

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME VIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

NUMBER 41.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of \$16,000,000 of the continued six per cent bonds.

OWING to insufficient appropriation the National Board of Health will close the stations in the line of emigrant travel to the West. This action will involve the suspension of the inland inspection of foreign emigrants for the discovery and prevention of the transmission of smallpox at ten stations distributed in the North, and the inspection of infected vessels arriving at our ports from yel! just issued from the Census Office at Washington, shows that Arizona had but 172 farms in 1870, it had 767 in 1880. Colorado increased during the same time from 738 to 4,568, Idaho from 414 to 1,885, Nevada from 1,336 to 1,404, and Wyoming from 175 to 4,570.

The newly-discovered evidence in the Star Route cases is stated on good authority to be of a most convincing documentary character, and implicates Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, as having been interested with Brady and others, and among the testimony that will be presented for the information of the Grand Jury will be a number of checks showing the disposition made of the illegal gains of the ring, together with the names of all the parties whose influence was received. Senator Kellogg states that he has only acted as an arbitrator, and if his name appeared on any of the checks there would be no difficulty in showing the satisfaction of the most prejudiced that he was clear of any conspiracy or fraud.

It now seems probable that Sergeant Mason, who is in the Albany Penitentiary for attempting to kill Guitau, will shortly be released from prison. His attorney is urging the President to consider the claim that under the second article of war the troops were not legally called to the jail. The subject was referred by the President to Judge Advocate General Swain, who has nearly completed his report, which, it is said, sustains the point made by Mason's counsel, and the early release of the prisoner is anticipated. Subscriptions to the "Betsy Mason Fund" continue to be received, and should the Sergeant be released, he will find a snug sum in bank for future use.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, have agreed to recommend the appropriation of \$10,000 for the completion of the monument at Fredericksburg, Va., in honor of the mother of Washington.

THE WEST.

The Republican Congressional Convention at Ashland, Ohio, talloted two days for a Congressman. On the 50th ballot R. A. Horn, State Senator from Loraine County, was nominated.

CHAS. N. STILES, one of the most prominent men of the Chicago Board of Trade, was shot and instantly killed by his mistress on the 10th at his rooms in the Palmer House. He was 33 years of age, the son of the late Hon. E. D. Stiles, of Dixon, Ill., who was a prominent politician, and was one of the most popular men in business circles where he operated. His mistress is a "remarkably handsome woman of perhaps 25 years, with dark splendid eyes, heavy black hair, and the air of a lady about her." She is of Italian descent, and gives as her reason for the desperate deed that Stiles met her in the East about seven years ago, "when she was respectable," and she afterwards went and lived with him as his wife, though never married. She alleges that he treated her so badly that she threatened to leave him, and went to his room at the Palmer House to take final leave of him, when a quarrel ensued, resulting in his tragic death. She goes by the name of Madeline Stiles, and refuses to give her real name.

ON the morning of the 9th Joel Prescott, a wealthy citizen of Chicago, was found in the basement of his residence with his skull crushed. He had quite a large sum of money on his person before going home, and had doubtless been shadowed by robbers, who gained an entrance to his house and murdered him when he went to the basement to lock the doors. His pockets had been turned inside out but no booty was obtained, as he had previously taken everything of value from his person.

FIFTY-ONE bodies, victims of the Sciota horror, have been recovered, and six are still missing. Those still missing are supposed to be buried in the wreck. Warrants for the arrest of the pilots of the two boats have been sworn out.

GOV. CRITTENDEN, of Missouri, has offered a reward of \$150 each for the arrest of Taylor Sparks and an unknown accomplice, who, on the 17th of June, rode into the town of Granby and, dismounting, went into a barber shop, when Sparks deliberately drew his pistol and shot a man named Chas. Edmondson dead and then escaped.

A MESSENGER arrived at Fort Thomas from Globe, Arizona, with the information that on July 17th forty Apache bucks attacked the town, and were routed, after a hard fight, by the citizens. The fight lasted half an hour, during which the Indians tried to set fire to several buildings without success. One of the white men was wounded. The Indian losses are unknown. The Indians retreated in the direction of Pleasant Valley and Salt River, driving off all the stock they could find. A party of fifteen men left Globe to warn and help protect the citizens in Pleasant Valley. Four companies of the Third Cavalry started in pursuit of the hostiles. These Indians are the renegades who killed Colvig, reinforced by about twenty others belonging to the White Mountain band in the vicinity of San Carlos.

THE C. A. Fish Carriage Company of Racine, Wis., have made a voluntary assignment. Liabilities, \$75,000; assets, nearly \$40,000.

WM. MORRIS, Sheriff of Sugar Loaf County, Cherokee Nation, was shot and instantly killed a few days since by his brother, Robert Morris. A feud has existed be-

tween the brothers for some time, growing out of business matters.

THE SOUTH.

A CYCLONE near Fort Smith, Ark., instantly killed one man and fatally injured two others. A large number of cattle were killed and other property destroyed.

W. C. BEANS has filed a suit in the United States District Court at Wheeling, West Virginia, to compel the owners of the Steamer Soloto, sunk at Mingo Junction on the 4th of July, to forfeit \$3,150 for carrying a greater number of passengers than authorized by her papers. The United States Statutes provide that a steamer carrying a number of passengers in excess of that allowed by the Inspector shall forfeit the passage money and \$10 for each passenger in excess, half of which forfeit goes to the informer. It is under this act that the suit is brought.

GEN. BARRIOS, President of Guatemala, arrived at New Orleans on the 10th. A salute was fired on the arrival of the steamer and a Committee of Reception, consisting of the Mayor and other prominent citizens welcomed the Presidential party at the wharf.

The Cotton Exchange of Memphis adopted resolutions deprecating the proposed discontinuance of river and coast inspection by the National Board of Health, and urging Congress to make the necessary appropriations to continue the service, as it is the main reliance of the people to prevent the introduction of epidemic diseases and the spread of panic, especially in the Lower Valley of the Mississippi, and invites the co-operation of members of Congress of all parties in the passage of an appropriation which is necessary to the commerce of the Mississippi Valley as lightships and light-houses to that of the ports of our Northern coast.

DURING a terrible storm at Texarkana, Ark., on the 12th, a large three story brick building was struck by lightning and demolished. It fell on an adjoining saloon, in which over thirty persons had taken refuge from the fury of the elements. The saloon was crushed and those inside buried under the debris. Several dead bodies were taken out, and it was thought all had been killed.

FOR the first time in the history of the city, colored teachers have been appointed to teach the colored schools at Petersburg, Va. This is in accordance with a petition from the colored people who are favored separate schools for colored children.

SIX American citizens have reached Eagle Pass, Texas, in a destitute condition, from Piedras Negras, Mexico, at which place they say they were confined in jail for twelve days without any charge being preferred against them, during which time they were half starved and whipped twice. They will lay their case before the Government.

A MOB, white and colored, broke into the jail at Henderson, Ky., and took a negro prisoner named Ritter and hanged him to a tree. Ritter outrageously assaulted and murdered a colored girl only fourteen years of age.

GENERAL.

THE American Admiral Nicholson has notified the Arabs working in the forts of Alexandria that if they fire on him he will turn his guns on their fortifications.

CAPT. ALVERO and Maj. Cordeva, officers of the Second Regiment, Mexican army, fought a duel at San Luis Potosi. The former was killed on the spot and the latter died soon after he was removed from the field.

ATTEMPTS are still being made to harmonize the contending Republican factions in Pennsylvania. On the 12th the Republican State Central Committee met and discussed several propositions they were willing to make to the Independents, and, after a long conference, adjourned without arriving at any definite conclusions. The Independents say no provision will satisfy them which will not prevent a renomination of the Cameron ticket.

BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA. The war cloud which for some time past has hung over Egypt, burst about half-past seven o'clock on the morning of the 11th, when Admiral Seymour, of the British Squadron, opened the guns of his fleet upon the fortifications of Alexandria. The preliminaries for such action had been completed in detail previously, and Arabi Pasha had been warned to quit work on the forts or he would be fired upon, but instead of discontinuing, he pushed the work with more vigor.

From early morn until late in the afternoon a continual stream of fire poured forth from the English fleet and shot and shell fell thick and fast upon the fortifications and dropped into the doomed city. The Egyptians replied with spirit and many of their well-directed shots pierced the English vessels, but when the first day's bombardment ceased, several of the forts had been destroyed and their guns rendered useless.

Upon resuming the bombardment the second day its deadly effect was plainly visible from vessels in the harbor. Crumbling walls and burning buildings could be seen everywhere within the range of the English aim, and still the Egyptians stubbornly stuck to their guns. A flag of truce about this time was displayed by Arabi Pasha, but it led to no satisfactory negotiations, and the firing was resumed. Reports are current that shots from the English fleet, aimed too high, fell in distant parts of the city and many civilians were killed, including a number of women and children. At the close of the second day's battle it became evident that Arabi Pasha could not long continue the unequal contest as many of his fortifications had been reduced to ruins and his most effective batteries silenced, besides his forces had been greatly reduced by casualties.

On the morning of the third day (July 13) the City of Alexandria presented a scene of turbulence and anarchy which had hardly been anticipated. The whole civil population and troops had been withdrawn, and

the whole of the Grand Square had been burned. A party that had been sent ashore to ascertain the meaning of the last flag of truce could find no one on board the Egyptian vessel, Marlborough, or in the arsenal. The town was penetrated for some distance, but with the exception of the roar of fire from the burning buildings, all was silent. It was believed Arabi Pasha had concentrated his forces outside the city to oppose the advance of the British. It was apparent that the work of the ships was over and that further operations would have to be on land.

After daybreak a number of persons were seen on the edge of the water of the harbor. They were Europeans. Boats were on the shore, and the crews started for the shore. They found about 100 Europeans, many of them wounded, who had gathered in the Anglo-Egyptian bank, and had resisted desperately. They had maintained themselves there throughout the night. Toward daylight their assailants drew off, and the party made their way to the shore. They reported that Arabi Pasha, before he left with his troops, had the prisons opened, and that the convicts, joined by the lower classes and some Bedouins, proceeded to sack the city and kill every Christian they could find and set the European quarters on fire. From the part they were defending, the Europeans could hear shrieks and cries, and reports of pistols and guns. Scores of fugitives were shot down or beaten to death in the street. The European quarter was all in flames and the great square was a mass of smoking ruins. All the public buildings were destroyed, and nothing European seems to have escaped.

An officer from the telegraph ship Chilren, reported the scenes of carnage on shore as appalling. The town, for some hours after the troops left was a veritable pandemonium. There was a suspicion that the forts were undermined, and no large body of troops would be permitted to enter them before a careful examination. All accounts seemed to agree that fully one hundred Europeans and Christians were massacred after Arabi Pasha abandoned the city. In addition to all the European buildings in the streets leading from the Grand Square the Italian, American, French, Italian and Austrian consulates were burned.

Admiral Seymour has been instructed that as the opposition of the forts had ceased, he should not dismantle them or disable the guns; that he should open friendly communications with the Khedive, and that in the absence of native authorities from Alexandria, should land searchers or marines for police purposes, and that he should inform the foreign commanders of these measures. The Admiral was instructed to invite the Khedive to assert his authority in restoring order. The landing of the British force for police purposes was to be in concert with the Khedive, or any native authority in Alexandria, and any of the European men-of-war were to be invited to co-operate.

But then the Khedive is reported to be surrounded by Arabi Pasha's forces and in imminent danger himself.

The Egyptian loss is estimated at 1,500 killed, and 2,000 wounded, that of the English, twelve killed and forty wounded.

THE LATEST.

OPERATIONS in and about Alexandria on the 15th may be briefly summed up as follows: The Americans, Germans, Russians and Greeks who disembarked from their respective ships of war, acted as a police force in the different districts, while the British occupied the forts and bastions, and were stationed at the gates. The American marines were the first to land and help restore order, and the Germans followed. Both landed without any particular instructions from their respective Governments.

All the vessels in the harbor, except those of Austria and Greece, landed men, the American marines searched the great square, with their headquarters in St. Mark's buildings. Capt. Fisher, of the Inflexible, (British), commanded the forces landed. All Gatling and field guns were carried ashore. Comparative order had been restored and cafes and shops were reopening. Arabi Pasha was believed to be encamped within twenty miles of Alexandria with a reduced and disaffected army. No Arab soldiers in Alexandria are allowed to carry arms. Four who refused to give them up were shot. According to the accounts of persons who remained in the city, bands of murderers, during and after the bombardment, found their way into almost every house. Plundering and burning began on the 12th. Scarcely any European dwellings were spared. It appears large stores of petroleum, sent to Alexandria the week before the bombardment, were used especially to fire the town. The incendiaries state that they received instructions to set fire to the houses. The fires in town were undoubtedly directly instigated by the principal supporters of Arabi Pasha, if not by himself. After the looting commenced the soldiers attacked the original plunderers and robbed them of their prey. Altogether Alexandria presents such a spectacle as is seldom witnessed in history. Under the most favorable circumstances twenty years cannot restore it to its former state. A famine is apprehended, also an epidemic, because of the unburied dead. Advice from Cairo state that sanguinary rioting prevails there, despite the endeavors of the authorities to maintain order.

THREE masked robbers entered the house of Charles W. Key, a wealthy man near Pappillon, twenty miles west of Omaha, the other night, and, by threats, firing revolvers and choking, compelled him to give up his pocket-book, containing a small sum of money. The robbers had expected to make a big haul.

MR. WILLIAM B. STRONG, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, on the 15th was lying dangerously ill at Boston, having suffered a surgical operation for tumor of the eye, believed to be cancerous. Slight hopes of his recovery were entertained.

The Republican Corruption Money Machine.

A few weeks since General A. M. Curtis, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee of New York, was charged with having violated the law passed in 1876 forbidding any executive officer or employe of the Government from receiving or giving to any other officer or employe of the United States any money or other thing of value for political purposes. Upon this charge General Curtis was indicted, tried and convicted in the United States Circuit Court. His guilt was established beyond controversy.

His crime was deliberate and flagitious, and his impudence characteristic of Republican officials. Efforts were made to shield him from the consequences of his crime, and had it not been that the proof was clear and overwhelming the culprit would have escaped. But the fate of General Curtis has not arrested the corrupting methods of the Republican bosses to obtain money for the purpose of corrupting the ballot-box and thereby perpetuating the reign of the Republican party. Assessments continue. Neither law nor penalties, public opinion nor common honesty have any effect upon Republican bosses. They are as defiant as ever. The monstrous crimes perpetrated by the Republican party have been mapped and outlined with the vividness of lightning, and now, as hitherto, the party, to maintain power, resorts to the old method of raising money by assessing the employes of the Government. That there may be no mistake about this, we here reproduce the full text of a circular sent to a Government employe in Indianapolis, and we ask our readers to give it a careful perusal.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, 529 TWENTY-NINTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1882.

SIR—This Committee is organized for the protection of the interest of the Republican party in each of the Congressional Districts of the Union. In order that it may be able to present suitable documents illustrating the issues which distinguish the Republican party from any other, and may meet the proper emergency in the campaign, the Committee feels authorized to apply to all citizens whose principles or interests are involved in the struggle. Under the circumstances in which the country finds itself placed, the Committee believes that you will estimate it both a privilege and a pleasure to make its true contribution, which, it is hoped, may not be less than \$20. The Committee is authorized to state that such voluntary contributions from persons employed in the service of the United States will not be objected to in any official report.

The labor of the Committee will affect the results of the Presidential election in 1884, as well as the Congressional struggle, and may therefore reasonably be expected to have the sympathy and assistance of all who look with interest on the possibility of the restoration of the Democratic party to the control of the Government.

Please make prompt and favorable response to this letter by bank check or draft or postal money order, payable to the order of J. W. A. DeLoach, Treasurer, Post-office Lot 4, Box 289, Washington, D. C. By order of the Committee. D. B. H. SPOONER, Secretary.

In this case the employe of the Government is requested to pay \$36, and it is intimated that he will esteem it a "privilege and a pleasure" to bleed for the party, and "My Dear Hubbard" is authorized to state that such voluntary contributions from persons employed in the service of the United States will not be objected to in any official report.

The money wrung from persons employed in the service of the United States, it is said by "My Dear Hubbard" will affect the result of the Presidential election in 1884 as well as the Congressional struggle, and the contribution may be sent to "My Dear Hubbard" by draft or postal money order. There are, it is said, something like 100,000 persons in the employ of the Government. A tax of ten per cent in any one year would produce \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 to use in carrying elections and perpetuating their own official lives; or a small per cent, distributed through the four years of an Administration, while it would appear lighter, would produce the same results. Such methods for raising a political corruption fund violate law—they are crimes. They corrupt and degrade; they are vile to the last degree. They are simple robberies, and still the victims of these assessments are expected to damn their souls by saying that the payments to the fund are voluntary, and that they esteem it a privilege and a pleasure to be robbed. For the same reason, says a contemporary, the man who gives up his money to a highwayman would esteem it a pleasure and a privilege to contribute to the wants of the knights of the road. While the infamous business is going forward the organs of the Republican party praise Democratic methods for raising money for campaign purposes, in which cases every contribution is necessarily voluntary. It is well for the people to know what Republicans are doing for the purpose of carrying elections by fraud and corruption, and to prepare for a struggle which has for its purpose the defeat of the Republican party and the enthronement of integrity.—Indiana State Sentinel.

The Boston lover who stole articles of apparel from one girl and gave them to another, has a rival in the person of a New York young man who has been convicted of stealing a pair of boots, an overcoat and various other articles from his sweetheart's father and pawning them to pay for bouquets and numerous little presents for the young lady.

An Illinois woman entered a railroad car recently, carrying a big basket. The conductor told her that it must be taken to the baggage. She replied that if he took it away she would hold him strictly accountable for the contents. When he found that it held triple babies only a month old he ceased objection.

At a fair held at Oxford, Pa., lately, a team whose united ages reached fifty-five years trotted a full mile course to \$300. One of them had lived a quarter of a century, and the other was five years his senior.

A Tottering and Doomed Party.

In bold defiance of public opinion and of common decency, the Republicans lead honors and responsibilities upon Secor Robeson. He is second on the Committee of Appropriations, second on Naval Affairs, and Chairman on Naval Expenditures. These selections were made by himself, for himself and his confederates.

Recently the Republican caucus created what may be called a Committee of Control to determine the measures the majority should consider at this session, giving priority to the election cases, which are intended to strengthen the hands of the jobbers by seating scoundrels and notorious adventurers. Secor Robeson, though not ostensibly the Chairman of this new and important committee, is actually its manager. The meetings are held at his house. He pulls the wires; he engineers the machinery; and he virtually, by reason of his unseen, but the publication unknown to the rules of the House, directs the subjects of legislation. He controls the Speaker in the chair, and he runs the caucus in secret.

There are many upright Republicans who have grown restive under this disreputable leadership, and who feel themselves personally compromised in following it. But they want the courage to break loose and to make an open declaration of independence. Party discipline is an inexorable master that tolerates no free will or honest difference of opinion. It demands absolute submission to a vulgar and corrupt domination.

This year promises a powerful shock to bossism. The open and formidable revolt in Pennsylvania against the long endured tyranny of a low class of politicians, destitute of intellect and of high qualities, and dependent on patronage, corruption and base bargaining for success, signifies that the accounts between the people and the Rings are to be settled.

Successful revolution in Pennsylvania means the disruption of the Republican party. This has only been heretofore prevented by the blunders of its opponents. That party has had no hold on the confidence of the country since the death of Mr. Lincoln. It has survived the greatest of crimes, held together by bayonets, by the Treasury, by frauds and by patronage.

After twenty years of continued possession of power, the Republican organization stands before the country without a professed principle to claim favor, rent by a war of factions, loaded down with discredit, and led by a gang of corrupt creatures like Secor Robeson, who has grown rich by rascality.

This close corporation lives because it has possession of power, obtained in 1876 by fraud and by force. Without it the death of the party would be certain and speedy. That vast power is abused through the enormous operations of the Treasury; through the great contracts of the Government; through the machinery of courts; through the Internal Revenue agencies; through the Custom Houses and post-offices; through a standing army of a hundred thousand officers; through promotions, promises and appointments; and through Executive pressure in a thousand ways.

The end of a system which breeds bossism and which creates an oligarchy of desperate and venal politicians is not far off, if the opposition be at all wise for once. The Robesons, the Camerons, the Logans, and the machine-made leaders generally have seen their best days. Their downfall is inevitable.

The hostility of the Half Breeds to the Stalwarts is not concealed even by a thin veil. The loss of power will never be forgiven. The many millions which Blaine and his followers expected to pocket have vanished into thin air. The Landrean and other jobs have failed by exposure. The Blaine Ring has lost its grip on the Treasury. All out are reformers by profession. Hence, Blaine, the most conspicuous jobber produced by our politics, is a full-fledged reformer, and is so commended by Senator Mitchell of Pennsylvania, who opposes the other machine!

Compromise between these factions is hardly possible at the fall elections. They will enter the campaign with the friendly desire to cut each others' throat for sweet revenge, and they are likely to come out of it leaving many victims on the field to bear witness to the sincerity of this keen friendship.

In several of the Western States the temperance issue will also enter largely into the political contests, and will furnish another complication for the Republicans, who, by sumptuary laws, and by other devices, have sought to prop up a tottering and doomed cause.—N. Y. Sun.

A few days ago as Miss Bettie Stevens was returning home she met a negro woman, Eunice Johnson, on the sidewalk. The walk being a single plank, one of them had to get off in order to pass. They both stopped when they met. Miss Stevens moved one foot off the walk, and at the same time raised her arm, when the negro struck her three blows with her fist. The assault was witnessed by Charles Read, who started to the protection of the young lady. The negro ran, and Mr. Read gave chase, but could not overtake her. That night Eunice was taken from her house and severely whipped by N. E. Keathy, brother-in-law of Miss Stevens.—Brownsville (Tenn.) Democrat.

The Boston Memorial Association has accepted the bequest of the late Nathaniel I. Nash of \$5,000, for the erection of a statue of Theodore Parker in that city. The Theodore Parker Congregational Society has subscribed \$4,500 more for the same purpose, and the work will now be carried to completion as soon as possible.—Boston Post.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Mrs. Langtry has begun to understand something of American advertising. She took a special train from Edinburgh to London, at a cost of \$500.

—Charles Langhorne, well known as "Dickens' Dutchman," who has spent some thirty years of his life in jail, and who was recently released, has been adopted by a well-known gentleman of Philadelphia, who hopes for his reform.

—Mrs. Polly Shaw, of Canterbury, N. H., was one hundred years old a few days ago, and there was a gathering of her friends and relatives at her son's honor of the event, at which four generations of her descendants were present.—N. Y. Post.

—The resignation of Rev. Samuel Longfellow, a brother of the poet, as pastor of the Unitarian Church of Germantown, Pa., has been accepted. At the request of his brother's family he will devote a year to writing a biography of the poet.

—The recent honors paid to the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" recall what George Sand wrote to her about that book just thirty years ago: "Honor and respect to you, Mrs. Stowe. One of these days your reward, which is already noted in the archives of Heaven, will also be recognized in this world."

—Judge James Garland, who retires next New-Year's Day as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia, celebrated his ninety-first birthday recently, at Lynchburg. He is now blind, and his daughter's eyes are used instead of his own, but he has as full possession of his mental faculties as when he was a distinguished member of Congress, during Gen. Jackson's Administration.—Chicago Tribune.

—Dr. Christopher Graham, of Kentucky, although ninety-eight, suffers from no ailment save deafness and is still an active and eager searcher for mineral specimens, which it is understood that he will bequeath to the Louisville Library Museum. He is one of the original ten members of the famous Boone Camp Hunting Association, formed forty years since, which was maintained for twenty years with great success.

—Among the surviving members of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, which had its reunion recently, is Charles G. Bosworth, of East Freetown, Mass., who was shot through the body at the Burnside mine explosion. He was removed to the field hospital, examined by the surgeons and labeled "mortally wounded." He tore the label off and repeatedly demanded that his wound be dressed. "It's no use, you can't live," Bosworth declared that he would not die; that they should dress his wounds; and finally gave them such a tirade of abuse that they, in order to stop it, put him upon the table and operated upon him. He still lives.—Boston Transcript.

HUMOROUS.

"Don't you think I have a good face for the stage?" asked a young lady with histrionic aspirations. "I don't know about the stage," replied her gallant companion, "but you have a lovely face for a 'bus'!"—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"You never would suspect that the fine looking member of the horse guards, who shows off to such advantage on parade days, is the identical man who peddles milk and mashes the servant girls, would you?" Such is the fact, however.—New Haven Register.

"I tell you wot, boys," exclaimed old Ben, the roughest man in the camp; "I tell you wot, boys, it made a feller feel kinder watery round the lids to hear that little chit of a thing a-settin' up thar like an angel a-sayin' her prayers so cute, 'Mary had a little lamb,' or 'suntin' or 'er thort.'"

"I feel I am growing old," said the lady, mimically, to her guests. "For, really, I am beginning to lose my hair." (Of course she has bushels of it, and it is as black as a raven's wing.) "Then, ma," exclaims her little child, with the innocent frankness of infancy, "why don't you lock up the drawer when you put it away at night?"—From the French.

A French scientist has made some experiments recently which go to show that all classes of insects, in proportion to their size, are from fifteen to forty times as strong as a horse. If you don't believe in the strength of insect life, watch the velvety little bumble-bee, with the tropical poison, and see him lift a two-hundred-pound picnic man out of the grass.—Chicago Times.

—When all the buffalo are killed off, if Uncle Sam can be induced to quit feeding the red devils on canned goods and other Government rations, they will have to put up at an American boarding-house, and then dyspepsia will wind up the noble red man. The Secretary of the Interior should cut this out and paste it where he will see it again.—Texas Siftings.

—The new reporter was sent to the school exhibition. His report read pretty well; but there were a few things in it which did not meet the approval of the local editor—such, for instance, as these: "The essays of the graduating class were good, whoever wrote them;" "The floral offerings were excessive, and from the number received by Miss Simpleshush we judge her father owns a first-class greenhouse;" "the young lady who read the valedictory to the teachers has in her the making of a fine actress. She simulated sorrow so accurately that the writer might have been misled had he not subsequently heard the young lady speak of this same 'dear teacher' as a 'hateful old thing.'"—Boston Transcript.

The Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Col. A. S. Johnson, of the Land Department of the A., T. & S. F. railroad, recently celebrated his fiftieth birthday.

WHAT THE PUBLIC ARE INTERESTED IN.

We have waited two weeks for Mr. Timmons to specify in what particular instance we have ever committed a dishonest act, or even taken money that did not belong to us, but, after considerable talk on personal affairs, in which the public have no interest, he reiterates his desire to have us publish an abstract from the County Clerk, in regard to the bills allowed in the latter part of November, 1871, and he will pay for it. Now, if Mr. T. knows of even one bill in which we have taken money that the Commissioners had not considered due us, or drawn more money than the Commissioners (a Democratic Board at that time) did not think us entitled to, let him give the bill and tell what it was about, and the special way in which it was dishonest. If Mr. T. will furnish us with it we will publish it and it need not cost him a cent. If he will not do this, after all he has said, he shows himself the most shameless of liars. If this man can prove a dishonest act against us, it is his duty to do so; but it does not interest the public whether Morgan drives a slow horse or rides in a rusty top buggy, or has stock in a bank; but if he has been dishonest in his relations to them they should know it. Mr. Timmons' vague generalities, however, have led us to make some little search through the records, and we find that if Mr. Timmons has not taken money that did not belong to him, it was not because he did not try, and is due to the watchfulness of the Board. We find he has charged twice for the same work, and other bills have been cunningly prepared to draw money not legally due. If Mr. T. will deny this, we will furnish copies of the bills, with all the particulars, and when we have done so no one will have any doubt about it either. We presume after their publication, Mr. T. will appear in the role of a weeping martyr, but he must, at the same time, remember that Morgan might never have found it out, had it not been for his own vicious insinuation of "I know something, but I ain't going to tell."—Last week's Leader.

From the foregoing it will be seen we were a little hasty, last week, in stating that the Leader man had, to all appearances, concluded to bend his time and talents to the building up of the interests of Chase county, as it will be seen he is still calling us hard names. However, as he is no new comer in our midst, and it is a well known fact that he has, at some time or another since his advent here, hurled the thunderbolts of his untruthfulness at nearly every prominent citizen of the county, so that men have begun to look upon his slurs more as compliments than otherwise; therefore, instead of taking offense at what is said in the foregoing, we feel highly gratified at it, knowing full well that the people will apply an opposite meaning to the words used.

As we said in our last article, we asked for no abstract whatever; but, in order that Mr. W. A. Morgan might prove his innocence of our charge, if he could, we asked him to procure a certificate from the County Clerk to the effect that the County Clerk had examined the bills presented to the County Commissioners during the last two months of 1871, and that according to the "stubs" in his office, Mr. Morgan did not draw any more money from the county than he claimed was due, and that we would publish the certificate and pay the expense of securing. It would take the Clerk but a few minutes to examine the said bills and "stubs," and to write the certificate, if he found that the facts warranted it.

We care nothing for the politics of the individual members of the Board at the time mentioned, as they were not elected as champions of the party to which they belonged; hence, Mr. Morgan need not try to drag the Democratic party into this affair; and, furthermore, it makes no difference, as far as his honesty is concerned, whether they did or did not allow him more than his bills called for, or

what prompted their action in the premises, so long as he drew more money out of the county treasury than he claimed, by his bills, was due him.

If we have ever mentioned the aforesaid buggy, although its owner has apparently taken particular pains to thrust it into our sight, Sunday after Sunday, by taking a seldom-traveled road and driving by our domicile, sometimes turning round immediately after passing our house and coming back the same road, as if to say to us and our family: "See how we can take our Sunday afternoon's drive for our health and pleasure, while you have to sit at home, or if you do leave home, you must walk," we beg pardon. True, the public are not interested in whether Mr. Morgan has a horse and buggy and owns bank stock, only in so far as his having been enabled to procure them has increased the taxes, nor do we care a particle further our self.

We deny none of the charges in the foregoing, because, as we said in the beginning, the Leader's reputation for bearing false witness is so well established that the people generally reverse what it says, and, further, because it is a well-known fact that the first year (1875) we did the county's advertising we were watched, hawk-like, by the County Attorney and his man "Friday," the Leader man, and that several of our bills were cut down without warrant of law, as we then stated, so much so that, although we did over \$100 worth of this printing for nothing and the rest of it at 30 per cent. of legal rates, our books show we received \$16.67 less from the county than we claimed was due us, although Mr. Morgan pretends to have very recently discovered a "mare's nest" in connection with our bills. So much was Mr. Morgan then interested in the welfare of the Courant that, at the expiration of the year, he bought, in the name of his wife, the notes against this office and had it closed for more than a week, hoping all the time to wipe us from the face of the earth. Many of our readers know all about the fight we then made for our existence; and we believe that all the tax payers are very well satisfied with the record we have made in regard to the county's finances; but now for the record of the two papers in regard to this matter of county printing. In looking over the records in the County Clerk's office, we find that the Leader was allowed the following amounts during each of the following years since its establishment, for doing the county printing: In 1871, \$402.11; in 1872, \$362.42; in 1873, \$730.53; in 1874, \$938.52; in 1876, \$373.74; in 1877, \$218.15; in 1878, \$508.26; in 1879, \$434.50; in 1880, \$206.65, making a total of \$4,225.46 for nine years, or an average of \$469.45 a year; while the Courant received \$192.31 for the year 1875, and will receive \$2.00 for 1881 and 1882, making a total of \$194.31 for three years, or an average \$64.77 a year. We presume there is not a doubt in the mind of any citizen of the county that the existence of the Courant has reduced taxes several thousand dollars; and therein is where the public is interested.

We may have occasion to analyze these figures at some future time, and to say something more on this subject of county printing. In the mean time, we say: "Lay on, McDuff," etc

CHASE COUNTY OF TO-DAY. NUMBER SEVEN. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., July 4th, 1882.

To the Editor of the Courant: This morning I find myself again in the Court-house, in the office of the County Clerk, Mr. Sidney A. Breese. Mr. Breese is a kind, accommodating gentleman. The longer a person is acquainted with him the better will such person like him. He has been our County Clerk about eleven years, and he makes a good one. He is one of the whole-souled, good-natured old timers.

Now I will go up to the second floor. On the left-hand side, in the front end of the building, is the office of Mr. P. J. Norton, Clerk of the District Court. Mr. Norton is a good, kind, honest young man; and he never considers it any

trouble to do a kind act for a person. He is well known in the county, and stands high in the estimation of every one.

On the opposite side of the hall is the office of the Register of Deeds. Mr. A. P. Gandy holds that office. He is a pleasant gentleman, and attends strictly to his business. He is another old timer, and long may he be with us.

After leaving Mr. Gandy's office, I begin to think about something, and, not noticing where I am going, I find that I am lost, and I ask myself: "Where am I?" I am not in jail, nor am I in the basement; I am in the cupola, and, oh, how hot it is up here! With perspiration and cobwebs on my brow, I begin to wish I was below. Would not the cupola be a good place for the jail? Why, a criminal would not have to be in it long until he would imagine himself in "hades," because, gentle reader, it is a terrible climate in the cupola of a warm day.

Going back to the second floor, I find myself in the District Court room. In the south-west corner of the room is where the jurors sit. A person does not have to attend a session of Court to find that out; you can see the head prints on the wall, where many a drowsy juror has laid his head to rest, while listening to the long-drawn-out arguments of zealous attorneys. Yes, this is the room where all difficulties are supposed to be settled. I find that it is better ventilated than the cupola. In November, 1873, the Library Association gave a grand ball in this room. It was the first opening of the Court-house, and there was an immense crowd in attendance, and we all ate supper in jail. There was no harm in that; they only wanted to show us around. The jail is back of the Court room, and on the same floor with it.

Underneath the jail is the residence of the Sheriff, the present incumbent being Mr. Geo. Balch, a very pleasant gentleman, who has the "sand" and determination to do what he believes to be his duty.

Like a bare-footed boy in a sand-bur patch, I will leave the Court-house as quietly as I possibly can. I will now go over east about a mile from town and see that big hearted man, Dr. W. H. Cartter. The Doctor has lived here since 1874. The place was once owned by Col. S. N. Wood. The Doctor says that Col. Wood must have had an arsenal here during the war; and I asked him what makes him think so. "Because," says he, "I have found two or three wagon loads of U. S. belts, old bayonets and old muskets lying scattered around." The Doctor has a splendid farm and some very fine cattle, and that is not all; he is the best surgeon in the State. Judge D. K. Cartter, the Doctor's father is here on a visit, and he is a really pleasant gentleman to converse with. He is Chief Justice of the District of Columbia. I understand that the Doctor is likely to be our next Representative in the Legislature. If he should be, he will make a good officer. I will now return to town, and write it up, next week. JOE.

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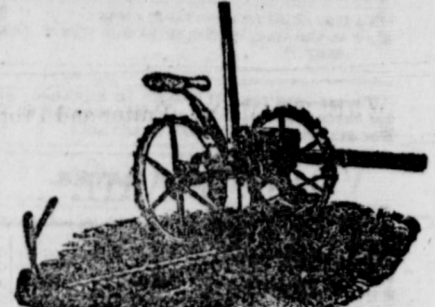
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