

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME X.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1884.

NUMBER 14.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In a late case where duty had been collected upon a cask imported from Canada into Maine, the owner, a Catholic priest, made application to have the amount refunded, on the ground that the article was used for religious purposes. The Department in reply stated that where a priest imports vestments or any regalia or robe as his private property he must pay a duty, even though the articles imported are afterward used in religious ceremonies; but where such articles are imported by a church or society for religious purposes they will be allowed to come in free.

The Director of the Mint estimates that between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 trade dollars are out, and in the hands of traders and the people generally, instead of in the possession of speculators. The remainder of the \$30,000,000 originally coined is thought to have been exported or remitted.

An important decision was recently rendered by the Court of Claims at Washington, in a test case, fixing the status of litigants under the Bowman bill, passed by the last Congress. The opinion was carefully drawn by Judge Richardson, who decided substantially the no claim under the Bowman bill can be considered if the Court had jurisdiction of the same previous to the passage of the Bowman bill, whereof the claimant failed to take advantage within the six years limitation.

The total receipts of internal revenue for the six months of the fiscal year ended December 31, were \$61,235,291; receipts for December, \$9,855,706. Issue of silver dollars for the week ended December 29, 297,498, against 1,041,099 for the same time last year.

The National Board of Health has information, communicated by the State Department, of the continuance of cholera in Alexandria.

The Attorney General has decided that a postmaster in general is not entitled to receive the compensation provided by the revised statutes for issuing and paying money orders but personally performing the services required in the money order business in his office, in the sense that if the work is not physically executed by his hand it must be executed under his immediate supervision by a clerk employed by him for that purpose, and who is in no way employed by the Post office Department proper, or paid from the postal fund as distinguished from the money fund.

The town talk in Washington the other day was the discovery of the alleged forgeries and flight of Clarence M. Barton, formerly managing editor of the *National Republican*. Mr. Barton will be remembered as the party who attacked the private character of the well-known journalist, A. M. Saxe, in the columns of the *National Republican*, growing out of Saxe's defense of a fallen woman, who had been assaulted by Jimmy Kegan, formerly a reporter for the *New York Herald*. This resulted in a personal altercation, in which Saxe was killed in the editorial rooms of the *Republican* office. It seems that these forgeries had been known to various parties for some days, but were not made public at an earlier moment, because of sympathy for Barton's sick wife and helpless children.

Among the names said to have been forged are William M. Dickson, foreman of the first star-route jury, and Henry D. Battler, merchant. General Brady's name is on some paper, but it is not ascertained whether forged or not. The amount of fraudulent paper was unknown.

The Postmaster General has issued an order changing the rate of postage on a number of articles heretofore rated third-class or printed matter, paying postage at the rate of one cent for every two ounces. Under this order these articles are hereafter classified as merchandise, or fourth-class matter, upon which the postage is one cent per ounce. He rules that labels, patterns, photographs, letter heads, envelopes and other matter of the same character are mere articles of merchandise, and will be rated as fourth-class matter.

The dwelling of J. V. Garvey, at Duke Center, Pa., burned recently while the parents were absent. Four little children, aged from one to six years, who had been left in the house, perished in the flames.

Depression in trade caused the copy from Works at Allentown, Pa., to slip down.

THE EAST.

Mr. Church, Cashier and Superintendent of John Dwight & Co.'s soda factory, in New York, was assaulted the other day as he was leaving the depot at the Second Avenue elevated station, One Hundred and Tenth street, by two masked men, who knocked him down and robbed him of a sack containing \$2,500 in bank notes which he had drawn to pay employees. Mr. Church was stunned, but recovered in time to see the men leap into a wagon and drive off rapidly.

CONWAY BROWN, son of Henry W. Brown, of Worcester, Mass., and a member of the freshman class of Harvard College, killed himself the other day at the house of a friend, where he was spending the holidays.

EDWARD KEYS, who died in Unity, N. H., recently, left to the school district of the town \$12,000—all of his property except \$45, which he gave to his only daughter.

PIERCE S. MARX, of New York City, was some time ago struck in the eye by a cinder from an engine of the Manhattan Railway, and lost his eye. He recently brought suit for \$50,000 damage.

WAGES of employes in John E. Roebing's Sons' wire mill, at Trenton, N. J., were reduced ten per cent from January 1.

THE Thornycke (Mass.) Company's new cotton mill, burned recently. C. Wilson, the company's agent, fell dead of heart disease while on the roof fighting the flames. Loss, \$50,000.

FRANK BARR, a postal clerk between

New York and Port Jervis, was recently arrested for robbing the mails.

E. H. KOBBE, exchange clerk for Sperry & Barnes, of New York, American agents for the large Liverpool commission house of Bamford Bros., absconded after forging and converting to his own use \$100,000 in exchange. He and a friend named Vandersale, went to Chicago where they commenced a fast life. Both were subsequently arrested. Kobbe was taken to New York the same day of his arrest, and took the detective to the upper part of New York where they recovered from a dry cistern, encased in a hermetically sealed drain pipe and wrapped in oiled silk, Government bonds to the amount of \$20,000. Going thence to Brooklyn another piece of drain yielded \$25,000.

Dr. GEORGE A. GREELEY, of Syracuse, N. Y., was recently arrested at a hotel in New York City for forging bonds and mortgages to the amount of several thousand dollars. When arrested he stated that he was about to mortgage property belonging to him and valued at \$40,000 in order to pay the amount of his forgeries.

THE WEST.

JAMES WILLIAMS, alias O'Brien, confined in jail at Oklawaha, Fla., recently escaped, after shooting dead the turnkey. How the prisoner obtained a pistol was a mystery.

JUDOR LURKE, of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, lately decided the long-standing case of James Andrews against the St. Louis Tunnel Railroad Company, Barton Bates and Charles E. Tracy, for money claimed by Andrews to be due him as contractor for building the tunnel from the bridge to the Union depot, ten years ago.

The court awarded a special judgment for the plaintiff for \$119,228.

EARNEST DIX, of Bloomington, Ill., died recently from trichinosis. At a party several weeks ago nine persons ate of smoked sausage quite heartily, and were soon after taken ill. On examining the uncooked meat they had eaten of, millions of the parasites were found. Gull, the man who raised the swine and prepared the meat, and his wife died three weeks afterwards, and several of the sick, it was thought, would die. A post mortem examination showed that Dix's body was literally alive with trichinae.

The painter, carpenter and upholstering shops of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, at Sedalia, Mo., burned the other morning. Loss about \$50,000; fully insured.

The west-bound express on the Wabash Road struck a wagon containing five young men near Napoleon, O., the other night, killing Frank Long and William Rhoads and badly injuring George Arps. Long left a wife.

The thermometer ranged from thirty to thirty-five degrees below in Minnesota and Dakota during the late cold snap.

STANLEY GRIFFITH was recently arrested at Salem, O., upon the confession of having murdered his father.

The other morning the sheds in front of the tunnel at the Utah Central Coal Mine at Pleasant Valley, Utah, took fire from the stove in the weighing room, and in a few minutes the flames had extended into the air-shaft of the tunnel. Fifty men were in the mine at the time, three of whom escaped, though they were nearly suffocated. The other two, John McClean and his son John, perished.

In the case of Frank James, recently admitted to bail in Jackson County, Mo., and immediately arrested by the United States Marshal for complicity in a mail robbery in Alabama, Judge Kregel, of the United States District Court, at Kansas City, recently decided that the prisoner could not be taken by the United States authorities until the greater charges against him had been disposed of in the State courts.

The old St. Nicholas Hotel in St. Louis burned the other night. The fire also destroyed adjoining property, the total loss being over \$100,000; well insured.

The Tabor Opera House, in Denver, Colo., was recently damaged by fire to the extent of \$20,000.

THIRTY-FIVE degrees below zero at St. Paul, Minn., on the 4th.

A stock train of twenty cars was recently snowed under on the Wabash Road eleven miles from the Chicago stock yards. Several attempts to reach the train and save the stock failed on account of heavy snow drifts.

THE SOUTH.

T. H. WEATHERBY, Sheriff of Madison County, Miss., died recently of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a mad dog two months ago.

The other Sunday at a point fifty miles from Fort Smith, Ark., in the Choctaw Nation, while Rev. Samuel Andrews was on his way to bill a religious appointment, he was shot and killed by unknown parties. It was supposed to be the result of an old grudge.

HENRY HANE, a well-to-do German, of San Antonio, Tex., in a drunken jealous frenzy the other night attempted to kill his wife, and after exacting a promise from her to keep the matter a secret, cut his own throat.

W. IRVING LANDELL, said to be from Philadelphia, died at Lexington, Ky., the other night from hunger and exposure.

A RECENT fire at Covington, Ga., destroyed the court-house and other property to the value of \$30,000. The records were saved.

SHINETS & Co.'s cotton warehouse at Atlanta, Ga., burned recently. Loss on cotton, \$150,000; on warehouse, \$29,000; insurance, \$145,000.

JAMES A. WALLACE, Cashier of the Bank of Hopkinsville (Ky.), is missing with a reported shortage of \$49,000.

A NEGRO man named John Burton got on a Christmas spree near Richmond, Ky., lay down by the roadside and froze to death.

STATISTICS recently published showing a remarkable increase in cotton manufacturing interests in the South the last three years. There are now 1,314 cotton mills, having 4,276,422 spindles and 24,873 looms,

while in 1880 there were 139 mills with 733,989 spindles and looms. In 1880 the value of the manufactured cotton produced was a little over \$21,000,000; in 1883 it had risen to \$35,909,093 of \$40,000,000. During the last three-and-a-half years \$20,500,000 have been invested by new and old cotton mills in machinery, the bulk of which was paid to Northern and Western machinery manufacturers.

JIM CRUMMIDY, colored, was hanged at Eastman, Ga., recently, for the murder of James Mitchell. When the Sheriff and assistants opened the cell door Crummidy attacked them with a small knife, wounding two assistants. He was seized, but managed to free his arm, inflicting a terrible wound in his own throat, and becoming unconscious, was carried to the scaffold on a stretcher and supported until the drop fell.

GENERAL.

The business failures in the United States during 1883 numbered 9,189, against 6,738 in 1882, an increase of 2.45. The liabilities for 1883 were \$172,000,000, against \$101,000,000 for 1882. The failures of last year were greater than those of any year since 1874, when they reached 10,478, with liabilities \$234,000,000.

A COLLISION between a freight train and a special containing laborers, near Toronto, Canada, recently, resulted in the killing of twenty-seven men and injuring of many others, some of whom will die.

BELT, the public executioner of Austria, was found dead in his bed recently, supposed to have been the victim of revenge.

THREE of the Southern Pacific train robbers were recently captured in Arizona. One was a negro.

TWO Russian officers were recently assassinated by nihilists at St. Petersburg. The murders created great consternation, and it was suggested that the imperial family should remove secretly to the palace at Peterhoff, but General Tscherevich had undertaken to guarantee the safety of the Gutschin palace.

The Mexican Government has declared forfeited the concession made General Grant for a submarine cable connecting Mexico, the United States and Central America, no work having been done within the prescribed time.

The report has been confirmed that the Black Flag massacre of the French prisoners captured before Sontay. Admiral Combes decided to take active measures for their relief.

The Marquis de Rays was recently tried at Paris (France) and sentenced to four years' imprisonment for falsely inducing many people to subscribe for the alleged enterprise for the colonization of the Island of Port Breton, in the South Seas, and with the misappropriation of the funds, and also inducing several hundred persons to settle upon the island, most of whom perished.

The business failures in the United States for the first two days in the new year numbered 339, said to be the largest number ever known in a similar period.

SIXTEEN boarders and three sisters in a Convent at Montreal (Can.) were recently poisoned by eating tainted meat. Several were dangerously ill. The meat, although condemned by the Inspector, had been sold to the Convent.

TRAIN MATTERS.

The other morning when an extra freight train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, consisting of eleven cars of mules, took the side track at Independence, Mo., to let the east-bound passenger train by, an examination was made of the cars, and showed that between eighty and one hundred head had perished from cold and starvation. Those that were yet alive were gnawing the sides of the car, and in some instances were eating the flesh of their dead companions. It was stated that the stock had been loaded at San Antonio, Tex., and had not been fed or watered since leaving San Antonio. The mules were consigned to Kansas City.

The Park Theater, at Cleveland, O., supposed to be fire proof, was burned on the night of the 6th. It was valued at \$230,000. Adams' Humpty Dumpty Company lost \$8,000 or \$9,000 worth of property. The Wick block in front of the theater was completely gutted, and the First Presbyterian Church damaged to the extent of \$20,000.

ALICE MAJOR and Sarah Marsden were drowned while recently skating near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

It is stated that a great petition for a national constitution amendment will be sent out by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and presented to the Presidential Nominating Conventions of the different parties. It will ask for prohibition instead of the ballot for woman, as has been stated.

In a late shooting scrape between James Hare and John Scanton at Baltimore, Md., Hare was killed and Scanton mortally wounded.

The Institute of Immaculate Conception of the Sisters of Notre Dame, at Belleville, Ill., was burned on the night of the 5th. About sixty pupils were in the school, ranging from ten years to full grown, all girls, and several teachers. The flames spread so rapidly that no order could be preserved, and a panic seized both children and Sisters, and there was wild confusion in the rush to escape. The Mother Superior, four other Sisters and twenty-two pupils were reported as having perished.

The large furniture establishment of Burrell, Comstock & Co., on North Fourth street, St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th. Loss, \$125,000; insurance \$90,000. The jewelry store of Merriek, Welsh & Phelps, adjoining was also burned. Loss, \$50,000, and the queensware store of Withman, Gray & Co., containing \$75,000 worth of goods was badly scorched and goods damaged.

A CONFERENCE of Colorado politicians in Washington, the other day, came to the conclusion that ex-Senator Chaffee should be a candidate for the Senate in place of Senator Hill. Secretary Teller, who wants the place, it was said would not stand in the way of Mr. Chaffee.

A FEARFUL WRECK.

A Suburban Train Loaded With Workingmen in Collision with a Freight on the Grand Trunk Railway Near Toronto, Canada—Twenty-two Lives Lost and Many Injured, Some Fatally—The Victims Scalded and Roasted to Death—List of the Dead and Wounded.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 2.

One of the most frightful railway accidents that ever occurred in Canada took place this morning at five minutes to seven. About fifteen minutes previous a suburban train consisting of a dummy engine and two cars on the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk left Union Station, having aboard about sixty passengers, chiefly employes of the Bolt and Iron Works at Humber, residing in the city, who were going to their work. Each was happier than the other, and, although the weather was severely cold, a gale blowing the snow against the car windows, the merry crowd did not heed it as they told how they spent New Year.

On rounding a sharp curve just before reaching the Bolt Works the engine saw a freight train coming thundering down the grade toward him. He reversed the engine, blew a warning and with the fireman jumped for his life. The conductor heard the warning, and shouting "Jump, boys, for your lives," sprang into the snow. In a second more there was a terrific crash. The engine of the freight train knocked the boilers of the dummy car through the first car, crushing the unfortunate passengers in every direction, and piling many to the floor. The impact was so great the engine actually derailed the truck of the dummy, which kept the rails, and remained on a balance.

The engineer of the freight train, when he saw a collision was inevitable, sprang from the engine, but Thomas, the fireman, was killed instantly.

To add to the horror of the scene, the boiler of the dummy exploded and the steam and boiling water caused the death and terrible injuries to the mangled and bleeding men. Then the fire, as if madly led by other engines, clashing so many victims, broke out and completed the sickening work of destruction. Shrieks, groans and heartrending cries for help filled the air, and the scene was a ghastly one. Several poor fellows, suffering untold agonies, with limbs and bodies burnt to a crisp, piteously implored those near them to pour water upon their scalded limbs or put salt and to their sufferings. Strong men looked on appalled, and many an eye was dim with tears. With every possible phase of disfigurement to be seen, limbs cut, heads mangled, half eaten away by fire, swollen to enormous size by steam and water, no possible horror was left to the imagination. No more awful scene could be witnessed.

The first passenger car was a terrible wreck and several hours elapsed before the poor fellows buried beneath the debris were extricated. A large party of thirty entered the scene soon after the commencement of the work, and with the most heroic and selfless devotion, and with a coolness and tenacity to rescue the sufferers, and about ten o'clock a carload of dead and injured was on the way to the city.

On arriving at the Union Station an ambulance, station wagon and several cabs and busses were in waiting. A large crowd gathered, and as one after another of the dead and wounded were carried from the car to the conveyances many turned sick at the sight. The wounded men bore their sufferings with fortitude and patience, few groans being the only indication of their intense agony.

The scene at the morgue beggars description. There were fifteen bodies laid side by side in rows. Mothers, sisters, fathers and brothers were to be seen passing from body to body, and with trembling hands lifting the coverlet and gazing on the faces of the dead. Now and then a cry of anguish would tear to plainly of the discovery of some dear one carried off in the prime of manhood.

At the hospital on arrival of the wounded they were set to work sewing up wounds and did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings. One man, John Rowlett, died shortly after arrival at the hospital. When taken from the debris he spoke cheerfully and asked to be allowed to walk. On being laid down he cried: "O, God, my legs are off." And they were—burned off.

The coroner empaneled a jury, who viewed the bodies and then adjourned till two o'clock, when they again met. Some evidence was taken and a further adjournment had.

Barber, the conductor of the freight train, was immediately placed under arrest. He admitted he got orders at Hamilton to run to Queen's wharf, avoiding all regular trains. He looked at his timetable, but forgot the suburban train on the list of regular trains. Barber did not show the order to the engineer, Jeffrey, of Stratford. This was Jeffrey's first trip on this part of the route, and he was totally unacquainted with the trains. The only train which was passed between Hamilton and the point of accident was the newspaper train, going west. This was passed at Mimico. He had his mind, he says, on the express, which leaves the city fifteen minutes after the suburban.

Public sympathy is thoroughly aroused for the unfortunate and children. Already subscription lists have started and offers of entertainments made to provide for the necessities of those who were killed.

Besides Charles Thomas, fireman of the freight train, the following were killed instantly:

G. Aggett; leaves wife and child.

Joseph Keefler; leaves a wife and two children.

C. Spohn, single; was to be married to night.

F. Mulligan; leaves a wife and child.

J. Kernahan; wife and family.

Alex. Carruthers; wife and large family.

J. White; wife and five children.

Joseph McDonald, single.

W. Teriff, single.

Thos. Burns, single.

G. Prescott, single.

G. Seal, single.

John McKenzie, single.

Chas. Stanley, a boy, aged fourteen.

Jno. Rowlett; leaves wife and child.

No Democratic Mistakes.

When the Republicans attempted to seek comfort for the thorough drubbing they received a year ago, they attempted to find it in the supposed blundering infirmity of their victors. They even fixed the time for the Democratic mistake, and with a generosity that was positively marvellous, offered to assist them into committing it. In the elections of last year the Democracy had wrested the popular branch of Congress—the real seat of power, in this as in every other free country—from their hands and sent them to the background as a party which had forfeited the confidence of the people. The organization of the new House—frequently a delicate and difficult task, when the governing party's candidates for Speaker represent different sides in a sharp issue—was set for the most opportune occasion for it. If the elated victors could be decoyed into making an unfortunate choice for Speaker, this would be the initial and irreparable fault from which an endless progeny of blunders would inevitably follow; and the Republicans made up their minds that this initial and necessary misstep should be taken. They resolved that one of the ablest and certainly most distinguished Democratic member of the House should be the agent in it. They resolved that Mr. Randall should be, a second time, Speaker of the Democratic House if they could bring it about. And it might be conceded that his choice was wisely made. Mr. Randall possesses many merits to commend him to his party.

His experience and courage; his habit of rapid and accurate decision; his familiarity with legislation, and the honors he has heretofore won for his party—all combine to give him claims on his party which, at any other time than the present, could not be set aside in favor of another. And behind all these was still another fact that weighed heavily on his side; he was a representative from a powerful Northern State, while his chief opponent came from a section which, it has been assumed for over twenty years, could not be safely admitted to the honor of a position only two degrees removed from the Presidency.

The Republicans executed their part of a well-planned enterprise with admirable skill and address. Their press gave Mr. Randall a unanimous support. Not one Republican newspaper espoused the cause of Mr. Carlisle. All united in asserting and reasserting that the distinguished Pennsylvanian was the man of all others whom the Democrats should make Speaker; and all united in warning the Democrats that to choose any one else would be an irreparable blunder—the election of Mr. Carlisle the worst of all, since it would alarm the industrial interests of the country and cause a revolt of public feeling against Democratic methods.

But the scheme failed. It broke down signally. The Democrats of the House, with a composure which does them infinite credit, and is full of future promise, went past the distinguished Democrat from Pennsylvania, and elected a Democrat from one of the so-called Southern States—not because he was from that section, but because he presents the indispensable condition of Democratic success in 1884. The Democratic House, therefore, has not only not committed the mistake fondly predicted and prepared for it by its opponents, but it has, in the election of Carlisle, a man warmly supported by that wise and cool-headed counselor, Morrison, of Illinois, gained a fresh claim on the confidence of the country—and that, too, without in the slightest degree giving uneasiness to the industrial interests which his distinguished competitor from Pennsylvania was supposed to represent. —St. Louis Republican.

Let the Radical Bave.

If the Democrats had carried out a negative policy by electing a Speaker of the House of Representative who would have done nothing during the session of the Forty-eighth Congress, the Republicans would have pointed to the Democratic party in 1884 as a party of silence and equivocation. And now that a fearless man of honest convictions has been chosen—a man who stands as the exponent of an intelligent policy, the Republicans are attempting to array the minority of our party against the majority, hoping to cause a split in time for the Presidential campaign.

But the Democratic party was never more united than it is to day, and all insidious attempts to cause disaffection will prove futile. The Republican press, with a few exceptions, is attacking the Carlisle policy; but so much the better for the Democrats. Opposition to Rings and jobs, revenue reform and honest administration of public affairs will constitute the ground upon which the Democrats will work and fight. The Republican party would try to make capital out of any course that the opposing party might adopt. Whether we remained in a negative, silent position, or whether we chose an aggressive policy, the Republicans would attack us. But the truth remains all the same that the Republican party is a party of corruption and sectional passion; that it connives at iniquity and lets rascals go unpunished; that its favorite method is to carry elections by Government machinery; that its object is to centralize the Government and thus suppress the voice of freedom; that its sympathies are with the monopolists as against the people.

It does not surprise us, then, to see these corrupt politicians frantically crying out against the people's party, which represents the policy just the reverse of that of the corruption party. Speaker Carlisle is an outspoken

statesman, and we have confidence in his ability to preside over the House in a manner that will reflect the greatest credit upon the Democratic party.

Let the Republicans continue with their ring-ruler policy, and let the Democrats stand together in their opposition to Republican corruption, and the Democrats will win every time. We are satisfied that Congress will so administer the affairs of the people that the dominant party there will be in a better position to go before the country next fall than it has ever been before. Let the Radicals rave; but the Radicals will be defeated in 1884. —Richmond Statesman.

Don't Reduce Appropriations.

The ordinary expenditures of the Federal Government for ten years, including the current fiscal year, excluding the interest on the public debt, exhibit a striking increase, as the following table will show:

1870. Ordinary expenditures	.....	\$144,424,601
1871. Ordinary expenditures	.....	165,486,321
1872. Ordinary expenditures	.....	187,251,854
1873. Ordinary expenditures	.....	174,488,637
1874. Ordinary expenditures	.....	178,618,388
1875. Ordinary exp. (Dem. House)	.....	184,583,639
1876. Ordinary exp. (Dem. House)	.....	182,116,828
1877. Ordinary exp. (Dem. House)	.....	182,555,497
1878. Ordinary exp. (Dem. House)	.....	182,188,000
1879. Ordinary exp. (Dem. House)	.....	181,419,334
1880. Ordinary exp. (Dem. House)	.....	183,000,000
1881. Ordinary exp. (Dem. House)	.....	187,427,377
1882. Ordinary exp. (Rep. House)	.....	186,901,232
1883. Ordinary exp. (Rep. House)	.....	180,265,000
1884. Ordinary exp. (Rep. House)	.....	218,587,224

The expenditures for the current year are thus \$41,154,416 more than in 1881 and \$31,393,066 more than in 1882.

The total appropriations, including the interest on the debt and all extraordinary expenditures, from the year ended June 30, 1872, up to and including 1883, exhibit a like increase:

1872. By Republican Congress	.....	\$176,119,131
1873. By Republican Congress	.....	174,488,637
1874. By Republican Congress	.....	174,488,637
1875. By Republican Congress	.....	180,804,823
1876. Dem. House of Rep.	.....	174,488,637
1877. Dem. House of Rep.	.....	174,488,637
1878. Dem. House of Rep.	.....	174,488,637
1879. Dem. House of Rep.	.....	174,488,637
1880. Dem. House of Rep.	.....	174,488,637
1881. Dem. House of Rep.	.....	174,488,637
1882. By Republican Congress	.....	218,587,224
1883. By Republican Congress	.....	218,587,224

Yet the Republicans, with very rare exceptions, unite in the shout, "Don't reduce appropriations!"

There is an unemployed surplus of more than \$100,000,000 now in the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the surplus revenue for the fiscal year ending next June will be \$850,000,000. From the decrease of the interest on the debt and the natural increase of business, this surplus is likely to be larger than smaller in succeeding years unless taxation is reduced. In seven years this annual surplus, even if not increased, will reach \$595,000,000, or over \$100,000,000 more than enough to redeem all the bonds then possibly redeemable without paying high premiums.

The Secretary says the same annual surplus until July 1, 1907, with the \$100,000,000 left after paying the 4 1/2 per cent, would amount to about \$1,400,000,000, while the whole amount of debt then redeemable is less than \$749,000,000.

Yet the cry is raised by the President and re-echoed generally by the Republican party: "Don't reduce the surplus!"

Prodigal expenditures, profligate appropriations and a surplus beyond all our indebtedness, necessitate unnatural and oppressive taxation. The people complain. Business is depressed. The cost of living is increased. Directly and indirectly money is squeezed out of the pockets of the people unnecessarily.

Yet everywhere is heard the Republican watchword: "Don't reduce taxation!"

The Government is to be run on the high-pressure principle. The debt is to be paid on the high-pressure principle. The people are to be squeezed on the high-pressure principle.

To what end? In order that the special interests which have paid the Republican party for special protection may continue to enjoy it. In order that labor, which suffers from the increased cost of living, may continue to suffer, and that monopolies and corporations which have amassed immense fortunes through the pampering aid of Republicanism may continue to add to their wealth. In order that the party in power may have control of an enormous corruption fund

The Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County.

E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The annual meeting of the State Historical Society will be held in the Senate Chamber, at Topeka, next Tuesday.

The St. Marys Express, a sterling Democratic paper, in its last issue did its town up in three and a half columns of poetry.

The Marion Graphic, the only Democratic paper published in Marion county, a spicy paper, has been moved to Peabody.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Wool-growers and Sheep-breeders' Association will be held in Topeka, at 2 o'clock, p. m., next Tuesday.

A dispatch from Peabody, January 8, says: "Fire broke out in Peabody at 10, p. m., and destroyed nine business houses. At the present writing half the town is in flames. Most of the buildings are a total loss."

The Emporia Democrat goes out one of the neatest "annuals" that has been received at this office. It is not only neat but comprehensive and indicates the Democrat is enjoying that prosperity which its high standing and enterprise so well deserve.

Mr. Ed. W. Ellis, we understand, will be the Deputy Postmaster under the new appointees. The question is: Is Morgan trying to "stand in" with Mr. Ellis, or is he trying to "stand in" with the Democratic party of the county, by this appointment? Next fall will show up what this whole maneuver means, and Democrats should not allow themselves to be caught on a pin hook.

We are in receipt of a 168 page pamphlet, entitled "Garrison, Colorado's Bonanza County," by John K. Hallowell, Geologist, and published by the Colorado Museum of Applied Geology and Mineralogy, price 50 cents. The pamphlet tells all about Garrison county, and is well worth its price to any one seeking information about that country. Send 50 cents to John K. Hallowell, at Denver, Colorado, and get a copy.

On Saturday night, the convent of Notre Dame, at Belleville, Ill., was consumed by fire, the fire originating from the furnace in the basement; and most of the inmates perished in the flames. The dispatch says: "The bodies were all near each other, and the Mother Superior's body seemed to be in the center of the ghastly circle of black remains." The account of the terrible calamity is heart rending. Just how many lives were lost we are now unable to say.

We are in receipt of the initial number of the Dodge City Democrat, a very neat and newsy paper, and we extend to it our congratulations and wish it a long and prosperous life. In introducing itself to the public, it says: "Personal abuse is seldom conducive to public good; and considering the number of public questions of great moment demanding the attention of all at the present time, a resort to personalities is practically inexcusable. The newspaper man of to-day, who has to resort to personal arguments, except in positive self-defense, should acknowledge his incapacity by retiring from the field."

The Chicago Tribune, it is said, receives for a column of advertisements \$26,000 a year; the New York Herald receives for its lowest-priced column \$39,723, and for its highest \$348,000; the New York Tribune, for its lowest \$29,754, and for its highest \$85,648, and these papers, it is stated, are never at a loss for advertising, and still there are men who will grumble at \$85 for a column of advertising for one year in a country newspaper, and there are also men who will not take their home paper, because they can get a metropolitan paper cheaper. Such men do not stop to think that it is their home paper that is building up their interests and adding to their wealth, while the metropolitan paper is building

up the interests of the city in which it is published, and has no interest whatever in any part of the country far remote from such city, except to get all the subscribers it can from such far distant places; and it is just these great advertising rates and their large circulation that enable these metropolitan papers to put their subscription down so low.

In speaking of the appointment of Mr. W. A. Morgan as post-master at this place, the Strong City Independent says: "Mr. Perrigo has the sympathies of many friends in his loss. Had we been Morgan, we would have felt more like robbing our grand-mother's grave than stepping into old man Perrigo's official shoes. The office, we learn from Mr. Perrigo pays the enormous salary of \$1.50 per day, a big thing, truly!" Why, man alive, didn't you know that the organ grinder was only "standing in" with Mr. Perrigo in supplanting him in the post-mastership of this place the way he "stood in" with the COURANT when, in the name of his wife, he bought two notes against us and had our office closed up for nearly two weeks? You see, this is a way he has of "standing in" with folks to add to their wealth and thus decrease the burden of taxation; that is, to decrease the burden of taxation to those he "stands in" with. We wonder if he wasn't "standing in" with poor blind Smith when he had his \$200 lot sold for \$87 to secure to himself a \$19 debt, the advertising preliminary to the sale of which he did himself, and the cost of which amounted to more than the original debt, and was then mad with himself for forgetting to be present at the sale and further "stand in" with Mr. Smith by buying the lot for himself, thus increasing his own wealth and thereby decreasing the burden of taxation to poor, blind Smith.

Why, Mr. Independent, don't you recollect how the organ grinder "steed in" with the people while he was a member of our Legislature, by being reported as "absent or not voting" when questions of making appropriations for the various educational institutions, for the blind asylum, for the deaf and dumb institute, for the insane asylums and for all the other charitable institutions of the State, were being put to the House, thus trying to decrease the burden of taxation to the masses by turning a cold shoulder to the pleadings of distress and the demands of our children? Yes; any man with the public and private record that W. A. Morgan has would step into anybody's official or any other kind of shoes if by so doing he can put money into his own pockets.

O'DONNELL MEETING.

STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Jan. 1, 1884.

To the Irish-American Citizens and all Lovers of Liberty, of Chase County, Kansas: You are hereby requested to be present at a mass meeting to be held in the Strong City Opera House, on Saturday, January 12, 1884, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of securing an expression of opinion from the masses respecting the judicial murder of Patrick O'Donnell by the British Government, and to take such further action as may be advisable.

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, W. E. TIMMONS, JAMES HOLLAND, WILLIAM MARTIN, P. B. McCABE, MATT. McDONALD, Committee.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas, during two weeks ending Jan. 8, 1884, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 934 F Street, Washington, D. C.: Henry Diller, Yale, combined corn planter and drill; Robert E. and John B. Morris, Wichita, machine for making fence; John N. Lamm, Paola, cultivator; H. B. Wakefield, Winfield, stock trough; Jos. J. Cox, Lawrence, straw stacker; W. Ranson Kirk, Ft. Scott, apparatus for the construction of tunnels; Wm. E. Knotts, Paola, rubber hose; Wm. A. Lec, Winfield, plow; Horace Updegraff, Hampton, breech-loading fire-arm.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF PYTHIAS.

The next meeting of this Society will take place at the Congregational church on Wednesday night, January 16, 1884, and the following is the programme:

- Song.
Declamation, by Frank Barr.
Song, by T. Edgar Jones.
Reading, by J. L. Cochran.
Song.
Declamation, by Harry Hunt.
Reading, by Ed. W. Ellis.
Debate: "Resolved, That labor-saving machinery is beneficial to the laboring classes;" affirmative, Thomas H. Grisham; negative, T. O. Kelley.
J. W. STONE, Secretary.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
County of Chase.
Office of County Clerk, Jan. 7, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, 1884, a petition, signed by Isiah Deel and 38 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
Commencing on the section line south between sections 25 and 26, and twenty-seven (27), township twenty-two (22), of range six (6) east; thence north on the section line to the north line of sections twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23); thence west one mile; thence north one mile, to the northwest corner of section fifteen.

ROAD NOTICE.

Office of County Clerk, Jan. 7, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, 1884, a petition, signed by Wm. Stewart and 64 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain section line road, described as follows, viz:
Commencing at the southwest corner of section twenty-one, in township nineteen, of range nine (9) east; thence east on section line between sections twenty-one and twenty-eight, twenty-two and twenty-seven, twenty-three and twenty-six, of said township and range to the southeast corner of said section twenty-three; thence north to the east center corner of said section twenty-three. Said road to be located on section lines, without survey.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, WICHITA, KANSAS, December 21, 1883.
Complaint having been entered at this Office by Orange H. C. Smith against William T. Morris for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 84731 dated June 2, 1877, upon a sub-half (1/2) of southwest quarter (2) of section eight (8), township twenty-one (21), south, of range seven (7), east, in base county, Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 6th day of February, 1884, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

THE "ENTERPRISE"

MEAT MARKET,

L. A. LOOMIS, PROPRIETOR, WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Fresh Meat Every Day,

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR Fat Cattle, Hogs & Dressed Chickens

HIDES AND PELTS.

WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!!! WHO WANTS WATER?

J. B. BYRNES Has the GIANT WELL DRILL

Nine Inch Bore, Largest in the Country, Guarantees His Work

To Give Satisfaction; TERMS REASONABLE. And WELLS PUT DOWN ON SHORT NOTICE.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

Wise people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy. Those who do not improve their opportunity remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is said, sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

HARDWARE, TINWARE. WAGONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL, DEALER IN

HARDWARE! STOVES, TINWARE.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS! FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries an excellent stock of Agricultural Implements, Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, ETC.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM!

FERRY & WATSON

Desire everybody to know that they have one of the

BEST & LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought to this market,

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING; HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENSWARE, CLASS WARE,

TIN WARE,

And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO FERRY & WATSON'S,

Cottonwood Falls, Kas., and YOU WILL BE PLEASED

With his BARGAINS.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,

ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

Robes, and Everything Belonging to the HARNESS BUSINESS;

ALSO, TRUNKS, VALISES & BEST OSAGE COAL FOR SALE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

GRISHAM & EVANS,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS - 162-11

MADDEN BROS.,

Attorneys - at - Law,

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in state and Federal courts. All business placed in our hands receives careful and prompt attention. aug16-11

C. N. STERRY,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Barton, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the 8th and 9th Courts of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jyl8

COCHRAN & CARSWELL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office upstairs in National Bank building. feb29-11

JOSEPH G. 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. feb29-11

J. V. SANDERS, J. A. SMITH, A. W. HARRIS

SANDERS, SMITH & HARRIS,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS; Office in Independent building. apr1-11

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands, wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable title and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS and 1-11

MONEY.

7 and 8 Per Cent! CALL ON

W. H. HOLSINGER.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." 208 a week is your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work write for particulars to HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. feb1-11

ROAD NOTICE.

Office of County Clerk, Jan. 7, 1884. Notice is hereby given, that on the 7th day of January, 1884, a petition, signed by L. W. Byram and 64 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight (28), in township twenty (20) of range six (6) east; thence west on the quarter-section line to the north-west corner of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township twenty (20), range six (6) east; thence south on said quarter-section line to intersect county road; and for the vacation of so much of the county road as lies between the beginning and terminus of said road petitioned for.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: John A. Crawford, Clay Shaft and H. A. Park as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Cottonwood township, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. S. A. BREWER, County Clerk. [L. 8.]

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels constive, Rick Head-ache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Erection of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluctuating at the Heart, Boils before the eyes, highly colored Urine, COUSTICATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN. "I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural bowels. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 41 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed instantly to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of 50c. Office, 41 Murray Street, New York. TUTT'S MANUFACTORY, WORCESTER, MASS.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The State Teachers' Association recently closed an interesting session at Topeka, Prof. Canfield, of the State University at Lawrence, and Rev. Dr. Bishop, of Salina, were appointed delegates to the National Teachers' Association at Madison, Wis., next July. Senator Ingalls delivered an address before the Association, his subject being "Garfield." The Principals' Association met and elected the following officers: President, D. C. Tillotson, Superintendent of the Topeka schools; Vice-President, T. W. Conway, President of the Independence schools; Secretary, L. M. Knowles, Principal of the Peabody schools; Executive Committee, Prof. Wasson, of Mound City, Prof. Sherry, of Valley Falls, and Prof. Chamber, of Oswego. The County Superintendents then met and passed a resolution requesting the State Superintendent or State Board of Education to prepare a course of study for country schools. The State Superintendent said a course of study would be issued in eight weeks. A course of study a great deal larger than the one in use at Institutes could be published by him at a cost of from three to five cents a copy. These should be distributed not only among teachers and principals but among pupils, so that each boy and girl might know exactly what was expected for each day. This would enable pupils who missed a few weeks to keep their studies up at home.

Railroad Commissioners' Decision.

In the complaints from Osage City, Newton and Great Bend, against the Santa Fe Railroad Company, that had been before the Board for some time, the Commissioners issued their decision on the 21st. After entering into a general and lengthy review of the complaints and detailing the causes which brought them about, the Board said: Upon a comparison of the tariffs of rates now in force upon the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad with the revised schedules of rates for 1903 of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois, schedules which we are advised were based upon a scale devised by the most expert railroad men in the country, we find great disparity existing between the rates on the eastern compared with the western end of the lines in Kansas. The rates obtaining on the first seventy miles of the company's road west of the Missouri River are but very slightly in advance of the rates of charges for like distances upon the highest class of roads in Illinois. These rates are reasonable, judged by any standard of comparison that can be adopted, and they should not be disturbed. There may be particular instances of shipping upon which, by reason of local conditions, the rates may be too high. But as a whole the rates on this part of the line are fair and reasonable and furnish no ground for complaint. But beyond that distance the rates rapidly rise until at Newton and Great Bend, on the western end of the line, the rates, as measured by the scale cited above, are substantially higher than the rates on the line originating from those points. That the Board find and decide that the following rates shall be in force on the company's road west of the respondent company from Kansas City and State Line, Kas., and Leavenworth, Kas., to Newton, Kas., and from Newton, Kas., to Atchison, Leavenworth, and State Line, Kas., and Kansas City, having reference to the classification now in force upon said railroad, are reasonable and just, and should hereafter prevail on said road, viz:

The Pudding in the Chair.

A paragraph of State news, which reads: A droll Thanksgiving incident at a dinner table in Wyndham, leads Dr. C. B. Lyman, of this city, to recall a similar occurrence in that neighborhood a long time ago—before he was born, and he is eighty. In the original incident (which was a true story) the "head of the table," a lawyer, while standing to carve the turkey, found a need of more room, and so set a big dish of hot pudding in his own chair. The company, seeing the chance for fun, diverted his mind from the pudding by introducing a lively theme that set all a-laughing—and when Mr. Carver sat down he sat in the hot pudding. The later version of an improvement on the old one—is that at the recent Thanksgiving in Wyndham the carver found the turkey a tough one to unjoint, and, after struggling awhile at it, he made more room by clapping a big dish of hot pudding into his vacant chair, and went on hacking at the turkey, his energetic but ill-directed labor finally landing the obdurate fowl in the lap of a lady at the table, and spattering the table cloth with grease and gravy. The carver, aghast, and ruefully exclaiming: "Now I've done it!" weakly subsided into the pudding, and found he had indeed done it.—Harford Times.

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

The Fate Which Overtook "The City of Boston,"—Captain Murray's Ideas and Experiences. A few years ago, the City of Boston sailed from harbor, crowded with an expectant throng of passengers bound for a foreign shore. She never entered port. The mystery of her untimely end grows deeper as the years increase, and the Atlantic voyager, when the fierce winds howl around and danger is imminent on every hand, shudders as the name and mysterious fate of that magnificent vessel are recalled to his mind. Our reporter, on a recent visit to New York, took lunch with Captain George Siskions Murray, on board the Alaska, of the union line. Captain Murray is a man of sturdy build, well-kempt, and cheerful, genial disposition. He has been a constant voyager for a quarter of a century, over half of that time having been in the trans-Atlantic service. In the course of the conversation over the well-laid table, the mystery of the City of Boston was alluded to. "Yes," remarked the Captain, "I shall never forget the last night we saw that ill-fated vessel. I was chief officer of the City of Antwerp. On the day we sighted the City of Boston, a furious southeast hurricane set in. Both vessels were blown hard. The sea seemed determined to sweep away every vestige of life. When day ended the gale did not abate, and everything was laid in a night of frightful fury. Our good ship was turned to the south to avoid the possibility of ice-bergs. The City of Boston, however, undoubtedly went to the north. Her logs, life-preservers and rafts were all securely lashed, and when she went down everything went with her, never to re-appear until the sea gives up its dead." "But," in my opinion, Captain, was the cause of the loss of the City of Boston?" "The City of Limerick, in almost precisely the same latitude, a few days later, foundered on a reef of ice, and I have no doubt the City of Boston collided with the ice, and sunk immediately." Captain Murray has been in command of the Alaska ever since she was put in commission, and feels justly proud of her noble ship. She carries thousands of passengers every year, and has greatly popularized the Williams & Gullon Line. Remarkable as the feat of his long appearance of the Captain, the reporter said that sea life did not seem to be a very great physical trial. "No," but a person's appearance is not always a trustworthy indication of his physical condition. For seven years I have been in many respects very much out of sorts with myself. At certain times I am so lame that it was difficult for me to move around. I could scarcely straighten up. I did not know what the trouble was, and though I performed all my duties regularly and satisfactorily, yet I felt that I might some day be overtaken with some serious prostrating disorder. These troubles increased. I felt dull and then, again, shooting pains through my arms and limbs. Possibly the next day I would feel flushed and unaccountably uneasy and the day following chilly and despondent. This continued until last December, when I was prostrated again after leaving Queenstown, and for the remainder of the voyage was a helpless, pining sufferer. In January last, a friend who made that voyage with me, a letter urging me to try a new course of treatment. I gladly accepted his counsel, and for the last three months have given thorough and unsparing attention to the treatment of a natural health and to-day, I have the proud satisfaction of saying to you that the lame back, the strange feelings, the sciatic rheumatism which have so long tormented me, have all disappeared through the blood-purifying influence of Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure which entirely eradicated all rheumatic poison from my system. Indeed, to me, it is wonderful that it has worked wonders, and I therefore most cordially commend it."

A Messenger of Health.

sent free to sufferers from nervous, chronic and blood diseases, brain and heart affections, nervous debility, exhaustion, etc., who have failed to find relief. It tells of wonderful cures effected by Dr. Scott's Coca, Beef and Iron, with Phosphorus. Sold by druggists; S. Dr. Scott, Kansas City, Mo. Ask your druggist for pamphlet. If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it, 25c. "Samaritan Nerveine cured my daughter of fits," said Jno. Murphy, of Albany, O. CONSUMPTION in any stage may be cured by Pilo's Cure. 25 cents a bottle.

GAIN Health and Happiness. How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE. Are your Kidneys "bordered?" "Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by my doctors in Detroit." W. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Locust, Mich. Are your nerves weak? "Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weakness. After I was not expected to live." Mrs. M. M. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Monitor, Cleveland, O. Have you Bright's Disease? "Kidney Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then I had a kidney stone." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass. Suffering from Diabetes? "Kidney Wort cured me of chronic Diabetes after I passed it to my son." Dr. W. C. Kline, N. Y. Is your Back lame and aching? "Kidney Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I passed it to my son." Dr. W. C. Kline, N. Y. Have you Kidney Disease? "Kidney Wort made me sound in liver and kidney after years of unsuccessfull doctoring." Dr. W. C. Kline, N. Y. Are you Constipated? "Kidney Wort cures constipation and cured me after 14 years use of other medicines." Dr. W. C. Kline, N. Y. Have you Malaria? "Kidney Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my malaria." Dr. W. C. Kline, N. Y. Are you Bilious? "Kidney Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Dr. W. C. Kline, N. Y. Are you tormented with Piles? "Kidney Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me." Dr. W. C. Kline, N. Y. Are you Rheumatism racked? "Kidney Wort cured me, after I was given up by die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Dr. W. C. Kline, N. Y. Ladies, are you suffering? "Kidney Wort is a peculiar trouble of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Dr. W. C. Kline, N. Y. If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take KIDNEY WORT THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

DR. SCOTT'S VIGOR HEALTH AND LIFE. Is found in the Great Modern Discovery. DR. SCOTT'S Coca, Beef and Iron (With Phosphorus). Possessing marvelous curative virtues in all forms of Nervous Debility, Brain Weakness, Headache, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Weak Lung, Nerve Exhaustion, etc. \$1.00 per bottle. 6 for \$5.00. Free trial and stamp for the "Messenger of Health," and read of wonderful cures effected by Coca, Beef and Iron, or ask your druggist for it. Address DR. C. W. SCOTT, Kansas City, Mo. The necessity for prompt and efficient household remedies is daily growing more imperative. Dr. Scott's Stomach Bitters is a household remedy of the highest quality. It is a powerful purgative, and its action is gentle and pleasant. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels, and its use is recommended by all the best physicians. It is a household necessity for all families. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels, and its use is recommended by all the best physicians. It is a household necessity for all families.

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRIC BELT. A SWEET PERFUME—a Gold Dollar: It has a hundred good points.—Detroit Post. The only remedy sold in the United States to-day that actually cures rheumatism is Durang's. It never has and never can fall to cure the worst case. Write for free pamphlet. H. K. Heilphensine, druggist, Washington, D. C. The butcher is always happy to meat friends.—N. O. Picayune. Fitted out for the season. Dresses, coats, stockings and all garments can be colored successfully with the Diamond Dyes. Fresh and colors. Only at druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. If you are Interested In the inquiry—Which is the best Liniment for Man and Beast?—this is the answer, attested by two generations: THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. The reason is simple. It penetrates every sore, wound, or lameness, to the very bone, and drives out all inflammatory and morbid matter. It "goes to the root" of the trouble, and never fails to cure in double quick time. GROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, CONSUMPTION AND ITS ELEMENT (for Internal and External Use) will instantly relieve these terrible ailments, and will positively cure them. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Write at once for a CHANCE FOR \$500. We can start you along in business. Opportunity will be lost after February 15th. Address THE TIMES, Kansas City, Mo. CHICAGO SCALE CO. 2708 WAGON SILENT, 450, 3700, 500. 4 Tons 9600, 10 Tons 10,000, 12 Tons 12,000, 15 Tons 15,000, 20 Tons 20,000, 25 Tons 25,000. BEST FORCE SIZES FOR LIGHT work, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200. 40 lb. and 50 lb. of Tools, 500. 100 lb. and 150 lb. of Tools, 1000. 200 lb. and 300 lb. of Tools, 2000. The "Little Detective" is 100, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000, 50000, 100000. FORCE'S TOOLS & CO. BEST FORCE SIZES FOR LIGHT work, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200. 40 lb. and 50 lb. of Tools, 500. 100 lb. and 150 lb. of Tools, 1000. 200 lb. and 300 lb. of Tools, 2000. The "Little Detective" is 100, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000, 50000, 100000. FORCE'S TOOLS & CO.

\$20,000 Gone!

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Chronicle publishes in substance the following marvelous statement of the late Col. D. J. Williamson, an Army officer of distinction and an Ex-U. S. C. N. U. who was attacked in the winter of 1862 with violent rheumatism. So great was his agony in after years, he became a helpless cripple, and after trying numberless remedies, the balls of other countries and spending a fortune of \$20,000, the disease seemed to assume a more virulent type. Finally, he was persuaded to try St. Jacobs Oil, the great conqueror of pain. It worked a miracle of cure. In a letter to the Chronicle he confirms Capt. Swasey's statement and adds: "I cheerfully give my unqualified attestation to the truthfulness of the statement, because I feel perfectly certain that a knowledge of my cure by St. Jacobs Oil will prove the means of relieving hundreds of sufferers."

Twenty-five Per Cent. Stronger than any Other Butter Color.

Berlington, Vt., May 3, 1882. I hereby certify that I have examined the Butter Color prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., and that I have compared it with from a dozen or more other substitutes injurious to health; that it has surpassed them all in the market and find it to be more than twenty-five per cent. stronger in color than the best of the others. I am satisfied that it is not liable to become rancid, or in any way to injure the butter. I have examined it after two months exposure to the air in a place liable to large changes of temperature, and found no trace of rancidity, while other kinds similarly exposed became rancid. Prof. Chemistry, University of Vermont.

WONDER TRODS on heels of wonder. Samaritan Nerveine is guaranteed to cure nervous disorders.

AFTER long Mercury and Potash treatment, I found myself a cripple from Mercurial Rheumatism. Tried Hot Springs and baths, but no relief, and was finally cured sound and well by the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). CHAS. BERG, Hot Springs, Ark. SOME people are so modest that even their wounds are mortified when the surgeon looks at them.—Boston Globe. THE BLOOD WOULD RUN.—For five years I was a great sufferer from Catarrh. My nostrils were so sensitive I could not breathe the least bit of dust; at times so bad that the blood would run, and at night I could hardly breathe. After trying many things without much benefit, I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am a living witness of its efficacy. PETRA BRUCE, Farmer, Ithaca, N. Y.

SOCIETY is very quiet. The people most sought after are those who do not pay their debts.—Chicago Journal.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Make timely use of it for coughs. Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute. SWIFT'S Specific (S. S. S.) has relieved me of an obstinate case of Dry Tetanus, which had troubled me for twenty-five years, and had baffled all sorts of treatment. Rev. I. B. BRANNAN, Macon, Ga.

No SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Colds, than "Brown's Bronchial Trochoc." S. S. S. only in boxes, 25c.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, FLOUR, etc., with prices per bushel or ton.

REVENUE REPORT.

At the time of rendering their late account in the complaints from Newton and other places against the Santa Fe Road, the Railroad Commissioners adopted a schedule table of distance tariff rates on all classes of goods and stock in which the old prices were reduced about fifteen per cent. This tariff is based upon the Central Branch decision.

THE SNIDE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the time of rendering their late account in the complaints from Newton and other places against the Santa Fe Road, the Railroad Commissioners adopted a schedule table of distance tariff rates on all classes of goods and stock in which the old prices were reduced about fifteen per cent. This tariff is based upon the Central Branch decision.

THE SALINA AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

At the time of rendering their late account in the complaints from Newton and other places against the Santa Fe Road, the Railroad Commissioners adopted a schedule table of distance tariff rates on all classes of goods and stock in which the old prices were reduced about fifteen per cent. This tariff is based upon the Central Branch decision.

UNKNOWN PARTIES ENTERED THE OFFICE OF THE KANSAS PROBATIONER.

At the time of rendering their late account in the complaints from Newton and other places against the Santa Fe Road, the Railroad Commissioners adopted a schedule table of distance tariff rates on all classes of goods and stock in which the old prices were reduced about fifteen per cent. This tariff is based upon the Central Branch decision.

A MAN NAMED JOHN BYRNE APPEARED BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER AT LEAVENWORTH.

At the time of rendering their late account in the complaints from Newton and other places against the Santa Fe Road, the Railroad Commissioners adopted a schedule table of distance tariff rates on all classes of goods and stock in which the old prices were reduced about fifteen per cent. This tariff is based upon the Central Branch decision.

THE ATCHISON CHAMBERLAIN THINKS THE KANSAS CONGRESSMAN HAS SECURED REGIONAL IMPORTANT PLACES ON THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

At the time of rendering their late account in the complaints from Newton and other places against the Santa Fe Road, the Railroad Commissioners adopted a schedule table of distance tariff rates on all classes of goods and stock in which the old prices were reduced about fifteen per cent. This tariff is based upon the Central Branch decision.

A LATE FIRE IN THE BOYD BUILDING, IN LEAVENWORTH, EXTENDED TO THE MCKEE BUILDING.

At the time of rendering their late account in the complaints from Newton and other places against the Santa Fe Road, the Railroad Commissioners adopted a schedule table of distance tariff rates on all classes of goods and stock in which the old prices were reduced about fifteen per cent. This tariff is based upon the Central Branch decision.

UNDER THE NEW POST-OFFICE LAW THE FOLLOWING OFFICES IN KANSAS HAVE BECOME PRESIDENTIAL OFFICES AT THE SALARY NAME.

At the time of rendering their late account in the complaints from Newton and other places against the Santa Fe Road, the Railroad Commissioners adopted a schedule table of distance tariff rates on all classes of goods and stock in which the old prices were reduced about fifteen per cent. This tariff is based upon the Central Branch decision.

A BITTER OLD NEW YEAR'S DAY.

At the time of rendering their late account in the complaints from Newton and other places against the Santa Fe Road, the Railroad Commissioners adopted a schedule table of distance tariff rates on all classes of goods and stock in which the old prices were reduced about fifteen per cent. This tariff is based upon the Central Branch decision.

IT SEEMED TO BE PRETTY WELL SETTLED THAT JUDGE MCCRARY WOULD BE GEORGE R. PECK'S SUCCESSOR AS SOLICITOR OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

At the time of rendering their late account in the complaints from Newton and other places against the Santa Fe Road, the Railroad Commissioners adopted a schedule table of distance tariff rates on all classes of goods and stock in which the old prices were reduced about fifteen per cent. This tariff is based upon the Central Branch decision.

THE GOVERNOR IS OF THE OPINION THAT 60,000 PEOPLE WILL COME TO KANSAS DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.

At the time of rendering their late account in the complaints from Newton and other places against the Santa Fe Road, the Railroad Commissioners adopted a schedule table of distance tariff rates on all classes of goods and stock in which the old prices were reduced about fifteen per cent. This tariff is based upon the Central Branch decision.

—Mrs. Annie Cutlip, who lives about seventeen miles from Addison, Webster County, W. Va., during her life-time has killed twelve beavers, twenty-seven deer and fourteen wild turkeys. What woman hunter can beat this?—Chicago Times.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN! Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, Headache, Toothache, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, SORENESS, CUTS, BRUISES, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in all languages. The Charles A. Yegler Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

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