps the starch out of his shirt collar and buries her little timid hairpin in his eye and tickles his nose with her bangs. Then he is glad that he is married. He wishes that he had thought of it before.

No wife should enter her new home on her wedding day with a double-barrel shotgun and try to start a panic. If she only understands it she can introduce the soothing racket in her new field of operations and walk away with the whole business. Most men like to be loved and soothed. There is something in man's great, rough, earnest nature that can be won quicker and easier with gentleness and pie than with broom handle logic and a bilious course of reasoning with bread and milk diet.

We have seen a girl who understood her husband, took a member of the family by the nose, so to speak, and lead him through life in such a way that he wouldn't know but that he was boss of the ranch. So perfect was the delusion that when she asked him to bring in a scuttle of coal, or to get up in his night shirt and kill a burglar, that he knew was nothing but a bob tailed cow four blocks away, he always went, and he felt as though he contended in a mark of special favor that a poor unworthy worm of the dust, like him should be sought out and delegated to chase a poor lame cow across nine lots with an old barrel stave, and clothed in nothing but a little brief authority and a knit undershirt.

We cannot exactly describe this magic power of a devoted wife over her husband, and we do not intend to try it. It is an unseen motive, a nameless leverage that makes the husband get up in the dead hour of night and set a pan-cake batter near the parlor stove.

A man need not think that because he gets up and looks for burglars in the night and is otherwise obedient, that it is simply because he is the husband of a woman of whom he ought to be proud.

Story of an Unhappy Match.

They are unhappy, and no wonder, for they had woefully miscalculated each other's tastes, desires and inclinations, and the young man, a member of one of the leading business firms of Indianapolis, a scion of one of the wealthiest families, was united in marriage to a shop girl, and "society" was horrified over the alleged *mesalliance*. True, the bride was handsome, well educated and of pure character. Last week the bride of six years ago resumed her old position as clerk. The history is in a nutshell. The young merchant, waried of "society," wanted a home and a wife. The bride, wearied with her daily toil, wanted "society." "Society" welcomed her after a fashion; the husband, who knew his hollowness, was ill-content with his domestic surroundings, and dissensions grew until ending in separation. The death of their only child is thought to have hastened the estrangement, and the lady, with a will of her own, has voluntarily returned to the duties which she apparently relinquished for life six years ago. The business interests of the husband meanwhile have been transferred to Chicago, and it is understood that formal divorce proceedings will be instituted at once.

A Clown's Ride.

Boston Herald.
One night a French circus rider—one of the famous Franco family—was journeying between Perigord and Bordeaux, when news reached him that his wife who was at some distance away, was dying. At any price he must have a horse, but none was to be found. Finally, however, he heard of a horse, but was informed that "he is a wicked brute, whom no one can ride—he will kill you." Francoini laughed and said: "We will see about that; bring him out." He vaulted on the animal's back, pressed his knees into its sides, and soon mastered its struggles. Then, at midnight, he rode along the highway, standing up on the back of the horse, as though in the circus ring, the famous cencyr passed through the country, his hair blowing in the wind, and beating time with his feet as he shouted to the frightened beast: "Hoop a la, hoop a la!" as though he was doing his great act before a crowded house in Paris. The peasants of Perigord who, that night, heard the wild galloping of the horse, and who ran to the door to see what they imagined to be the devil passing them, will not to this day believe it was a clown hastening to the bed-side of his dying wife.

"Can there be happiness where there is no love?" said a highly-quoted author in a book on marriage. Not much happiness, perhaps, but if the girl is awfully rich there can be lots of fun.

TOO SENSITIVE.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.
Captain Henry M. McCormick, of the steamer Caddo Belle, committed suicide on his boat in the Chattanooga River, last Monday night. It appears that Captain McCormick was one of the principal members of the company which purchased the Caddo Belle some time ago. After the organization of the company he was elected captain and sent to Mobile to purchase a suitable steamer for the Chattanooga River trade. He selected and purchased the Caddo Belle, which he thought could run on the Chattanooga at all stages of water, and it is the general opinion that his failure to reach Columbus with the Belle on her first trip, caused him so much chagrin and mortification that he committed suicide. The Caddo Belle had had considerable trouble while coming up the Chattanooga, and when she arrived at Abercrombie's Bar at 9 o'clock Monday night, it was decided to lighten her by unloading a portion of her cargo and placing it on shore. After this had been done Captain McCormick went to his watchman in charge of the freight on shore and borrowed his pistol. He then went to his bunk and soon afterward shot himself, dying about midnight. Captain McCormick came to Columbus, Ga. about thirteen years ago, from New Orleans. He leaves a wife and four children. He was a very sensitive man, and probably could not bear to face the taunts and criticisms which he anticipated because of the failure of his boat to supply the wants of the trade.

WEATHER-OR NOT.

We admire the philosophy of the unfortunate man, who, when everything had been swept away, said, "Well, there'll be weather and taxes left at any rate." Alas! weather is the yellow dog of all subjects; everyone thinks it his special right to try to better the weather, and his his anathema against "old Probs." and all who endeavor to assist him in resisting the weather. The following communication is from Prof. Tice, of St. Louis, Mo., the renowned meteorologist and weather prophet of the West. It does not discuss the weather, but something surely of more importance to those who suffer with that painful malady he speaks of. The day after concluding my lectures at Burlington,



Iowa, on the 21st of December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, giving me excruciating pain and almost preventing my pulse, usually 80, fell to 25; intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold, clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me. After suffering for three hours, I thought—as I had been using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—I would try it. The relief was almost instantaneous. In one hour I was entirely free from pain, and would have been glad to fill an appointment that night in a neighboring town had my friends not been in the way. As it was, I took the night train for my home at St. Louis, and have not been troubled since.

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