

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME IX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1883.

NUMBER 28.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Cleaned by Telegraph and Mail

WASHINGTON NOTES.

JUDGE GRESHAM, the new Postmaster General, has entered upon the duties of his office.

It is reported that Howgate, who escaped from the custody of officers in Washington about a year ago, was lately seen upon the streets of Washington by an officer of the Signal Service.

The largest order for printing blank forms ever given the Public Printer was that of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue lately given for blanks and labels required to carry into effect the provision of the law relative to the rebate on tobacco and cigars. This order was for 50,000,000 labels and 750,000 blanks for the use of manufacturers and dealers. There is a great demand for these blanks, one St. Louis manufacturer alone having sent for 750,000 labels. The demand is being met as rapidly as the circumstances will permit.

JUDGE LAWRENCE, First Comptroller of the Treasury, notified the Attorney General that the appropriation for fees of witnesses is entirely exhausted for the present fiscal year ending June 30 next. A circular has been addressed to officers of the courts suggesting that trials be had only in the most important cases.

On account of the reported existence of yellow fever in Cuba and other southern islands, the National Board of Health has decided to establish quarantine stations on the southern coast earlier than usual this year. It is proposed to open a station at New Orleans on the 1st of May, and those at other southern ports not later than the 15th.

The Postoffice Department has placed upon the fraud list "The Industrial Works" and "Union Trust Company," of St. Louis. These firms will hereafter be denied the facilities of the United States mail as far as money orders and registered packages are concerned.

The Postmaster General has approved the design for the new two-cent postage stamp. The stamp consists of a face upon which is the profile of Washington, similar to the present three-cent stamp. In the upper part of the band the words "United States Postage," beneath a large "2," at the extreme bottom, the words "Two Cents."

The managers of the great trunk lines have decided to reduce passenger rates to Washington during the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, which occurs May 17. Rates from all points west of Pittsburg will be one special rate for the round trip.

THE EAST.

A RECENT fire in Pittsburg, Pa., destroyed property to the value of \$125,000.

A LARGE brick building in Buffalo, N. Y., not yet completed, fell one day recently, burying about a dozen men in the ruins. One man was taken out dead and others were fatally injured. The owner of the building was on the roof at the time and was badly hurt. It had been erected during the winter, and it is supposed the mortar was frozen, and the warm weather loosened the bricks in the building.

An investigation into the management of the Tewksbury (Mass.) Almshouse has revealed a horrid state of affairs in that institution as to the inhuman treatment of children and pauper inmates.

R. A. SAUSAGE, ex-Constable, was fatally shot in the saloon of James Barrett, at North Adams, Mass., it was believed by the proprietor. Sausage shot Barrett last October.

By a recent railroad collision at Plainfield, N. J., the rear coach of the Philadelphia train was overturned and at once took fire. All the passengers were extricated before the flames reached them, but thirteen received injuries, some severely and one fatally.

The exact sum stolen from the city of New York by the late John Carroll while comptroller in the Comptroller's office is not fully ascertained, but it is pretty certain that the amount will exceed \$100,000. The fraud was perpetrated by the aid of outside confederates, to whom Carroll would transfer coupons which he had omitted to stamp, and these would be again presented for payment at the Cashier's window. Carroll has now been dead six months, and it is held by many attorneys that his death absolves his bondsmen from all responsibility in the matter.

The jury in the case of ex-Mayor DeLoxio of Long Island City, New York, tried for wrongful conversion of city bonds, found a verdict against the defendant for \$100,700. Motion for a new trial was denied, as was also a motion for a stay of proceedings.

Dr. H. R. PALMER'S International Normal Music School begins July 2 at Mendonville, Pa., and continues four weeks.

THE WEST.

The three-story stone grist mill owned by A. McCullum, at Sandwich, Ill., burned recently. Loss, \$15,000; insured for \$7,000.

The burning of the Continental Oil and Transportation Company's works the other night in Denver, Colo., was one of the most destructive fires in the history of the city. Four hundred thousand gallons of oil and extensive tankage buildings burned; probably incendiary; loss, \$100,000; fully covered by insurance. The gas and steam heating works were threatened, but were saved.

By the explosion of a boiler in a basket factory at Milwaukee, Wis., William Paarla was killed.

The body of Fred Wagner, brother of the deceased palace car man, a native of New York, and for whom an extended search was made last fall, was found by emigrants recently on the bank of a creek, eight miles from Power's Station, Colorado, on the Santa Fe Railroad. The body was terribly disfigured. Considerable money was found scattered about. A plain gold ring, with the inscription, "A. B. to F. W., Feb. 1, 1881," was found near, also a business card of Frederick Wagner, suc-

cessor to J. Bummiller, New York. A bullet hole in the neck proves conclusively that he was murdered for the large amount of money supposed to be carried on his person.

A DISPATCH from Tombstone, Ariz., tells of a desperate fight in the Swissheim mountains between the hostile Indians and a party of Americans. Two of the latter were killed. Two Apaches were wounded and several more killed. The Indians were armed with Government rifles and were undoubtedly from San Carlos.

Two boilers in Hitchcock & Bradley's shaft and pole works, at Ashtabula, Ohio, exploded recently, demolishing the building, a three-story brick, also wrecking McGuire's carriage works adjoining, and killing Charles Grubman, night watchman.

PACKER, the Colorado cannibal and murderer, who was on trial at Lake City for the murder of five companions, was found guilty.

The Denver & New Orleans Railway has brought suit in the United States Court of Colorado against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway for the sum of \$1,000,000 damages, sustained since last May by the latter's refusal to exchange business with the former, in accordance with the decision of Judge Hallett, recently rendered.

CHARLES SMITH, a well-to-do farmer residing near Earlville, Iowa, went to his barn the other morning where two sons, aged nine and thirteen, were engaged at work, and killed them with an axe. Returning to his house, with the same weapon he killed his wife as she stood by the stove preparing breakfast. He then attempted to slay his two daughters, aged eight and twelve, but they succeeded in reaching a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. When they returned it was found that Smith had killed himself by cutting his throat with a butcher knife. The cause was supposed to be loss of property and financial embarrassment which unsettled his mind.

The smallpox which broke out in the southern part of the city of St. Louis some time ago seems to be spreading to other parts of the city, but the authorities are taking rigorous measures to suppress it, and no serious apprehensions were felt. About sixty cases had altogether reported from the district where it first appeared, and about twenty from other parts of the city. Meantime vaccination was going on thoroughly.

AS THE Sheriff of Dade County, Mo., was recently taking Chris. Dalton, a convicted horse thief, to the Penitentiary, the convict jumped from the car while the train was under full headway, and as he was chained to his seat he only dropped outside the window. The Sheriff, with the aid of some passengers, pulled him back in the car. Dalton was not aware he was fastened to his seat by a trace chain, hence his effort for freedom through the window was frustrated, very much to his surprise.

A SENSATION was caused at the Scheller trial in Milwaukee the other morning by the testimony of Linahan, Chief Engineer in the Newhall House at the time of the fire, who said he had been approached by J. C. McKinney, attorney for Scheller, and a saloon keeper named Ad. Roth, who asked him to swear that the fire was caused by a gas jet in the bottom of the elevator shaft, as the testimony would clear the accused. It was shown that Scheller's debts were over \$1,000, and proved that he attempted to borrow \$500 from Dr. Crocker before the fire.

THE SOUTH.

DICK LIDDILL, who was convicted at Huntsville, Ala., of being one of the Mussel Shoals robbers has been released upon his own recognizance. He can now testify in the Frank James case. It is thought he will probably never be called up for sentence.

SAM LEWIS, the colored murderer of another negro at Atlanta, Ga., was taken from jail by a mob of seventy-five blacks and six whites and hanged.

MAD dogs became so numerous in Marshall, Texas, that many parents stopped sending their children to school for fear of them.

TWELVE armed tramps captured a freight train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Olympia, Ky., recently, and ordered the conductor to take them to Lexington. The conductor started the train, but first telegraphed the situation to Sterling, where officers captured the tramps.

A CROOK of one hundred recently attacked the jail at Wytheville, Va., took William M. Crockett, a murderer, from the Sheriff and hanged him.

STILLWELL H. RUSSELL, late United States Marshal of the Western District of Texas, recently tried and convicted upon the charge of presenting false expense accounts, was sentenced by Judge Turner, at San Antonio, Tex., to imprisonment for two years in the Penitentiary at Chester, Ill. Russell was appointed by President Hayes, and was an applicant for re-appointment. It is estimated that he has defrauded the Government out of \$50,000.

The steamer Wyll, of the Central Line of steamers, recently struck the bridge at Fort Gaines, Ga., carrying away the cabin, striking a pier, and sank immediately. Ten of the officers and crew were drowned.

The United States Grand Jury at Little Rock, Ark., indicted ex-United States Marshal J. F. Brown for forgery, perjury and presentation of false accounts while chief clerk under the late Marshal Farrer.

A REPORTED raid of Indians into the western part of Texas recently created much excitement in the locality.

An unusually severe wind storm struck Sherman, Texas, the other day, doing considerable damage. The storm lasted two and a half hours, all the time blowing a terrific gale. Houses were blown down, others unroofed and signs and awnings scattered in all directions. There was no rain.

The Georgia Democratic Convention, the third day of its session at Atlanta, after vainly attempting to select a nominee for Governor appointed a committee of eighteen to effect a compromise. The committee reported recommending the nomination

of Henry D. McDaniel, of Walton County, and he was nominated by acclamation. Bacon and Boynton withdrew when the report was made. The Republican committee decided not to put up a candidate.

WM. BRADBURY, a farmer living eight miles from Augusta, Ky., recently shot and killed Ephraim Drago, his brother-in-law. Bradbury was talking with his wife, from whom he had separated, when Drago asked him to stop swearing. Bradbury immediately fired his revolver and rode away.

A DISPATCH from Chattanooga, Tenn., gives an account of the capture of Andy Taylor, one of the notorious Taylors, who captured a train on the E. T. V. & G. Railroad last fall, murdered the Sheriff and deputy and liberated their brother. One of the three brothers was killed several months ago. There is \$8,000 reward for the other two. The capture was made near Emporia, Kan.

GENERAL.

THE Hawaiian Government having applied to have its silver money coined at the mints of the United States, Secretary Folger decided to grant the request, and preliminary arrangements for the coinage will be made at once. The mint at San Francisco was selected as the place of coinage.

The bill to amend the law in regard to explosives was introduced in the English House of Commons one day last week, then taken up in Committee of the Whole, considered and passed through without amendment. The bill was read a third time and passed. It was immediately sent to the House of Lords and adopted without delay. The Royal assent was received by telegraph, and the act became a law, all in less than twenty-four hours.

MICHAEL DAVITT has published another letter in which he further expresses his opposition to the dynamite policy on the part of Irishmen. He declares such a policy is insane, idiotic and criminal.

At a recent banquet in London Lord Alcester eulogized the American Admiral Nichols, and said: "Although representing a country thousands of miles away, he is still very near the English nation in blood. I will never forget the cheers with which the men on the gallant Admiral's ship greeted the English squadron whilst steering around our squadron at the time of the bombardment of Alexandria. He did everything in his power to aid us, for which I am afraid he will not receive the thanks of the Irish-American party."

The American steamer *Gothic* was seized at Victoria, B. C., for an infraction of the coasting laws. She towed a ship loaded with steel rails from Victoria to Port Moody. A fine of \$400 was paid under protest.

The business failures for the past week numbered 180, as against 197 the week previous.

In the case of Joe Brady on trial at Dublin, Ireland, for conspiracy and murder the jury rendered a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged May 10.

The Paris papers of the 12th reported a terrible catastrophe in a theater at Iccol, caused by an explosion of gas. A performance was in progress at the time and the theater was crowded. Many were reported killed in the panic which ensued.

THE LATEST.

DURING the first months of the current fiscal year the internal revenue receipts amounted to \$108,825,738, an increase of \$2,531,398 over the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. From the 1st to the 13th of April, 1883, the receipts aggregated \$4,611,974, and from the 1st to the 13th of April, 1882, \$4,162,467, a decrease of \$448,507, making an actual increase for 1883 of \$2,162,881.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ending April 13 was \$157,480. The issue for the corresponding period last year was \$139,500.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Manchester (Eng.) *Guardian* says: The Pope has decided that no priest who participated in the agitation in Ireland shall become a Bishop.

CHARLES N. HEWITT, Secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Health, telegraphed Secretary Teller that the Indians in northern Minnesota exposed to smallpox and wearing filthy clothing, were wandering around the country. Indian Commissioner Price replied that the Agent had been authorized to purchase clothing for these Indians.

REPORTS are that 2,000 persons have been arrested in Moscow on suspicion of being engaged in plotting against the life of the Czar.

The seven Americans imprisoned at Panama on suspicion of the robbery of \$50,000 from the Panama Railway, were set free, as there was no evidence against them.

A DALLAS special states that about 2 a. m. Saturday, the 14th, a monster meteor fell near Williams' Ranch, Tex. A Mexican herder's dwelling was destroyed and the entire family of seven persons crushed beneath the ruins. The meteor covered a space of nearly one acre, and was still hot. The concussion was fearful, nearly all the windows in the town being broken. Several adjacent buildings fell. Great consternation prevailed in that neighborhood.

A DISTRIOUS tornado swept over that portion of Arkansas near White Oak Station on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, on the 14th. The wind blew from the Southwest and with a force beyond the powers of description. The sides of the mountains, which before the storm were covered with trees, were left bare, even oaks being snapped in twain like pipe stems. Afterwards came hail which lasted till the ground was covered with ice. Many of the stones were nearly as large as hen's eggs. The track of the storm was about three miles in width, inside of which every house was wrecked. Several persons were killed and a number injured.

PHIL MAY, a noted desperado and escaped convict, was shot and killed while resisting arrest, near Huntsville, Ala. The notorious Dick Liddill was one of the posse that did the shooting.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

JUDGE NATHAN PRICE, of Troy, Doniphan County, was found about 8 o'clock one evening last week sitting in his office dead, apparently as if he had died while asleep. His friends missed him, and went in search of him. His office door was locked, but he could be seen through the cracks of the partition sitting in his chair. The door was broken in, and he was found to be dead. He complained in the morning of being in great distress, and that he should have to take some medicine. He procured some corn meal, saying he wished to poison some mice in his office. This meal was found on his fingers, face and clothing and scattered on the floor. Judge Price was one of the oldest residents of Doniphan County, and a lawyer of high standing.

An old Indian woman, called "Widow Jim," living in a lonely part of Pottawatomie County, south of Onaga, was murdered for her money last week. She had sold some land, receiving \$900 in cash. It was also supposed that she had, in addition to this, a large sum of money in her cabin. A few days later it was rumored that she had been murdered, and an investigation showed that the cabin had been burned. At one end of the ruins was the bed, and in the other, near the fireplace, all that remained of the woman. An old ax was found near the remains, which had evidently been used to kill her before the cabin was set on fire. She was eighty years old.

A BILL was introduced into the Legislature last winter appropriating \$100,000 to buy army tents for the G. A. R. and State Militia. The bill went through both Houses all right, and passed out of the Chief Clerk's hands into the enrolling department, from which he received a receipt for the same, but that was the last seen of the bill until some days ago, when interested parties went to get the appropriation and it was learned the bill had never been issued or signed by the Governor. A diligent search was instituted, and in a pile of waste paper behind the desk in the Chief Clerk's office the bill was found, remaining as it was when it went to the enrolling department. The Chief Clerk had a receipt for the bill, and the question now is who was to blame for such blunders?

A. J. HOISINGTON, President of the State Editorial Association issues a circular to the following effect: "The regular semi-annual meeting of the A. V. E. A. occurs by previous arrangement on May 10th, at Newton. The annual meeting for May 9th—only two days earlier—at Winfield—within our own territory. Many of our members have expressed a desire to attend the meeting of the State Association. Furthermore, the State Association has arranged for an excursion to Chihuahua, Old Mexico, and several of our members desire to go. Therefore, it is deemed to be wise for ourselves and proper courtesy toward our brethren of the State Association to adjourn our semi-annual meeting at Newton from May 10th to June 15th, which adjournment is hereby ordered. And we urge all members of the A. V. E. A. to attend the State Association meeting at Winfield and arrange to go on the excursion to Old Mexico."

It is stated that no little uneasiness is felt among the late pre-emptors in Southwestern Kansas concerning the recent appointment of Special Agents to investigate fraudulent land entries in the West. It is further said that there are many fraudulent entries in Kingman, Sumner, Harper and Barbour Counties, made by men who have never seen the land they preempted, and that large cattle men have been active in acquiring immense tracts of land for herding purposes, and they will no doubt receive a benefit from the agents of the Interior Department.

In Leavenworth one day last week a soldier went into Harris' pawnbroker shop and asked to see a pistol. The clerk exhibited several, but the soldier did not seem pleased with them. The clerk then got his own pistol and showed it to him, at the same time cautioning him that it was loaded. The soldier took it, cocked it, and pointed it at his left breast and fired. After firing the pistol he threw it on the floor without saying a word. The ball only inflicted a flesh wound but considerably sobered up the blue coat, who had been on a spree.

The Attorney General has so often of late had his attention called to the so-called benevolent insurance schemes that are invading the State that he will give them an investigation to discover how legitimate and how honest they are. Since the Marriage Aid Society was found to be nothing more nor less than a gigantic swindling institution, people have become suspicious that all other corporations flying under the name of "benevolent" are similar in their intent and purposes.

EVERY farmer and capitalist in the West is interested in some way in the subject of stock. In Kansas the indications are that the State will ultimately become a greater stock raising than a farming region. The returns to the State Board of Agriculture show a constant addition to the number of stock held, and a rapid rise in the value of such animals, indicating that the quality is improving as the number increases.

REPORTS to the Land Department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, on the condition of the winter wheat along its line of road are that the wheat prospects are good; the reports show them generally better than at the same time last year, and the crop of 1882 was the best ever harvested in the State. Early planting is in the most satisfactory condition, and the area of winter-killed is not large—in some counties none is reported.

POSTOFFICE changes in Kansas during the week ending April 7, 1883: Established—Fred, Marion County, Edward W. Stephens, Postmaster. Discontinued—Esthira, Rush County; Jay East, Republic County; Gillespie, Chataqua County. Name changed—Falls, Cloud County, to Wamata. THIEVES endeavored to enter the residence of C. C. Burnes, Mayor-elect of Atchison, lately, but were scared away by the colored watchman firing at them.

Thomas Jefferson.

More fortunate than many eminent law-givers in their days, who had ancient errors, prejudices, and abuses embodied in customs and ordinances, and perhaps sanctioned by superstition, against which to contend, the lot of Mr. Jefferson was cast in that which was strictly a formative period—a time when the organic basis of a nationality was to be prepared, the foundations of its civil polity laid, and the elements of its political future determined. It was here that the intellectual forces of a master spirit could be brought to bear more immediately upon the integers of the situation and a more distinct impression of them produced. Probably no other man saw with the prophetic clearness of Mr. Jefferson, the great civil, political and material future in store for the Caucasian race upon this continent, or was more impressed with the importance of so adapting the institutions of the coming great commonwealth as to allow the fullest freedom to the mental and physical powers and faculties of its constituents.

Thus it is that we not only owe a debt to Mr. Jefferson, but owe it in such a manner that some mental estimate of its nature and extent may be obtained. The ideas of Mr. Jefferson, as embodied in the Declaration of Independence and elsewhere, were to the American what *Magna Charta*, at its period, was to the English people—a revelation. At their utterance, as at a touch from the wand of a magician, the inner consciousness of man became pregnant and new thoughts were born. Moreover, as these grew older, errors, fallacies and illusions, the relics of past misrule, passed out of their memories, and, like persons suddenly awakened, they cast their eyes around, first with inquiry and then with intelligence. To the people of the emancipated colonies, Mr. Jefferson was the apostle of liberty; and if his convictions had been allowed to prevail unimpeded and unadulterated, our institutions would have been more symmetrical, and the future of the American people better assured.

Mr. Jefferson was a man eminently adapted to the time in which he lived; but, broader and more flexible than others, he was one capable of responding to the demands of all times and circumstances. A patriot and a statesman, resolute to resist encroachments and combat error; a philosopher sagacious to comprehend the profoundest problems of human nature, and a politician equally wise in counsel and in action, to formulate and to execute, there is no personage known to American history to whom the title *pater patrie* more properly belongs. Human liberty was the object of his unimpeded devotion and of his untiring exertions; liberty pure and unadulterated—liberty without licentiousness; perfect freedom of thought and action; subject only to such restraints as are in all countries, civilized and enlightened, demanded by considerations of public policy, morals, and religion.

Still there are some who believe little in Mr. Jefferson. Detraction loves a shining mark, and falsehoods begotten during a heated term in politics, become traditionary along with their contemporary events. Naturally Mr. Jefferson had his maligners—those who invented falsehoods, and those who, through party and personal prejudice, misinterpreted facts and misjudged qualities. The same qualities which inspire friendship in an ally provoke enmity in an antagonist, and few men had firmer friends or bitterer enemies than Mr. Jefferson. He was accused of all for which politicians are wont to arraign each other; of insincerity, of instability in matters of opinion, and of double-dealing in affairs. But the effect of these are worn away as in the light of better knowledge there is a more correct appreciation of his character; and when the final verdict of history shall be pronounced, few of the great men of the world will stand higher than the author of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America.—*American Register*.

Struck a Vein.

The Ohio Radicals are in distress. They need a candidate. Now, candidates abound in Ohio as mosquitoes do in New Jersey or alligators in Florida. All the Ohio men and many women, are chronic candidates for office. It is the chief industry of the State. But to find the right candidate in this particular instance, one who can prate on temperance in the same breath that he lauds the native proclivities of the Germans, is the supreme trouble. In this sore perplexity the Radicals have struck a vein. They have cast their weather-eye upon the man. His name is Ruth-erford B. Hayes, his residence Fremont. This individual is said to have once been President of the United States. He certainly occupied the seat to which another was lawfully elected. If nothing less, his salary account, the money of which was invariably drawn in advance, as if in fear of an accident, and hoarded with miserly care, will attest the fact. By all means trot him out.

John Quincy Adams was a rightful President and died a commoner. Andy Johnson was President by virtue of the Constitution and died a Senator. It will not detract from the dignity of a notorious fraud to pass the gauntlet of public approbation or opprobrium in mitigation of the noted precedents. Risen through infamy, and retired to oblivion under which he is said to smart, the ex-President *de facto* by the grace of Eliza Pinckston, can not better rest the degree of repugnance which all respectable people feel for him than by wanting a nomination for office, even in his native State. The Radicals of Ohio want a hypocrite; they can not find a better.—*Omaha Herald*.

An Onoxious and Degrading Policy.

"President Arthur has given the whole weight of the Administration in support of the Virginia coalition," says the Washington organ of Mr. Mahone. Fairly construed, that language means that the President of the United States has made a special and great effort, as President, to foment and keep up a party quarrel growing out of a local question in the State of Virginia. It means that the President of the United States "has given the whole weight of the Administration" to a matter with which a President has no more legitimate business than he would have with a political affair in Canada or Mexico. For there is nothing in the Constitution or in the laws passed in pursuance thereof that requires, authorizes or permits any official meddling in State politics by a President of the United States.

We do not believe the President will regard with unmixed gratitude the declaration that he has so strangely misunderstood the duties and obligations of his great office. The *Post*, it should be borne in mind, is not making this charge against the President. It is simply taking the unmistakably plain words of the *Republican* and making just application thereof.

On the 14th instant our neighbor made a loud and eloquent demand for "free conventions, free elections and free Legislatures." On the next day it said, as above quoted, that the "whole weight" of the Administration had been used to build up Mahoneism in Virginia. What sort of "free conventions" are possible to the people of a State in which the "whole weight" of the Federal Administration, including an army of officials (ostensibly hired to perform public, non-political duties, but actually employed to pack primaries and "set up" conventions), is thrown into the scale?

The people of Virginia, like those of Michigan, know what such "free conventions" are. They have tested the desire of the Administration to promote freedom of political action. They have seen, as the central Administration organ declares, "the whole weight of the Administration in support of the coalition," and they have seen the knife at the official neck of every Federal officer who would not work in the traces with Mahone. They have seen relentless proscription personified by Mahone, clothed with "the whole weight of the Administration," hunting down and trampling out opposition. The people of the whole country have heard of the doings of Mahone as deputy of the Administration; have heard these things with regret, disgust and indignation, but they did not expect the central organ of the Administration was going to rise up and boast of such local and unwarranted use of the Federal executive power.

It is worse than folly to talk of "free elections" in a State thus dominated. The verdict of a jury, every man of whom had ten thousand dollars of the defendant's money in his pocket, as an argument for the defense, would not be a greater mockery of justice than the farce in Virginia last fall was of a free election. Large sums of money, paid as salaries to department officials, and handed over to the Hubbell committee by those officials, "for fear of what might befall them in case they should refuse," (see President's last annual message), were sent into Virginia in aid of the coalition. Troops of Federal officers, leaving their official work over and over the State, telling the Republican negroes that the President desired them to vote for the Mahone candidates. In short, "the whole weight of the Administration was given in support of the coalition"—given without color of lawful authority, in direct and palpable violation of the right of the people of a State to have a fair and free election.

"Free Legislatures" are as impossible as any other ingredient of local self-government in a State where the Federal machine—"the whole weight of the Administration"—is brought to bear on local politics. There is no freedom in the nomination of candidates for the Legislature and no free choice at the polls. When such a burlesque on the name of Legislature meets, the boss is on hand—as was Boss Mahone at Richmond—to control its action; to control it, not as an influential citizen of Virginia, but as the accredited representative of the Federal Administration, who honors and emoluments for those who will do his bidding.

The *Republican* ought to be able to understand that its policy of administrative control in State affairs has been condemned, most signally condemned and trampled into the mire of public contempt in all the States where intelligence generally prevails among Republican voters. The people in the might of their righteous wrath, have decreed that the Administration must and shall keep its hands out of the State elections. The present Chief Magistrate of the United States has, in a very graceful manner, shown that he fully understands and accepts this decree. If Mahone and his organs are counting on a future like the recent past, they are leaving the most important factor out of their calculations. "The whole weight of the Administration" will not be thrown into the Virginia contest this year or next.

The vote for Grover Cleveland against Secretary Folger was a lesson that is not forgotten.—*Washington Post*.

—An English inventor has invented a process for rendering straw incombustible, and proposes to build cheap straw cottages for the poor. He ought to unite his patent with that of the American who manufactures lumber from straw, and we should then have fireproof wooden buildings.—*Chicago Herald*.

It was \$28,000,000 surplus funds of the Government that were distributed to the States, in 1838, under Democratic regime, and not \$28,000, as the figures made us say, last week.

We have received from the Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, a copy of the third biennial report of the Board, which seems to be up to, if not superior to any of its predecessors. From it we learn that the population of the State decreased 70,171 from 1880 to 1881, and from 1881 to 1882 it increased 37,154, still leaving a decrease of 32,917, from the census of 1880.

The board of Commissioners of Chase county met in regular session at Cottonwood Falls, last Monday morning, and were in session two days—the 9th and 10th. All members were present. Road change, in Cottonwood township, as petitioned for by W. H. Stevenson, was established according to the report of viewers.

County line road, as petitioned for by A. A. Bailey and others, established.

Viewers were appointed for road petitioned for by Jos. Henzler, Bazaar township.

Road petitioned for by Maria Barnes and others, in Cottonwood township, laid over until July session. Also, road asked for by G. W. Blackburn.

Road petitioned for by M. Thompson and others, of Falls township, established. H. Kulander's petition for road in Toledo township, was laid over for consideration at next regular meeting.

Viewers were appointed to view road in Toledo township, as petitioned for by C. Gerardy and others—also on road in Falls township, as petitioned for by Jabin Johnson and others—also on road in Cottonwood and Diamond Creek townships, as asked for by A. Hanke and others—also on road in Cottonwood and Diamond Creek townships, as petitioned for by W. H. Carter and others—also on road in Falls township, as prayed for by Jacob North and others.

The chairman of the board was directed to cancel a certain mortgage given by W. W. Sanders to Chase county—Sanders having conveyed the land upon which the mortgage was given, to Chase county.

W. W. Sanders' resignation as surveyor was accepted, and C. F. Nesbit appointed in his stead.

It was ordered that David Rettiger, Wm. Jeffrey and W. Peck be appointed a committee and requested to meet at the bridge across the Cottonwood river at Cedar Point, and estimate cost of building a solid wall; also of repairing the banks of the river from the mill of Drinkwater & Schriver, to the bridge, and report to the board as soon as practicable. Also, in their report, to recommend which, in their judgment, would be best—wall or riprap.

E. Link, S. C. Harvey and Jacob North were appointed to appraise school land in section 36, township 19, range 8; H. V. Simmons, A. S. Bailey and J. A. Henderson to appraise section 36, township 19, range 7; C. H. Klein, A. J. Beverlin and E. H. Breese to appraise school land in section 36, township 19 range 7.

The following township officers' bonds were approved: Bazaar—N. F. Roberts, Clerk; J. L. Jackson, Constable; D. M. Landsberry, J. P.; J. Minnix, Trustee.

Falls—F. B. Hunt, J. P.; W. M. Davis, Clerk; C. I. Maule, Treasurer; H. A. Chamberlain, W. H. Spencer, Constables.

Diamond Creek—C. G. Allen, J. P.; Jno. Talkington, Constable; Jas. Reynolds, Trustee; Albert Bandelin, Clerk; M. D. Umbarger, Treasurer.

Toledo—A. A. Bailey, Trustee; W. M. Moore, J. P.

Cottonwood—C. F. Lalage, Treasurer; W. Peck, Trustee; E. S. Green, Clerk; J. J. Cassidy, Constable.

STRAYED.

\$30.00 reward for three steers, strayed from Bazaar in September, 1881. One, all white; one, red roan, and one, red or dark color; all branded on the left shoulder with the figure 2; dim brand and low down on the shoulder. Look for the white steer with the figure 2 and get your \$10.00. Boys, this will beat rabbit scalps two to one. Who will be the lucky boy? P. J. Norton.

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.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, April 10, 1883. Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of April, 1883, a petition, signed by Joseph Henzler and 30 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 27, township 20, range 7, east; thence, east to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence, north to the northeast corner of said section 27; township 20; range 7, east; said road to be located upon and along section lines.

Whereupon the said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W. P. Tomlinson, B. McCabe and R. H. Chandler, as viewers, to meet at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Bazaar township, on Monday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1883, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. S. A. BREESE, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

Office of County Clerk, April 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of April, 1883, a petition, signed by W. H. Carter and 24 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 a point where the Elder road strikes the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, on the land of D. K. Carter, in southwest quarter of section 27, township 19, range 7, east, in Chase county, Kansas; thence west on the south side of the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, following the line thereof, on the most practicable route, to a point at or near the crossing of the E. Holmes road across the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad; thence, crossing said road; thence, west along the line of said road, on the north side of said road, to unite and terminate with established road at the east line of J. R. Blackshear's.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W. P. Martin, A. T. Bennett and A. J. Crocker as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamond Creek township, on Thursday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1883, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. S. A. BREESE, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, April 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of April, 1883, a petition, signed by Jabin Johnson and 22 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 northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 10, in township 20, range 8, east; thence, north on the subdivision line, to the north line of said section 10.

Whereupon the Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Richard Cutbert, J. H. Murock and Wm Springer as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township, on Monday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1883, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. S. A. BREESE, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, April 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of April, 1883, a petition, signed by Jacob North and 12 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 in the center of the northwest quarter (4) of section 2, in township 20, of range 8, east, on the T. F. Newby road, thence, running west to the west line of the northeast quarter of section 2, of said township and range.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Richard Cutbert, J. H. Murock and Wm Springer as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the house of Jacob North, in Falls township, on Monday, the 14th day of May A. D. 1883, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. S. A. BREESE, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. Chase County. Office of County Clerk, April 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of April, 1883, a petition, signed by C. Gerardy and 15 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 southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 18, township 19, of range 9, east; thence, south to the southeast corner of said section 18; said road to follow the section line as near as practicable.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: N. J. Shellenbarger, J. G. Winne and Joseph Stone as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Toledo township, on Friday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1883, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. S. A. BREESE, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase. Office of County Clerk, April 9, 1883. Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of April, 1883, a petition, signed by C. Gerardy and 15 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 northwest corner of section 33, township 19, range 7, east, thence running west, on section line as near as practicable, to the southeast corner of section 30, township 19, range 8, east, to intersect the road petitioned for by J. P. Park and others; also, commencing at the northeast corner of section 30, township 19, range 8, east, thence south on section line to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section 33, township 19, range 8, east, and also, commencing at the northeast corner of section 30, township 19, range 7, east.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Samuel Johnson, Edward Campbell and H. N. Simmons as viewers,

with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said first proposed road, in Diamond Creek township, on Monday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1883, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. S. A. BREESE, County Clerk.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on MONDAY, MAY 14, 1883, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. the following described land, to-wit: The following described land, to-wit: The southeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty-six (36), township eighteen (18), of range six (6), east, appraised at three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) an acre. Any person who may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., on said day of sale. J. S. SHIPMAN, Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on MONDAY, APRIL 23D, 1883, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. the following described land, to-wit: The southeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty-six (36), township twenty-two (22), of range five (5), appraised at three dollars (\$3.00) per acre. Value of improvements, ten dollars (\$10.00). Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., on said day of sale. J. S. SHIPMAN, Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

THOS. H. GRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS- feb2-tf

MADDER BROS., Attorneys - at - Law, Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls.

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. j13-tf

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. feb23-tf

J. V. SANDERS. J. A. SMITH. SANDERS & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Office 1st door north of Ferry's store. apr5-tf

A. W. HARRIS, Attorney - at - Law, STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Practices in all the courts of Chase and adjoining counties. decl4-tf

THE CLYDESDALE STALLION, Will stand as follows, during the present season, ending July 30: At A. Drummond's, on Diamond creek, on Mondays; at George McCreary's, on Middle creek, on Tuesdays; at S. M. Wood's, on the Cottonwood, on Wednesdays, at Peter McCallum's, west of Elm Dale, on Wednesdays afternoons and Thursday mornings; at J. S. Shipman's, east of Elm Dale, on Thursdays afternoons; at William & John Drummond's, on Diamond creek, on Fridays; at Robert Cutbert's, west of Cottonwood Falls, on Saturdays.

TERMS—\$10 a single mare, to insure, or \$10 for the season, will not be responsible for any accidents to mares or foals. apr12-2m GEO DRUMMOND.

COURANT CLUB LIST.

Table listing courants and their prices: Kansas City Weekly Times \$2.50, Topeka Weekly Commonweath \$2.50, Leavenworth Weekly Times \$2.50, Kansas Farmer \$2.50, Chicago Weekly Journal \$2.50, St. Louis Journal of Agriculture \$2.50, Star Spangled Banner \$1.75, Wide Awake \$1.50, Herald \$1.50, Iowa Farmer \$2.00, Our Little Men and Little Women \$2.15, Pansy \$2.10, Music \$2.00, Prairie Farmer \$2.00, American Agriculturist (English or German) \$2.00, Vick's Floral Guide (Monthly) \$2.00, Demorest's Magazine \$2.00, Farmer and Manufacturer \$1.50, Iowa Farmer \$2.00, Our Little Ones and the Nursery \$2.50, Chicago Daily News, \$6.00; Weekly \$2.00, Seed Time and Harvest \$1.70, Kansas City Live Stock Indicator \$2.00, Weekly Inter-Ocean \$2.50

THIS PAPER may be read on file at Geo. P. Hartung Bureau 100 Broadway N. Y. Correspondence may be made for it in NEW YORK.

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.

A TERRIFIC SACRIFICE! \$17,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, FURNITURE, DELPH, ETC. Of Which \$5,000 Worth Arrived March 30th.

THROWN ON THE MARKET. TO BE SLAUGHTERED REGARDLESS OF COST! Pursuant to the advice of my lawyers to leave Kansas, I am closing out my entire stock. Never before have the citizens of Chase county had such an opportunity to buy first-class goods cheap. The wise will take advantage of it. LISTEN TO A FEW PRICES!

3,000 yards good style fast colored prints, 6 cents per yard; 2,000 yards best quality, latest designs, 8 cents per yard; 1,000 yds of good gingham, new styles, 10 to 20 cents per yd.; 2,000 yds bleached muslin, equal to Lonsdale, 8 to 10 cents per yd.; Unheard of values in hose at 10, 12 1/2, 15, 25 and 40 cents a pair.

Table Linen, Bed Spreads, Towelings, White Goods. ALL at the same ruinously low rates, at

J. W. Ferry's One-Price Cash Dry Goods House, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. Jan-ly

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. nov1-tf

Table Linen, Bed Spreads, Towelings, White Goods. ALL at the same ruinously low rates, at

J. W. Ferry's One-Price Cash Dry Goods House, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS. Jan-ly

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONKEY. 7 and 8 Per Cent! CALL ON W. H. HOLSINGER. 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. WELLS PUT DOWN ON SHORT NOTICE. Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS. feb1-ly

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE; Apply at THIS OFFICE

CUT THIS OUT (And send it with Nineteen Green Stamps, and we will send one Sample Set of Six Sewing Machines, Triples Silver-Plate Tea-Spoons, etc.) Equal in appearance to \$3 spoons. Guaranteed to please, or money refunded. Only one set sent to introduce. Agents wanted at good pay. Circulars free. Address the manufacturers, SHAWMUT STREET, ARTS BUILDING, 33 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass. dec21-6m

THE "ORIGINAL" STAR SPANGLED BANNER, The oldest, most popular, best, and cheapest family paper begins its 21st year with 1883. It is a large, 8 page, 40 column, illustrated literary paper, size of the "Lodge" or "Cram" full of splendid stories, sketches, poems, wit, humor, and genuine fun. Richest and most popular paper published, established 20 years, read by 50,000 persons. It is solid, substantial, reliable; only 50 cents a year, 6 copies for \$2, or 25 cents a year, with choice of set of triple-plated silver spoons, no brass, warranted genuine. Guaranteed to please, or money refunded. Only one set sent to introduce. Agents wanted at good pay. Circulars free. Address the manufacturers, SHAWMUT STREET, ARTS BUILDING, 33 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass. dec21-6m

ELKAZOO, The great Egyptian wonder. Original discovered among the ruins of the pyramids. Any tone played on it by any one, imitates any and all birds, animals, insects, every noise, in fact, with its tonal range, and its ability to imitate, but all animals like the dog, cat, turkey, goose, etc. It makes a perfect "Punch and Judy" possible in every home, furnishes fun and harmless amusement to a whole neighborhood. More wonderful still, ANY TUNE is played on it at pleasure, making the most delightful music, and astonishing as it may seem, those can play on the Elkazoo that play on no other instrument. This wonderful instrument, popular eighteen hundred years "in the days of Herod the King," is made from beautiful colored woods, bright metal trimmings, substantial, reliable, lasts a lifetime, and is sure to give satisfaction. Price only 25c; 5 for \$1; 15 for \$2. Sent prepaid to any address by the sole manufacturer, ELKAZOO CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

Vick's Floral Guide For 1883 is an Elegant Book of 150 Pages, 3 Colored Plates of Flowers and Vegetables, and more than 1,000 Illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. It is a handsome enough for the Center Table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and postoffice address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy, postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents. VICK'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD! THE FLORAL GUIDE will tell how to get and grow them.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates, 500 Engravings; for 50 cents in paper covers; \$1 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number, and many fine engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; five copies for \$5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents. JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

\$72 a week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business pays you nearly so well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Copy Outfits and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUX & Co., Augusta, Maine. feb-ly

PIMPLES. I will mail (Free) the recipe for simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blisters, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 3c, stamp, BEN. VAN DELP & Co., 12 Barclay St. New York. feb-ly

REPT not life is sweeping by; go and dare before you die, something REPT mighty and sublime hangs behind to conquer time? \$68 a week in 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. Ready, 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. feb-ly

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1888.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter.

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.



TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time tables: EAST. MAIL, PASSENGER, F.R.T., F.R.T., F.R.T. and WEST. MAIL, PASSENGER, F.R.T., F.R.T., F.R.T.

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

The following is the statement of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at its April session.

Large table listing bills allowed by the Board of County Commissioners, including names like W. M. Young, A. A. Bailey, and various amounts.

WM. C. GIESE, BLACKSMITH, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Windy, Tuesday. Cloudy, yesterday. Subscribe for the COURANT. It rained some Friday night. Garden "saas" in the market. Don't you hear the railroad whistle? Matfield Green is having a building boom. Peaches, cherries and wild plums are in Bloom. Everybody is now putting in gardens "saas." Dr. McCaskill has sold his interest in Colorado. Mr. J. A. Smith was down to Emporia, Tuesday. Mr. M. E. Haseltine, of Newton, was in town, last week. Mr. E. A. Robison, of Emporia, was in town, yesterday. Mr. J. M. Tuttle went to Kansas City, last week, on business. The W. C. T. U. met at the Rev. John Taylor's, Tuesday night. Mr. C. H. Carswell returned, Friday, from a visit to Emporia. Mr. Hugh Jackson has bought the Rev. John Taylor's residence. The Hon. T. S. Jones has returned from Dodge City to remain here. Mr. J. V. Sanders, of Emporia, was in town, last Saturday and Sunday. The A. T. & S. F. railroad has opened a stone quarry at Crawfordville. Dr. J. W. Stone now drives one of the fastest and fanciest nags in the county. Mrs. Tucker, of Lawrence, was visiting at Mr. Wm. H. Spencer's, last Monday. Mr. Wm. Nye, of Marietta, Ohio, is visiting his brother, Mr. J. N. Nye, of this city. Mr. M. P. Strail's son Frank went home from school quite sick, last Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Dennis Madden was out to Newton, last week, assisting in a law suit in the District Court. The stone shipments from Strong City, last month, amounted to something over 1,000 car loads. Mr. J. P. Cantrall, who has been running a repair shop at Pueblo, Colorado, was recently burned out. The G. A. R. Post, of this city, have a beautiful flag which they received from Columbus, Ohio, last week. Mrs. J. P. Caldwell has received from the Knights of Honor the \$2,000 insurance on the life her husband. The religious services at Cedar Point will be as follows: 1st and 3d Sundays, Methodist; 2d and 4th Sundays, Baptist. We have made arrangements to club the Chicago Inter-Ocean with the COURANT for \$2.50 a year. See our club list elsewhere. A special train, containing President Strong and the Directors of the A. T. & S. F. railroad, went west, last Thursday morning. It is funny how some men will advertise in a sheet that is continually working against their interests; but such is life in some places. Mr. E. L. D. Meier, of the Homeopathic Pharmacy, of Kansas City, was visiting at Mr. J. R. Holmes, near Elmdale, this week. Mr. A. Hinckle, of the firm of Hinckle & Harvey, was at Kansas City, last week, attending the stock sale; and he brought home some fine cattle. The Rev. J. G. Freeborn arrived here, Thursday evening, from Ohio, accompanied by a family to whom he has sold a portion of his property on Prairie Hill. Friends of the COURANT, having legal notices to publish, will confer a favor on us by requesting their attorney or the county officers to have them published in the COURANT. Our Little Men and Women and Pansy, excellent little monthly magazines, for April, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass., at \$1 and 75 cents a year, respectively, are on our table. Married, on Monday, April 9th, 1888, in the Probate Court room, by Judge C. C. Whitson, Mr. S. C. Keisenger, of Dickinson county, and Miss Lizzie Britton, daughter of Mr. Lake Britton, of Diamond Creek township, this county.

Sixteen cars (400 head) of cattle, from Missouri, to be placed on the Western Land and Cattle Company's 10,000-acre ranch north of Strong City, arrived a few days ago. Fifty cars, or about 1,200 head, altogether, are to be put on this city, this summer. If you are a paid up subscriber to this paper call and get a copy of "Kendall's Treatise on the Horse." If you are a non-resident and have paid up your subscription, you, too, are entitled to a copy of the book, and can obtain it by sending us four cents to pay postage. Will come one of the live, wide-awake advertisers of Strong City, men who are trying to build up that town and, in building it up, to increase their own business, please to inform us if there is any such place as Middletown in this county? and, if so, where it is located? Mr. Barney Lantry, of Strong City, arrived home, last week, after a two months' business trip to Old Mexico. Mr. Lantry has taken contracts on the Mexican Central railroad, aggregating over \$2,000,000, and will push the work with his usual vigor, though it will require about four years to complete the work. Married, at the residence of the Probate Judge, in this city, on Saturday night, April 7th, 1888, by Judge C. C. Whitson, Mr. Lewis Durand and Miss Carrie Wilson, both of Toledo township. The happy couple have gone to Great Bend to live; our best wishes attend them in their new home and new state of life. The following jury has been drawn for the May term of the District Court: A. Wiltse, Joshua Stout, Henry Proeger and F. M. Rooks, of Toledo township; F. V. Alford, G. W. Yeegs, A. Z. Scribner and J. L. Jackson, of Bazaar township; A. J. Wagner, Al. C. Burton and M. Thompson, of Falls township; C. S. Fish, of Diamond Creek township. The Rev. John Taylor, who has sold his property in this city, will move to Iowa, about the 1st of July. He has been suffering from ill health for some time past, and thinks a change of climate will effect an improvement. Mr. Taylor has many friends in this community, who will miss his pleasant society, but who will wish him well wherever he goes. Mr. C. S. Hoffman, a blind man, lectured in the M. E. church in this city, last Thursday night, and in the Congregational church, on Sunday night, and at Strong City, Saturday night, his subject being prohibition. We received the notice of these appointments after we had run our paper off, last week; hence, they did not appear in the COURANT of last week. There will be no service at the Catholic church in Strong City, on next Sunday, nor on the following Sunday. The next service day will be Sunday, May 3, Ascension Day. Bishop Pink, of Lavenworth, will be at Emporia, next Sunday, to administer the sacrament of confirmation, and it is expected that a good many of the congregation of this parish will go down there on that occasion. Messrs. Hill & Graham, who have extensive coal mines in South-eastern Kansas, were in town, Monday night, prospecting, with a view to running a railroad from their mines, through this county, to the northwestern part of the State. A meeting of the business men was held, that night, in Dr. Carter's and Messrs. Cochran & Carswell's office to confer with these gentlemen, and Messrs. F. P. Cochran, T. O. Kelley and Judge C. C. Whitson were appointed a committee to correspond with these gentlemen on this subject. A resolution was passed that this county would give sufficient inducements for the road to come through the county. A hurricane passed over this section, last Friday, just before dark, blowing down the house of Mr. Z. Partridge, on Rock creek. His wife and child crawling through the window after the house had been blown over. Mr. R. C. Harris's house, on the same creek, was blown down, and his wife was badly hurt. Floral Hall, at the Fair Grounds, also the fence, was blown down. The building

was occupied by a negro family, named Smith; and after it had been blown down, it caught fire from the stove and was nearly all consumed. The plastering of Mr. W. H. Spencer's house was badly cracked; and several out-houses in this city were blown over. Gov. Glick has, by proclamation, set apart, Thursday, April 26, as Arbor Day throughout the State of Kansas, and every one, be he poor or rich, should, on that day, set out, at least, one tree on some public grounds, so that future generations may go and rest in the shade thereof and bless their benefactor. It would be a good idea for the men in each and every school district to set out a tree, each, on the respective school premises, and let one member of the School Board be on hand to superintend the work; and if there be no fence around the premises, the planter of each tree should put a guard around it, so as to protect it from the depredations of roving animals. In this city, it would be a good idea to put out trees around the Court-house, also; and in this part of the programme our country fellow citizens can render quite agreeable assistance, as it is the property of all of us. Let's all turn out on that day, and plant a tree apiece, so that our children and children's children may rise up and call us blessed. C. A. R. The next regular meeting day will be Saturday, the 21st instant. The Commander will have matters of more than common interest to communicate. Come and hear the good news. C. C. Whitson, Adjutant. BUSINESS BREVITIES. The best of coal at Winters'. First-class organs at E. Cooley's for \$50 cash. Fresh goods always on hand at Brees's grocery. Brees, the grocer, is constantly receiving fresh goods. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour. Carpets and oil cloths at Hornberger's furniture store. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Some men imagine that only Republicans spend any money. Feed stuff at C. A. Britton's mill at 80 cents per 100 pounds. The best of goods and great bargains at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. Good goods and bottom prices always on hand at L. Martin & Co's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. Wanted, at the Union Hotel, a kitchen girl and an assistant; good wages. Brees, the grocer, has constantly on hand a fresh supply of staple and fancy groceries. J. R. Blackseed has a limited amount of alfalfa seed to spare, and parties applying first will get it. Don't forget that the staple and fancy groceries at Brees's are always fresh, and of the best quality. Go to J. W. McWilliams and buy the railroad land you need and want, now before the price is raised. mch8-tf Dr. W. E. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store. Before you insure your property against cyclones call on J. W. McWilliams. Look out for wild-cat, traveling agents. dec-7-tf L. Martin & Co. are still on deck with a large stock of general merchandise, which they are selling very low, for cash only. The best place in the county to get coal is at Winters', in Strong City. Low prices and best of weights. For cash only. Don't forget that L. Martin & Co. advertise their goods over their counters, and that their prices are so low that they astonish the natives. J. S. Doolittle & Son keep on hand one of the largest stocks of general merchandise in the Cottonwood valley, and they sell at prices that defy competition. Go to Winters', in Strong City, for bran, corn and mill feed, and take the money with you, as he sells cheap, for cash only. Be sure to recollect the place. For sale, a riding plow, a riding cultivator, a harrow and some quarry tools. Will take a milk cow and calf, or one just coming in, for them. Apply at this office. If you have any corn for sale, remember that J. W. Ferry is pay-

ing the highest prices for it, not in trade, but cash; but when you do trade, you get the goods at the same prices as if cash was paid for them. J. W. McWilliams is agent for the sale of all lands recently sold by the Santa Fe Railroad to New York parties. Call on him and get prices and best terms. He will save you money, if you buy of him now. nov30-tf FINAL TAX NOTICE. COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KAN., April 24, 1888. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following described land and town lots in Chase county, Kansas, sold on the 7th day of September, 1880, for the taxes, penalties and charges thereon, for the year 1887, will be sold to the purchaser thereof, unless redeemed on or before September 27th, 1888. J. S. SHIPMAN, County Treasurer. BAZAAR TP. Name Description S. T. R. Amt J. S. Buchanan sw 1/4 20 7 40 13 Wm Fisher ne 1/4 34 22 7 40 18 M & T Ry s 1/2 of sec 24 20 8 5 28 J. M. Martin sw 1/4 of sec 4 22 8 10 31 " s w 1/4 of sec 4 22 8 10 31 " s w 1/4 of sec 4 22 8 10 31 Jane Gibson s 1/2 of nw 1/4 13 22 8 10 31 Robt Brock ne 1/4 22 22 9 32 13 COTTONWOOD TP. De Pingro sw 1/4 of sec 26 20 5 18 65 M A Horner sw of sec 22 20 5 18 65 Frank commencing at a point 710 feet, at a right angle with the standard parallel of government survey, and 30 feet westerly of said parallel, thence south a distance of 120 feet, thence south at a right angle with said parallel line 225 feet, thence south at a right angle with said parallel line 18 feet, thence east at a right angle to place of beginning 6 21 6 4 42 S. E. corners commencing at a point on the fourth standard parallel of government survey 30 feet w of sec corner, thence south 20 feet, thence east at a right angle with said parallel line 100 feet, thence west at a right angle with said parallel line 100 feet, thence north at a right angle with said parallel line 100 feet, thence west at a right angle with said parallel line 100 feet, thence north at a right angle with said parallel line 100 feet, thence east at a right angle with said parallel line 100 feet, thence north at a right angle with said parallel line 100 feet, thence west at a right angle with said parallel line 100 feet, thence north at a right angle with said parallel line 100 feet, thence east at a right angle with said parallel line 100 feet, thence north at a right angle with said parallel line 100 feet, thence west at a right angle with said parallel line 100 feet, thence north at a right angle with said parallel line 100 feet, thence east at a right angle with said 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FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Ground bone or bone meal is an ingredient whose value as a mixture in poultry feed has no equal for its cost.

Where hard-finished walls have already been calcimined, the solid coats should be washed or scraped off before a new one is put on.

A stick of hard wood, made in the shape of a tin can, is the most convenient thing to stir cake with. Any man or boy can easily make one.

Gingersnaps: One cupful of sugar, one of butter, and one of molasses; two teaspoonfuls each of ginger and cream tartar, and one of soda; mix very hard with flour and roll thin. A spoonful of vinegar may be substituted for the cream tartar when economy is needed.

Prof. Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, holds that the cultivation of such crops as broom-corn, hemp, flax and percheron beans, which furnish but little if any stock feed, will ultimately lead to serious consequences in the loss of fertility sustained by the lands so cultivated.

Breakfast Coffee Cakes: One cupful of butter, two of brown sugar, one of sweet milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, and two of cream tartar. Make a stiff dough, roll out about half an inch in thickness, and sift ground cinnamon and pulverized sugar over it. Then roll up as for jelly-rolls, and cut off in slices half an inch thick. Dip in granulated sugar and bake in tins that have been well buttered first and then sprinkled with flour.

Some Western breeders state that it is a mistake to suppose that the cross of the Cotswold and Merino to be an improvement on the originals. The wool is neither the best for combing, nor can it compete in the market with that from pure Merino in fineness. The carcass is not equal to the Cotswold, and the cross is not suitable in other respects, as the Cotswold thrives only on good pasture, while the Merino is an active forager.

Nothing is more generally useful on a farm than a sweep or tread horse power. It can with proper machinery be applied to many purposes, sawing wood, cutting feed in winter, and grinding grain for stock. A good horse power will thus save each year many times the interest on its cost, and with proper care will last many years. A small steam engine will answer the same purpose, but most farmers have horses that must be fed whether worked or not.

A member of the Elmira Farmers' Club says grain enough should be fed to colts to insure a healthy growth. He says it is fully as well to give grain to colts, unless fed too freely, and it is never so fed when required to produce thrift. A colt in the first year has greater need of grain than in the second year, and will assimilate relatively larger rations. He would feed no grain except oats, no corn, no chopped stuff, but wheat bran may be used without deleterious effect. His rule is to begin feeding grain while the colt is yet with his dam.

Why the Difference?

"Well, Mr. Smith, I am out this morning to see if I can find a few fine best steers. I heard that you had some that you wished to dispose of."

"Yes, sir; I have ten or twelve, and they are what I call much above the average. They are three, four and five year-olds; in good condition; and I believe they will pull down 1,000 pounds each."

"Mr. Smith what would you think if I were to tell you that I had just bought and paid for ten head of nice yearlings and two-year-olds that average 1,200 pounds?"

"Well, sir, I would travel some distance to see such a lot."

"Well, come along with me; it will not take us over an hour and a half to reach the spot."

"Are you in earnest? Have you cattle that will average 1,200 pounds, they being yearlings and two-year-olds?"

"Certainly I have."

"What kind of cattle are they, my friend?"

"They are three-quarter Durhams."

"Well, what are such cattle worth?"

"I paid \$7.50 per cwt. for them."

"Do you want to see mine?"

"Yes; I will look at them. What breed are they, Mr. Smith?"

"I don't know, sir; they are from cattle we have had in the family ever since I can remember."

"Good-morning, Mr. Smith?"

"Don't you want to buy them?"

"At what price?"

"Why, \$7.50, of course; that's what you said you pay?"

"Mr. Smith look here. I have the latest—the very latest—Chicago prices current, which reads 'Choice to fancy' \$8.25. That is the kind I have bought. Your stock comes under the head of 'Lower quality or common steers' and you see they are quoted at \$3.75 to 4.00."

Shut the Door—Softly.

Nine people out of ten leave a door open behind them. They do not seem to know how to shut a door. It appears to be a natural, and probably an inherited, inability, just as with some people there is no such thing as knowing one tune from another, as with others it is impossible to acquire facilities and handiness in the use of tools. Modern ingenuity has tasked itself to make up to a suffering world for the incapacity or negligence of people who never close a door, by the application of weights or springs that will automatically do what every man, woman and child ought to do instinctively. But even these appliances are not always to be relied upon; clearly the door should be closed by the person who opens it. There ought to be a thorough course of instruction in our schools in the art of shutting doors. The first lesson would inculcate the elemental and simple duty. Boys and girls should be kept passing a doorway, each one opening and closing the door for himself or herself, until not a mother's son or daughter of them could leave a door ajar. Then the finer features of the accomplishment might be introduced. There are people who always slam a door; there are others who hold it open and close it so slowly that numberless colds and sore throats have time to march through. But without becoming too fastidious, it is important that everyone should be taught to close the door and fasten it in some way.

Good Use for Sawdust.

What shall we do with the sawdust? is a question which puzzles the economic brain of the man who realizes that the utilization of the fast disappearing forests is accompanied with an amount of absolute wastefulness simply appalling. "Make it into railroad car wheels," says an enthusiastic inventor of Chicago, who has discovered a means of compressing sawdust, bran, tea and kindred bulky substances into from one-tenth to one-third of their original bulk. The lumberman some weeks since spoke of this invention in terms somewhat of disparagement, which it subsequently modified on seeing specimens of sawdust and bran compressed into a very small compass. Its credulity is further shaken, on being shown a model of a car wheel consisting of an iron rim of seven inches outward diameter by one-half inch thick, fitted with a well proportioned hub, the space between the hub and rim filled with pine sawdust, pressed in so solidly that we are ready to believe the assertion that, resting the iron rim upon bearings, a pressure equal to twenty-three tons applied to the hub, failed to develop any signs of weakness. We hesitate in these days of progress to assert that anything is impossible, and we begin to think that even sawdust possesses elements of value hitherto unsuspected, and that the day may come when the filled grounds adjacent to all saw mills may be seen to have a great value in the mechanical development and utilization of the now useless debris placed upon them to get it out of the way. Sawdust car wheels, sawdust brick, sawdust fence posts, railroad ties, and even sawdust window and door frames, wainscoting and molding, begin to appear among the possibilities of the immediate future. Sawdust hairpins, watch chains or cases, and sawdust knives and forks, or sawdust shovels, pitch forks, or hoes, will probably not be urged upon this generation, which will remain satisfied with utilizing sawdust in place of the more expensive basswood in the manufacture of hams and casks of soap, but the field of possibilities is still large enough to utilize vast amount of this valueless material. Seriously, however, the compression of bran and oats into one-tenth their original bulk, without injury to the substance, means cheaper transportation, which will enable their shipment to foreign lands at a profit which their bulk has rendered impossible, while with the freight on tea from China, costing about \$25 per ton on account of the space it occupies, a compression into one-third its bulk would mean a saving of from three-quarters of a cent to one cent a pound on freight and labor of handling. It is not by any means impossible that we may lay a "brick of tea" in the near future which we may carry home in our vest pocket, or that the wife may keep her truant husband at home evenings to see the coffee up into thinblefts suitable for the preparation of the morning draught.

Verily it would seem with the recent discoveries of a Rip Van Winkle of the press, who after being absent from home for a year had to have a pilot to show him about the city of his former residence, and who in his absence developed a sixty year stock of pine on the Menominee, and about as large a supply throughout the State of Michigan, there is no longer after all of a timber famine, at least so long as the sawdust holds out.

Care of Mowing Fields.

Among the first things that claim the farmer's attention in the spring is the mowing field. The manure should be carted on before the frost leaves the ground. As soon as the frost is out every field should be carefully inspected. If any coarse material has been applied as a top dressing, and has not become fine by the action of the frost, it should be beaten into small pieces or raked off; for to leave it to remain in coarse pieces not only kills the grass where it lays, but obstructs the mower, and being raked up with the hay injures the quality of all it comes in contact with. Everything that will obstruct the mower should be removed; low lands thrown into ridges by the action of the frost should be pressed back as soon as the frost leaves the ground. If any bushes have made their appearance they should be cut out; if taken when the ground is soft the root will pull out much easier than when the ground is dry and hard.

If there is an occasional spot of natural grass that have made their appearance, and it is not thought desirable to turn the whole field over and reseed it, the field can be much improved by covering the spots over with a thick coat of manure that has been composted with the best of its bulk of loam; on this should be sown a liberal quantity of grass seed, and raked in; in this way the natural meadow grasses may be supplemented with the better qualities of upland grasses at a very trifling expense.

Many mowing fields are very much injured by turning cattle in them late in the autumn, and sometimes early in the spring; this is wrong, especially if the land is low and somewhat soft. As a rule mowing fields should not be fed at any season; it is true there are exceptions, but these rarely apply to any but the months of August, September and October. To feed after the middle of October usually leaves the grass roots exposed to the winter that the next crop will be much lessened. While grass roots are very tenacious of life during the summer and autumn, they will not bear very much exposure in the winter. If we desire mowing fields to go through the winter well, care should be taken not to remove all growth just before cold weather sets in, thus leaving something to protect the roots of the grass.

Artificial Coffee.

At the present low price of coffee it would hardly seem the best time to bring out a new substitute, but a M. Sornani of Pavia, in the Ann. di Chim. appl. Farm. et Med., announces that he has discovered quite a new and serious adulteration of coffee, which is being practiced by the manufacture of artificial berries. These berries are composed of the meal of beans and acorns, with chicory and some quartz powder to bring the mixture to the requisite specific gravity. A dough is made of these ingredients, which is cut by a special machine into the shape of coffee berries, and after drying has exactly their color. Sornani says he has found as much as fifty per cent of these artificial berries mixed with the genuine. On roasting they take just the same color as the genuine, but they are discovered by soaking in water when the false berries soon fall to pieces.

Boiled hams are much nicer if allowed to stand in the water in which they are boiled until cold; the outside does not then turn black and dry up as it does when taken from the water to cool, consequently there is less waste in preparing them for the table. But always remember to remove the lid of the kettle so that the steam may escape.

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French Dresses.

Modistes who have just returned from Paris announce that there are no decided changes in the styles of new dresses, but that there are many small features that give an air of novelty. Many of the materials also of last season are retained, and combined with others that are new; for instance, satins are by no means out of fashion, and in the new colors form the principal part of some of the most elegant dresses, broadcloths also appear again, all are especially favored by Worth, who uses them in large outline designs on satin, ottoman reps, and grenadine, and in smaller figures on checked, silk grounds. The richest and softest colors are seen in the new dresses, and indeed color prevails almost to the exclusion of black, making it difficult to find entirely black dresses, as it is the French caprice to introduce amid the black either white or one of the new red shades—strawberry, raspberry, chauldron or flame—or else the deep mandarin or other yellow tints. Short dresses abound, and in the entire importations of some of the largest houses not one full train is seen, the demi-train making the only variation from the floor. These short skirts, whether of costly or of inexpensive fabrics, whether elaborately or simply draped, are almost invariably made on a narrow foundation skirt, with casings across the back for steel or bone springs. A cushion filled with hair is placed just below the belt and above the springs in many imported dresses, but this is unwholesome and warm, and it is far better to arrange there bouffant draperies of lighter weight.

The flounces on such skirts depend upon the arrangement of the drapery above for their depth, but they are alike all around the skirt, and though very simple must be very full and give a finish as of a border to the foot. Gathered trimmings are effective and fashionable for summer dresses. A double ruffle or ruche of satin or ottoman silk trims the foot of plain skirts; this may be gathered by two rows in the middle, making a frill of the doubled bias material to turn each way, or else there may be two double ruffles turned downward, and lapping like two soft puffs. The lambrequin flounce in large festoons makes a wide and elaborate trimming for thin stuffs edged with lace; it is laid in box plaits between each curve, and has an upright heading of lace, fine plaiting, or of gathered frills. Box-plaitings, the round organ plaits, loosely flowing wide plaits, fine plaits that are partly tucked, and the pressed flat side plaits are all used again.

For the draperies Madame Raymond announces the revival of apron-over-skirts, a fashion that has never entirely disappeared here, and is seen on new dresses with short wimpled full breadths for the slender, whose hips are too slight, or quite long, with low draping, for those who are more stout, while the diagonal Greek apron is used for all, and is made especially becoming to slight figures by the addition of the drooping puff about the waist. There are also stylish straight effects given to skirts by having three or four wide plaits down each side opening over a flat front of another material that has bows of ribbon almost covering it. When the short basques are not used with such skirts the plaits are transferred to the front instead of the sides, and the over-dress becomes a sort of demi-polaire extending in long pleated points quite plain on the hips and low on the skirt, with some soft drapery added to the middle of the back of the skirt to fill the space between the pleated sides. Sleeves slightly bouffant at the top are a decided feature of the new dresses, and there are many very full cuffs and other trimmings around the wrists, but these, as well as lace frills, or the puffs and slashes, must be very soft in order not to destroy the outline of the arm. The basques of Worth's dresses have two or three welting cords on the edges, and are shorter than those made by other dressmakers; they are always broader in the back, with always square corners, but fully plaited and puffed between, and with less attention to linings and facings than others give; indeed, some of his arrangements are eccentric as well as original, for he often displays the selvages of rich stuff on conspicuous draperies on the bust or on the front breadths of skirts. To finish the neck and wrists, and to fill the triangular, pointed or square open necks, soft cream-tinted net like that of fine old Malines lace is used in double puffs, and sometimes very narrow velvet ribbon is run in the top of these to tie them in place. There are also very full frills of three or four rows of crepe lisse scalloped or in leaf points on the edges for giving a touch of white around the neck, but all these inner trimmings are now very inconspicuous, only a slight glimpse of them being seen above the dress.

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—By the application of weights or springs that will automatically do what every man, woman and child ought to do instinctively.

—But even these appliances are not always to be relied upon.

—Clearly the door should be closed by the person who opens it.

—There ought to be a thorough course of instruction in our schools in the art of shutting doors.

—The first lesson would inculcate the elemental and simple duty.

—Boys and girls should be kept passing a doorway, each one opening and closing the door for himself or herself, until not a mother's son or daughter of them could leave a door ajar.

—Then the finer features of the accomplishment might be introduced.

—There are people who always slam a door; there are others who hold it open and close it so slowly that numberless colds and sore throats have time to march through.

—But without becoming too fastidious, it is important that everyone should be taught to close the door and fasten it in some way.

—A member of the Elmira Farmers' Club says grain enough should be fed to colts to insure a healthy growth.

—Nothing is more generally useful on a farm than a sweep or tread horse power.

—A good horse power will thus save each year many times the interest on its cost.

—A small steam engine will answer the same purpose, but most farmers have horses that must be fed whether worked or not.

—The wool is neither the best for combing, nor can it compete in the market with that from pure Merino in fineness.

—The carcass is not equal to the Cotswold, and the cross is not suitable in other respects.

—The Cotswold thrives only on good pasture, while the Merino is an active forager.

Most Profitable Crop.

Which is the most profitable crop to grow? is a question often asked. The answer depends on circumstances and soil; climate, capital and labor all must be considered before deciding. One thing we wish to impress on farmers is the mistake they make in discarding certain vegetables because they are troublesome to grow. We must not forget that the easier a crop can be produced the cheaper it sells, and the higher the price the greater the profit even when labor is increased. For instance, if a crop be easily produced on an acre at a cost of \$10 which sells for \$20 there would be a clear profit of \$10 for the acre. For two acres the outlay would be \$20 and the profit \$20. But if we apply the \$20 worth of labor on one acre and derive \$20 of profit, the receipts and expenses of the easy and more laborious crops would be the same, but one-half the land will be saved by the growing of a crop that requires double labor. If a bushel of corn sells for \$1, and the farmer labors to the value of 75 cents to produce it, he is really selling his labor and not the corn, for the actual substance taken from the soil by the corn is but a fraction of its value. In our large markets these vegetables that require care and nice management and much labor to produce them bring high prices, the rates being high because farmers will not grow them until they feel sure of not only being reimbursed for the outlay, but a profit must also be the result. On small farms, where the owner wants more land because he is idle a part of the time, those crops should be grown that call for all his labor, as the sales in market will return good wages for the work. Selling labor on the farm that would otherwise be wasted is as important as cultivating, feeding or any other part of the management.

Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Discovery" is a powerful medicine for the cure of consumption, cough, asthma, and all other pulmonary affections. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe and reliable. It has cured thousands of cases, and is now being prepared in large quantities for the benefit of the suffering. It is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

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