





## PROMISING YOUNG MAN.

Ho Wins Distinction by His Reliability and Integrity.

How Leroy J. McNeely, a Mere Youngster, Secured Executive Action by the Secretary of the Navy, Single-Handed and Alone.

[Special Washington Letter.]

This is a story of commendable endeavor and noteworthy achievement.

Very often in the newspapers and sometimes on signs in front of store doors we see the words: "Boy wanted." But did it ever occur to you how few boys there are to be had, who are worth having, to merchants and other business men?

Four years ago I wanted a boy; an honest, industrious and educated boy; you may advertise day after day for weeks and possibly for months, and not get a good, well-bred, honorable, gentlemanly, capable boy. But when you also want a boy who can write shorthand and transcribe on a typewriter the difficulty becomes the more pronounced. A long-time personal friend one Sunday afternoon came to my house and introduced a slender, modest, unpretentious youth, who had seen so little of the world that he blushed like a school-girl when he was addressed and made answer to inquiries. He did not claim to be an expert stenographer or rapid typewriter. He simply wanted an opportunity to develop what talent he might possess, and he was willing to learn. Gentlemen who had known him from the cradle spoke of him in the highest terms. He seemed to be just the boy wanted, and he went to work.

Gradually, timidly, gingerly he began to learn the corridors, committee rooms and offices in the big capitol building; the places where news items are obtained by the diligent correspondents of metropolitan newspapers. Within a month he knew all of the routine work, and performed it like a veteran. He was, first of all, a reliable young man. Not one out of a thousand is always and under all circumstances reliable. But when this young man had learned the work he did it well, and, when evening came, his employer was satisfied that no news item had escaped the vigilance of the youthful worker. He was well assured that the young man had done his duty every day, just as well and as faithfully as his employer could have done it for himself.

Then the young man had another lesson to learn, and it was not so easy. Diffident men may learn places, things and dates without embarrassment, but when it comes to making acquaintances with many men it is different. This young man was obliged to become acquainted with a number of senators and representatives in congress. He not only was obliged to become acquainted with them, but to see them every day, and ask them all sorts of questions.

He was taught to approach public men as the fully accredited representative of his employer. Public men were told that the young man could be trusted with private affairs, and they were modest to talk freely with him. His modesty of demeanor proved to be captivating, and he soon won his way into the regard and esteem of many men. He worked for a man who represented daily newspapers in Philadelphia, New York, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Omaha and other cities. Therefore he was obliged to become acquainted with the senators and representatives from Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and other western states.

You may well imagine that it was no easy task. Your young friends will understand very well that it must have been embarrassing to meet with popular political leaders from various sections of the country. It would embarrass any young man. But it was a part of the duty of the profession which this lad sought to learn and he went about



HE WAS WILLING TO LEARN.

It systematically and diligently, and within a few months he was as much at home on the floor of the house of representatives during the hour before the daily assembly as any of the veteran newspaper men there. With note book in hand he plied the statesmen with questions, wrote down their answers and produced a good budget of news every evening. He was complimented for his work and his salary was raised a little at a time, without any request being made by him. This showed practical appreciation of his work, and stimulated him to further endeavor. He familiarized himself with the executive departments, and gathered valuable news there when congress was not in session. The day before Lieut. Gen. Schofield retired from command of the army, this young reporter, then but little past his nineteenth birthday, called upon the old commander in his office at the war department, and secured from him an interesting interview concerning his feelings and regrets at severing his connection with the army after a lifetime of service. Older and more experienced newspaper men tried to interview the lieutenant general, but he would not talk to any of them.

When Gen. Miles was placed in command of the army this grow-

ing young man prepared all the facts for a seven-column article in a prominent newspaper in the east, giving historical facts concerning all the commanders of the American army from George Washington to Nelson A. Miles. It was excellent work. But the boy was now getting to be a man, and he was ambitious to work for himself. He sought and secured employment from a daily paper in Wheeling, W. Va., and proceeded to render efficient service, albeit his salary was meager. He still retained his connection with the newspaper man under whose training he had grown, but he reached out for himself in a commendable manner.

He became intensely interested in the affairs of West Virginia. Having ascertained at the navy department that within a year a number of new cruisers would be named after principal cities of the country, this young man filed an application for the city of Wheeling, soliciting the secretary of the navy to name one of the new cruisers of the navy after the principal city of West Virginia. His application was placed on file, but nothing would have come of it but for the energy and determination of character which the young man displayed. He wrote articles about the application, incited action on the part of the citizens of Wheeling, and then urged Senators Faulkner and Elkins to



LEROY J. McNEELY.

go to the secretary of the navy and request that one of the cruisers be named Wheeling. They did so, but had little hope of accomplishing anything by their requests.

But the young reporter was hopeful, earnest and audacious. He kept track of the proceedings in the navy department, and when the cruisers were about to be named he called upon Postmaster-General Wilson, who had been a West Virginia congressman for 12 years, and urged him to see the secretary of the navy in behalf of his application that one of the cruisers be named Wheeling. In compliance with this request the postmaster-general saw the secretary of the navy and suggested the propriety of naming a cruiser after the city of Wheeling. And it was done.

When you remember that few men of experience in public life have the courage to approach a member of the cabinet with suggestions, particularly concerning a proposed important executive action, you will realize that this young man exhibited considerable moral courage and displayed an unusual amount of self-reliance. He was seeking nothing for himself, asking no individual favor, but was pressing the claims of a prominent city to recognition in an important matter. He wisely and sagaciously discerned the necessity of political influence to accomplish his object, and hence called upon statesmen who had been honored by the suffrage of the people of West Virginia. Moreover, he urged them to go to the front. His last aggressive movement deserves particular praise.

He knew that Postmaster General Wilson and Secretary of the Navy Herbert had served together in the national house of representatives for at least half a score of years; and that their personal and political relations were of the most cordial nature. He knew that if the postmaster general could be induced to make an earnest plea to the secretary of the navy, his request would most likely be granted. Therefore he sought the postmaster general at the most opportune time and solicited his interest in the case. By so doing he clinched his arguments and appeals and achieved success in his undertaking. You may well believe that he was a proud young man when he was able to telegraph his paper at Wheeling that one of the new cruisers had been named Wheeling.

On Wednesday evening, November 10, the city council of Wheeling passed resolutions of thanks to the secretary of the navy, to the senators, to the postmaster general, and also to Leroy J. McNeely, the young newspaper man who originated the idea and fostered it until success was won. It is believed that this is the only instance in which any newspaper man has been influential or potential in securing executive action favorable to any city in the matter of the naming of a cruiser for the new navy. Heretofore the honor has been conferred in compliance with the action of municipal and state authorities, petitioning through their congressional representatives. In this instance, the originator, promoter and guardian of the idea was one man, and he but barely attaining his majority. SMITH D. FRY.

These Worldly Women. A friend called on a worthy divine, who had been offered a bishopric. The daughter of the house met him at the door.

"Is your father going to accept it?" he inquired.

"Well," the young lady replied, demurely, "father is praying for guidance in the library. Mother is packing upstairs."—Tit-Bits.

Foundation for His Greatness. "How did you get the reputation of being such a great connoisseur of art?"

"Whenever I saw a picture that seemed to me particularly ridiculous, I declared that it was sublime!"—Odds and Ends.

## EVOLUTION OF SMOKING.

King Nicotine Began His Reign in a Modest Way.

But Now Vassals and Serfs in Every Part of the Civilized and Barbaric World Acknowledge His Despotism.

[Special New York Letter.]

It has been said that the tobacco habit is a curse to humanity. On the other hand, thousands are blessing the plant whose fumes afford them pleasure and consolation. Tobacco is held to be the friend of the rich and poor alike, and the laboring man after a hard day's work finds just as much pleasure in his clay pipe as the millionaire in his Havana. Some of the greatest men are warm advocates of the smoking habit.



SIXTEENTH CENTURY CIGAR.

and many of them have produced their greatest works under the beneficent influence of the narcotic leaves. Tennyson and his pipe were inseparable friends. It was his steady companion from morning until evening, and the thicker the clouds of smoke would belch from it the faster the inspiring thoughts came to the poet. And so it is with many other mental toilers.

The first historical mention of tobacco was made by Columbus. When the great discoverer landed at the islands of the West Indies he and his crew saw with great astonishment how the natives smoked dried herbs. In his report he says: "They are dried herbs, rolled in a broad, dried leaf; they look like the small muskets which Spanish children use on Pentecost. On one end they are lighted, and on the other end the people sucked and drank the smoke by inhalation. They get drunk from it, but it evidently prevents them from getting tired. They call these small muskets tobacco." Little did the invaders think at the time that 400 years later tobacco would rule the world, and that the production of the herb would amount to over 2,000,000,000 pounds yearly, at the value of hundreds of millions of dollars.

For a long time after its discovery tobacco remained a stranger to the European nations. The Spanish settlers and adventurers in the new world accustomed themselves soon to the use of the herb, but the "barbarian custom" did not make any notable progress. In the middle of the sixteenth century smoking sailors could be seen occasionally in European ports, but their example was not followed by the people in general. The cigars of that time were about the shape and size of a candle. It was not the cigar, however, which was destined to conquer the old world, but the pipe. Only with the advent of the latter began the victorious march of the narcotic herb around the globe.

In the course of time the Europeans in America became acquainted with various ways of smoking. The Aztecs in Mexico used peculiar pipes, about the manufacture of which the Franciscan monk, Bernardino de Sahagun reports the following: "Those Indians who sell pipes for the inhalation of tobacco smoke cut reeds and clean these of the leaves. Then they are coated with finely pulverized wet charcoal and painted with flowers and animals. They also have such pipes where the painting



BAUBAU OF NEW GUINEA.

only shows after long use. Some are finely gilded. The pipes are filled with the dry leaves of the tobacco and other aromatic herbs, rose leaves, etc., and then they are lighted."

When Ponce de Leon visited Florida for the first time he found the natives devoted to the tobacco habit, but their way of indulging in it was different from the Aztecs. The Floridians used hollow vessels of burned clay into which they inserted reed pipes. The vessels were filled with the dry tobacco leaves, and the smoke drawn through the reed. This smoking utensil was the prototype of the tobacco pipe of to-day, but did not attain any popularity at first. Six decades later Sir Walter Raleigh landed with his expedition in Virginia, where the colonists came in close contact with the native Indians. The latter used the same kind of tobacco pipes as the Floridians, and soon the colonists had accustomed themselves to the use of the herb. The mathematician, Thomas Hariot, a former teacher of Sir Walter, wrote the first letters to Europe praising the qualities of tobacco. The Virginia colony was no success, and Sir Francis Drake brought the men back to England, landing them in 1586 in Plymouth harbor. Here they created great astonishment, for tobacco smoking

was seen for the first time in England. The Indian clay pipes found admirers and the habit of the returning colonists was contagious. Soon one could see everywhere in England men with tobacco pipes, and in 1598 smoking in London theaters was common. The herb was imported from America, but the burned clay pipes were manufactured by English potters, and as early as 1619 the guild of London pipemakers was incorporated. In 1590 English students introduced the habit in Holland. The fact that tobacco smoking temporarily overcomes hunger and thirst made it soon popular in the English and Dutch armies, and during the Thirty Years' war the soldiers of Wallenstein and Tilly acquired the habit from them.

During the Seventeenth century tobacco was smoked from pipes formed after the Virginia pattern, but with the increasing popularity of the smoking habit efforts were made to improve and perfect the smoker's utensils, and many were the changes in style and material during the evolution of the rude Indian pipe to the perfect and artistic specimens of our day.

In the civilized countries cigar and cigarette smoking has during the last few decades largely crowded out the tobacco pipe, but the far larger majority of smoking humanity all over the globe still adheres to the pipe, which in many cases has become a national characteristic.

The Turk loves the chibouk, with its red clay bowl, its long stem of weichsel and its mouthpiece of amber, and frequently adorns it with gold and precious stones. In the farther orient, in Arabia, Persia and India, the water pipe or narghileh is in high favor.

The Japanese smoke from metal pipes, which are frequently of the most exquisite workmanship, being inlaid with gold and silver. In the country of the mikado even young girls smoke dainty little pipes the size of a thimble, which have short brownish bamboo stems with metal mouthpieces.

The Kirghese bore a side hole into a mutton bone, fill the narrow cavity with tobacco and smoke through this primitive apparatus. Very simple is a Siberian pipe, which consists of the hollowed root of a tree. Next to this another pipe of the same country made of roughly-carved wood and adorned with tin mountings looks like a work of art. The latter pipe has also something which no other pipe possesses—an adjustable wooden protector for the bone mouthpiece.

It has been asserted that not all of the tobacco pipes of the Asiatic and African peoples have grown out of the



1. Spoon Pipe of New Zealand; 2. Kiko Pipe of the Makrakia; 3. Siberian Pipe; 4. Double Pipe of the Niam-Niam.

North American pattern, but that the smoking habit was cultivated by some tribes before the discovery of America. There are no assured facts to this effect, but many circumstances point to the conclusion that the black race smoked long before the Caucasians. It was not tobacco, however, but the common, intoxicating leaves of the hemp and "dacha," another specific African kind of hemp. Leaves of other plants may also have served the purpose. How primitive their way of smoking must have been can be seen to-day among the Bechuanas in Africa. A Bechuan constructs his pipe by forming a small sandhill with a crater-like opening, which he fills with hemp, dacha, tobacco, or other combustible material. Then he puts a glowing ember on top, and after inserting a tube through the sand to the pipe, he enjoys the smoke lying on his stomach.

Few things can be said about the native Australian smokers. They are not passionate smokers, and excepting the wooden spoon-pipe, with the stem of bird's bone of the New Zealanders, the pipe of the Papuans of Iloilo island, and the "baubau" of the New Guinea tribes, one does not find interesting varieties. The "baubau" is a piece of bamboo more than a yard long, open on one end and having a side hole, like a flute, in it. A cigarette is put into the latter, the bamboo is filled with smoke by sucking at the open end, and the smoke inhaled through the side hole after removing the cigarette. This is the most tedious way of smoking in the world.

The shah of Persia owns the costliest and most magnificent pipe on earth. It is incrustated with rare and precious stones and said to be valued at \$400,000. Capt. Crabbe, in Brusseil, owns the most complete collection of pipes, consisting of over 5,000 specimens, and including pipes of all periods, countries and materials. S. KRAUSZ.

Know His Business. Proprietor—Why did you not give that gentleman the roast chicken he asked for?

Waiter—I know my business. I gave him something cheaper, so's he would have some money left to tip me with.—N. Y. Tribune.

He Couldn't Leave It. Mamie—Jack didn't remove his arm from around my waist but once during the entire evening.

Ada—What was the matter then? "He had to go home."—Town Topics.

Never Touched Him. Miss Scraggs—Yes; once, when I was out alone on a dark night I saw a man, and, oh, my goodness, how I ran! "And did you catch him, Miss Scraggs?"—N. Y. Tribune.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS

WORKING THE ROADS.

Farmers Can Well Afford to Devote Their Time to This Task.

Much has been said and written about country roads and the proper way to construct them to insure good ones the year round. But much of it applies only where gravel or crushed stone can be obtained with which to make a road bed unaffected by rains and standing water. In many sections of the country gravel can be had by hauling it from creek and river beds, and where it can be so obtained or purchased at a low figure the best possible use of time and money is in securing and spreading this upon a road bed previously graded into the proper form. If the gravel is dumped upon a perfectly flat surface it becomes mixed with the soil during wet weather and soon is lost. The first thing to be done is to grade the road. The graveling or macadamizing can then be done at leisure. The upper illustration shows the best form of the road. The dirt from the ditches at the sides is carried to the middle and left in a rounded form, highest in the center. Care must be taken to make the sides slope all the way from the center to the bottom of the ditches, or the water will stand in the sags and percolate into the roadway, making it soft and muddy. Make good outlets for these ditches to carry the water off and keep the road dry, and also that they may serve for outlets for tile and for all other farm drains.

Keep the surface of the road smooth and free from sods, for those traveling will not make martyrs of themselves and bump over the rough places to wear them down if the sides are smooth.



Leave the sods at one side. They will decay in a year or two. A large amount of road work can be done in a short time with comfort to man and beast, by using one of the improved road graders. Four men with their teams make a good force; one man and team for the plow, the others for the grader. It will pay any town handsomely to invest in the most improved machinery for road work. When grading the road, be careful not to get the grade too wide. Make it just wide enough for teams to pass. It will flatten out with use and wet weather.

A great aid in keeping the road dry is a row of tiles laid on either side at the outer edges of the grade. These should not be laid too deep, for the surface will become packed so that the water will not readily soak through. But if the grade is the proper form the water will run off the surface so rapidly that comparatively little will soak in; and as the tile and laying them add largely to the cost of the road they may usually be dispensed with. All doubtless realize the truthfulness of the lower illustration and the difficulty of getting about over such highways, the loss of time and money, the wear and tear of horses, harnesses and wagons resulting from attempts to move loads at the very season when farmers have the most time to do such work. In the summer when the farmers are busy with their crops, the roads are usually dry and any kind is good enough. The low price for which farm lands sell is due in a large measure to the poor highways. With better roads the value of the lands rapidly increases. Examples of this can be found in every county. Farms located along good, hard roads are in constant demand at prices far in excess of those situated at a distance from such roads. Wherever other work will permit, farmers can well afford to give a few days' work on the roads instead of feeling it a hardship to have to work the time required by law. Work them thoroughly, each neighborhood for itself. The labor and time spent will return 100 fold in the increased value of property and in the ease and comfort of traveling.—Farm and Home.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN. One item in renovating an old orchard is to provide good drainage.

Generally grapes give a good return for the land and labor required to grow them.

Wood ashes make a good fertilizer for strawberries, raspberries, currants and grapes.

Many injurious insects winter among the dead leaves and branches. The safest plan is to gather up and burn them.

On warm soils the buds of fruit trees often start early and are liable to be zipped by frost. Mulching heavily in the fall or early winter will largely prevent this.

It is not best to dig the hole for the tree any deeper than the tree is to be planted, otherwise it will stand in a puddle of water.—St. Louis Republic.

Kill Off the Poor Calves. If the calf is not a good one, it would be better to knock it in the head and feed it to the chickens rather than raise it for the dairy. It does not cost five cents more to raise a good calf than it does a poor one, and the cow that will make 300 pounds of butter a year has eaten no more up to the time she drops her calf than one that will make only 150. There is not a fortune in the dairy business at any event, but if we raise calves from poor cows from which to make up our future herd there is a loss.—National Stockman.

## REALLY GOOD MILKERS.

They Are By No Means as Numerous as They Should Be.

Almost anybody can milk after a fashion, but really good milkers are not as plenty as they might be. A good milker is patient and gentle of touch, not only incapable of lifting a milking stool at a cow, but wise enough and thoughtful enough never to show an irritability or harshness of manner that might excite or disturb a nervous animal. Milking should be done as rapidly as possible without worry. It should be done thoroughly to the last drop; otherwise a little milk carelessly or unintentionally left in the udder will begin the work of "drying off" the cow.

Milking should be done regularly, beginning at the same hour, and the milker should go through his stint of cows in the same order, thus making it easier and less disturbing for the cow that from habit knows when to expect her turn. To the good milker, cleanliness is indeed next to godliness. The hands should be clean, the clothing clean, and the skin and udders of the cows should be kept clean. Hard milking cows are much less valuable than their yield or test would at first blush seem to indicate. They require more time. Once in awhile this might be endured, but when the milking is a test that recurs regularly twice a day for 300 days in the year, it becomes an important item.

It is hard to milk with the rapidity that good milking requires, and it is difficult, too, to milk as clean as the maintenance of the milk flow requires, and hard milkers are much more liable, other things being equal, to fall off in milk flow and dry off early. They become nervous, too, as a rule, and very frequently develop into kickers. They are not perhaps to blame for this. The milking disturbs them and makes them irritable, and they naturally come to resent anything that irritates them. Their irritation reacts, too, upon the person who does the milking, and he in turn is liable to be less valuable as a milker because less patient and gentle. Good milking bears so important a relation to the best results which constitute profit, as compared with results not quite so good, that it is a faculty which everyone who has to handle cows should cultivate. There is more in the cheerful, good-humored, picturesque milkmaid idea than mere poetry. The cheerful, wholesome, womanly milkmaid is, as a rule, much more likely to harmonize with the disposition of a good milk cow than is the ruder and less patient farm hand.—Western Farm Journal.

DAIRY ESSENTIALS. Summarized by R. A. Pierson, U. S. Department of Agriculture. A roomy, clean, dry, light and well-ventilated stable or cow house. To produce good milk, cows must be comfortable, and these conditions not only add to their comfort, but are absolutely necessary to keep them in the best of health.

Healthy and clean cows, which appear well-fed and contented.

An abundance of pure water to which cows are given access at least twice a day.

Feed of good quality; the grain and coarse fodder should be free from dirt, decay, or a musty condition.

A spirit of kindness toward the stock, exhibited by everyone employed about them, and gentleness of the animals themselves.

Provision for washing and sterilizing or scalding all utensils which come in contact with milk.

Provision for straining, aerating and cooling the milk in a clean atmosphere, free from all stable and other odors. This treatment should take place immediately after the milk is drawn from each cow.

Facilities for storing the milk and keeping it cold.

Especially great cleanliness in regard to everything connected with the dairy. The atmosphere of the stable should be pure and free from dust when milking is being done. Employees should carefully wipe the udders and wash their hands before milking, and should be seen in many more stables, and land plaster should be sprinkled about to absorb moisture and odors.—Farm News.

SWINGING CATTLE CRIB. Description of a Convenient Contrivance of This Kind.

There are almost as many varieties of cattle cribs as there are individual farms in the country, and it is not too much to say that a very great proportion of these cribs are inconvenient. Many are dark and one must reach over into them when feeding a grain ration, at the risk of encountering the horns of the animal to be fed.

A convenient swinging crib is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is triangular in shape and is hinged at the point at the bottom just on the edge of the feeding floor. When swung forward into the feeding floor, as shown, it is in a most convenient position to fill with hay, or to place in it a grain ration. It is then tipped back into the space before the animal and is entirely out of the feeding floor, and in a most convenient position for the animal to eat from. The bottom of this crib is a three-cornered piece of timber. This gives rigidity and prevents there being a narrow space at the bottom, into which an animal could not get his nose.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

All the effects Kansas has felt of the "revival of business" and "restoration of confidence" in the East, since the election, was the arrival of several car loads of New York's pauper orphans.

McKinley is to be inaugurated with imperial pomp and splendor. It is said that a million dollars will be expended to make the event a gorgeous and glittering show. The trusts will put up the stuff.

Monday, of last week, Andrew Carnegie celebrated the wonderful way of McKinley prosperity by ordering a out of 20 to 30 per cent, in the wages of a large class of his workmen at Homestead, Pennsylvania. The poor fellows might better have obeyed their conscience and voted for Bryan.

We have heard, and yet hardly credit as a possibility, that some of the members of the Kansas Legislature will, this winter, try to have a law passed making road taxes payable in cash instead of labor. This would be a foolish and unpopular move. Let the road tax law stand as it is. Farmers would rather work it out than pay the money.

There are 891 prisoners in the Kansas penitentiary. Politically, they stand: Republicans, 426; Democrats, 178; Populists, 72; Independent, 17; no politics, 198. There are in the penitentiary 343 Methodists; 182 Baptists, 83 Catholics, 61 Christian, 41 Presbyterian, 23 Lutherans, 12 Episcopal, 9 United Brethren, 9 Second Adventists, 6 Congregationalists, 5 Dunkards, 6 Quakers, 2 Jews and 106 without any religion.

An ice barbeque is one of the attractions at the Topeka Pure Food Exposition, January 23 to 30. Ed. Howe says that no other town but Topeka would call a turreted wall a "barbeque." It will be made of manufactured ice showing fish, flowers, vines, fruits, and other beautiful things, frozen within. The wall will stand fifteen feet high and run the full length of the Exposition building front. Electric arc lights will throw vari-colored rays through the walls by night, and as it is the first ice barbeque on will attract considerable attention.

THE KANSAS CELEBRATION.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

It is the intention of the people of Kansas to give an especial prominence to this year's celebration of the anniversary of the creation of their State. This will occur on January 29, two weeks from next Friday. The State will be thirty-six years old that day. After a contest which lasted for several years between the element which tried to add Kansas to the roll of the fifteen slave States then in the Union, and the men who were determined to preserve that region to freedom, the latter triumphed. The chief obstacle to the admission of Kansas as a free State was the Senate, in which the Democrats had a large majority. After the withdrawal of southern members to follow their States in secession in the opening days of 1861, however, the Republicans gained control of the Senate, pushed the Kansas bill through that body, and President Buchanan signed it on January 29 of that year.

The coming celebration ought to be of national interest. At one time and another Kansas has filled a large place in the country's history. The act which created the territory of Kansas in 1854 brought with it mightier consequences than those which depended on any other law ever placed on the national statute book in the sixty-five years of government along to that time. It made the slavery question the only issue in politics, broke the partisan affiliation between the agricultural south and the agricultural west; started a civil war in Kansas which was a prelude to the mighty struggle a few years later; killed the Whig party by sending its southern end through the half way houses of the Know-nothing party in 1856 and the Constitution of Union in 1860 into the Democratic camp, and put the bulk of its northern end into combination with the Free Soilers, political abolitionists and anti-slavery Dem-

ocrats under the name of the Republican party to fight slavery extension, while it split the Democracy in 1860, thus giving the Republicans the victory which sent the South out of the Union, precipitated the war, overthrew slavery, and put a solid south and a solid north in politics, and kept them in, except with occasional breaks in the north and during the reconstruction interregnum in the south along to 1896.

To a certain extent, that is to say, the country's destinies were affected for many years by Kansas influence. If there had been no Kansas issue like that which was precipitated in 1854 the nation's history since that time would have been widely different from what it is. In more recent times, too, Kansas has exerted a profound effect on the country's political life. It may be said that the Farmers' Alliance, as a political force, got its first start in Kansas, and in Kansas the Alliance's larger and broader successor, the Populist party, early established its headquarters and gained its most conspicuous victories. Those triumphs of the Alliance and Populist party are in the incentive for the broadening of this year's celebration of the birth of the State. The observances are dictated by social and business considerations. They are to be participated in by Republicans, Democrats, Populists and all other sorts and conditions of persons, and are designed to tell the outside world that although Kansas may be spasmodically erratic in politics, the general level of intelligence of her people is high, and investments in her borders are as safe as those in any other State.

SACREDNESS OF THE COURTS.

(From the Newton Journal.)

During the recent campaign the Republican orators and newspapers worked themselves into a state of frenzied patriotic indignation and virulently assailed that declaration of the Democratic platform which called for a limitation of the powers of the courts, especially relative to the discretionary process of injunction. The Democratic opposition to "government by injunction" was derided most vigorously and vehemently by these representatives of the corporations and trusts, who feigned to hold the courts in the highest veneration. Time has demonstrated that there was no more sincerity in their laudations of that tribunal, than in their other professions of patriotism; that it was all done for political effect. Many Republican paper are now expressing their honest sentiments, and the only reason that the McHanna orators are not also stultifying themselves is that there is at present no occasion for speech making. The Troy Chief, Boss Cy. Leland's next friend, recently editorially endorsed that plank in the Democratic national platform, and the article has been copied extensively by such stalwart sheets as the Hutchinson Interior Herald, and others: The full text of the Chief's article is as follows:

The election being over one may clearly speak his mind on questions on which it was policy to keep silent before. We were all horrified at the declaration of the Chicago platform relative to the courts—in a hog's eye. The declaration in that platform was a sop to those who engage in such outlaws as the Chicago strike, but had it been on general principles, it would have met with wide approval. Courts have got to be grand humbugs and impositions. They have been expanding their powers and jurisdictions, and encroaching upon the rights of the people, until they have become instruments of fraud and oppression. Perverting their provinces of deciding the validity of laws, they have become virtually the law making power. No law of Congress can stand against the Supreme court. Laws against trusts, or the extortion of corporations, are rendered inoperative by the courts. Criminals are protected by the courts. Companies and individuals are robbed, and their property is confiscated by the courts. Witness the robberies in the way of fees to receivers of railroads, and assignment. If a man is so fortunate as to become involved in litigation, or a wealthy man dies, and the lawyers can manage to get their heirs into a law suit,

robbery is the outcome. Court allow fees to lawyers, in trivial cases that are almost confiscation. Courts are no longer a refuge for people seeking justice. They are dens into which men are enticed and held up and robbed.

Judges were once supposed to be incorruptible. But what are they now, as a rule? Common shysters, up for sale, or so swayed by interest or prejudice that they lose sight of justice. Some of the judges never even looked into a law book until after they were elected. The Chicago platform was correct in saying that they become the law making power by injunction. The liberty of every citizen is at the mercy of a judge. He is above every body else, and if he is by nature a tyrant, the private citizens can do nothing but submit. With his power of injunction, habeas corpus, and whims, relative to contempt, he can turn any criminal loose, imprison any citizen, or prevent the execution of any law. If anything needs reorganizing, it is the courts, and their powers need contracting.

CHANGES WILL BE SLOW.

The incoming State administration is over run with applications for office. The disappointment of many that is to follow will spread through every country. A majority of the applicants seem to think that Governor Leedy can at once now clean out all the Republicans in office. This he can't do. Many of the officials are in for fixed terms and common sense and prudence dictate that many who hold their positions at the will of the incoming administration can not permit wholesale bouncing.

It would be political suicide for Governor Leedy to remove competent, experienced men in many responsible positions requiring a high order of particular ability to make room for mere political workers. Changes must be made slowly and with great care. For instance, the charitable institutions imperatively demand persons of exceptional fitness and training and an indiscriminate removal of men and women in the various places to put in inexperienced persons would be unsafe and unwise if it were possible. The truth is these institutions ought to be taken out of politics entirely. Then in the penitentiary there are many positions requiring special qualifications of the men that hold them. Time and investigation will be necessary in those cases before changes can be made. The same may be said of the State Treasurer's office, insurance department and many other branches of the public service.

We mention these matters because we happen to know a little of how Governor Glick was overrun with applicants and how he had to do during his term—January 1883 to January 1885.—Paola Spald.

RYAN ON IMMORTALITY.

The following tribute to the soul's immortality by W. J. Ryan is a part of an eulogy at the funeral of a friend. It is a gem worthy of preservation:

"If the Father deigns to touch with divine power the cold and pulsless heart of the buried acron, and make it burst forth from its prison walls, will He leave negligent the soul of man, who was made in the image of his Creator? If He stoops to give to the rose bush, whose withered blossoms float upon the autumn breeze, the sweet assurance of another springtime, will He withhold the words of hope from the soul of men when the frosts of winter come? If matter mute and inanimate, though changed by the forces of nature into a multitude of forms, can never die, will the spirit of man suffer annihilation after it has paid a brief visit, like a royal guest, to this tenement of clay? Rather, let us believe that He who in His apparent prodigality wastes not the raindrop, the blade of grass, or the evening's zephyr but makes them all to carry out His eternal plans, has given immortality to the mortal and gathered to Himself the generous spirit of our friend."

COMING MONTHLY!

Dr. W. L. Coleman, the specialist in chronic diseases, will practice at the Bank hotel, Strong City, on the 10th day of each month. Detects disease through the arterial matter. Pay monthly, as you get well. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CALENDARS AND COUPONS.

So many beautiful calendars and entertaining novelties have been issued by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that we are hardly surprised to receive this season not only one of the very prettiest designs in calendars, but with it coupons which entitle the recipient to attractive novelties. Every one who gets a Hood's Sarsaparilla calendar for 1897 secures something that will prove interesting and valuable as well as a beautiful specimen of the lithographer's art. The calendar is accompanied this season by an amusing little book on "The Weather." Ask your druggist for Hood's Coupon Calendar, or send 6 cents in stamps for one to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The best way to get there is over the Santa Fe route. The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of there is demonstrated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made.

To reach Cripple Creek, take the Santa Fe Route, the only standard gauge line direct to the camp. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of Cripple Creek.

Inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A. T. & S. F. R'y, Monadnock Block, Chicago.



R. MONARCH THE CELEBRATED Sour Mash Distiller Is Now Bottling in Bond.

We are now bottling whisky in accordance with the bill pending in Congress, granting Distillers permission to bottle in bond. We would be glad to receive orders for such goods, feeling same will meet with approval of the best Judges.

One Case 12 qts. 5 yrs. old, 11.00 " " " " 8 " " 13.00 " " " " 10 " " 15.00

R. MONARCH BOTTLING CO. OWENSBORO, KY. Mail orders promptly attended to.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES

for the coming year will be filled with good things for you to know. Its editorial columns will contain well written opinions on current events, political and foreign. The latest reports of the doings of Congress and our own State Legislature will be handled by trained correspondents, and as the work of the newly elected representatives will be more than usually important, we have made the very best arrangements for securing complete reports. You must have a paper this year—why not have the best? The Times will give you the news—all of it, all the time, will visit you twice each week (Tuesdays and Fridays) and costs but \$1.00 a year. Address your order to THE TWICE-A-WEEK TIMES, KANSAS CITY, MO.

TRY A TEXAS TRIP To San Antonio, Austin, Ft. Worth or El Paso, and get a touch of summer in winter. The Santa Fe is offering some low rate tickets with liberal conditions as to limit. Texas may be just the place you are looking for a home or for investment.

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM, 11th and Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS SANITARIUM

Is a private hospital, a quiet home for those afflicted with medical and surgical diseases, and is supplied with all the remedial means known to science, and the latest instruments required in modern surgery. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of patients, together with our complete brace-making department, makes this the largest and only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the west.

WE TREAT Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Nasal, Throat, Lung, Kidney, Bladder and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and all Eye, Skin and Blood Diseases. CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE Lungs, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Scalp, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Bones, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Tame Worm, Ulcers or Fever Sores, Dyspepsia and Gastritis, Eczema, etc.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS As a means of relief are only resorted to where such interference is indispensable. In such cases as Varicocele, Piles, Stricture, Fistula, Ruptures, Harelip, Cleft Palate, Cross Eyes, Tumors, etc. Although we have in the preceding made special mention of some of the ailments to which particular attention is given, the Sanitarium abounds in skill, facilities and apparatus for the successful treatment of all chronic ailments, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means. We have a neatly published book, illustrated throughout, showing the Sanitarium, with photographs of many patients, which will be mailed free to any address.

IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED With any of the above diseases, or in any way in need of medical or surgical aid and are thinking of going abroad for treatment, you are requested to call on the Editor of this Paper, who will give any information you may desire concerning the reliability of this Sanitarium. Address all communication to DR. C. M. COE, Kansas City, Mo.

W. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pipe, Hose and Fittings. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Can't tell you all about the new styles, handsome designs, beautiful finish, endless variety, low prices, superior quality and fine workmanship of our goods in this limited space, but we want you to write for our latest Illustrated Catalogue. This is the largest and best catalogue we ever published. Ask for Cat. M. It contains about 300 pages, and cost us a lot of money and time, but you can have one free. We have added a fine line of BICYCLES at lowest prices. ALLIANCE GARRAGE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Executor's Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS COUNTY OF CHASE, ) In the Probate Court in and for said County. In the matter of the estate of Catherine Whaler, deceased. Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county, sitting at the Court-house, in Cottonwood Falls, county of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1897, for a full and final settlement of said estate. ALBERT VANDELLIN, Executor of the estate of Catherine Whaler, deceased. December 16, A. D. 1896.

Notice to Physicians.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS COUNTY OF CHASE, ) Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at this office until the next regular meeting of the County Commissioners in January for tendering the poor of each township in the county the poor farm to be included in Diamond creek township. Bids to be for each visit and physicians to furnish their own medicine. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. Witness my hand and official seal affixed this 14th day of December, 1896. (SEAL) M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc. MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Oldest Bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 six months. Address MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Bids Wanted.

Sealed bids for the superintendency and care of the poor farm and its inmates will be received at the office of the County Clerk, of Chase county, until noon, January 4, 1897. By order of Board of County Commissioners. M. C. NEWTON, County Clerk.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules cure biliousness. Ripans Tabules cure bad breath. Ripans Tabules cure indigestion. Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

THOR. H. GISHAM. J. T. BUTLER. CRISHAM & BUTLER, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal Courts. Office over the Chase County National Bank COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

JOSEPH C. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fs23-11

F. P. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Practice in all State and Federal courts

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency, Railroad or Syndicate Lands, Will buy or sell wild lands or Improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. 4971-

F. JOHNSON, M. D.,

CAREFUL attention to the practice of medicine in all its branches. OFFICE and private dispensary over Hilton Pharmacy, east side of Broadway Residence, first house south of the Widow Gillett's. Cottonwood Falls, - - - Kansas. Ripans Tabules for sour stomach.

No fear shall be... How to the line, on all ships fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; for three months, \$1.75; for six months, \$2.50; for six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for station names and times for various routes.

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COUNTY OFFICERS:

- List of county officers including Representative, Treasurer, Clerk, Sheriff, etc.

SOCIETIES:

- List of various societies and their meeting schedules.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Frank Park left, Monday, for Salida, Colorado. Jerry Madden was down to Emporia, last week. Alex Russell returned from Arkansas, Tuesday. Miss Maude Johnson returned to Wichita, Monday. Mrs. W. W. Randall arrived, Monday, from Kansas City. Miss Louie Patten, of Emporia, is visiting in town, last week. Miss Sadie Forney is visiting Miss Lola Bonewell, at Emporia. An enjoyable card party was given at C. M. Gregory's, last night. Dr. J. M. Hamme and Leo G. Holz were at Emporia, yesterday. J. V. Sanders lost \$55, one day last week, out of his vest pocket. Miss Rue Randall, of the Racket store, is ill in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Luella N. Winne is at Kansas City receiving medical treatment. Miss Winnie Reid, of Missouri, is visiting her uncle, W. H. Springer. J. D. and Ella Riggs of Matfield Green aged 2 years, 7 months and 14 days. Miss Julia Gregory, of Arizona, is visiting at her brother's, C. M. Gregory. Call at the COURANT office when you want job work of any description. Died, on Saturday, January 9, 1897, of scarlet fever, Clyde Riggs, son of Tobacco users will find, in another column, an item of decided interest to them, headed "Don't Stop Tobacco." Capt. H. A. Ewing and S. T. Slabough, of Wonevau, were in town, last week. S. C. ("Chick") Smith left, Monday evening, for Phenix, Arizona, for his health. M. E. Hunt, of Clements, left, Monday evening, for California, for his health. B. Frank Howard took a car load of cattle to Kansas City, Thursday night. Mrs. Alex McKenzie, who has been quite ill for some time past, is now much better. Mrs. T. W. Jenkins is enjoying a visit from her brother, Dave Roberts, of Nortonville. Mrs. A. Z. Scribner has our thanks for an 18 pound turkey and a nice supply of spare ribs. Born, on Wednesday, December 31, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Brown, of Bazaar, a daughter. A son, their eighth child, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. C. Childs, Friday night, January 8, 1897. Mrs. J. C. Thompson has returned home, from a three months' visit to her daughter, in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Cochran are visiting in the east end of the State and at Kansas City, Mo. Representative Dr. F. T. Johnson, J. H. Murdock and W. G. McCandless went to Topeka, Sunday night. I will be in Strong City until Feb. 1st, and am making finer photos than have ever been made in this section, for the price.

S. T. Slabough, of Wonevau, returned home, Tuesday, from Perry, Okla., with 200 head of native steers. For Rent—A first class room for a good jeweler. Apply to G. W. Newman, in Strong City. I have for rent some of the best farms in Chase County. J. C. DAVIS. The Fire Department, of Strong City, will give a dance, Friday evening, January 23, to which all are invited. On assuming the office of County Commissioner, last Monday, John Kelley set up a box of excellent cigars. The young friends of Harry Hays, son of C. F. Hays, of Bazaar, gave him a pleasant surprise party, last Friday evening. Henry Bonewell has received word from Canada that he is a joint heir with his brother, in that country, to an estate there. Yearling steers for sale, one hundred head. All natives and deborned and no brands. E. P. ALLEN, Elmdale, Kansas. If you want a good job of plastering done call on W. E. Brace, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who also does paper-hanging. Mrs. Mata Majerl, of Topeka, arrived here, Sunday, on a visit to her grandmother and aunt, Mrs. L. Holz and Miss Alma Holz, both of whom are sick. Wm. M. Harris, having sold his farm on Diamond creek, has again moved into the Cochran house in this city. He will spend the winter in Texas. Millers in this part of Kansas should remember that W. C. Giese, of this city, does an A. No. 1 job in sharpening mill picks, and should patronize a home institution. Mrs. J. W. McWilliams has secured the agency of Chase County, for J. W. Bryan's new book, "The First Battle." Every person interested in the financial issues of the day should read it. Don't forget that John Glen, the reliable harness maker, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Elmdale, and you can always get bargains of him, and the best of mending in every branch of his trade. Thompson's, Strong City, is where you can get photographs equal in tone, finish and material to those made in the best city galleries, at about one-half the price. Will be there until February 1st, only. Sidney B. Wood, of this city, a most competent person, was elected docket clerk, of the House of Representatives, an office of which he knew nothing, and, of course, was unopposed, hence, is highly appreciated as a friendship token. The following lands in this county and within the Dodge City, Kansas, land office district are vacant, and are open to settlement under the home, steady land, on, upon due application, made at said land office, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder in separate tracks, at not less than \$2.50 per acre, viz: w 1 of ne 1/4 21-6; w 2 of nw 12-21-8; w 1 of ne 1/4 21-21-8; w 2 of nw 10-22-6; sw 1 of nw 22-22-8. The Keystone grocery store was broken into, and robbed, last Thursday night, of about four dollars in money, from the safe which was not locked and a few cigars. The entrance was effected by forcing open the front door, with a large file. The railroad tool house at Strong City was robbed the same night of two crowbars, a monkey wrench and a large iron maul, all of which were found, the next morning, lying at the side of the Keystone grocery store. G. O. Lang, the composer of the most popular song of the day, "In the Shadow of the Pines" has sent us a new song, "Say not Good-bye." We predict for it a larger sale than "In the Shadow of the Pines." It is simply beautiful, easy to play, melodious, and a perfect adaption of exquisite words to a delightful melody. We recommend our readers to send for a copy. The publishers, Legg Bros., 1008 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo., are making a special price of 25 cents per copy. To any of our readers who have not already "In the Shadow of the Pines," they will send one copy of each for 50 cents. At the meeting of the stockholders of the Chase County National Bank, held at the bank, in this city, last Monday, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: J. D. Minick, Arch Miller, Henry Brandley, Bernard McCabe, Richard Cuthbert, S. T. Bennett, A. J. Crocker, Francis Bernard, Robert Brash, George Drummond and Albert Rogler. J. D. Minick, was elected President of the Bank, vice A. S. Howard, deceased, and Arch Miller was elected Vice-President, and Henry Brandley, Secretary, and W. W. Sanders, Cashier, and J. B. Sanders, Book-keeper were retained in their old positions. In the selection of Mr. Minick as first officer of the bank that institution has secured the services of a conservative, painstaking and genial gentleman at its helm, who, with the other officers of the bank, all of whom are men of good business qualities and gentlemanly dispositions, will guide the affairs of the bank always along the line of prosperity. CHASE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. The following is the program for the next regular meeting January 30: Subject: "The varieties of fruit that I have had the best success with." It will be divided into three classes as follows: On river bottom land: Isaac Alexander, Robert Clements, H. S. Foreman. On creek or second bottom: R. H. Chandler, Robert Martti, C. W. Kane. On upland: O. M. Ellis, N. Stout, Isaac Alexander, F. B. Hunt. The varieties of fruit I consider the best for home consumption, M. H. Lewis. The varieties that I found done the best generally over the county in '95, M. W. Gilmore. Discussion. Question box. F. B. HUNT, President. W. A. WADDELL, Secretary.

The State Historical Society will hold its twenty-first annual meeting at Topeka, January 19, 1897. The Board of Directors will meet in the Society's west room at 3 p. m. The usual business will be transacted. An open meeting of the Society will be held in Representative Hall at 7:30 p. m. Gov. E. N. Morrill, President of the Society, will deliver the annual address on the subject: "The Territorial Legislature of 1857-'58." Col. Horace L. Moore, of Lawrence, will deliver an address on the subject: "The Campaign of the 19th Kansas Volunteer Regiment against the Indians of the Plains, 1868-'69." Prof. E. B. Cowell, Topeka, will read a paper on the subject: "The Kansas descendants of the Emigrant Passengers of the ship 'Welcome,' 1852." After the addresses, the annual report will be presented and acted upon. Thirty-three members of the Board of Directors, to serve for three years, will be elected. Officers of the Society will be elected by the Board at the close of the annual meeting. Music and other exercises will be added to the program. BURNS CELEBRATION. The 138th anniversary of the birth of Scotland's illustrious poet, Robert Burns, will be celebrated in Music Hall, Cottonwood Falls, on Friday evening, January 22, 1897, beginning at 7:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the Burns Club, of Chase County, Kansas, with the following PROGRAMME. Address by the President, W. J. McNea. "There Was a Lad Was Born in Kyle," Mr. Robt Gray. Address—"Robert Burns," Capt. J. G. Waters. "An Ye Shall Walk in Silk Attire" with flute accompaniment, Miss Carrie Hansen. Competition recitations: "Despondency," Miss Vay Johnson; "The Lament of Mary, Queen of Scots," Miss Cora Howard; "Address to Edinburgh," Miss Bessie Harkness; "To a Mountain Daisy," Miss Nellie Wiley; "Man Was Made to Mourn," Miss Jennie Rogler. Song—"Auld Scotch Sannas" Mr. Robt Gray Club of 1871. By Some of Them Reading—Miss Miriam Eskridge Song—"You Had Better Bide Awee" with flute accompaniment, Miss Carrie Hansen. Music—Brass Band Quartette, Dudley Doolittle, Stanley Jones, Harry Brees, Lonie Kuhl. Reading—Miss Miriam Eskridge Song—"Jessie's Dream" Mr. Robt Gray. After which the floor will be cleared and good music furnished for the dancers and those who wish to remain. Hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys and reels, Puts life and merriment in their heels. Note—The competitive recitations are for two prizes, viz: First, \$6; Second, \$4. "YOURS FOR HEALTH." Expert physicians affirm that the right climate may cure consumption and kindred diseases. The right climate is where a pure, dry air, equable temperature and constant sunshine are found. These essentials exist in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and various places in New Mexico. Descriptive pamphlets, recently issued by Passenger Department of the Santa Fe Route, containing complete information relative to these regions as invalids need. For free copies address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago. SPECIAL RATES. Annual meeting of Modern Woodmen of America, Hutchinson, Kansas, February 2, 1897. Fare one and one-third round trip. Poland China Record Association, Maryville, Mo., February 2-4. Fare one and one-third round trip. Kansas Pure Food Exposition, Topeka, January 25 to 30. One and one-third fare for round trip tickets on sale January 25, 26 and 27, return limit February 1. Inauguration State Officers, Topeka, January 11, one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale January 9 to 16 inclusive. Return limit January 18. T. W. JENKINS, Agent. JACK NEEDS A VACATION. All work makes Jack a dull boy. He should leave the office a while this summer, take Jill along and go to Colorado. An illustrated book describing summer tourist resorts in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, will be mailed free on application to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago. Tourists tickets now on sale at reduced rates to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Denver, over the picturesque line, Santa Fe Route. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chase County National Bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year; and for the transaction of any business that may come before them. Will be held at the Banking house of said Bank on Tuesday, January 12, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m. W. W. SANDERS, Cashier. LETTER LIST. Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, Jan. 13, 1897. Charley Perkins. Irland Ross. All the above remaining unclaimed for Jan. 27, 1897, will be sent to the Dead Letter office. W. E. TIMMONS, P. M. NOTICE. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chase County Agricultural Association will be held at Court House, on Saturday, January 16, 1897, at 2 o'clock, p. m. R. F. GILLET, Sec'y. Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

Commissioners Proceedings. Resignation of John Gates as constable of Falls township accepted and Charles Lewis appointed to vacancy. Bonds of township officers approved. Viewers having failed to meet in the matter of Thomas Butler road the Board appointed Charles Kane, J. H. Mercer and E. P. Allen to view said road. Tax on \$85 valuation remitted to Mrs. Livery on account of error of taxation. Ordered that a warrant issue to H. Brandley of \$4.84 for double assessment of Patrick land. Same order for \$17.75 as to A. J. Houghton land. Order issued to R. C. Hait for \$5 as informer for violation of fish law. H. C. Stephenson allowed rebate of tax on \$190 valuation. Diamond creek township granted \$400 or as much thereof is necessary to repair south abutment of Middle creek bridge and County Surveyor to approve the work. Board adjourned to meet Jan. 11th to complete unfinished business. Jan. 11th—Board met as per adjournment. S. C. Harvey remitted tax on four head of horses, same being assessed in two townships. H. A. Rose and W. W. Austin were appointed by the Board as assistant school examiners. Tax on \$2940 valuation rebated Chase County National Bank in Bazaar township on the ground that their worth is part of the capital stock of said bank. Board ordered the reports and books of Falls township officers to L. M. Swope for examination and his report thereon. In the matter of the Jacobs road the Board decided the land owners were not legally notified and that the establishment of said road was illegal, null and void, therefore ordered expenses taxed to principal petitioner. Ordered that no more money be paid on Diamond creek bridge until completed. Ordered that the Trustee of Bazaar township require Henry Stout to go to the Poor farm if he insists upon county support. County printing let to COURANT, Leader, Derrick, and Reveille; the COURANT being designated the official paper for this year. M. K. Myers was appointed superintendent of the Poor farm at salary of \$450. The Board decided that the next bridge work done by the county be the crossing on Fox creek on the road west from Strong. Board adjourned to March 1st. Shooting Match. The gun club of this city had a shoot last Thursday and Friday with the following result: FIRST DAY. Ten live birds—1st prize, Will Romigh, 9; second, C. M. Gregory and Dr. Hamme, 8 each; third, Jess Kellogg, Jerry Madden and W. J. McNea, tied; fourth, Dr. Conaway and L. M. Swope, tied. Twenty clay pigeons—Dr. Conaway, 14; Will Romigh, 13; W. J. McNea, 12; Dr. Hamme, 10. SECOND DAY. Ten live birds—C. M. Gregory, 10; Dr. Conaway, 9; Will Romigh, 8; Jerry Madden and Dr. Hamme, tied for fourth prize. Ten clay pigeons—Hamme and McNea, 9 each; Romigh and Conaway, 7 each. Second ten—McNea, 10; Hamme, 8. At unknown angles—McNea 4 out of 5. One of the features of the shoot was the shooting by Paul Carter, Dudley Doolittle and John McNea, who did really better shooting than the men. A team of eight is being organized to shoot against a picked Emporia team at an early day. The following is the last entry made on the minute book of the probate court by ex-Judge McDonald: "Jan. 11th, 1897, 11 o'clock a. m.—I turn this office over to my successor believing that I have done my duty as a public servant. I leave the office with no ill will to anybody, and am thankful for the courtesies given me while in office, hoping that the administration of my successor will be for the best interests of all concerned.—Matt McDonald."

Advertisement for DELAND & CO'S SODA. DON'T STOP TOBACCO. HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT. The tobacco grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health and happiness. To quit suddenly is to sever a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will not only stop you from craving tobacco, but it will cure you permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest. "Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and without inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. CURED BY BACO-CURO AND GAINED THIRTY POUNDS. From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented: Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan. 28, 1895. Eureka Chemical & Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but I couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No-To-Bac," "The India Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo," and it has entirely cured me of the habit of all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition. Yours, respectfully, P. H. MARBURY, Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per box; three boxes, (thirty days' treatment), \$2.50 with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical and Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass. TREATMENT BY INHALATION! 1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa. For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia. AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS. It has been in use for more than twenty-five years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommended it—very significant fact. It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste nor after-taste, nor sickening smell. "COMPOUND OXYGEN—ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS," at the title of a book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Ca. RESTORES VITALITY. Made a Well Man of Me. THE GREAT 30th Day. FRENCH REMEDY, Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$5.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$25.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address: ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. For sale by W. B. HILTON & CO. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of a patient? Protect your ideas if they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN W. HEDDEN, BURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer. THIS PAPER may be found on file at each of the following places: J. E. PERRY, Clerk of District Court, Chase County, Kans.

Advertisement for PATENTS. Publication Notice. State of Kansas, ss. Chase County. In the District Court in and for Chase County, State of Kansas, Nellie Peoples, Plaintiff, vs. Hans Peoples, Defendant. Said defendant, Hans Peoples, will take notice that he has been sued in the above-named court by the above-named plaintiff, and that the petition is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, of Chase County, Kansas, and that in said petition, said plaintiff asks that she be divorced from the said defendant, absolutely, and that you, the defendant, must answer the petition filed therein, on or before the 25th day of February, 1897, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment be rendered, divorcing the said plaintiff absolutely, and costs of suit. GRISHAM & BUTLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, J. E. PERRY, Clerk, District Court. ALMOST TWO-FOR-ONE. Send for free sample and judge thereby. THE COURANT —NAD— Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer, Both one year for only 1.85. The Enquirer is a 9-column, 8-page paper, issued each Thursday. Largest in size, cheapest in price most reliable in news, all large type plain print, good white paper. If our readers want another live paper, the Enquirer is that paper. Call or send orders to COURANT, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. PATENTS TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS & C. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Offices agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Greatest Retail Store in the West. 105 DEPARTMENTS—STOCK, \$1,250,000 FLOOR AREA, NEARLY 7 ACRES. Dry Goods—Millinery—Ladies' Suits—Notions—Jewelry—Clothing—Men's Furnishings—Shoes—Jewelry—Silverware—Books—Furniture—Carpets—Wall Paper—Hardware—Candies—New Tea Room. Why You Should Trade Here— The assortment is the greatest in the West—under one roof. One order—one check—one shipment will fit you out completely. We buy for spot cash—our prices are consequently the lowest. Money refunded on unsatisfactory goods—if returned at once. Handsome 128-page Illustrated Catalogue just out of press—free by mail. Come to the Big Store if you can. You will be made welcome. If you can't come, send for our new catalogue—free by mail. Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Successors to Bullard, Moore, Torrey & Co., KANSAS CITY, MO. RESTORES VITALITY. Made a Well Man of Me. THE GREAT 30th Day. FRENCH REMEDY, Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$5.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$25.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address: ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. For sale by W. B. HILTON & CO. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of a patient? Protect your ideas if they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN W. HEDDEN, BURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer. THIS PAPER may be found on file at each of the following places: J. E. PERRY, Clerk of District Court, Chase County, Kans.





