

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME VIII.

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NUMBER 40.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Cleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The body of Guitau was buried in the corridor of the jail where he was executed. Under the law the disposition of bodies of criminals who are executed rests within the discretion of the Warden. In the case of Guitau, his sister, Mrs. Scoville, was with-out means, and would not have undertaken his burial expenses even if permitted to do so. The only other relative who has appeared upon the scene is his brother, John W. Guitau, who was unwilling to assume the risk of taking charge of the remains, believing he would be powerless to prevent body-snatchers from stealing them. Therefore Gen. Crocker resolved to bury the assassin's body within the walls of the jail, where it would be beyond reach alike of vengeance and speculation. The brick flooring was removed and a grave seven feet deep was dug. The coffin containing the body was borne from the chapel upon the shoulders of six of the jail prisoners, and, without any service or ceremony whatever, was lowered into the grave and buried from sight. The only persons present were John W. Guitau, Dr. Hicks, Warden Crocker and other officers of the jail, the undertaker and the six prisoners who acted as pallbearers. Mrs. Scoville asked permission to be present, but was denied on account of her violent demonstrations in connection with her brother's sad fate. She left a number of floral emblems to be placed upon his coffin, and after the earth had been re-placed and the top of the grave leveled off, John W. Guitau stepped forward and placed at its head a crown of white immortelles. Not a word was spoken, not a tear was shed. An outcast from human sympathy when living, Guitau had found an unwept sepulchre in an unmarked grave.

WALKER BLAINE has resigned his position as Third Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Davis, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed to the vacancy.

The postage at the mints of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, is valued at \$17,841,574, of which \$27,772,775 were standard dollars.

The Post office Department has been self-sustaining this year for the first time since 1857.

HEREAFTER the operations of the National Board of Health are to be restricted to cholera and yellow fever.

MR. CASSIDAY, of Nevada, lately introduced a bill into Congress to annex three counties of California to the State of Nevada. To get even with him, Mr. Berry, of California, introduced a bill to abolish the State of Nevada and attach the territory to California.

The end of the star route trials seems to be in the near future. Judge Wythe has intimated to the counsel on both sides that if the prosecution does not make out a case in a few days he will dismiss the whole thing. Though there are a number of cases against them, it is likely they will all go if the first case is thrown overboard, and nearly all the witnesses from the far West have been discharged and have gone home.

The Comptroller of the Currency says there is about \$15,000 of the last dividend declared in favor of depositors of the Freedmen's bank still unpaid, and asks all unpaid depositors to present their books as soon as possible.

The Senate has voted to postpone consideration of the National Bankrupt law until next session.

The Senate in Executive Session has ratified Commercial and Consular treaties with Serbia, the Commercial treaty with Roumania, and the Trade Mark treaty with Spain.

SECRETARY CHANDLER is bringing the Navy officers to a realization of their duties. In addition to ordering Commodore Shufeldt home, he has written Commodore Gorringe a note that he, Chandler, is Secretary of the Navy, and any suggestions he has regarding the rebuilding of the Navy shall be addressed to him, instead of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

GUITAU's body has been disinterred and removed to the United States Medical Museum. The flesh has been taken from the frame and the skeleton is to be bleached and mounted, when it will be placed in a case containing a portion of the skull of Lincoln, several bones from the body of Booth, the skull of Wirz, the Andersonville prison keeper, and a section of the vertebra from the back of Garfield, showing where the ball from the assassin's pistol entered.

THE EAST.

The New York & New England Railroad advanced the wages of freight handlers to \$1.50 per day, the sum demanded.

The village of Coalville, in Butler County, Pa., was devastated by a tornado on the evening of the 30th ult. Altogether about fifteen houses were wrecked and from twenty-five to thirty persons killed and injured. In the track of the storm, which is about one-quarter of a mile wide and ten miles long, there is scarcely a tree left standing, great trunks being twisted off like pipe-stems, and in some instances carried hundreds of yards. The loss will probably exceed \$75,000.

The largest consignment of proselytes to the faith of the Latter Day Saints since 1852, when one steamer brought 1,000, arrived at New York a few days since on the Gulon steamship Nevada. There were in all 922, under the supervision of Elder Irvine, Dr. Ormsby, a Missionary, and thirty-two Missionaries of minor rank. In general appearance they were a hardy, thrifty-looking class of people. Each had a fair amount of luggage, neatly packed and labeled. The majority were young people, a very few aged. Elder Irvine said: "These new followers of our faith are not a promiscuous collection. The fact that they embrace the faith not being the only necessary qualification for them to be colonized in our Territories. They must be strong, healthy and thrifty, and must also possess some means to start them in their new homes before we accept them. We are careful not to bring over any

cripples or destitute people. Besides the thirty-four Mormon Missionaries, we have 922 converts, mostly composed of families." There are a large number of children with them and about an equal number of men and women.

EFFORTS are being made to unite the two Republican factions in Pennsylvania by withdrawing both tickets now in the field and calling a new State Convention for the purpose of nominating a new ticket acceptable to both parties, and adopting a platform in harmony with the reform movement.

BOYS were enjoying their usual Fourth of July sport with powder in the house of Mrs. Knowles, at Lewiston, Maine, when there was an explosion that proved fatal to Mrs. Knowles, her two sons and two other persons.

OFFICERS made a raid on five hotels and all the liquor stores of Greenfield, Mass., and seized a large quantity of liquors. The hotels threaten to close if not allowed to sell.

Twenty thousand people joined in the reception given in Union Square, New York, by the Laborer's Union to Michael Davitt, the founder of the Irish National Land League. Mr. Davitt addressed the multitude at considerable length on the question he has discussed so fully on his tour through this country.

THE WEST.

THREE young men, named Montgomery, Clements and Peters, have been arrested at Grove City, Ill., for outrageously assaulting Miss Bond, a young school teacher, in her school room after the pupils had all left. The young lady was found bound and gagged and in a nearly dying condition.

The reported Indian massacre in Faulk County, Dakota, turned out to be a hoax.

LOUIS POZONASKI was killed on the 4th at Leadville by the bursting of a gun while firing a salute. Another man named A. F. Thatter was seriously injured.

The captain of vessels arriving at Chicago report that when opposite Muskegon they were aroused by a deafening shriek. The entire atmosphere was illuminated by a bright and strongly sulphuric light. This was caused by an immense meteoric, apparently weighing several tons, which fell into Muskegon lake only a few hundred feet from the shore.

A widow named Hanley, living near Streator, Ill., poisoned herself and five small children by eating toaststools she supposed to be mushrooms. Medical assistance was summoned and recovery is barely possible.

The rise in the Missouri River for the few days past is being pretty seriously felt at St. Louis. The advance at that point has been fully eighteen inches, and is something over thirty-two feet above low water mark. The levee in its lowest places is entirely submerged, and the water is standing on the ground floor of two or three business houses fronting on the river. The handling of freight on the levee is much restricted, and it is only with the greatest difficulty steamers can receive or discharge cargoes.

At a moonlight picnic at Warrensburg, Mo., Sam Davenport shot Nelson Fry. Davenport was arrested and lodged in the calaboose. He had been liberated from the Penitentiary only two days before. Both parties are colored.

The Fourth of July was not without the usual accidents, but the saddest was the collision of the Steamer Sciota and the tug Lomas, on the Ohio River, near Mingo Junction. The Sciota left Wellsville, Ohio, in the morning for Mountsville, West Virginia, with an excursion party of over 500 persons. Upon the return trip by moonlight the Lomas was seen coming down the river, and the Sciota whistled for the channel, which it seems was misunderstood and both boats took the channel.

The tug struck the Sciota, which sunk in twelve feet of water within three minutes, carrying down its load of human freight. The work of rescuing the passengers was immediately commenced by the Lomas and such other boats as could be brought into service. The lost will probably be fifty, fourteen bodies having already been recovered and forty were still missing. The scene at the wreck almost beggared description, with the anguish of those looking for lost ones added to the walls of those bending over the inanimate forms of the dead. William Mulholland, of Wellsville, O., under whose auspices the excursion on the ill-fated Sciota was given, said the boat took on about 290 passengers at East Liverpool and 250 at Wellsville. The boat was very much crowded, and refused to stop at other points where tickets had been sold. Taking his statement with the others it is safe to say that 600 souls were on board at the time of the collision. Capt. Smith, of Martin's Ferry, who was on the John Lomas, said that when some distance from the Sciota he noticed the boats were going to come together, and made his preparations for the shock. Both steamers had on a full head of steam, the Lomas going down stream at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, and the ascending Sciota at the rate of twelve miles. It seemed to be the prevailing opinion that the collision resulted from a misunderstanding or confusion of signals.

A QUARREL between the Mayor and Common Council of Booneville, Mo., resulted in the leaving of the town without a police force. The Mayor threatens to have the majority of the Council arrested for illegally voting appropriations.

MISS GABRIELLE, the "beautiful and accomplished daughter" of Burrell Wray, residing near Medora, Ind., shot herself with a revolver recently, inflicting a mortal wound, because the man she loved did not return the compliment.

The brick-makers of Denver still hold out in their demand for an advance of fifty cents per day, which the bosses refuse. Seven hundred and fifty men are in the strike.

A WATER-SPOUT and hail-storm at Manitou Springs, Colo., destroyed a large amount of property. Bridges, trees, fences, buildings and rocks were torn from the ground and hurled through the air, houses

standing on the banks of streams were carried away. There is not a house in Manitou but that is more or less injured. The loss in horses and cattle alone amounts to many thousands of dollars, while the loss on buildings will exceed \$100,000. One person was killed.

L. R. SHERMAN, a brother of Senator and Gen. Sherman, fell from the roof of his house in Des Moines, Iowa, and was seriously if not fatally injured.

THE SOUTH.

NEWS of the appearance of yellow fever at New Orleans caused the people of Marshall, Texas, to commence cleaning up and look to their sanitary surroundings.

The Texas & Pacific freight depot was burned at Fort Worth, Texas. The office furniture was saved. The warehouse contained a large quantity of goods. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

JACOB FOGGARTY, a merchant of Greenville, Texas, was shot dead by a rough a few nights since, who entered his store and asked Foggarty to treat, which the latter declined. Without further provocation the murderer drew a pistol and shot his victim.

NRELEY & MILLIGAN, contractors, got a judgment in the Dallas, Texas, District Court against the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Railroad for \$5,569,550, for construction work on that line.

GENERAL.

DURING a heated discussion in Parliament on the 1st over the Repression bill, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Chairman of the Committee, said there had been a deliberately planned obstruction to the business of the House, and upon motion twenty-four leading Home-rule members were suspended and quitted the House amidst the most intense excitement.

The London News and Telegraph published congratulatory articles on the anniversary of American Independence. The Telegraph says: "There are everywhere cordial aspirations for the continued growth of the prosperity and harmony of the mighty nation, which from all quarters of the globe is watched with sympathetic eyes by those who entertain the largest hopes for the future development of the human race."

FRESH arrests have been made in St. Petersburg the past few days, including two Urban officers, found distributing revolutionary proclamations. The officers were among those specially charged to protect the Emperor's court. Tolstoj is threatened and constantly guarded. Additional precautions have been taken at the Peterhof palace.

The war cloud seems to thicken in Egypt, and may be expected to break at any moment. Admiral Seymour, of the English fleet threatens to open fire upon the town unless work on the fortifications at Alexandria ceases. He does not wish to do so, however, until all the British residents are on board his vessels, who are embarking as fast as possible. In case England commences the bombardment the French Naval Commander has instructions to remain passive and only participate if provoked to do so.

The London Daily News, foreshadowing English armed intervention in Egypt, says if such action is necessary it would be penny wise to count the cost, which it estimates at four to four and a half million pound sterling.

THE LATEST.

SECRETARY FOLGER has furnished the press with a lengthy statement regarding the now famous Doyle bonds, giving the result of the investigation made by the Treasury Department. The Secretary says of the result of the investigation by experts: "They have been minute in the examination, and have applied the tests which their practical skill put in their power, the result of each expert, made in writing, is that the Doyle bonds are spurious and no unlike the genuine as to be detected by the inspection of an expert." The Secretary further says that the story is baseless of a large amount of these spurious bonds having been printed and put in circulation, and that nothing has been shown tending to prove that any official or employee of the Government had anything to do with the production of the spurious bonds or of the plate or dies, or any part thereof, from which the spurious bonds were struck.

The Senate-Republican Caucus, on the 8th, decided to make amendments to the Internal Revenue bill that will, if adopted, reduce the taxation in the neighborhood of \$40,000,000. The principal reductions agreed upon were: Bessemer rails from \$28 to \$20 per ton; to abolish the extra duty of 20 per cent levied on all sugars by act of March 3d, 1875; to adopt the McKinley amendment imposing the same duty on every article of which hoop iron is its chief component part as now paid on hoop iron; and to pass the knit goods bill without amendment. It is believed that a lengthy discussion over the tariff is inevitable in both houses, which will delay the adjournment until probably the middle of August. It was announced on the 8th that the Powers had agreed to formally ask the Porte to intervene in Egypt, and if the Porte refuses, or seems afraid to accept, 25,000 men, with 15,000 in reserve, will be concentrated by the intervening powers. The army will land at Aboukir, and be divided into two parts. One will march on Alexandria and be supported by the fleet, which will open fire as soon as the army is landed. The other portion will cross the dry lake of Aboukir to Kafir Devar and seize the railway at Bannahour. Arabi Pasha's only means of retreat, and will thus force him to either fight or yield.

It is officially reported that 283 outrages were committed in Ireland during June, of which five were murders.

SEVERAL fatal cases of yellow fever are reported from Panama.

THIRTEEN Socialists have been sentenced to prison at Prague for terms varying from two years to one week.

It has been rumored that the present tariff on grain shipments from Missouri River points to points on the Mississippi, and Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Detroit, will be raised five cents per hundred on August 1.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

M. M. SWARTOUT, a tie contractor on the Santa Fe Railroad, put up at the Gordon House in Topeka on the 4th, and not feeling well sent for a physician, but died of cholera morbus before the doctor arrived.

A MAN named John D. Brown was lately sentenced at Topeka to two years in the Penitentiary for horse-stealing. He was formerly a prominent citizen of Sedalia, Mo., where he owned a large restaurant and was considered quite well-to-do seven years ago. He was also interested in many public enterprises, investing his money liberally, and was looked upon as a thoroughly upright, reliable and honorable business man.

THE jury in the somewhat notorious Hillman case, at Leavenworth, failed to agree, and were discharged. They stood seven for the Insurance Companies and five for the plaintiff, Mrs. Hillman.

RECENT postal changes: Established—Armstrong, Wyandotte County, Eli W. Anderson, postmaster; Hendricks, Allen County, Stephen G. Lewis, postmaster; Neal, Greenwood County, Dillazon S. Hurd, postmaster; Troublesome, Smith County, John Martin, postmaster. Discontinued—Belinda, Bourbon County; Chauncey, Jewell County. Name changed—Almbic, Riley County, to Leonardville. Postmasters appointed—Godfrey, Bourbon County, Mrs. C. C. Peck; Noble, Rice County, F. C. Diggs.

The water works at Topeka are finished and the test satisfactory.

AMONG the officers retired under the Compulsory Retirement Act recently passed, appears the name of Rev. Chas. Reynolds, Post Chaplain at Fort Riley, who is retired upon the rank and pay of Captain.

ALL accounts agree that the wheat crop in Kansas is equal to that of any previous year, and in many localities much larger. The total yield will exceed by several million bushels that of any previous crop. Corn and oats also give promise of a heavy crop.

WICHITA claims to be the center for wool in that portion of the State.

OSAGE COUNTY celebrated the Fourth "all over."

GOVERNMENT has granted Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Lawrence, during the week of the Bismarck Fair, the use of a thousand Government tents and a battery. Posts in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Colorado and Kansas have signified their intention of joining the Encampment, which promises to be the largest and best ever held in the West.

A GERMAN gas fitter named August Gogel, attempted suicide at Topeka by shooting himself twice. Domestic trouble, which led to his wife procuring a divorce, was the cause. It is possible he may recover, but if he should he avers his intention to kill himself.

The Ellis County Normal Institute will open on Monday morning, July 22.

CREWS for the regatta at Lawrence during fair week have been secured from Pawtucket, R. I., Chicago, St. Louis and Burlington, Iowa. Frank S. Holmes, of Pawtucket, R. I., G. R. Musgrave, of New Orleans, and J. E. Muehmore, of Chicago, the leading singles of the United States, will row in that regatta.

The wheat crop of Kansas this year is estimated at not less than 30,000,000 bushels, being 5,000,000 bushels in excess of the crop of 1878, which was considered the banner wheat year. The average yield is 20.69 bushels per acre against 21.05 in 1878. The average this year is 1,462,736, against 1,271,555 in 1878. New wheat is already being shipped to the Kansas City market at the rate of about thirty car loads per day. The quality of the grain is very fine. The berry is plump and bright, and as much good milling wheat was never raised in the State before. The crop, after deducting what will be necessary for home consumption and seeding purposes, it is estimated will bring to the pockets of Kansas wheat growers \$20,000,000.

W. M. ALBERTSON, a carpenter of Wyandotte, was drowned near Leavenworth on the Fourth. He and his family were passengers on the steamer David R. Powell, on an excursion trip. Albertson drank freely during the day, lay down on a pile of rope near the bow and fell asleep. Upon waking up and attempting to go to the upper deck he lost his balance and went overboard. He leaves a wife and seven children.

A HEN belonging to Mr. Thompson, of Yates Center, laid an egg upon which appeared the sentence in well formed raised letters: "The End of Time." Each letter is very plain and distinct, and wonderful and marvelous sensations are apparent upon the countenance of the beholder when he first reads this magic prophecy. Credit the Topeka Capital with this.

ALFRED FAIRFAX, late a candidate for Congressional honors before the Convention at Topeka, is said to be the best informed colored man in the State.

THE other day DeWitt Allhouse got caught in the belt of a planing mill at Osage Mission, and was frightfully mangled. His left leg was torn off above the knee.

THE grounds of the Female College at Fayette, Sedgewick County, have been enlarged by the purchase of adjoining lots. The building on the new grounds will be used as a Musical Conservatory and Art Gallery. President Hendrick's appeal for \$15,000 to erect an edifice for Chapel and Commencement exercises has brought already several thousand dollars.

THE sorghum crop in Ellis County is reported twice as large as last year.

THE patriotic people of Neosho and Crawford Counties celebrated the "Natal Day" in grand style at Osage Mission. Hon. A. C. Handy, of Indiana, Col. Campbell, of Missouri, and F. D. Hutchings, delivered orations, and Miss Cora Scott read the Declaration of Independence.

CHAS. charged with the murder of a boy by choking him to death at Fowler's Packing House, has been tried at Wyandotte and found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. The penalty is not less than three nor more than five years.

Robeson and Keifer.

It would be an absurd compliment to pay Robeson and Keifer to compare them with the Jacobins. Unless common reputation greatly belies them, Robeson is simply a knave and Keifer simply a fool, although Robeson is a foolish knave and Keifer is a knavish fool. Their purpose is not revolution; their purpose is simply plunder. They have organized the House, as the country at once recognized when the organization was announced, in the interest of public plunder. About the only task to which they are equal is that they have undertaken, of making the Government live up to its income and of doing away with an enormous and annoying surplus which has the effect of making people ask troublesome questions about the system under which a revenue so excessive is collected. In this undertaking all the reputable and unscrupulous accomplices they can get are welcome and may be needed. A Southern Republican candidate for Congress is almost necessarily disreputable and unscrupulous, and a Southern Republican contestant of a seat to which he knows he was not elected is quite necessarily disreputable and unscrupulous. It is therefore a positive advantage, and may be an important advantage, for Robeson and Keifer to seat as many unselected Southern Republicans as possible. It is a still more important advantage to break down during this process all the safeguards put up to secure debate and deliberation before the enactment of laws. This purpose is now thoroughly attained. Mr. Atherton yesterday delivered what to anybody less parched than Robeson and Keifer would have been a stinging rebuke, when he called attention to the fact that of the 150 Republicans who were to "act judicially," as Mr. Kasson put it, on the pending case, just three were attending to the argument. There is no reason why in such a House, with the majority already debauched and the minority already muzzled, Robeson's jobs should not go through without question.

Our Democratic contemporaries ought to stop describing Robeson and Keifer as revolutionists. They are revolutionists for revenue only. Their object is to get rich this session by means which will not subject them to imprisonment hereafter. There seems no doubt that they will attain this object, though whether they will fulfill the condition remains to be seen. After they have done this they will let the Republican party take care of itself. The people may be trusted to take care of it. It is to be hoped that Robeson and Keifer have not managed so skillfully as to prevent the courts from taking care of them.—N. Y. World.

The "Stalwartization" of the Republican Party.

Mr. Arthur is charged by the friends of the late President with directing all his efforts toward the "stalwartization" of the Republican party; and to one unfamiliar with the significance and derivation of this political term, there is something dreadful in its very looks.

All it means, however, is that the President is pursuing about the same policy in the distribution of his favors that Presidents generally do, who have friends to reward and enemies to punish.

Mr. Garfield adopted a similar course. His support came principally from the Half-breeds and his patronage went in that direction. It was consequently said of him that he was aiming to "hybridize" the party.

Mr. Arthur's adherents are of the Stalwart persuasion, and he naturally feels like giving them as many soft places as he can, which constitutes, in the eyes of the Garfield Republicans, the crime of "stalwartization."

"This is the extent of Mr. Arthur's 'stalwartization,'" or a fair sample of it, the Stalwarts may reasonably claim to be the centrifugal force of the party pulling for dear life against the centrifugal energies of the Half-breeds.

But the truth of the matter is, and herein lies the flaw of the argument, that the differences between the Garfield Republicans and the Arthur Republicans are not wholly contingent upon a hundred and fifteen appointments in the Treasury Department. Their mutual hatreds are of more remote and deeper origin.

A year ago and the party at the head of the Administration was appropriating to itself everything within its reach. A few months later it was violently and abruptly unseated. To-day the party which they proposed to pluck is, by change of circumstance, now getting plucked itself. The process of hybridization is superseded by the process of stalwartization, and the accruing resentments which have grown out of these phenomenal downfalls and uprisings of faction, if not implacable, are hard to heal by any course of treatment, heroic or otherwise, which Mr. Arthur may adopt.—Washington Post.

—Aldy Neal, a young man living near Rockford, M. T., with his sister, was accused of stealing horses. He left town last fall to escape falling into the hands of the vigilantes. He returned recently to conduct his sister to his new place of living. He was discovered and arrested by the Sheriff, and while he was being conducted to jail a band of twenty masked men seized him. He begged piteously for his life, but the stern farmers whose horses had been stolen gave the fellow five minutes for prayer and then hanged him.—San Francisco Chronicle.

—A family which doesn't know enough to go to church at the proper hour, without hearing the clang of a bell, wouldn't meet a bank note unless the Cashier came and blew a horn in front of the house.—Detroit Free Press.

Facilis Est Desensu Averni.

The history of the Radical party since 1861 is a series of mistrotions and shameless political iniquities. No twenty years of the history of any party that ever existed under the sun can exhibit such an unvarying record of shamelessness, corruption and misrule. During all this period there is absolutely not a bright or respectable page in its history. The eight years of stolid and vengeful stupidity—of drunken and lawless indecency, that go to make up Grant's contribution to this infamous history—years of savage political prostitution and proscription—years of unconstitutional and unrelenting savagery, that have never found respectable defense—these years are the bitterest of them all. The four years of the Great Fraud constitute the period of hypocrisy and bribery, and all manner of sneaking unrighteousness. It was essentially Pecksniffian. It was brazen and oily. It crawled. It came in at the window and went out through the cellar, cowering under the consciousness of its utter and irredeemable meanness. It put a premium on treachery, seeking to buy Democrats with Federal offices, and have freely bartered its character, if it had possessed anything decent in that line, to have captured a solitary Judas. Of course the methods by which the Federal offices were farmed out gained nothing in the oily meanness of Hayes as compared with the rugged meanness of Grant.

Some Democrats thought that other and better methods—an era of at least comparative cleanliness, would come in under Garfield and Arthur. The new Administration began the exhibition of its devotion to the methods of its immediate predecessors by striking out on a line of policy which recognized the perpetuation of Radical supremacy, by any and all means as a synonym for patriotism. It put a premium on rascaldom. It took Mahone to its bosom. It placed the Federal patronage at his disposal, in the hope that a sufficient number of Democrats, to control Virginia affairs, could be bought for a few meeses of postage. But Garfield leaned to the methods of Hayes, and C. J. Guitau—poet, statesman, orator and Grant missionary, removed Garfield to the happy hunting-grounds. And then Chet went up to the head. He had no spelling to do. Guitau attended to all that, for he was Chet's forerunner. The fullness of the times had come, when the worst features of all the preceding Administrations, as nearly as possible, were to be blended into one inhuman, diabolical whole. His elaborate purpose to galvanize into a new life the methods of Grantism was apparent. He affected Grant's methods, and aped even his stupidity. He viewed things from the standpoint of the ward politician and the pet-house bully. A very discernible purpose to bring to the front again, all through the South, the carpet-bag and sealawag elements speaks out in all of his political schemes, as they have been, and are being, unfolded to the disgusted gaze of this Grant-ridden people. Devotion to Grantism, with all which that implies, has become the one great test of qualification for office-holding. The sentiment uttered by John Sherman in the Senate—that anything is right that tends to the defeat of the Democrats, is expected to find a lodgment in the creed, and be illustrated in the lives, of all those who hold Federal offices throughout the South. An ability to appreciate Dorsey's humorous tribute to "soap" as a means of "saving the country from the calamity of Democratic rule," is thought to be a very strong indication of fitness for the responsibilities of exalted station. A willingness to Africanize the South, a desire to bring every Southern State once more within the control of beastly and ignorant mobs, and a purpose to exclude the virtue and intelligence of the South from active participation in the affairs of the State and the Federal Government, seem to constitute the highest tests of patriotic usefulness; under the dispensation of C. A. Arthur. There is something frightful in the character of the office-seeking mobs that congregate in Washington. Considering the test for office-holding in the South, nothing better could be expected. Where the good of the country in not sought, in making appointments to office, it need not be expected that office-holders, as a rule, will be above the taint of baseness. Where the appointing power is actuated by the single person to perpetuate itself, it would be singular if mere tools were not preferred to men who would be actuated by high and noble purpose. Where shameless men hold high carnival in the most exalted stations in the land, it is not strange that the ear of power is open only to men of questionable methods. Under such circumstances, it is not strange that officers of responsibility and trust, involving the rights and honor and interests of the people, are put into the keeping of semicivilized negroes. Under such a state of affairs, it is not strange that the better class of people, all through the South, look with aversion upon a Radical administration of the affairs of government, and lose no opportunity to resist it to the bitter end. No Democrat can be expected to have any influence at Washington. The highest honorment that can be given to the character of a Senator or a Representative is involved in the statement of his having no influence whatever at the other end of the avenue.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Facilis Est Desensu Averni.

—A concert at public e. is given on Boston Common every Sunday afternoon in summer. There was opposition at first, but it has died out.—Boston Post.

—A lady came up on the steamer to Albany, N. Y., the other day, en route for Saratoga, with thirty trunks.

The Chase County Courant,
Official Paper of Chase County.
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee met in Topeka, last Monday, and decided to call a State Convention to meet at Emporia, August 30, 1882, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and four Congressmen at large.

The principal use of the census figures of 1880 may be summed up in the inspiring words: They show that Kansas has wealth for each of its inhabitants, produces more grain to the acres cultivated, has less illiteracy among its people, owns more horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, per inhabitant, than any other State in the Union.

The A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, of Kansas City, have our thanks for a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Tornadoes," giving their special characteristics and dangers, with practical directions for the protection of life and property, by John P. Finley, Sergeant Signal Corps U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., Agent of U. S. Weather Bureau in the investigation of tornadoes, stationed at Kansas City, Mo., and under the direction of W. B. Hazen, Brig. and Bvt. Major General and Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

DEATH OF H. CLAY ROBISON.
Seldom does it fall to a newspaper man's lot to chronicle the death of any one under such sad circumstances as we do that of Mr. H. Clay Robison, who died at his residence in this city, at about 7 o'clock, p. m., last Monday, July 10, 1882, hemorrhage of the lungs. At the time of his death he was a Justice of the Peace for Falls township and was trying a cause under the prohibitory liquor law, which had taken two days to secure a jury, and which had been adjourned at 4:30 o'clock, that afternoon, until 9 o'clock, the next morning. After the adjournment he issued attachments for some witnesses in the case on trial, and then left the Court-house and came down in town, where he talked with several parties before going home, where he met his family and began to caress his youngest child, taking a seat in the parlor; soon after which he began to spit up blood, and got up and went and lay down on his south porch, telling his wife to send for a doctor, that he was dying. A messenger was dispatched for a physician, and in a very few minutes Drs. Walsh and Pugh were at his house; but he was dead before Dr. Pugh got there, dying in Dr. Walsh's arms. We were one of the jury who had been dismissed until the next morning, hence the news of Mr. Robison's death in about an hour and a half after we had last seen him was quite a shock to us. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, May 6, 1850; hence, was in the 33d year of his. He studied law at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and graduated at law, at Columbus, Ohio, June 6, 1876; was married near Mt. Vernon, Liberty township, Knox county, Ohio, on March 23, 1877, to Miss Mary Hookway, by whom he had two children, the older being a girl. His health had been failing him for about nine years, and the year before he left Ohio he was unable to do any work. He came to this State in the spring of 1881, arriving at this city, May 1; was appointed Justice of the Peace, about the 1st of the following October, by the Governor; to which office he was elected at the following November election. He was a member of the Methodist Church and an exemplary Christian, a loving husband and father, never speaking a cross word to his wife or children. He was a man who was well loved by his fellow men, and his family have the sympathy of this community in their bereavement. He had just about completed a residence, into which his widow will immediately move. The funeral services took place at 3 o'clock, p. m., Tuesday, at the Methodist church, the Pastor, Rev. A. Maxey, preaching the funeral sermon. The remains were interred in the cemetery west of this city.

SAD ACCIDENT.
One of the most melancholy accidents it has ever been our duty to record took place, about 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, on the rail road, a short distance west of Strong City. It seems that Mr. John Rettiger, who, for some time, had resided between this city and Strong, was on his way to the stone crusher of Burr & Sears; near the bridge the train stopped a short time, and, suddenly starting, threw Mr. Rettiger, who was standing near the end of a flat car, to the ground, between the rails, a wheel going over his legs and crushing both considerably below the knees. It was at first supposed that the wheel passed over his body; but it appears that what is called the sand board was dragged over the lower part of his abdomen, doing very serious and, indeed, fatal damage. One man said he heard the bones crushing as the car went back and forth over him, the same wheel going over him twice before the train stopped. As soon as possible the mangled man was borne on a litter to his house, by about a dozen friends. Several physicians were called, and were present on his arrival home; but they soon discovered that nothing could be done to save him. He died in about two hours after receiving the injuries.

Mr. Rettiger was a highly esteemed gentleman, in the 43d year of his age, and his family (a wife and six children, five girls and a boy, ranging from four to seven years of age) have the deep sympathy of the entire community. The funeral will take place from the Catholic church at 2 o'clock, p. m., to-day, and the remains will be interred in the cemetery west of this city.

COMFORT THE BEREAVED.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, }
July 11th, 1882. }

To the Editor of the Courant:
I suppose you will have a local notice of the death of Mr. H. Clay Robison, late Justice of the Peace of Falls township, and, hence, anything I might say as to his death would be superfluous. He had nearly completed a home in this city, for occupation; and he believed that his health was better than it had been for a long time past. Then came the trial of a cause, that he would have tried, as a Justice, calmly and coolly, had it not been for the worry that was forced upon him by people who seldom attend to their own business, but who always and universally know what is boiling for dinner, in each particular pot of their neighbors. In view then of the excitement and turmoil and vindictiveness and personal spite that was exhibited in hatching up the cases, and the self-sacrificing of home duties that was indulged in by certain women of this city, it does seem that some of the said women ought to have gone to the relief of the distracted widow, and to have offered her such consolation as she needed; but, alas! who cares for the poor, mortal remains of our deceased brother? Such men as J. P. Caldwell, Jas. Marden, Dr. R. Walsh, F. R. Dodge, W. H. Holsinger, F. P. Cochran, J. W. McWilliams, W. E. Timmons, N. A. Dobbins, C. H. Carswell, J. M. Tuttle and Dr. W. P. Pugh were seen wending their way to that desolate home, no doubt, for the purpose of rendering such aid and comfort to the inmates thereof as they were entitled to from sympathizing humanity.

Although both Mr. and Mrs. Robison were members in good standing of the Methodist Church in Ohio, yet, to the shame of the neighborhood, he said no minister of that Church, and only one minister of that denomination went to her relief in her great distress. Mrs. Porter went and took coffee there the next day after the death. Mrs. Holsinger was there, and uniting in her efforts to allay the sorrow of the distressed widow; and Mrs. Dr. C. E. Hait was present soon after the death.

Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel! I pray that God, in the fulness of His mercy, may forgive such inhuman and heartless treatment, and teach the reformers to practice more charity and humanity in future, and to attend strictly to their own salvation, as no one person can answer in the next world for the sins of another in this world.

Every tub must stand on its own bottom there. **

IMPORTANT TO LAND MEN.
Land Lawyers and Real Estate Agents:

Your names will be inserted, without charge, in the new edition of the *American Settlers' Guide*, a popular work on public land law, extensively circulated in the Eastern States and in Europe. Send at once for a circular giving details of great importance to every land man.

Address HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

We hope no land attorney or real estate broker will be so careless of his own or of his county's interests as to neglect to send his name for insertion in this forthcoming book. Addresses should be forwarded at once, as the first part of the book is already in press. Mr. Copp is the editor of *Copp's Public Land Laws, Copp's Mining Code*, and other works on our public land system. He refers to the Surveyors General, U. S. Registers and Receivers, and the leading land attorneys of the country.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of County Commissioners met in adjourned session on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, all the members being present.

Wednesday was devoted to auditing bills against the county.

Thursday, the road petitioned for by M. D. Umberger and others, in Diamond Creek township, was rejected because of excessive damages claimed and allowed. Costs taxed to principal petitioner.

The road petitioned for by Elizabeth Porter and others, in Bazaar township, was established at cost of principal petitioner.

W. H. Holsinger was ordered to complete the road record.

H. Hornberger was awarded the contract to furnish coffins for deceased paupers at \$6 to \$10, according to size.

The remainder of the day was devoted to cancelling county orders. Adjourned till July 13.

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS.

The Chaplain of the Kansas Penitentiary furnishes moral and religious reformers startling subject for reflection by the following figures relative to the present inmates of that institution:

Parents of prisoners who are church members—Yeas 255; nays 64.

Prisoners who have been Sunday school scholars—Yeas 265, nays 112.

Parents of prisoners who used liquor as a beverage—Yeas 136; nays 238.

Prisoners who used liquor as a beverage—Yeas 253, nays 91.

Prisoners' boyhood home—City 135, towns 46, country 193.

Places where their evenings were spent—At home 266, in saloons 83, about town 43, at church 22.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

MATFIELD GREEN, KANSAS, }
July 9, 1882. }

To the Editor of the Courant:
Will you please notice in your paper of this week the fact that there will be a meeting of the Republican County Central Committee held at the Court-house, next Saturday, July 15th, 1882, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Respectfully,
HENRY BRANDLEY,
Chairman.

\$\$\$ a week in your own town. \$5 out of it. 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. Read, 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. dec29-ly

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. \$12 a day made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business pays you nearly so well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUS & CO., Augusta, Maine. dec29-ly

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Apply at
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READ THIS.
THE GREAT EMPORIUM!
J. W. FERRY

Desires everybody to know that he has one of the

BEST & LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought to this market,

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

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COFFINS,

FURNITURE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

GLASS WARE,

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And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO J. W. FERRY'S
Cottonwood Falls, Kas.,
And
YOU WILL BE PLEASED
With his
BARGAINS.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.
M. A. CAMPBELL,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE! Enclosed-Gear Mower.
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.

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[ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]
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FARM MACHINERY, ETC.,

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ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
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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

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS;
Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. fe2-11

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Office at Court-House,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. fe2-11

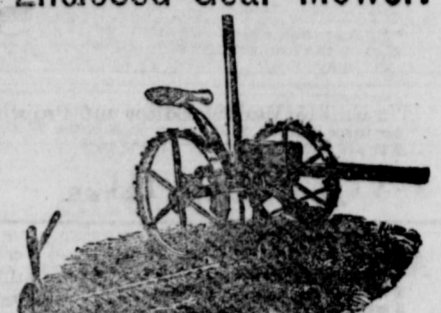
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Topeka, Kansas.
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe28-11

PHYSICIANS.
J. W. STONE, M. D.,
Office and room at Dr. Fugh's drug store.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.
W. P. PUGH, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Office at his Drug Store,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONWAY,
Physician & Surgeon,
Residence and office a half mile north of Topeka. j11-11

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by this discovery's experience can do so by addressing in care of our publisher, JOHN B. GOSNEY, 42 Cedar St., New York. mh9-ly



Manufactured by the
WALTER A. WOOD
MOWING & REAPING MACHINE CO.,
HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

Weight, 558 Pounds.—From 40 to 100 pounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower.
Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1/2 in.—From three to six inches wider than other Mowers.
Height of Driving Wheels 31 inches.—From two to four inches higher than other Mowers.

Wheel at each end of Finger-Bar.—Most other Mowers have but one, and some none at either end of bar.
Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers have the gearing exposed.
Draft from the Frame direct, Whiffletrees under the Pole.—Most other Mowers have the Whiffletrees on top of the Pole, and push the Bar instead of pulling it.
Bearings made of Best Composition Metal, easily replaced.—All other Mowers use either Rabbit metal or simply cast iron, generally the latter.
Weight of Machine largely on the Left-Hand Drive-Wheel.—Some manufacturers construct their machines so that the weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Purchasers should avoid such machines.
Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.—All small castings are malleable, insuring great strength and durability.
Machine Perfectly Balanced on the Axle.—Finger-Bar easily raised and folded—easy to ride—No weight on horse's necks. It is the lightest-draft Mower in the world.
A Beauty in Design and Finish.—Fully warranted. Call and see it.

MAIN STREET, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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Chase County Land Agency,
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

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WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS
For sale on
27 Months' Time;
Also, for sale,
Webber's Steinyway and Fisher Bro. Pianos and all kinds of Musical Instruments,
Music Instruction Books, Sheet Music, Piano Stools, etc.;
MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS.

36 REASONS
Why you should buy the New Light Running
"DOMESTIC"
SEWING MACHINE.

1. It is the simplest.
2. It is the lightest running.
3. It is the quietest.
4. It is an Automatic Tension.
5. It has a self-threading Shuttle.
6. It has the largest Bobbin.
7. It runs without oil on the Shuttle.
8. It has the best Loose Pulley.
9. It has the only practical Braider.
10. It has the best Reel.
11. It has the best general line of attachments.
12. It is the only machine with Oil Tempered
13. Its Needle is the easiest to set. Parts.
14. Its Needle rises higher.
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16. It has the best Feller and Hemmer.
17. It does the greatest range of work.
18. It is the most durable.
19. It is the easiest to understand.
20. It is always ready for use.
21. It has more power.
22. It will not skip stitches. Shuttle carrier
23. It has a compensating Journal in the
24. It has no cogs or gears. Wheel.
25. It has no chains or cranks. Wheel.
26. It has a compensating Journal in the hand
27. It has an iron pitman rod. Vent rattling
28. It has ball & socket joint on pitman to prevent
29. It does the greatest range of work with
30. It has the handiest finish. Least change
31. It has the greatest space under arm.
32. It is the cheapest where quality is the test.
33. It has means for taking up lost motion.
34. It is the best sewing machine made
35. It has been on sale for 12 years, and none can be found unfit for use.
36. It is guaranteed for five years from date of sale.

E COOLEY, - Cottonwood Falls, my25-11

TREES! TREES! TREES!
Farmers, Planters, Tree Dealers and everybody who feels at all interested in the subject of Tree Growing, will confer a favor by sending a postal card for a copy of my catalogue for season of 1882, FREE TO ALL.
Prices low, Trees good, and packing Superior. Address, J. C. PINNEY,
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DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER.

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

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,



DISCOVERED BY LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst Form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Piling and Excrescences, and the commonest Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will disperse and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors therewith checked very speedily by its use. It removes catarrhs, indolence, dryness, all cravings for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bleeding, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

Test feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 235 and 237 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, in boxes of 100, for \$10.00. Receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely endorses all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet, Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND**. No cure of indigestion, biliousness and torpidity of the liver, is complete without its use.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession, that **HOSTETTER'S BITTERS** is a medicine which relieves and cures all ailments of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a grand specific for all ailments of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restores the system to its normal condition.

WALKER'S BLACKBERRY BALSAM
For Diarrhea, Dysentery, Flux, AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
The world has never produced its equal.
Prepared by C. WALKER & CO., Bloomington, Ill.
TRY IT! For Sale by All Druggists.

MAKE HENS LAY
The most reliable and profitable method of making hens lay is by using **WELL AUGERS' ROCK DRILLS**. It is the only reliable and profitable method of making hens lay. It is the only reliable and profitable method of making hens lay.

WELL AUGERS' ROCK DRILLS
AND THE BEST MACHINERY IN THE WORLD FOR BORING AND DRILLING WELLS FOR HORSE OR STEAM POWER!
BOOK FREE. Address
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO

Tornado Freaks at Grinnell, Iowa.

The late tornado at Grinnell, Iowa, developed some wonderful freaks which are thus related in the *Iowa State Register*:

The drove of thirty cattle belonging to Mr. A. A. Foster, west of Grinnell, that were killed were lifted out of the barn-yard, carried sixty rods, and were seen by some of the family in the flash of fire at a height of three or four hundred feet. They were dumped down in a gully, in a pile, and close together, and looked as though they were dead before they touched the earth.

It is asserted by many reputable people that in the center of the awful circle or loop that the tornado made at Grinnell objects were carried a thousand feet high, and one small house was taken up bodily some four or five hundred feet, and then dropped in a lump some two hundred feet from its original site.

Many people state that they saw the balls of fire or electricity during the tornado's time, and report them to have been of sizes varying from one foot to five in diameter, and exploding with a strong smell of sulphur, or more like a smell of hot copper. Others report a dense and stifling odor more offensive than sulphur, and as foul, almost, as that of putrid flesh.

The rain fall was phenomenal, as all report. At the college it was heaviest of all. The earth there still bears evidence of this.

One gentleman says that he saw Deacon Ford, during a vivid and protracted flash of light, up in the air at least five hundred feet high.

The storm of mud was phenomenal. The pouring water made soft mud of the earth, and the wind took this up and filled the air with it in places and plastered it over everything.

Everything tends to confirm the theory that the tornado is of electrical origin, and that it is the marvelous power of electricity alone that can apply itself to such small surface and work such havoc.

Against its resistless force, a house of stone walls ten feet thick, or walls ten feet of wrought iron, would stand no more than a house of frame. Its power is the impossible made possible. No force that is known could have the power in small compass that this has but electricity.

We saw to-day several large lumber wagons that were dashed to pieces, all the spokes broken out of the wheels, a hub split open, and the tires broken and flattened out as straight as though they had been straightened on an anvil.

J. M. Wishart's horse stood in the barn. This was a stallion weighing 1,600 pounds. The barn was broken up and carried off in one direction, while the horse and part of his manger to which he was haltered were carried off in another direction from the barn. The two lines of travel may be described as on angular sides eastward. The horse was found a thousand feet from the stable, and unhurt.

George Toney's house, at the northwest corner of a square northeast from the depot, was lifted by the air current and deposited on the southwest corner of the square east, while the house at the northwest corner of the square in which had stood Toney's house, was carried to the northeast corner of the square east. This will be understood by using the letter X as an illustration, and supposing that the two houses originally stood each at the foot of a stem of the letter, and met in the center to be deposited at the top of its own stem.

The fresh work of the unloosed devil of the upper air was well shown in one street. On one side a dwelling-house was torn to fragments and left a mass of splintered ruin, while the opposite house was unharmed below the cornice but was entirely stripped of its shingles.

An iron pump, with a two-inch pipe, was twisted off five feet below the level of the ground and carried off fully ten rods.

Testimony of Experts.
An action was brought by an attorney-at-law against his client to recover \$2,000 for legal services, and in proving the value of these services he put upon the stand as witnesses five fellow-attorneys, who estimated their value from \$5,440 to \$1,000. The plaintiff recovered a judgment of \$1,800, the Court having charged the jury that they should find their verdict on the testimony of the attorneys, and the defendant carried the case up to the Supreme Court of the United States. In this case, Head vs. Hargrave, that court, in April, rendered the judgment. Mr. Justice Field, in the opinion, said:

"The evidence of experts as to the value of professional services does not differ in principle from such evidence as to the value of labor in other departments of business, or as to the value of property. So far from laying aside their general knowledge and ideas, the jury should have applied that knowledge and those ideas to the matters of fact in evidence in determining the weight to be given to the opinions expressed, and it was only in that way that they could arrive at a just conclusion. While they cannot act in any case upon particular facts material to its disposition resting in their private knowledge, but should be governed by the evidence adduced, they may, and to act intelligently they must, judge of the weight and force of that evidence by their own general knowledge of the subject of inquiry. If, for example, the question were as to the damages sustained by plaintiff from a fracture of his leg by the carelessness of a defendant, the jury would first perform their duty, and probably come to a wrong conclusion, if, controlled by the testimony of the surgeons not merely as to the injury inflicted, but as to the damages sustained, they should ignore their own knowledge and experience of the value of a sound limb. Other persons beside professional men have knowledge of the value of professional services, and while great weight should always be given to the opinions of those familiar with the subject, they are not to be blindly received, but are to be intelligently examined by the jury in the light of their own general knowledge; they should control only as they are found to be reasonable."—Bradstreet.

Captain Paul Boyton has swam a distance equal to the circumference of the earth, and has saved seventy-two lives.

THE IMPENDING FATE.

An Interesting Chapter from the Life of a Prominent Bostonian.

The readers of this paper were more or less amazed at a most remarkable statement from one of our leading citizens which appeared in yesterday's issue. So unusual were the circumstances connected with it, and so much comment did it occasion on the street and in social circles, that a representative of this paper was commissioned to investigate its details and verify its facts. The article referred to was a statement made by Mr. R. F. Larrabee, of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company, whose office is on Arch street. Mr. Larrabee was found by the newspaper man in his private office, and on being questioned said:

"Well, sir, logically I have been dead, but really I am as you can see me. A little over a year ago I was taken sick. My trouble was an interesting chapter from the life of a prominent Bostonian. The article referred to was a statement made by Mr. R. F. Larrabee, of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company, whose office is on Arch street. Mr. Larrabee was found by the newspaper man in his private office, and on being questioned said:

"I was taken sick, and I had a very strange and peculiar attack. I felt unaccountably tired at times although I took an abundance of sleep. Then, again, I had dull and strange pains in various parts of my body. My appetite was good one day and I had no more or less much of the time. A while afterward I noticed a very peculiar and terrible fluid was passing and that a sediment, scum and a strange accumulation appeared in it. Still I did not realize that these things meant anything serious until the time of the rain along until on the 25th day of October I fell prostrate while walking along Tremont street. I was carried home and did not get up until the 1st of December. In the meantime, I then went down town and attempted to attend to my business until the 13th of last January, when I was taken with a very severe attack, and I have not since been able to get up. I was very much debilitated, and I suffered severe pains in all parts of my body and it was almost impossible to get my breath. For several days I was unable to get up, and I was constantly attended by my regular physician, Doctor Johnson, and Doctor Kowitch also, came to see me nearly every day. There was no doubt that I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys in its worst form and last stages, accompanied by other troubles in my system. Bright's disease is a terrible skill of the physicians, I kept growing worse and finally they tapped my side in the vicinity of the heart, taking away forty-six ounces of fluid. This was a very serious operation, and so clearly and sensibly did it state the case that I determined to try the means of cure which it described. So I sent my man to the drug store, procured a bottle of the medicine, unknown to my physicians and friends, and took the first dose at ten o'clock. At that time I was suffering in agony, and I was unable to get up. 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