

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME IX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1883.

NUMBER 45.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Treasury Department has made a ruling that Canada tugs cannot tow American vessels from Canadian waters into American waters beyond the first American port in which they make entry.

CAPT. EADS recently received \$1,800,000 for his work at the mouth of the Mississippi. The Secretary of the Treasury recently received a telegram from the collector of customs at Tacoma, W. T., stating that his officers, with the assistance of the revenue steamer Wolcott, had captured a sloop engaged in running Chinese across the line from British Columbia. Two smugglers were arrested, but nine Chinese passengers escaped. The collector also stated that nearly one hundred Chinamen had landed at various points on the Northern frontier in boats and Indian canoes within a few days and that he is powerless to prevent their landing unless his force is largely increased.

OFFICIALS of the State Department deny any knowledge whatever of a sensational story, recently published, to the effect that the German Empire had entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Republic of Mexico.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office in the case of the application of a party in Dakota for the return of supreme court scrip used in payment of locations or entries which have been cancelled on the ground that the pre-emption affidavits were false and fraudulent, has rendered a decision in which he holds that scrip used in payment for land is money within the meaning of the law and that if the entry is fraudulent the consideration is forfeited.

The Postmaster General has addressed a letter to the General of Posts of Mexico, in which he asks his co-operation in securing to international correspondence now exchanged exclusively by sea the advantages of railroad facilities wherever possible.

The Commissioner of Pensions is prosecuting several cases of violation of the pension laws. One case is that of C. H. Johnson, of Missouri, who was paid \$900 by Mrs. Rachel Tyler for prosecuting her pension.

PLANS are being prepared at the Treasury Department for silver vaults to accommodate the excessive accumulation of silver dollars. It is proposed to locate one of these vaults at the New Orleans Mint, and another in the basement of the Treasury Department.

The Public Printer has now in press the nineteenth volume of the *Rebellion Record*, which includes the period between March and June, 1862. Nearly a score of volumes have been required to cover the first year of the war, and the probabilities are that the complete set will embrace upwards of eighty volumes.

The August cotton returns to the Department of Agriculture are less favorable than those of July. The condition is lower in every State except two on the northern border of the belt, Virginia and Tennessee. The plant is suffering from meteorological vagaries of the peculiar season; it was too cold in May, too wet in June, and too dry in July.

The Treasury Department having been informed of the seizure at Richmond of the schooner E. G. Irwin for carrying munitions of war in violation of the neutrality law, has ordered the Captain of the vessel detained until the matter is fully investigated.

COMPARATIVELY few of the railroad telegraph operators of the East obeyed the order of the Brotherhood Committee calling them out. Some left their desks, but the railroad companies asserted that the majority remained. In the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore & Ohio road about one-third of the operators struck.

FIFTY weavers in the Wonscock, R. I., company's employ struck for more pay. They are getting 18 1/2 cents a cut; they were offered 19 1/2 cents, but demand 21 cents.

A WARRANT was recently issued for the arrest of James Gaffey, an attendant at the asylum for the insane at Norristown, Pa., upon the charge of maltreating and causing the death of an inmate named Fiss. The trustees offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Gaffey, who absconded.

MRS. FANNY SPRAGUE, mother of the ex-Governor, has accepted the offer of the Union Company, which bought her home-stand, to lease it to her during life for one dollar per month. She accepted upon the advice of Governor Butler, her counsel.

MRS. WILLIAM G. FARGO, widow of the President of the American Express Company, was married in Buffalo, N. Y., recently to F. E. Fargo, formerly City Clerk. The second husband is no relation of the other Fargo family.

The jobbers and wholesale dealers in glass and crockeryware met at Pittsburg, Pa., recently, for the purpose of forming a national association. Delegates were present from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Omaha, St. Paul, Davenport and Pittsburg.

JOHN FISHER and Miss Butler were drowned while boating at Quincy, Mass. The Pennsylvania Legislature finally passed a Congressional Apportionment bill giving the Republicans seventeen and Democrats eleven Congressmen.

JAMES STEEN, for wife murder, has been sentenced to be hanged at Pittsburg, Pa.

BERNARD PHILLIPS, a stock broker and a prominent politician, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., was arrested recently charged with the embezzlement of about \$800 entrusted to him by J. P. Sinton, President of the Mifflin Bank, of Summit Hill. He was formerly recorder of deeds of Carbon County.

WHILE five employes of Hassey, Howl & Co.'s steel manufacturing establishment, at Pittsburg, Pa., were taking stock in the warehouse recently, a rack supporting five

hundred tons of steel gave way, burying Charles Osman and Robert Shernitz under the ruins and slightly injuring the three others. Osman was killed instantly and Shernitz will probably die.

WILLIAM H. OSTRANDER was hanged in Utica, N. Y., for the murder of his brother, George L. Ostrander, December 29, 1880. Upon the scaffold he did not want any one to pray for him, and was frequently profane and obscene.

THE WEST.
MCPHEARSON, who murdered Commins, was hanged by a mob at Dayton, Washington Territory.

JOSEPH STONE was hanged Rockville, Ind., for the murder of Taylor Dunbar last November.

PORTIONS of a wreck lately cast ashore near Grand Haven, Mich., led to the surmise that the schooner Nellie and Annie had been lost. She was engaged in the lumber trade, and had a crew of five persons.

The surviving veterans of the battle of Wilson's Creek, both Union and Confederate, had a reunion at Springfield, Mo., on the 10th and celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of the battle in a most becoming manner. Those who met twenty-two years ago as enemies assembled on this occasion as friends to talk over old scenes and incidents. Fully twenty thousand people were present, and survivors of the battle were present from all parts of the country.

At Cleveland, Ohio, the young wife of Sylvester Garrison, a bride of only three weeks, who had just returned with her husband from a bridal tour, was in the parlors of the elder Garrison's residence exhibiting to her sister a handsome pearl-handled revolver, a present from her husband, when she upon a banter from her sister, placed the pistol to her head and pulled the trigger. The weapon was discharged and the bride fell mortally wounded. The pistol was thought not to be loaded, but one barrel it appeared still contained a charge.

Some time ago a party of men in Southern Nevada hunted down a hermit lunatic and shot him dead as he ran. Steps were inaugurated by the State authorities to bring the murderers to justice.

GEORGE KNOWLES, a young man of Kansas City, and well connected, shot and killed himself in the presence of his mistress the other evening. Jealousy was reported to be the cause.

In the Police Court at Toledo, Ohio, recently Edward P. Breckenridge was arraigned on the charge of counterfeiting a baking powder trade mark and having in his possession and disposing of the counterfeit goods. The charge in substance was that the accused had made a counterfeit die of the baking powder trade mark and manufactured a quantity of cans bearing the spurious stamp. He was held to the Grand Jury.

WILEY RANDOLPH, of Flint, Mich., private of the Flint Blues, recently in a demonstration of militia near Brighton, was found the other morning on the railroad track near Brighton, cut in two by the cars. His body was horribly mangled.

On the Cleveland & Lorain road, recently, a freight train ran off an open switch, five miles south of Massillon, Ohio, wrecking the train and killing Engineer Graham and Fireman Wilson. Others were injured, but not fatally.

For fear of the introduction of cholera from China and Japan the San Francisco Board of Health adopted a resolution that all Asiatic ports be declared infected, and all vessels arriving at that port be quarantined until full examination is made.

DURING the reunion at Springfield, Mo., A. T. Yonchum, a prominent citizen of Ozark, had his pocket picked of \$1,110. He drew the money from a bank and placed it in an inside pocket of his vest, mingled in the great crowd of people for a short time, and all he knew about the matter was that he was out of pocket that amount of money.

It was reported and believed in Chicago that an association of secret agents of the Canadian Government had been in that city some time shadowing prominent Irish Nationalists. It was said they had positive information of the premeditated design to destroy the Welland Canal by means of explosives.

PRIVATE advices from the Indian Territory state that a large force of men, about five hundred in number, have gone quietly upon the Oklahoma lands and located.

CHICAGO celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation as a village on the 10th.

The body of a woman named Andrews, in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found in a room in a tenement house at Minneapolis, Minn., recently, with the head crushed in by a blow from an ax. A family named Moore, having rooms in the same building, are missing, and suspicion points to them.

THE SOUTH.
The Georgia Legislature recently passed a general Local Option Law for the State.

L. L. CONRAD, a lawyer, prominent in professional and social life, was shot and killed the other night by his wife, near Glyndon, in Baltimore County, Md. Mrs. Conrad had been suffering from illness, sometimes accompanied by evidences of insanity. Conrad was a native of New Orleans, and son of William H. Conrad, Secretary of War during Fillmore's administration.

A. M. LYON & Co.'s tobacco factory, Wm. A. Waldron's manufactory of tobacco machinery and G. P. Hawes & Co.'s saw and file works at Richmond, Va., recently burned. Loss, \$20,000.

A SCHOONER, the E. S. IRVAN, which put in at Richmond, Va., having on board a couple of cannon and 254 boxes of ammunition, was labeled by the United States Government. The Captain was held in his own recognizance to appear at the October term of the United States court.

The steamer William Lawrence, from Savannah, Ga., when off Point Lookout the other morning, came in collision with the schooner Mariah Levina. The schooner

immediately sank, carrying down the wife and two children of the Captain, and Joseph Leavitt, cook.

A STABLE at the fair grounds in Lexington, Ky., burned the other night consuming seven fine trotting horses, owned by James Shackelford, mostly of the Wilkes stock. The horses were valued at \$18,000.

WILLIAM SUREPANO, while returning home with his little son in a wagon, in Pittsylvania County, Va., recently, was shot dead by two negroes. The murderers were arrested.

A RECENT fire at Danville, Va., destroyed the cotton factory of E. L. & A. Grest, the tobacco warehouse of Holland & Co., the tobacco factory of Hale, Hickey & Oyer, and several outhouses. The estimated loss was \$150,000; insurance, \$116,000.

The body of John Freeman was recently found murdered near Union Church, Jefferson County, Miss. Dan Sullivan and Sam Brown, farmers, were arrested and put on trial for the murder. Freeman was engaged to marry Sullivan's daughter. She did all she could to convict her father and brother.

GENERAL.
The German Admiralty have ordered commanders of men-of-war to limit their supplies of American pork to what is necessary for the sustenance of crews during passage home from foreign stations. The object of this order is to avoid the handling of any such pork at German ports.

It is asserted in the *Fielding* that the past eighteen months 25,000 Springfield rifles, 250,000 cartridges and other munitions of war, of a total value of \$5,000,000, have been shipped from this country to China.

ADVICES from Ekaterinoslav, Russia, where the demonstrations against the Jews were made on August 2 and 3, state that three sotnas of Cossacks had arrived for the preservation of order. Eighteen out of one hundred persons arrested for participating in the demonstration had been placed on trial before the military tribunal. Many innocent persons were wounded during the rioting. Some died. It transpired that no Jews were injured, as they escaped, having had timely warning of the attacks to be made upon them.

At a meeting in Paris, the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal Company, the British members being present, unanimously approved the letter of De Lesseps to Gladstone, in which De Lesseps informed the English Prime Minister that he need not consider himself bound by the terms of the agreement in regard to a second Suez canal which he signed.

WHEN the steamship Manitoba from Glasgow was approaching Quebec through the straits at Belle Isle, recently, Rev. Mr. Sweet, Presbyterian minister, cut his throat and jumped overboard. A boat put out and the body was recovered.

BUSINESS failures the past week 182, the same number as the previous week.

A RIOT broke out in the Labor quarter of Alexandria, Egypt, the other night in consequence of the report that the English doctors were poisoning natives. The mob attempted to destroy the ambulances, crying: "Death to the Christians." The outbreak was easily quelled by the British troops.

THE LATEST.
The Quartermaster General having obtained authority from the Secretary of War, has ordered the purchase of one thousand additional drab campaign hats in order that they may receive a further and more extensive trial by troops in Arizona and the department of Missouri.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury recently heard the argument in regard to the claims of the States of Tennessee and New York for balances due from the proceeds of sales of public lands.

A MASS meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, New York City, on the 27th, for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of O'Donnell, who killed the informer Carey.

The reported death of Cetewayo, the Zulu chief, turns out to be untrue.

The Louisville Exposition is reported to be a great success both financially and as an exposition. For the first week in August the Louisville & Nashville Railroad earnings were \$29,170, against \$24,795 last year, a gain of twenty per cent, though passenger rates are reduced to one fare for the round trip.

It is understood that the Government of New South Wales has consented to allow the informers in the Phoenix Park murder cases, who went out on the steamer Pathon, to land, and have promised to protect them.

The English doctors now at Alexandria, Egypt, who had been in India in a cholera epidemic, report the disease now prevailing in Egypt of a distinctly different character from Asiatic cholera.

The value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products for the twelve months ended June 30, 1883, was \$44,918,079 against \$51,292,736 for the same time last year.

The strike of the Pan Handle Railroad telegraphers inaugurated at Pittsburg, Pa., is over. All the operators who left their instruments returned to work, the company reinstating them with the understanding that they leave the Brotherhood.

The town of Cottage City on Martha's Vineyard was almost completely destroyed by fire recently. The loss was over \$250,000. The territory burned over embraced about fifty acres of the heart of the village, and left hundreds of people homeless.

JONAS CREEK, keeper of a shooting gallery, at Chattanooga, Tenn., was instantly killed the other night by Policeman James Bailey. Creek attacked the officer while the latter was trying to prevent two men from fighting and inflicted serious wounds before he was shot.

The Austrian, German and Turkish Governments are engaged in negotiations for the complete annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria.

A DISPATCH received at the Indian Department announced that the Creek Indian troubles settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties, and peace is henceforth assured.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The July report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture makes a few changes as to the estimates of the wheat crop in several counties as shown in the June report, but the total sums up about the same. The total wheat area of the State is 4,355,922 acres, and the crop of 1883 is estimated at ten per cent in excess of that of 1882, or 170,000,000 bushels. The total area of rye sown in the fall of 1882 was 321,595 acres. Of this 14,046 acres were winter-killed, 26,979 acres were used for pasture exclusively, and not harvested; the remaining 270,480 acres made a yield of 4,832,208 bushels, or an average of 17.9 bushels per acre. The barley crop has increased from that of 1882 over seventy-eight per cent, or an increase of 6,869 acres. The area of millet and Hungarian has increased over that sown in 1882, 49,096 acres, or an increase of over twelve per cent. The crop has been a most satisfactory one this year, the extreme western counties being the only ones that have not made good yields.

The increase in the area of Irish potatoes, 352 acres, or not quite thirty-five per cent. The early varieties have made a most excellent crop, and the late ones are promising well. Sorghum, when planted for sugar and syrup-making, is in excellent condition. The average for the State, as compared with last year, is 103. The area has increased, over forty-eight per cent, or 31,364 acres. Buckwheat has decreased its area of last year slightly, the decrease being ninety-three acres. The area for the State is 2,175 acres. But nineteen counties in the State have a cotton area this year. Chautauqua, Labette and Montgomery Counties have more than three-fourths of the 474 acres in cultivation. But eleven counties have an acreage of hemp. The total number of acres in the State is but 187. Crawford, Jewell, Shawnee and Wilson Counties have nearly nine-tenths of the area. Tobacco is grown in nearly every county in the State, and yet the entire area planted is only 973 acres. It is grown in gardens, in small patches for home use. The prospect of a fruit crop is not so good as it was one month ago. Peaches will not make one-fourth of a crop, and apples not more than half a crop. Many apples are falling from trees, the cause being the sting of an insect. Blackberries are almost a failure, and can not make a tenth of a crop. Grapes are not in so good condition as they were one month ago, and an average crop can not be expected.

A LARGE number of veterans from Kansas who took part in the battle of Wilson Creek attended the reunion at Springfield, Mo., last week.

An Anti-Horse Thief Protective Association has been organized in Wilson County. The State Board of Education will hold examinations for State certificates and diplomas on August 27th at Topeka, Lawrence, Manhattan and Emporia. The State Superintendent and the heads of the Agricultural College, Normal School and State University will each conduct an examination.

In Shawnee County, the other day, a quarter section of land was sold by the Sheriff under an execution which was appraised at \$1,280 and brought \$1,717 cash.

POSTOFFICE changes in Kansas during the two weeks ending August 4th, 1883: Established—Alliceville, Coffey County; A. Hawes, postmaster; Cheneyville, Cherokee County; Mrs. Mary A. Tyner, postmistress; Dix, Morris County; Milton B. McCoy, postmaster; Frankton, Kolts County; Mrs. Josie Stroup, postmistress; Milford Depot, Davis County; John R. Roche, postmaster; Taos, Marshall County; Thomas Holodas, postmaster; Traer, Decatur County; Jesse W. Crown, postmaster; Walker town, Bourbon County; John S. Walker, postmaster; Westetta, Marshall County; Samuel W. Steadman, postmaster. Discontinued—Arlon, Cloud County; Eden Prairie, McPherson County; Mohon, Bourbon County; Nunne, Graham County.

At a recent colored picnic at Edwardsville a serious fracas took place, in which knives and pistols were freely used. Five or six were seriously injured. A young man from Kansas City who was caught selling the liquor that caused the trouble was arrested and fined \$100, and in default of payment, sent to jail.

At a late meeting of the State Democratic Central Committee at Topeka, Hon. John Martin tendered his resignation as Chairman which was accepted; and W. C. Perry, of Fort Scott, elected as his successor.

A CHARTER was filed recently for the St. Louis, Emporia & Denver Railway Company which has been recently organized. This corporation is formed for the purpose of purchasing, leasing, constructing, building, maintaining and operating a railroad and branches from the city of St. Louis to the west line of the State of Colorado, and all necessary telegraph lines in connection therewith. The line will run from St. Louis via Lexington and Kansas City, Mo., Fort Scott and Emporia, Kansas, and Colorado Springs to Denver.

The Railroad Commissioners recently received a request from Col. Edward Hatch, Post Commander of Fort Riley, asking that a depot be established at that place. Accompanying the request was a statement showing that within the last year between 1,500 and 2,000 people took passage to and from that point; nearly 6,000,000 pounds of public freight and about 1,000 animals were received.

DURING a late storm the Lindell Hotel at McPherson was struck by lightning and considerably damaged.

The other night a party of about twenty young men of Lindsborg, in order to frighten a barber of that town, who was accused of whipping his wife, took him to an elevator with a rope tied around his neck, and treated him pretty roughly. The barber thought he had a close shave.

JUDGE MARTIN, of Topeka, has been appointed a member of the Commission to adjust and settle the Creek Indian troubles.

Struck 'Em Like a Cyclone.

The astonishing statements attributed to Mr. Dorsey have struck the Republican press like a cyclone. The attempt is being made to discredit the story, but it will hardly succeed. Who is Dorsey? An answer to that question will throw some light on the probability of the story. Stephen J. Dorsey came to the political surface during the "reconstruction" period, being sent by the negro Legislature of Arkansas as a Senator to represent that State at Washington. Of course he was a staunch and stalwart Republican. He was so familiar with corrupt and desperate political measures that he was soon placed on the Republican National Campaign Committee and eventually became its Secretary. During his term as Secretary he became familiar with the methods of getting and carrying out the contracts for carrying the Federal mails. He engaged in that business and invented the scheme for robbing the Treasury commonly called "the Star-route robbery." By this means he accumulated a large fortune—a part of which he has invested in cattle ranches and silver mines in New Mexico. When the Presidential contest of 1880 opened it was speedily discovered, through the Republican defeat in Maine early in the summer, that the genial Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Republican Committee, was wanting in something, and that their cause was lost unless the most desperate measures were resorted to. In this dire emergency the Republican leaders instinctively turned to Dorsey, gave him the management of the remainder of the campaign and begged him to save the grand old party. Dorsey accepted the task and went at it with characteristic ardor and unscrupulousness. The keystone of the contest was Indiana. If he could wrest that from the Democratic ranks the Republicans might elect the President. This he succeeded in accomplishing. Hancock was defeated. Garfield was elected.

Every intelligent politician was aware that Indiana had been carried for the Republicans in October of 1880 by the lavish use of money. Indeed, Vice-President Elect Arthur, at the famous Delmonico's banquet in New York, given in honor of Dorsey, openly and shamelessly lauded Dorsey for the exceedingly able manner in which he carried Indiana by the use of "documents—and soap." When Garfield was elected he offered Dorsey the position of Secretary of the Interior, but Dorsey declined. He had a "better thing" in the postal route frauds. All he desired was to shape the Administration so that he would be allowed to steal with impunity. This it was agreed should be done. But to Dorsey's great disgust, President Garfield attempted to take care of Dorsey and at the same time play the part of a great reformer. He put James and McVeagh into his Cabinet. They happened to be honest and hence they prosecuted Dorsey, the savior of the Republican party, for the Star-route frauds. Garfield was shot by a Republican statesman named Guiteau. James and McVeagh were put out of the Cabinet of President Arthur to make the task of saving Dorsey easier. But there was the Star-route prosecution, like a white elephant, left on Arthur's hands. Arthur found himself in an embarrassing position. He became seized with the desire of being elected President. He tried to carry water on both shoulders. He determined to be a reformer—just a little one for a cent—and he ordered the prosecutions against Dorsey to proceed. Of course Dorsey was to be saved in the end. The trials ended in Dorsey's acquittal by the jury. Before the bar of public opinion, however, he was found guilty. The trials cost him a great deal of money. The Star-route stealing was broken up. Dorsey was out of a job. He felt that the Republican press, in its anxiety to shield the party from responsibility for Dorsey, had dealt severely with him. He doubted the fidelity of Arthur, though his acquittal ought to have saved him that suspicion. He became sored and angry and determined that in his fall he would like another Samson, drag down the pillars of the Republican temple. So he has told the story revealing the inside plottings of the Republican campaign of 1880. The story hurts a great many Republican leaders. It reflects on the character of Garfield. This is unfortunate, for Garfield is dead and can not answer for himself. But Dorsey could not leave Garfield out of his story for the reason that he was the central figure around which the drama revolved. It is not necessary to go into the details of Dorsey's exposures. We published the main facts of the case yesterday, not with the purpose of maligning any person, whether he be dead or alive, but because this story is a part of the political history of the country which every citizen ought to be informed of. The story is not a Democratic campaign "lie." No campaign is in progress: The story does not originate with Democrats. It is told by Dorsey, once a Republican Senator, and but a few weeks ago the Secretary and actual manager of the Republican National Committee. If it is not true, let the Republican leaders who are living disprove it. For the sake of the National credit we earnestly hope it may be completely refuted. But that refutation should come speedily. Delays are dangerous. Dorsey's story tallies well with the known facts of the late Presidential campaign. It will take very strong evidence to overturn its inherent probabilities. It will not do for the Republican press to dismiss it with assumed contempt and to call it a piece of "Democratic malignity." The story has nothing of that nature about it. It is an official statement by a leading Republican of things

that he saw and helped to perform. It is very serious for the Republican party. Unless it is absolutely annihilated by irrefragable evidence, the people will believe it, and many thousands of Republicans will refuse to vote with a party whose managers are capable of such daring crimes against the Republic.—*New Haven Register*.

An Amusing Feature of It.

The most amusing, if not the most instructive, feature of the Dorsey-Barker revelations is the new light thrown upon two important political events: the nomination of Garfield at Chicago and the Republican victory in Indiana at the election in the following October. The contemporary historians of the great moral idea party have "spread themselves" so to speak, in describing the "Providential circumstances" which led to the defeat of Grant and the selection of a candidate who had never been seriously thought of in connection with Presidential honors, and who was as much surprised when they were thrust upon him by the Convention as was Cincinnatus when summoned from the plow to the dictatorship of imperiled Rome. Who can forget, or remember now without a burst of laughter, the accounts of Garfield's behavior on that immortal occasion?—how he was "completely overwhelmed" when his name was mentioned; how he "vainly endeavored" to decline the coming event in favor of John Sherman; how he "insisted that consent was impossible;" how "terribly confused" he was, and how "the blushes of modesty and embarrassment mantled his cheeks" when the result of the final ballot was announced; and how he "tried to escape from the ovation of congratulation" which closed the pretty piece of business. The picture drawn by Republican pencils was so graceful and attractive to the unsophisticated popular mind, that the artist engaged in the preparation of the Garfield National monument might have incorporated it in the forthcoming marble or bronze, and so transmitted to admiring posterity the edifying spectacle of a Presidential nominee who did not want to be nominated, had not the slightest expectation of being nominated, and would not have been nominated if he could possibly have helped it. Alas for the design of the artist! Remorseless Dorsey and Barker have sat down upon both and flattened them out forever. The world now knows, beyond all reasonable doubt, the real facts in the case; knows that Garfield knew all about the plans of his friends for springing him upon the Convention; knows that he was consulted in regard to the matter, and gave his consent with the utmost promptness and pleasure; knows that he had no more intention of nominating Sherman than of doing the same for General Jackson or Julius Caesar; knows that all his confusion, surprise and modesty was only a neat bit of acting, and that he must have smiled in his sleeve at the game so successfully played. Thanks to Dorsey and Barker—unimpeachable Republican witnesses they are, too—one more Republican historical humbug has been exploded, and vanishes out of sight leaving behind nothing save a bad smell.

A worse smell, however, is left by the second exploded humbug, the October election in Indiana. The Republican press declared at the time, and have been declaring ever since, that the Republican victory was due to "a grand uprising of the people in behalf of Republican principles;" that it was "a great work of political conversion," "a moral tidal wave," "a special providence for the salvation of the Union and the results of the war." The world now knows that Garfield's bargain and sale produced \$2,000,000 for campaign purposes; that \$400,000 went to Indiana "in crisp two-dollar bank notes;" that this money was used in the most unscrupulous fashion, and that the result of the election no more represented the true sentiments of the people of Indiana than it did those of the people of Delaware. No such scandalous and shameful transaction as this is recorded in our political annals, the Presidential conspiracy of 1876 always excepted; and both are fragrant flowers in the bouquet of Republican rascality and rotteness. We can not help pitying those honest Republicans who voted for Garfield in 1880, believing him to be a champion Civil-service Reformer and as free from all complicity with corruption as an unborn babe. How their eyes and mouths must open in utter amazement as they read of his share in the Indiana performance, and how utterly disgusted they must be at their own innocent gullibility! For sweet charity's sake we will say nothing of the biographies which will have to be revised to meet the demands of the Dorsey-Barker documents; the funeral orations which must undergo the same process for the same reason; the complete demolition of the idol which the Republican hands erected for the Republican multitude to adore. Enough to say that biographers, orators and idol-makers have abundant cause to curse Dorsey and Barker with the most ingenious and profane profanity, and that if the Star-route trials have done nothing else they have contributed largely to the stock of popular information upon certain subjects heretofore enveloped in a thick cloud of sensational romance and impudent falsehood.—*St. Louis Republican*.

—A Dakota paper uses this argument by way of "assisting" immigration to the Territory: "It costs \$11,000 for a man to get a moderate outfit for farming in Iowa, but all a woman needs to run a homestead in Dakota is an oil-stove, three hens and a rooster.—*Chicago Tribune*."

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W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Chase county, Kansas, will meet in mass convention in the Court-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, September 1, 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to be filled at the coming November election: County Treasurer, Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, Surveyor, Coroner and a Commissioner for the Third District, and to elect a County Central Committee for the ensuing year. As the Democracy of this county have decided to put a straight ticket in the field, this fall, preparatory to the great work before the party in the next Presidential campaign, it behooves every Democrat in the county to attend this convention, and see that a strong ticket be made.

By order of the Committee. W. P. MARTIN, Chairman. W. E. TIMMONS, Secretary.

"CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWELL."

At the meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee, last Saturday, a resolution of the following purport was offered, but was not acted upon for the want of a second:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Chase county should support the COURANT, provided the COURANT supports the Democracy.

Now, when we came to this county we found the Democracy united with a certain element of the Republican party, trying to defeat the other element of the Republican party, and the COURANT was started as an independent paper to better further this object; but in the course of time the disaffected element of the Republican party became reconciled to their brethren and began to work harmoniously with them; and then was the COURANT changed into a Democratic paper without asking for or receiving a pledge from the Democracy of the county to support it in case it took such a step; but it was done because its editor believes in the principles of Democracy and needs the support of no one to make a Democrat of him, as he was born one, and has ever supported the Democracy, or whoever the Democracy said for him to support, since he arrived at man's estate, and he expects, in dying, to bequeath to his children the undying principles of that grand old party, as a precious heirloom which they, in turn, can leave to their children; and the Democracy of Chase county can not do that whereby it can drive us out of the party.

No, the COURANT does not depend upon the Democracy of this county to keep it Democratic; if it did, it would have been a Republican paper long ago. True, it has some strong supporters in the party, but there is scarcely an election passes that there is not some one on the Democratic county ticket, who throws every dollar he possibly can into the Republican editor's pockets, and we must work and vote for these parties, regardless of the fact that they are furnishing the other fellow with a stuffed club with which to knock us in the head; and then there is always some one on the County Central Committee, who takes the Republican paper, but never sees a COURANT, unless it is a borrowed one; and even now there are three men on that committee, who are not subscribers to this paper. In view of these facts, would it not have sounded a great deal better if the resolution had read:

Resolved, That the COURANT should support the Democracy of Chase county, provided said Democracy supports the COURANT?

We have received complimentary and premium lists for the following fairs: Brown County Exposition Association, to be held at Hiawatha, September 18 to 21; the St. Louis Fair, to be held October 1 to 6, at which the premiums will amount to \$50,000.

CHEAP MONEY. Interest at 7 per cent, on two, three, four, or five years time, real estate security. Call on Thos. O. Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law Office. nov23-tf.

Delinquent Tax List of 1882.

State of Kansas, county of Chase, ss.

I, J. S. Shipman, County Treasurer in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby give notice that I will, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1883, and the next succeeding days thereafter, sell at public auction at my office, at the county seat, in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, so much of each tract of land and town lots hereinafter described as may be necessary to pay the taxes, penalties and charges due thereon for the year 1882.

At my office in Cottonwood Falls, this July 26th, 1883. J. S. SHIPMAN, County Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas.

BAZAAR.

Table listing land parcels with columns for S, T, R and acreage. Includes entries for 'COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP' and 'DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP'.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Table listing land parcels in Cottonwood Township with columns for S, T, R and acreage.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Table listing land parcels in Diamond Creek Township with columns for S, T, R and acreage.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Table listing land parcels in Falls Township with columns for S, T, R and acreage.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

Table listing land parcels in Toledo Township with columns for S, T, R and acreage.

Commencing 54 rods w of ne corner of sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 and 18 rods, thence s 32 rods, thence w 10 rods, thence n 32 rods, thence e 10 rods, 13 1/2 1/2 1/2

Commencing 10 rods w of ne corner of sw 1/4 of nw 1/4, thence s 20 rods, thence w 10 rods, thence n 20 rods, thence e 10 rods, 13 1/2 1/2 1/2

COTTONWOOD.

Lot 16, in block 6. Emslie's Addition. Lots 15, 16, 41, 42 and 43, in block 1. S 1/2 of lot 3, and lots 4, 5, 12, and 1/2 of lot 14, and 1/2 of block 2, in block 2.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1883,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described land, to-wit:

Table listing school land parcels with columns for Sec, Tp, Rge, and Val.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1883,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described land, to-wit:

Table listing school land parcels with columns for Sec, Tp, Rge, and Val.

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 treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS ap27-1yr

S. F. JONES, Pres. B. LANRY, Vice-Pres. E. A. HILDEBRAND, Cashier.

Strong City National Bank.

Successor to Strong City Bank.

Authorized Capital, \$150,000. Paid in, \$50,000.

DOES

A General Banking Business.

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

DIRECTORS. S. F. Jones, D. R. Carter, N. J. Swartz, Barney Lanry, D. B. Berry, F. S. Jones, Geo. O. Hildebrand, E. A. Hildebrand. jy19-3m

JO. OLLINGER,

Central Barber Shop,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

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

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.

Coffins at J. W. Ferry's. Groceries at J. W. Ferry's. Glass ware at J. W. Ferry's. Dry goods at J. W. Ferry's. Queensware at J. W. Ferry's famous store.

Clothing at the "Famous" store of J. W. Ferry.

Hats and caps at J. W. Ferry's "Famous" store.

Boots and shoes at the "Famous" store of J. W. Ferry.

A large quantity of new goods just received at J. W. Ferry's.

Almost anything you want can be got at J. W. Ferry's "Famous" store.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

GRISHAM & EVANS,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

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

MADDEN BROS.,

Attorneys - at - Law,

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in state and Federal courts. All business placed in our hands will receive careful and prompt attention. aug10-tf

C. N. STERRY,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jy13

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-tf

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. feb2-tf

J. V. SANDERS. J. A. SMITH.

SANDERS & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office in Independent building. apr5-tf

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.,

Office and room at Dr. Fugh's drug store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUCH, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jy11-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY.

7 and 8 Per Cent!

CALL ON

W. H. HOLSINGER,

WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!!!

WHO WANTS WATER?

J. B. BYRNES

GIANT WELL DRILL,

Nine Inch Bore,

Largest in the Country;

Guarantees His Work

To Give Satisfaction;

TERMS REASONABLE.

WELLS PUT DOWN

ON SHORT NOTICE.

Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS

TAKE NOTICE & DON'T

BE DECEIVED,

As I will sell cheaper and give better terms than any party in or out of Kansas, on the following organs and pianos: Willcox & White, Steinway, Reed & Thompson, Chickering, Standard or Falcater, Conover Bros., Burdette, Estey, Fish & Son, Sterling, Weber, Jos. P. Hall. It will cost you nothing to give me a trial.

E. COOLEY,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. no2r-tf

PUBLIC SALE.

HORSES, CATTLE, FEED, ETC.

I will sell on my farm on Middle creek, four miles northeast of Elm Dale, Kansas, on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1883,

the following described property, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m.:

8 cows with calves, 12 cows, coming in, 40 cows and calves, 2 rearing heifers, 1 brood mare and colts, 1 three-year-old trotting horse, 2 lumber wagons, 1 two-year-old horse, 2 tons of millet, 1 cultivator, 40 acres of corn, 25 tons of straw, 50 tons of hay, 1 Adams & French harrow.

TERMS OF SALE—Twelve months' credit will be given, on approved security, with 10 per cent interest from date of sale; 5 per cent off for cash. THOS. O'DONNELL

JOHN MCCARTHY, Auctioneer. aug8-8t

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,

ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

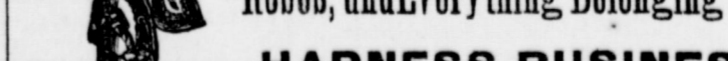
ALWAYS ON HAND,

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

Robes, and Everything Belonging to the

HARNESS BUSINESS;

ALSO, BEST OSAGE COAL FOR SALE.



nov9-tf

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

The leading business men of Providence, R. I., con- sider the Hunt's Bitters Co. as they guarantee all testimonials published by them to be genuine. The following, dated May 4, 1888, from Mr. W. H. Blanchard, Lowell, Mass., is but one of the thousands of remarkable cures that are being made by this wonderful medicine. Mr. Blanchard says: "I have been greatly troubled for over six years with acute kidney disease, with severe pain in my back and hips. I was formerly employed on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, but was obliged, owing to the constant jar, to give up the railroad business, as many others have been obliged to do, on account of kidney disease. I have tried many medicines, but received no permanent relief. A friend recommended me to use Hunt's Bitters. I purchased a bottle of one of our druggists in Lowell, and commenced to improve at once, and after using two bottles I was entirely free from all my troubles, and consider myself cured, and I cheerfully recommend this wonderful medicine, Hunt's Bitters, to all the sufferers from kidney and liver disease."

AT LIBERTY.

For a number of years I was afflicted with kidney and gravel disease, and suffered with pains in my limbs and back at times so severely that it seemed that I could not endure it. I used several medicines, but they did me no good. A friend of mine that had used Hunt's Bitters, and pronounced it the best in use, urged me to try it, and I purchased a bottle, and after using two bottles I was entirely free from all my troubles, and consider myself cured, and I cheerfully recommend this wonderful medicine, Hunt's Bitters, to all the sufferers from kidney and liver disease."

Thousands Hastened to Their Graves! Relying on testimonials written in vivid glowing language of some miraculous cures made by some largely puffed up doctor or patent medicine has hastened thousands to their graves, believing in their almost insane faith that the same miracle will be performed on them, and that these testimonials make the cures, while the so-called medicine is all the time hastening them to their graves. We have avoided publishing testimonials, as they do not make the cures, although we have

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS of them, of the most wonderful cures, voluntarily sent us. It is our medicine, Hop Bitters, that makes the cures. It has never failed and never can. We will give reference to any one for any disease similar to their own if desired, or will refer to any neighbor, as there is not a neighborhood in the known world but can show its cures by Hop Bitters.

A LOSING JOKE. A prominent physician of Pittsburgh jokingly said to a lady patient who was complaining of her stomach, "Try Hop Bitters." The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, and her stomach was cured. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but she is not so well pleased with it, as if it could have a good patient.

FEES OF DOCTORS. The fees of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.

A LADY'S WISH. "Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters that makes the skin clear, bright and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe."

GIVEN UP BY THE DOCTORS. "Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is perfectly cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die, from kidney and liver trouble!"

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by single bottles, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. The Popular Remedies of the Day.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. STOMACH BITTERS. GUNS. REVOLVER. E. E. MINGES & CO. Direct Importers of Guns and Gun Goods.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

A permanent whitewash: To one barrel of lime use half a bushel or more of cement; use fresh lime, and have it well slaked; use immediately, and do not mix up too much at once.—The Household.

Breaded egg-plant: Slice nearly an inch thick; pare each slice and lay in salt and water one hour. Wipe dry; dip in beaten egg, then in rolled cracker, and fry to a fine brown in salted lard or dripping.—Boston Transcript.

If the onions seem inclined to run to tops roll a barrel over them to break down the tops. This will partially check their growth, and leave the bulbs to get the full benefit of the fertility of the soil.—Cincinnati Times.

If corn is fed whole to animals, it is a good plan to soak it in water from twelve to twenty-four hours. This will improve its digestibility, and when the farmer is far from a mill it is an economical substitute for grinding.—Prairie Farmer.

The Michigan Farmer mentions a successful farmer who makes it a rule to always raise twice as many potatoes as will be needed for his home demand; then if the price is high he has them to sell; if low, he gets a good value for them by feeding them out.

Cherry-rose: Take ten pounds of ripe cherries, bruise them with a pounder, pour over them two quarts of boiling water, and let them boil for fifteen minutes. Strain the liquid through a flannel bag; add five pounds of granulated sugar, and boil for twenty minutes. Skim it thoroughly and can tightly. When ready to use, turn two tablespoonfuls into a tumbler and fill up with ice-water. It is excellent for fevers.—Lansing (Mich.) Republican.

"A Country Doctor" advises, in the New England Farmer, the utmost care in handling and storing such deadly poisons as Paris green, London purple, and other arsenical compounds, the use of which is now so common. Arsenic, in any of its forms, is a very unsafe article to have around the house or in the fields, and farmers who have occasion to use it should not allow familiarity to breed contempt.

The causes of sickness among farmers are summarized in a Massachusetts Health Report to the following effect: 1. Overwork and exposure; the women being more frequently overworked. 2. Improper and improperly cooked food. 3. Damp location of dwellings. 4. Want of cleanliness about their houses, especially in reference to drains, privies, cellars, and proximity to barnyards and hog-pens. 5. Impure drinking water, largely due to the preceding cause. 6. Bed-rooms imperfectly ventilated, and on the ground floor, with the too general use of feather beds. 7. Insufficient recreation.

Management of Woodland. No part of the farm is better worth careful attention than the woodland, and, as a rule, as the economist pertinently says, none is so much neglected. Year by year lumber of all kinds is harder to find, and higher in price when found, and fire-wood, excepting in the newest districts, is fast becoming a luxury when on the farm. That this is true is owing largely to the extravagance, wastefulness and carelessness with which the woodland is treated. The farmer who has a hillside or back lot covered with trees is to be envied his possession, and if he is wise he will bestow upon it care and attention equal, at least, to that given to the best of his arable land. As a source of fuel supply to serve a farm for generations, by proper attention to selecting, and increasing in value every year. Generally, when fire-wood is wanted, a certain district is cut out, taking all that will burn—good, bad, and indifferent—and the land is subsequently "cleared" and put under crop or suffered to grow up again, with but little regard as to what or how it grows. A better way is to carefully select from the whole area of woodland such trees as from any cause are least adapted to any useful purpose except fire-wood, or having arrived at full maturity, are a hindrance to the growth of some fine, thrifty, young hard-wood sapling which may stand near them. In addition to this the trees left standing should all be carefully and neatly trimmed of all branches as high as can be reached with an axe from the ground, taking pains to leave a nice, smooth stub, cut as short as may be, that it may readily heal over and not injure the growth of the tree nor leave a bad spot in the timber when it is cut for use at some future time. The brush may very advantageously be hauled out to the adjoining field, spread in a thin layer over the ground, and, when dry, burned.

The Merino a Mutton Sheep. Recently there seems to be more than a usual disposition to consign the Merino, after the wool is off, to some region where it will be utterly valueless. In wool growing meeting we are told that the farmers, in certain sections at least, must get the mutton breeds, or they cannot make the sheep business pay. The mutton breeds are all right, and profitable. But as we recently said the Merino is a mutton sheep when practically considered. Nine hundred and ninety-nine consumers out of every thousand never inquire at the market for anything but mutton, and when they get it they never stop to inquire if it once had long, medium or short wool upon it. In fact they do not know enough to make such inquiry. It is meat they are after, and not wool. The Merino carcass finds its way into the market just as a Southdown or Cotswold carcass does, and are consumed just as the carcasses of the latter are. But we observe in one of our exchanges that a correspondent says that he knows from experience that he can make more money out of Merino mutton than he can out of the mutton of the mutton breeds. That is certainly going further than we ever dared go, and to tell the truth, we dare not go so far now. We have no doubt that under some circumstances it would be true, but under circumstances particularly favorable to the mutton-breeds they would no doubt pay the best.—Western Rural.

Famous Swimmers.

As Captain Matthew Webb, the great English swimmer, lost his life while trying to outstrip all the known swimming achievements, a few instances of the memorable long-distance swims may prove interesting.

It is not so very long ago that the mythical swimming feat of Leander, and the more recent accomplishment of Lord Byron in traversing the Hellespont, were considered the greatest of all nautical achievements, but with the advent of such swimmers as old Fred Beckwith, Harry Gurr, Captain Webb, E. T. Jones, and still later on Willie Beckwith, the historical and poetical long-distance swim sinks into comparative insignificance. The first record of long-distance swimming was in England some twenty years back, when all the cracks competed in a ten-mile race. This affair took place in the early days of the side-stroke, and long before it was thought that man could stay in the water more than six hours without being exhausted; both Harry Gurr and Fred Beckwith were among these contestants, but they made no show at all, and soon exhausted themselves with their laborious, though fast method of propulsion. The ultimate winner was found in the person of a Mr. Wood of Huddersfield, whose exceeding obesity kept him wading longer than his more youthful antagonists, and so he won. He was a poor swimmer as regards speed and style, but could stay in the water as long as he wished, and had it not been for the change of tide he would have put more miles to his credit. He occupied eight hours in making the ten miles, which had as their starting point Tedlington locks or their vicinity, on the River Thames. Soon after this feat of Mr. Wood's young Harry Gurr talked of crossing the English channel, and it was said that the Emperor Napoleon took great interest in the attempt, and meant to assist the youthful sailor with money and the aid of government boats as well as pilots. Gurr had two theories on the subject, one was to swim the twenty-mile stretch of water, driving a plank before him in the style that schoolboys have to paddle around in the water. The other was to go across the channel unaided by any artificial means, and using his own peculiar overhead stroke. This method of propulsion was very curious, and while the athlete would avoid the force of broken or rough water, the long immersions at the end of each stroke were all calculated to exhaust him long before the white sands of Calais could be seen, let alone reached. Whether it was the knowledge of his defective style—defective it was for a long distance—that made him give up his attempt is not known, or whether Louis Napoleon withdrew his pecuniary aid, so necessary to such a task, will remain a mystery, but the project was abandoned, and Gurr went back to his first swimming and his unbroken list of victories, for, like Hanlan, the champion oarsman, he was never beaten in a matched race, and very rarely in a race of any description.

Another of England's famous swimmers was Harry Coulter, who was both speedy and staunch. He was a breast swimmer, and was such a better calculated to get through a seaway than any of the side or overhead experts. He was really the first one who ever tried a long stretch in the open sea, and his feat of eighteen years ago, when he beat a weather-beaten tar, who imagined he could keep afloat forever, is still fresh in the memory of those who follow such matters. In this race Coulter beat his adversary out of sight.

The next item of long-distance swimming in the chronicles is that of Captain Mat. Webb, whose fate all deplore. He went across the English channel unaided, and stamped himself as the very best long-distance swimmer ever seen or heard of. Had his speed been equal to his staying power, none of the champions whose feats he swifter could have had any business with the Captain. That he was not a fast swimmer in any sense of the word is patent from his showing with Willie Beckwith, and the races with the American champion Ernest Von Schoening, who beat him by a long distance in a ten-mile swim at Loamst Grove three years ago.

Of course Captain Webb had many imitators, and one of them, Fred. Cail, almost disputes the channel record with the Captain. This gentleman was a well-known short distance swimmer in England fifteen years ago, and is said to be one of the very best salt-water swimmers ever seen. His stroke was well calculated to take him a long distance and at a very rapid rate, and his friends claim that he went from Dover did, but that much fastness in the arrangements he never got a clear record for his trouble. To many people these long-distance swims have no real significance, but that they do good for all communities is a fact, and the accomplishment of channel swims is well calculated to inspire the timid with confidence. Swimming is not a hard accomplishment to acquire, and when an ordinary swimmer ought to be able to traverse a mile in fresh water and nearly double that distance in the sea, while a good swimmer would be able to propel himself ten miles in salt water; but the great trouble is that even those who consider themselves expert swimmers lose all their confidence as soon as they get too far from the shore or begin to float the least weary. Next to swimming, floating is the most desirable thing in the water, and a good floater can lie on the top of the water for hours; even when a cramp—the bugbear of all swimmers—catches him he can lie motionless. In a state of rigidity the body can not sink, it is the floundering about that does the damage. Imaginary cramp and the undertow have drowned more good swimmers than anything else. Flight often takes the place of the first-named ailment, while a receding tide is often mis-called an undertow. There is no such thing as undertow twenty yards from the shore, but if the tide is ebbing the work is just as hard on the swimmer. These two things are greatly magnified, and are often only imaginary.—New York Truth.

Upward of two hundred bushels of grasshoppers have been caught on the farms of Gordon Burtchell and the Orphans' Home, at Franklin, N. H., this season.

The German Railways.

The total length of the German railways is 30,002 kilometers, or 18,750 English miles, of which 29,354 kilometers are main lines (Hauptbahnen). In the aggregate capital value of the German railways is about three hundred millions sterling. The large proportion of 22-178 kilometers out of the total are State lines, and of this again 15,395 kilometers are owned by Prussia, which, as was lately intimated, now proposes to buy up the chief private lines remaining in that kingdom at a cost of about twenty-three millions sterling. Before many years are over it is probable that the German States will own the whole of the railways, and—which is not probable in France, for example—will get a large profit out of their working. German politics are wonderfully methodical and business-like.

Laxity in the conduct of railways by State officials, especially Prussia, would no more be tolerated than laxity on the field of battle. The money spent on railways by the German Government is one of the few instances of really profitable productive State expenditure. Chiefly wanted for strategic purposes in time of war, the lines are nevertheless worked on commercial principles in time of peace. Accounts are published for the five months ended with May last, from which it appears that the combined railways of Germany had gross traffic receipts of three hundred and seventy-two and one-half million marks, or nearly nineteen millions sterling, being at the rate of forty-five millions per annum; and the increase on last year for the five months is £713,000, or 3 1/2 per cent. If this rate of progress continues, the earlier the Governments of Germany buy up the whole system the better investment the railways will be, for the lines are no source of loss, as it is, under State control.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Oscar Wilde on America.

Mr. Oscar Wilde has lost no time in favoring the British public with his views on the States. There were several things he rather liked there, such as the electric light, the Falls of Niagara, the Pullman cars, etc. Moreover, he was good enough to appreciate American girls. "Every American girl," thought this gifted gentleman, "was an oasis of picturesque unreasonableness in a desert of common sense." She has lovely hands and feet, "and," added Mr. Wilde, thoughtfully, "the prettiest boots in the world." Other things transatlantic the aesthetic one did not appreciate. He did not mind being styled "Captain" and "Colonel," but it harrowed his soul almost as much as it did Mr. Freeman's to be called "Professor." For a thoroughly practical people, too, he found the Americans occasionally unreasonable. The Griggsvilles wanted Mr. Wilde to lecture among them, and Mr. Wilde consented—on the simple condition that they should change the name of their town for one more poetic. Will it be believed that they actually refused this moderate and reasonable request? Of course Mr. Wilde could not lecture in a place like that, and Griggsville remains undergenerate to this day. Another thing Mr. Wilde didn't like was the American feeling for advertising. They advertised everywhere and in all ways; and Mr. Wilde denounced their obtrusiveness with much vigor. In this, we venture to think Mr. Wilde "plays it low" on his fellow-traders. There are not many vendors of patent medicines whom Mr. Wilde couldn't "see" at the game of persistent and unabashed advertising.—London Times.

A Three-Legged Colt.

W. R. Polston, of Nashville, has a three-legged bay colt, which is now over a year old. Excepting the fact that he possesses one leg less than other members of his species, he is a perfectly formed animal. When the writer saw him he was hopping around Mr. Polston's back yard, and resented an interference with his long tail by kicking as vigorously, and with as much grace and precision, as an old mule. The entire left fore-shoulder and leg of the remarkable animal is missing, and the effort which nature seems to have made to attempt to supply this want being a bone something in the shape of a seal's fin, and about the same size.—Nashville American.

Florida raised the champion watermelon this year. It weighed seventy-five pounds, and was more than fifteen people could eat.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods including CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BUTTER, EGGS, POIRK, LARD, POTATOES, and TOBACCO, with prices for different grades and locations like Kansas City and St. Louis.

The Parasol.

Before marriage: "Excuse me George. Did my parasol hurt you?" "Oh no, my dear. It would be a pleasure if it did." After marriage: "Great heavens! There was never a woman under the sun that knew how to carry a parasol without scratching a fellow's eyes out." "And there never was a man that knew enough to walk on the right side of a woman with a parasol."

"Their Occupation Gone." R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I was attacked with congestion of the lungs, soreness over the liver, severe pain in the joints, a burning fever, and general giving way of the whole system. Failing to find relief in remedies prescribed, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery." It effected my entire cure. Your medicines have only to be used to be appreciated. If every family would give them a trial, nine-tenths of the doctors would, like Ghelino, find their occupation gone. Yours truly, L. B. McMillan, M. D., Breesport, N. Y.

"What did you say your friend is, Tommy?" "A taxidermist." "What's that?" "Why, he's a sort of animal upholsterer."—N. Y. Advertiser.

Could Hardly Stand on Her Feet. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I must tell you what your medicine has done for me. Before taking your "Favorite Prescription" I could hardly stand on my feet, but, by following your advice, I am perfectly cured. The "Favorite Prescription" is a wonderful medicine for debilitated and nervous females. I can not express how thankful I am to you for your advice. Yours truly, Mrs. CORNELIA ALLISON, Peosta, Ia.

"Come in out of dat hot sun, you Lafayette! Do fust ting you know you'll be burnt as brack as de nigger de next doah!"

Startling Debility, both Nervous and General, Lack of Self-confidence and Will Power, Impaired Memory, Despondency, Weak Back, and kindred affections, are common results of youthful follies and pernicious practices. Means of unfailing and perfect cure are suggested in large illustrated treatise, sent for three letter postage stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WATER is the boss summer drink, but don't give it away to the milkman.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

LEWISVILLE, IND.—Rev. J. S. Cain says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for nervous prostration and found it entirely satisfactory."

A LITTLE knowledge is a dangerous thing in turning a sharp corner with a heavy load.

INVENTOR'S HAND-BOOK—FREE.—Just out. How great fortunes have been made. History of inventions; valuable to all who read and think. Order by postal card. N. W. Fitzgerald, Solicitor, Washington, D. C.

SAFE BLOWING—The challenges of American duellists.—Norristown Herald.

HAY-FEVER. After trying in vain for eleven years to cure my Hay-Fever, I purchased a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, which entirely relieved me. R. W. HARRIS, Letter Carrier, Newark, N. J.

A LAUGHING "stock"—The collar of our great granddaddies.—N. Y. Advertiser.

For twenty years I was an sufferer during the summer months with Hay-Fever. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and was cured before it was used. CHARLOTTE PARKER, Waverly, N. Y. Price 50c.

An American artist has succeeded in drawing a breath as natural as life.

SPARTA, TENN.—Dr. W. B. Cummings says: "I am strongly convinced of the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bitters and recommend them."

A MAN who breaks his word—The stutterm.—N. Y. Advertiser.

A FULL feeling after meals, dyspepsia, heart-burn and general ill-health relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

A STIRRING method of Emotion. The keynote to success—B sharp.—Modern Argo.

STRAIGHTEN your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffener, and wear them again. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia.

WHAT kind of blasting-powder is used to explode an idea?

Stinging, irritation, all Kidney and Bladder Complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba," \$1.

TO FIND a man's standing in society—get the size of his bank account.

Don't Die in the House. "Rough on Rats," clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, etc.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Purifies the skin. Use instead of unwholesome cosmetics. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c. Have trouble and expense in washing and always have nice fitting collars and cuffs by wearing Chrolithon.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 50c. Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," 10c.

Wiss's Axle Grease never gums.

Mischievous Malaria. To say that malaria is mischievous is to put it very mildly. It is all that and more. It is cunning, deceitful, treacherous, sly, and underhanded. It does its work in the dark, and in such a sly way that much of the mischief is done before it is discovered. It saps the foundations of a healthy system. It robs the blood of its vitality, demoralizes the liver, confounds the stomach, and makes the victim wish he were in his grave. It is sad to see people down in their misery, content to be the victims of mischievous malaria, and thinking that nothing can be done for them. The power of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS over the mischiefs of malaria has been so amply proved that there is no reason why anybody who can procure a bottle of this Prince of Tonics shall suffer. Great is the power of malaria, and great are its disastrous effects. But greater far is the beneficent influence of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. The preparation of iron in this favorite family remedy can be taken without ruining the teeth or producing constipation and headache.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM when applied by the finger into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of all mucus, and causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from irritation, and completely heals the sores and rawnesses of the throat. A few applications relieve. A thorough cure. Agreeable to use. For circular, price, etc., apply to druggists, Ely Brothers, Orange, N. Y.

HAY-FEVER. A thorough cure. Agreeable to use. For circular, price, etc., apply to druggists, Ely Brothers, Orange, N. Y.

WILKINSON RUBBER TARGET GUN. Shoots arrows, bullets and shot. Sends ball through a hole in a board. Has a range of 500 yards. A few applications relieve. A thorough cure. Agreeable to use. For circular, price, etc., apply to druggists, Ely Brothers, Orange, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Sold by druggists.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Write for circular and terms to the Tremont Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

You Can Sell a dozen or two of Dr. Chase's Family Protection Balm. Write for circular and terms to the Tremont Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

OPIMUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without any treatment. Write for circular and terms to the Tremont Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EDUCATIONAL. CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE. CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

DR. F. ZIEGFELD, President. All Instruments and Voice taught by the most skillful hands. Fall Term opens September 15. Send for Catalogue.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S Business and Telegraphic Code. Send for circular and terms to the Tremont Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

HANNEMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE. The great Homeopathic School. For Catalogue, address E. S. BARKER, M. D., 200 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, CHICAGO. For Catalogue, address E. S. BARKER, M. D., 200 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Young Men learn Telegraphy and Morse Code. Write for circular and terms to the Tremont Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS. MAKE NEW BLOOD. Each will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, is restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold every where, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet, L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

AN OPEN SECRET AMONG THE LADIES. The brilliant, fascinating tints of Complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them. These roseate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm—a delicate, harmless and always reliable article. Sold by all druggists. The Magnolia Balm conceals every blemish, removes Saltness, Tan, Redness, Eruptions, all evidences of excitement and every imperfection. Its effects are immediate and so natural that no human being can detect its application.

Boring Wells with the Famous "TIFFIN" Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine. \$25 to \$40 A DAY Often Made! Machines Made to Run by Horse, Hand or Steam Power. Send for Catalogue, Address T. T. Tiffin, Loomis & Nyman, Tiffin, Ohio.

PILES. "Anker-Pain-Expeller" gives instant relief, and is an agreeable and reliable remedy. Price \$1.00 from druggists, or sent prepaid by mail, sample free. Write for circular and terms to the Tremont Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS. Send for circular and terms to the Tremont Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.