

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME VIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1882.

NUMBER 32.

## A WEEK'S NEWS.

### Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

BLAINE is building a house in Washington worth \$100,000. He will have his library completely removed there, and will make it his principal residence, spending his whole winter in Washington and the spring and early summer. He has retired permanently from politics.

GUITEAU'S case was brought before the court in June May 9th. Charles H. Reed is the counsel for the assassin, Scoville having withdrawn. Guiteau is nervous and depressed, and evidently realizes that but little hope remains. He now reads his favorite psalms before nightfall, and was recently much affected even to the shedding of some tears, when prayer was offered in his room. Reed first argued the jurisdiction of the court, citing many authorities to show that where the attack occurred in one place and the death in another the jurisdiction was not in the former.

A BILL has passed the Senate establishing an assay office at Deadwood, D. T.

COUNTERFEIT \$1,000 silver certificates are in circulation at Washington. They are so well executed that only experts can detect them. It is charged that the counterfeit has been printed on a plate which had been electrotyped from one of the plates in the Treasury Printing Bureau, which had been borrowed for the occasion.

THE House has passed without amendment the bill creating an Executive Department of Agriculture, which provides that the department shall be under the control of the Secretary, who is an experienced and practical agriculturist, and the establishment of a department of agricultural products, animal industry, lands and statistics.

A SPECIAL from Washington says that at the Brewer's Convention, appropriations were made to oppose prohibition as follows: Three thousand dollars for Indiana; \$5,000 for Michigan; \$5,000 for Iowa; \$5,000 for Kansas. The association has \$20,000 in the treasury.

MR. SHERWIN, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to the House to aid in the support of the common schools. Ordered printed and recommitted. It provides that for the next five years there shall be annually appropriated \$10,000,000 to aid in the support of free common schools, which amount shall be known as the common school fund, and which shall be appropriated to the Federal States and Territories according to the number of their white population over ten years. An amount not exceeding five per cent of the sum apportioned may be used for the education of teachers in the public schools.

THE river and harbor bill to be presented to the House appropriates about \$10,500,000 exclusive of the appropriations for the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

#### THE EAST.

DR. H. R. PALMER'S International Normal Music School begins June 20th, at Meadville, Pa., and continues four weeks.

MR. H. R. HELPER, author of "Helpful's Impending Crisis," has promulgated a scheme for building a railroad to South America at a cost of about \$200,000,000.

THE Galia sailed May 10th from New York, taking out \$2,350,000 in gold.

REPORTS have been received that Robert Floer, of Philadelphia, has suspended, with liabilities of from \$50,000 to \$75,000, and that Ferdinand Beer, cotton buyer of New Orleans, has failed, with liabilities of \$400,000.

MARIE KONIG a crazy German woman of Boston, murdered her boy, Auguste, aged five years, by cutting his throat with a case knife, and then slashed around, wounding her daughter Marie, and two other sons named Alfred and Emilie. She then attempted to kill herself.

ADOLPH BEINBAUM, of New York, Superintendent of the Jewish Emigrant's Aid Society, was cruelly beaten by a number of refugees from Russia for refusing to furnish them large sums of money with which to engage in business.

AT Wilmington, Del., Senator Bayard's residence on the outskirts of the city was entered by burglars while the family was absent at Washington, and a large quantity of plate stolen.

FAILURES for the week ending May 12th numbered 117.

THE recent storm on the Atlantic off the New Jersey coast was the severest known at this season of the year for thirty-seven years.

LANDLORDS in New York have oversteered their mark in advancing rents. Houses are vacant now all over the city from Eighth street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth tenants having made temporary arrangements until the decline of rents, or gone out of the city to suburban places for the summer. Rents have weakened from fifteen to twenty per cent with a downward tendency.

EDMUND W. KINGSLAND, Treasurer of the Provident Association for Savings, Jersey City, shot himself recently by accident or design, in the Trustees room of the bank. The officials believe the bank is in good condition, but a run has been made upon it which assumes the features of a panic. Kingsland's condition is critical. There are over 13,000 accounts, and there are due depositors more than \$5,000,000. The assets are \$6,791,828, consisting of bonds and mortgages; \$3,000,000 of United States bonds; \$2,000,000 of cash on hand; in banks \$150,000; call loans \$385,000.

#### THE WEST.

THE Missouri Editorial Association began its session at St. Joseph May 9th. Hon. James N. Burnes, of the St. Joseph Gazette, delivered the opening address, Mr. J. T. Childs read a paper on "Early Journalism in the Missouri Valley," and several other interesting exercises made the opening day a success in every respect.

NEWS from Lawson, A. T., says John McKean from Bloomington, Ill., robbed a

railroad man, and the latter's friends caught McKean and hung him to a tree until dead. At Hannibal, Mo., a young man named Dorsey Goro was shot dead from his horse by unknown assassins while riding near the Fair Grounds. No clew.

FURTHER particulars have been received in reference to the recent cyclone in the vicinity of McAllister, I. T. Twenty-one persons were killed or have subsequently died, and forty-two were wounded, half the killed and wounded being women and children. Forty-nine houses are totally destroyed and twenty-seven partially. Settlements No. 5 and No. 7 were the ones struck. The former was entirely wiped out, but the latter only partially destroyed. Great damage was done at Paris, Texas, and Joseph Hill, a farmer, was killed by lightning.

THE fifteenth annual reunion of the Army of Tennessee was held at St. Louis, beginning May 10th.

THE Nebraska Legislature met at noon May 10th.

THE differences between the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company and its employees have culminated in a lockout, and all the company's works are shut down, and between 3,000 and 4,000 men are idle.

TWO prospectors near Leadville were blinded by snow and fell into a gulley and were frozen to death.

GOV. CRITTENDEN has appointed ex-Gov. Silas Woodson Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, vice W. H. Sherman, deceased.

ORDERS have been issued for the abandonment of Forts Fetterman and Snider, Wyoming.

A CIRCUS train collided with a freight near Dexter, Mich., and one man was killed.

AT Green Bay an old man named Ballenger, over eighty years of age, has confessed to having murdered an old man named Clement Bollin in that vicinity twenty-five years ago. While walking through the woods, he shot his companion, and robbed him of \$150 in gold. Ballenger now makes a scanty living by picking rags.

EDWARD GLEASON, of Chicago, living at the stock yards, attacked his wife with an ax and fatally cut her.

AN Indian Territory dispatch says vigilantes captured Mack Coates and Joseph Farber, horse thieves, on Grand River. A justice tried and discharged them but the vigilantes pursued, recaptured and hanged both to a tree.

A SPECIAL from Canton, O., May 11th, says: Of nineteen persons poisoned here on corn beef, three are still in a critical condition. Arsenic and strychnine were used in the beef.

A LORDSBURG, N. M., dispatch, May 11th, says: Col. Forsythe stated in an interview to-day that he had had a conversation with the daughter of Chief Loco, who informed him that thirteen Indians had been killed in the fight at Stead's Peak with Forsythe. The latter had only claimed two killed. Forsythe states that thirty or forty bullets are believed to have escaped with Loco from the encounter with Garcia. He inclines to the belief that Garcia would not retain the thirty-three prisoners he had captured, but they would be duly passed into the happy hunting grounds.

NEAR Oswego, Kas, the train carrying the Missouri editors on an excursion to Texas collided with an engine. No lives lost, and only one person injured. The editors and their companions all escaped unharmed.

PATSY DEVINE, the twice convicted murderer of Aaron Goodfellow, was hanged at Clinton, Ill., May 12th. He denied his guilt to the last.

A VERY destructive fire has occurred at Racine, Wis. The fire first broke out in the Goodrich steamship docks, and as the wind was blowing a gale at the time, the flames were carried into the adjacent lumber yards firing them in several places simultaneously. All the buildings within a radius of half a mile south and west from the harbor were laid in ruins. The loss has been estimated at \$3,000,000.

IRWIN MANN, of Carmel, Mich., was married and hung himself forty-eight hours afterward. He missed most of his honeymoon.

RUSSIAN JEWS lately arrived at Cincinnati are very much dissatisfied with their treatment. They are huddled together several hundred in one building and eight or ten in a small room. They find great fault with the committee and are dissatisfied generally.

#### THE SOUTH.

REPORTS are made of two accidents recently on the northwestern extension of the Texas Central Railroad, one at Aquilla, Ark., in which the engineer, fireman and two brakemen are reported killed and several injured. Both were caused by washouts.

JAMES EMBRY beat his wife to death with a mail in Murray County, Ga. He threw the dead body into a lime-sink and hid the clothes which she wore when he murdered her in a dark, deep ravine, several miles from any habitation. The clothes were found by the neighbors. Embry has been a desperado all his life, living in the wild country beyond the Cabutia Mountains. He is a perfect old Blue Beard, having married, it is said, seven times, and murdered all his wives in the most brutal manner. He has not been apprehended, but the officers are tracking him through the mountains.

WHILE being pulled to a fire at Vicksburg, Miss., the fire engine ran over three boys, killing Lee Hanley and injuring the other two dangerously if not fatally.

WHEAT harvest has fairly begun in Northern Texas, and the crop is the largest and best in quality since the war.

A CYCLOPE demolished the camp of the Osage Mining Company near Denison, Texas, killing eight persons outright and wounding forty others.

IX a gambling hell in Tarboro, N. C., Gerald Chestnut grabbed the stakes from the table and ran, pursued by the gamblers. He was overtaken and shot and stabbed to death in a horrible manner.

AT Shreveport, La., Joseph Melanethon's three little sons were playing in a bayou in

Assumption Parish, when one fell in, and while the others attempted to rescue him all were drowned.

WORKMEN repairing the Methodist Church at Jefferson, Ga., found a large quantity of stolen merchandise from neighboring stores concealed under the pulpit.

A DISPATCH from Memphis, Tenn., May 11th says: The rafts in Wolf River broke this morning. Several steamers are engaged in catching logs, but the losses will be fully \$20,000.

THE New Orleans Custom House was damaged \$60,000 by fire.

THE County Jail of Brookhaven, Miss., was destroyed by fire, burning to death three colored prisoners. It is believed they fired the building for the purpose of escape.

#### GENERAL.

GEORGE OTTO TRAVELYN has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

TURKIS is still great excitement in Ireland and elsewhere on account of the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke. Large rewards have been offered by the Land Leaguers for the arrest of the assassins. Immediately on the acceptance of George Otto Travelyn as the Chief Secretary of Ireland special policemen were placed on duty before his residence. The evidence against Charles Meare, who was arrested at Maynooth on suspicion, is not strong, and probably not sufficient to hold him. The funeral of Under-Secretary Burke took place at Dublin May 9th, and his remains were buried in Glasnevin Cemetery, in the suburbs of the city. Two men have been arrested at Monaghan on suspicion of being two of the assassins of Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke. When arrested they claimed to be Americans, but one has since been proven to be an Irishman named Magee. He has been employed on board steamers, and wore a leather belt with a dagger. A man has been arrested at Tuam who is believed to be the carman who drove the assassins. He gives the name Cloonon. The car in which the assassins escaped has been traced to Leitrim, ten miles north of Dublin, where the men are alleged to have taken a reward of £10,000 has been offered for information leading to the arrest of the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke. The southern police have been informed by a young Irishman that he was offered £100 a few days ago in Dublin to assist in the assassination.

AT Ridgeway, Ont., a fire broke out in Broadsham's furniture store, and before it was checked twenty acres were burned. Much property, including the express office, post-office, Molson's bank and Elliot Baker's bank, was destroyed. Loss \$100,000.

A TERRIBLE explosion of fire-damp has occurred in the Pluto Mine at the town of Bachum, Westphalia. The bodies of fifty-six victims have thus far been recovered and a number of other persons are missing.

THE Irish Republican Brotherhood have issued a proclamation to the Irish people, and all lovers of liberty, in view of the recent assassinations. The proclamation takes very strong grounds against the course that England has pursued toward Ireland, and uses violent language in reference to Burke and Cavendish.

DR. KAGE, Assistant Under Secretary for Ireland, has received a death warning.

#### THE LATEST.

THE river and harbor bill has been completed in the committee. Among the appropriations are the following: For continuing the removal of obstructions from the Mississippi River, \$85,000; from the Missouri River, \$65,000; Osage River in Missouri, \$5,000; Gasconade River, \$10,000; the Missouri River from the mouth to Sioux City, Ia., \$800,000; Missouri River from Sioux City to Fort Benton, \$100,000; survey of the Missouri River from its mouth to Fort Benton, \$25,000; Yellowstone River, \$20,000; construction of harbor of Refuge on Lake Pepin, \$20,000. In addition the bill appropriates \$4,123,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the improvement of the Mississippi River from the head of the passes to Cairo, including the harbors of New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis and the rectification of the Red and Atchafalaya Rivers, \$600,000 from Cairo to the Illinois River, and \$200,000 from the Illinois River to Des Moines rapids, which sums shall be expended by the Secretary of War.

THE Government has issued a special proclamation offering a reward of £500 for information leading to the arrest of any one harboring the assassins of Cavendish and Burke, or assisting in their escape. Persons harboring the assassins are liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life. Information must be given within three months. It is believed the assassins are still in Dublin, their car having been traced back to the city. Arrests of suspected parties continue to be made.

IN the House of Commons the repression bill was recently considered, some of the members taking strong grounds against it. The Freeman's Journal, of Dublin declares the bill "one of the most tyrannical enactments of modern times. It is perhaps the fiercest coercion act ever proposed for Ireland."

ARRESTS in connection with the assassination continue. The last are William Ryan, of Waterford, who is only a year back from the United States, and James McGrath at Shrewsbury, England.

A TELEGRAM from London, May 12th, says: A canister was found at the Mansion House suspended by a brass hook to a railing in front of the building. Attached to it was a lighted fuse which was extinguished by a policeman. The fuse was made of rag soaked with paraffine, and was inserted in a hole in the box. This box is believed to be full of gunpowder, of which it smells strongly. It is twelve inches long and six in diameter. The police around the mansion house and other city buildings have been doubled and many reserve policemen called out for extra duty.

THE anti-Cameron Republicans of Pennsylvania threaten to put an independent State ticket in the field, headed by Senator Mitchell for Governor.

#### The Tottering Repudiator.

BOSS MAHONE is likely to come to grief, though backed by the power and the patronage of the Administration. The corrupt coalition which he organized rested upon two main ideas: First, the repudiation of the honest debt of the State, contracted before the civil war and expended on public improvements; and secondly, the spoils, both national and local. They attracted the support of the non-taxpayers and of the whole office-seeking tribe, white and black.

The success of the coalition last fall made Mahone master of the situation in Virginia, and gave him special prestige at Washington. He dictated all the Federal appointments, and he assumed to distribute the offices of the State among his personal partisans, disregarding the agencies by which he acquired this power for evil.

One of his first acts was to discard John E. Massey as State Auditor, who might be called the father of the Readjuster party, and who, notwithstanding his delusion on that subject, is esteemed as a man of character and of private worth. Mahone wanted no rival near the throne, and as Massey refused to prostitute the Auditorship by putting its patronage in the hands of the Boss as a reward for his followers, he was sacrificed for a more pliable creature.

This beginning excited discord and resentment in the ranks of the Readjusters, but Mahone supposed he could crush out all opposition by punishing those whom he chose to regard as enemies, and by rewarding those whom he selected as friends. He became intensely arrogant, and demanded that his programme and no other should be carried out to the last letter by the Legislature.

The entering wedge of discontent caused by the treatment of Massey gradually widened, and the disappointments in office seeking enlarged the breach. Open hostility began to show itself, and recently it has taken positive form in a manner that threatens the complete overthrow of the coalition at the next election, if the present malcontents stand firm, as they promise and propose to do. Five of them hold the balance of power in the Senate, and thus far they have prevented the passage of a bill gerrymandering the State for Members of Congress and other schemes which Mahone had contrived to strengthen his hand. The appliances used to overcome their opposition are disgraceful to all concerned, and cannot fail to produce a great impression and to cause a reaction when they are fully understood.

In order to fortify Mahone's pledges of Government pay for needed votes, Jay A. Hubbell, Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee, and the manager of the Presidential campaign at Washington, who assessed the clerks in all the departments three several times for "voluntary contributions" to elect Garfield, was sent to Richmond as Envoy Extraordinary of the Administration. It is known that Mahone offered the best Federal offices in the State, and some of the foremost out of it, for votes to break the dead-lock.

Two of the five Senators are old-time Republicans and special friends of General Wickham, the Republican leader who refused to touch the foul coalition or to support the ticket nominated by the packed convention. He would not recognize Mahone on any terms. It is said an overture was made to appoint Wickham's son a Judge of the United States Court if the father would consent to leave the dead-lock broken. But this bribe was spurned, and other offers made more directly to the Senators, or to their immediate kindred, who control the result, were equally unsuccessful.

After repeated efforts to purchase support Hubbell and Mahone returned to Washington satisfied that the persuasive appeals of patronage had failed as decidedly as the coercive experiment to drag on the Legislature by edicts from Mahone's seat in the Senate, or by fulminations from his organ at Richmond. The mask of pretended reverence was thrown off recently when Mahone announced that the coalition had become distinctively an Administration party. Up to this time he had emphatically denied any such alliance, though the bargain was well known to have been made before the fall election. This attempted transfer of a part of the Readjusters, formerly Democrats, who believed in scaling the State debt, has already led to a revolt. They did not go into the Mahone movement to be sold out, and they will abandon him for having betrayed them.

All the indications now point to a rupture in the following of Mahone, which, should it take place, will leave him high and dry without a future in the State, and will leave the Administration burdened with the dead weight of repudiation and jobbery.—Washington Cor. N. Y. Sun.

#### Joined to His Idols.

Senator Mahone, of Virginia, announces that hereafter his party of Repudiators will be out-and-out Republicans, or as he calls them "Administration men." In an interview at Richmond, recently, this great apostle of repudiation and political spoils said of his followers: "They have been the friends of the Administration, not only of President Garfield while he lived, but of President Arthur now, and the friendship has been reciprocal and useful. The Funderers of Virginia at first used all sorts of abuse in speaking of our friendly relations with the Administration, with the idea of compelling Democratic Readjusters to abandon their Republican allies. They relied upon the old prejudice against the term Republican, which had long been deep

enough to accomplish such a division by the mere mention of a possible alliance. The only hope of success for the Readjuster cause was in a union, and the leading men in the movement saw it. The assistance rendered by President Garfield was exceedingly valuable. If he had not been shot the movement would have gathered strength much more rapidly than it did. When President Arthur found opportunity to extend sympathy and help to the Readjusters he did so, and the effects of his acts have been of very great consequence. It has become apparent to some of the Readjusters that an attempt has been made by unfriendly Republicans to ally the opposition to the President with the Funder element in Virginia. At this juncture, therefore, and when some of the most important of the measures proposed by the Readjusters were about to be passed by the Legislature, it was regarded as an excellent time to declare a policy by which the progressive party in Virginia should be guided in the coming canvass. Next fall you will probably see two parties in the field, with candidates for Congress. One of these parties will nominate men avowedly opposed to President Arthur and the progressive measures adopted by the Virginia Legislature. In the other party will be found not only the men who are pledged to support those measures, but also those who are at the same time determined to sustain President Arthur as a friend of the Readjuster party in the State."

This is as it should be. Mahone and his party of Repudiators, or "Readjusters," as he euphemistically terms them, belong in the Republican ranks, and now that they have formally taken their leave and openly joined the Republican party, the Democratic cause in Virginia will gain new strength. Of course, the negroes, the bulk of the Republicans, and a handful of Democratic spoilsmen will cling to Mahone, but the better classes of people in Virginia will be in the Democratic ranks. They will have a hard fight to overcome the negroes and the spoilsmen, backed, as they will be, by the entire power of the Federal patronage of Virginia, but in the end Mahone and his motley gang will be buried at the polls by an immense majority of the votes of the respectable and intelligent voters of Virginia.—New Haven Register.

#### The Latest Virginia Sensation.

The avowed attempt in Virginia to transform the Readjuster party into an Arthur party is the latest political event of the day. The Richmond *Whig*, once a Democratic paper, but now a Readjuster organ, boldly tells us this is to be done, if possible, and that the new arrangement of Congressional Districts in the State is to be made so as to secure a majority of members pledged to the support of the Arthur Administration. It says:

"Not only, therefore, will Readjusters continue to support the Federal Administration at Washington through gratitude, but through a wise policy in which all intelligent and patriotic Virginians should unite. That policy, as already illustrated in Readjuster profession and practice, and approved by results, must commend itself alike to the highest statesmanship and to the plainest sense of duty in the citizen. To intrude and further it the present Appropriation bill is avowedly framed—to elect eight Congressmen out of ten, who shall be committed and pledged to support President Arthur and his Administration."

We have two factions in the Republican party already—the Stalwarts and the Half-breeds; but it seems these are not enough, and there is to be formed a third faction—the Arthur party. It is not surprising that the scheme does not commend itself to the admiration of the Half-breeds or Garfield Republicans. Mr. Garfield was the staunch friend of Mahone, and employed the patronage of his Administration to build up the Readjuster movement, and all the Garfield parties in the North applauded the act. But now that the Readjusters propose to range themselves in the retinue of President Arthur's followers and constitute the nucleus of a party which is to support Mr. Arthur for the succession, the Garfield Republicans find their affection for their Virginia confederates materially modified. A year ago they thought it a fine thing to overthrow the Democratic party in Virginia; but they are not so certain about the propriety of establishing an Arthur party in its place.—St. Louis Republican.

#### Anxious for His Morals.

"Ephraim, boy, come yar. Whar you bin, eh?"

"Bin out wid de 'Publicans, ole wom-an."

"You is, eh? See hyar, chile, you broke yoo ole mudder's heart and bring her gray hairs to de grave wid yoo recklessness an' carryins on wid ebbil assocations. Hahn't I raised you up in de way you should oughter go?"

"Yassum."

"Hahn't I bin kine an' tunder wid you, an' treated you like me own chile, which you is?"

"Yassum."

"Hahn't I reezened wid you, an' deplored de good Lord to wrap you in his bazzum?"

"An' isn't I yoo nateral detector an' gardener fo' de law?"

"Yassum."

"Well, den, dou s'pose I see gwine to hab yoo morals ruptured by dat 'Publican trash? No, sah! Yo' git in de house d'is instep, an' ef I eber catch you 'muddin' wid de posegate party any mo', fo' de Lord, nigga, ole as you is, I'll break yo' black head wid a brick-yard—yar me?"

"Yassum."—St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

Careful estimates fix the annual incomes of the female graduates of the Pennsylvania Medical College, who follow their profession, at nearly \$3,000 a year.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Two regular trains daily are now running on the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern Railway to McSouth, Jefferson County, and the track is being extended at the rate of a mile a day toward Topeka. The project for a Santa Fe branch to Leavenworth from Chouteau or Olathe is being galvanized into life again, and the sanguine ones claim that it will be built at once.

SHERIFF W. H. SMITH and Deputy Sheriff L. W. Learn, of Osage County, brought two prisoners to the Penitentiary recently; one, Ed. Beaumont, sentenced to ten years in the first degree; the other, Harvey Sewell, five years, burglary in the second degree, in consideration of his turning State's evidence. Two prisoners, William Bramble and Freeman Myers, one aged seventeen and the other nineteen, both sentenced, one year for stealing stock, were also brought in from Coffee County. Conrad Lewis, for obtaining money under false pretences, had his examination and was held in the County Jail at Leavenworth, in default of \$200 bail.

A THIEF was committed at Topeka at the residence of Mr. J. J. Blower, at No. 381 Harrison street. Mr. Blower was absent from the city, but had advertised his furniture and household goods for sale, and at about the time mentioned, there were several callers at the house. One man bargained for a stove and made a partial payment on it, promising to return in an hour and get the stove, and make the other payment. While he was in the house Mrs. Blower went to the barn to show the horse and buggy to a customer; and upon her return noticed that her trunk was opened, and upon examination discovered the loss of her pocket-book, which contained one \$100 bill and three \$50 bills. Suspicion pointed to this man at once and he was hunted up and found, when it was learned that he had called at the house and made the last payment on the stove and taken it away. Mrs. Blower was perfectly satisfied, as were the Marshal and a detective, that he was innocent. No further clew has been obtained, and the affair remains shrouded in mystery.

WHILE Delegate Campbell, of Utah, was stopping at Leavenworth, a representative of the press called upon him. Mr. Campbell said the passage of the anti-polygamy bill was the cause of more satisfaction to him than would have been his admission to Congress without the bill. He says the law against polygamy will be observed in Utah. The men who have more than one wife will be forced to give up all but the first one chosen. Men having a wife who marry a second time will be sent to the Penitentiary. Polygamists cannot hold office. Mr. Campbell, who formerly resided in Kansas, is a large stockholder in the Home Silver Mine, is rich, liberal and better, a reliable friend of progress.

THE Kansas City, Gulf & Fort Scott Railroad has been very prolific in producing first-class railroad men for roads all over the country. Among the number who were educated on this road are T. F. Oakes, Vice President of the Northern Pacific; H. J. Hayden, Traffic Manager of the New York Central; Major B. S. Henning, Vice President of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western and General Manager of the Long Island system of roads; C. H. Prescott, Manager, J. M. Buckley, Assistant Manager, and J. Smith, Comptroller of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company; F. A. Wann, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Alton; Allan Bourn, Purchasing Agent of the Michigan Central; Walter Brown, Cashier and Paymaster of the Chicago and West Michigan; G. L. Dickenson, Auditor, and H. C. Sprague, Superintendent of Telegraph of the L. B. & W. What is more singular, is that all are known to be very efficient railroad men, filling their respective positions with more than ordinary ability.

A HORNBRECK, agent of the Union Pacific Railway and Pacific Express Company at Axtell, is under arrest for embezzlement. He has been short in his accounts for some time. The company has made every endeavor to catch up, and as a last resort appointed a new agent to take the position at a given time. The same night an explosion occurred at the company's office by which the safe was blown open and the money (which Hornbreck claims were private funds the company could not touch) scattered over the street by the robbers. He is charged with embezzling \$388, and is in jail at Marysville. Three cases are now pending in the same action against him.

AN enthusiastic meeting has recently been held at Lawrence to prepare for the reception of the Kansas State Editorial Association which meets there June 5th. The citizens of Lawrence propose to entertain the editors most royally, and are engaged in active preparations to make their meeting there the most successful ever held in the State.

TWENTY-TWO children recently arrived at Lawrence in charge of F. Trot, the Western agent of the Children's Protective Society, of New York. Mr. Trot left New York in charge of sixty-seven children, but the party divided at Toledo, some going to Minnesota and others to Wisconsin. Mr. Trot has made 147 trips of this kind, and brought more than 10,000 children to the West to locate them with families who are willing to co-operate with the Society in the education and care of these children.

THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad have recently discharged about 2,000 men employed in various capacities between Atchison and Old Mexico to gratify the economical spirit which has lately seized the management of that road.

A LITTLE son of Joe Jenkins (colored) was severely hurt at Topeka during the high wind which prevailed recently. A board was torn from the house, which struck the little fellow, knocking him senseless.

TWO drunken men made a disturbance in Sells' circus during the performance at Topeka, and when arrest was attempted, one of them drew a revolver and threatened to shoot. They were finally captured without bloodshed and locked up.

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE COUNTY CLERK OF**  
**CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS,**  
**FROM OCT. 11, 1880, TO**  
**AND INCLUDING**  
**OCT. 12, 1881.**

State Taxes.	
DR.	CR.
By balance in Treasury last settlement	\$ 1,169 32
By amount on Tax Roll, 1880	9,637 81
By amount on Redemptions	608 42
	11,415 55
To amount paid State Treasurer	\$ 9,308 45
To amount tax on land sold county	308 45
To amount uncollectable tax	54 16
	9,729 10
October 12, 1881--Balance in Treasury	
School Lands, Principal	1,583 45
By balance in Treasury, last report	189 00
By amount received from sale of land	664 00
To amount paid State Treasurer	634 00
To Superintendent's orders	83 10
	716 10
October 12, 1881--By Balance in Treasury	
School Lands--Interest	81 90
By amount on hand last report	86 73
By amount received from purchasers	806 03
To paid State Treasurer	695 70
	150 96
State School Fund.	
By balance on hand last report	986 48
By amount received from State	1,656 63
By amount paid on Superintendent's orders	1,943 11
October 12, 1881--By balance in Treasury	818 10
County School Fund.	128 11
By balance on hand last report	154 13
To amount paid on Superintendent's orders	381 34
October 12, 1881--By balance in Treasury	163 52
County Taxes.	5,896 16
By amount received on Redemptions	2,308 08
By amount on tax roll, 1880	5,589 37
By amount rent paid W. S. Homigh	100 00
By amount cash paid by J. P. Park, county road	19 80
By amount cash paid by J. Van Velsken county road	18 00
By amount cash paid by W. E. Hutson county road	13 80
By amount cash paid by J. Johnson, county road	40 00
By amount cash paid by Wm. Done county road	17 00
By amount cash paid by John Klieben county road	6 00
By amount cash paid by J. C. Dewelle county road	35 10
By amount cash paid by B. F. Largest county road	75 00
By amount sale of old iron	6 40
By amount of county Treasurer's salary apportion in other funds	939 34
By amount penalties on roll, 1880	700 28
By amount cash by Wm. Halloway, county road	18 25
By amount cash paid by A. Titon	14 00
To amount transferred to county Institute fund	50 00
To amount error in redemptions	1 30
To amount uncollectable tax	15,782 78
To amount tax on land sold county	601 64
To amount rebate on roll 1880	586 94
To amount uncollectable tax	78 45
To amount rebate given A. S. Taylor	10 48
	14,000 41
Normal Institute Fund.	
By balance in Treasury last settlement	128 00
By amount Treasurer from County fund	50 00
By amount received of State Treasurer	50 00
To amount from county superintendent	138 50
	366 50
To amount paid county Superintendent's orders	353 55
October 12, 1881--By balance in Treasury	232 95
Court-House Interest Fund.	137 95
By balance in Treasury last settlement	1,381 70
By amount on roll, 1880	365 16
By amount on roll, 1880	3,490 98
	5,237 84
To amt int. paid on bonds	4,000 00
" Bank Com. and Ex.	80 25
" Lands sold county	182 36
" Pro. ratio pro. co. Treasurer salary	183 89
To amt uncollectable tax	7 74
	4,396 93
Court-House Sinking Fund.	
By balance in Treasury last settlement	9,619 78
By amt rec'd on redemptions	311 20
" int. on sink. fund	1,780 50
" trans. from judgment fund	3,441 01
	14,322 66
To amount bonds paid	18,000 00
" Bank Com. and Ex.	73 00
" Tax on land sold co.	66 88
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	66 78
" uncollectable tax	19 03
	18,225 69
Oct. 12, '81--To amt over pd.	
Bazaar Township Tax.	995 37
By balance in Treasury last settlement	3 35
By amt rec'd on redemptions	9 81
" on roll, 1880	128 89
To amt paid tp Treas.	115 85
" land sold county	9 85
" pro. ratio county Treasurer's salary	4 88
To amt uncollectable tax	18
	130 88
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal. in Treas.	
Delinquent Road Tax, Bazaar Tp.	9 97
By balance in Treasury last settlement	162 95
By amt rec'd on redemptions	28 18
" on roll, 1880	154 73
To amt paid tp Treasurer	363 00
" land sold county	18 41
" pro. co. Treas. sal	5 94
	387 35

Oct. 12, 1881--By balance in Treasury	35 49
Cottonwood Township Tax.	210 78
By balance in Treasury last settlement	6 10
By amt rec'd on redemptions	5 32
" on roll, 1880	190 31
To amt pd tp Treasurer	120 00
" land sold county	7 23
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	7 70
" uncollectable tax	1 26
	136 19
Oct. 12, '81--By bal. in Treas.	
Delinquent Road, Cottonwood Tp.	74 55
By balance in Treasury last settlement	157 80
By amt redemptions	17 23
" on roll, 1880	149 40
To amt paid tp Treas.	300 40
" land sold county	13 27
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	5 75
" uncollectable tax	1 24
	320 66
Oct. 12, 1882--By bal in Treas.	
Cottonwood Tp. Bridge Bond Int.	64 82
By balance in Treasury last settlement	298 53
By amt redemptions	109 31
" on roll, 1880	617 02
To amt paid tp Treas.	498 01
" land sold county	7823
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	7 70
" uncollectable tax	1 25
	282 10
Oct. 12, 1881--by balance in Treasury	
Cottonwood Tp. Bridge Bond Sink.	84 83
By balance in Treasury, last settlement	29 43
By amt redemptions	72 51
" on roll, 1881	1,195 86
To amt paid tp Treasurer	913 20
" land sold county	43 38
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	46 16
" uncollectable tax	7 55
	1,010 29
Oct. 12, 1881--by balance in Treasury	
Diamond Creek Township Tax.	288 50
By balance in Treasury last settlement	6 32
By amt redemptions	6 82
" on roll, 1881	181 16
To amt pd tp Treasurer	120 00
" land sold county	3 47
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	6 29
" uncollectable tax	41
	130 87
Oct. 12, 1881--by balance in Treasury	
Diamond Creek Tp. Delinquent Rd.	63 46
By balance in Treasury last settlement	6 07
By amt redemptions	16 75
" on roll, 1881	106 60
To amt paid tp Treasurer	170 00
" land sold county	8 21
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	6 44
" uncollectable tax	12
	188 77
Oct. 12, 1881--by balance in Treasury	
Falls Township Tax.	6 65
By balance in Treasury last settlement	38 08
By amt of redemptions	8 61
" amount on roll, 1881	185 66
To amt pd tp Treasurer	206 00
" land sold county	4 38
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	7 58
" uncollectable tax	1 59
	219 55
Oct. 12, 1882--by balance in Treasury	
Falls Township Delinquent Road.	18 58
By balance in Treasury last settlement	10 01
By amount redemptions	13 02
" on roll, 1880	143 22
To amt paid tp Treasurer	120 00
" land sold county	8 88
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	9 02
" uncollectable tax	58
	131 93
Oct. 12, 1881--by balance in Treasury	
Falls Township Bridge Bond Int.	43 30
By bal in Treas last settlement	32 91
By amount of redemptions	32 30
" on roll, 1880	65 21
To amt pd tp Treasurer	201 00
" land sold county	15 85
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	6 83
" uncollectable tax	9 02
	222 50
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
Falls Tp. Bridge Bond Sinking.	40 66
By bal in Treas last settlement	58 11
By amount of redemptions	68 77
" on roll, 1880	181 69
To amt pd tp Treasurer	105 00
" land sold county	8 91
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	6 20
" uncollectable tax	1 05
	121 16
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
Toledo Township Tax.	44 94
By bal in Treas last settlement	2 97
By amount of redemptions	3 87
" on roll, 1880	160 28
To amount paid tp Treasurer	105 00
" land sold county	8 91
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	6 20
" uncollectable tax	1 05
	121 16
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
Toledo Tp. Delinquent Road.	61 11
By bal in Treas last settlement	31 33
By amount of redemptions	182 69
" on roll, 1880	260 18
To amount paid tp Treasurer	201 00
" land sold county	15 85
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	6 83
" uncollectable tax	9 02
	232 70
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
Toledo Tp. R. R. Bond Interest.	250 25
By bal in Treas last settlement	29 47
By amount of redemptions	230 16
" on roll, 1880	65 18
To amount of interest paid	350 00
" land sold county	17 88
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	12 28
" uncollectable tax	3 35
	383 51
Oct. 22, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
Toledo Tp. R. R. Bond Sink.	275 64
By bal in Treas last settlement	102 00
By amount of redemptions	28 33
" on roll, 1880	400 57
To amount land sold county	22 58
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	15 14
" uncollectable tax	4 19
	41 91
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
Judgment Fund Warren Estate.	489 02
By amount paid by C. A. Britton	518 80
" " " Charles McDowell	1,254 08
" " " Ann Mitchell	40 00
" " " H P Brockert	21 45
" " " R K Winters	83 28
" " " Ann Gillet estate	457 38
To amount transferred to Court House Sinking fund	2,441 01
School District No. 1, General.	3,441 01
By bal in Treas last settlement	3 73
By amount of redemptions	37 27
" on roll, 1880	379 67
To amount pd district Treas.	333 00
" land sold county	3 06
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	14 30
" uncollectable tax	1 29
	351 71
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas	
School District No. 1, Interest.	37 06
By amount on roll, 1880	60 10
	97 16

To amount interest paid	84 60
" land sold county	55
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	9 66
" uncollectable tax	23
	88 04
Oct. 12, 1881--To bal overpaid	
School District No. 2, General.	18 94
By bal in Treas last settlement	4 29
By amount of redemptions	11 80
" on roll, 1880	536 94
To amount paid dist treasurer	498 00
" land sold county	1 90
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	80 73
" uncollectable tax	1 71
	490 54
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
School District No. 3, Gen.	63 30
By bal in Treas last settlement	7 83
By amount of redemptions	11 17
" on roll, 1880	3,549 70
To amt paid dist treasurer	1,176 83
" illegal tax enjoined	201 33
" land sold county	11 25
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	69 88
" uncollectable tax	59 36
	1,508 80
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
School District No. 4, Gen.	50 00
By bal in Treas last settlement	1 88
By amount of redemptions	3 77
" on roll, 1880	183 11
To amt paid dist treasurer	197 00
" land sold county	7 06
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	9 09
" uncollectable tax	60
	204 95
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
School District No. 5, Gen.	8 77
By bal in Treas last settlement	4 84
By amount of redemptions	1 28
" on roll, 1880	196 83
To amount pd dist treasurer	115 65
" land sold county	4 72
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	7 70
" uncollectable tax	62
	128 69
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
School District No. 6, Gen.	82 38
By bal in Treas last settlement	30 43
By amount of redemptions	83 03
" pd by E. Pratt, Treas.	40 00
" on roll, 1880	1,947 08
To amount pd dist treasurer	1,968 54
" land sold county	75 15
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	19 90
" uncollectable tax	67
	2,163 45
Oct. 12, 1881--To bal overpaid	
School District No. 7, Gen.	21 91
By bal in Treas last settlement	28 45
By amount of redemptions	26 85
" on roll, 1880	296 84
To amount pd dist treasurer	306 00
" land sold county	4 73
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	11 34
" uncollectable tax	60
	326 67
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas	
School District No. 8, Gen.	39 00
By amount of redemptions	12 68
" on roll, 1880	268 04
To amount paid dist treasurer	225 00
" land sold county	25 10
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	9 88
" uncollectable tax	10
" overpd last settlement	67
	270 04
Oct. 12, 1881--to bal overpaid	
School District No. 9, Gen.	6 58
By bal in Treas last settlement	1 60
By amount of redemptions	15 48
" on roll, 1880	237 08
To amount paid dist Treas.	219 00
" land sold county	8 70
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	9 16
" uncollectable tax	2 8
" overpd last settlement	12 60
	242 25
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
School District No. 10, Gen.	29 66
To amount paid dist Treas.	100 00
" land sold county	2 15
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	16 22
" uncollectable tax	2 8
" overpd last settlement	12 60
	119 81
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
School District No. 11, Gen.	17 86
By bal in Treas last settlement	6 00
By amount of redemptions	7 30
" on roll, 1880	292 60
To amount pd dist Treas.	100 00
" land sold county	2 15
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	16 22
" uncollectable tax	2 8
" overpd last settlement	12 60
	133 77
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
School District No. 12, Gen.	19 84
By bal in Treas last settlement	10 88
By amount of redemptions	16 22
" on roll, 1880	836 82
To amount paid dist Treas.	300 00
" land sold county	41 33
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	13 00
" uncollectable tax	1 28
	355 61
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
School District No. 13, Gen.	16 51
By bal in Treas last settlement	127 58
By amount of redemptions	27 45
" on roll, 1880	153 63
To amount paid dist Treas.	250 00
" land sold county	25 11
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	7 10
	282 21
Oct. 12, 1881--By bal in Treas.	
School District No. 14, Gen.	59 45
By bal in Treas last settlement	54 73
By amount of redemptions	12 00
" on roll, 1880	629 38
To amount paid dist Treas.	318 00
" land sold county	2 73
" pro. co. Treas. sal.	12 50
" uncollectable tax	7 8
	334 00



TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates to have the letters read in the order in which they are written. Names are often difficult to decipher, because of the careless manner in which they are written.

### WINTER'S LOVE.

A WIFE'S LETTER.  
Dear heart! You ask if time has changed  
The love of long ago;  
If summer's flush of life is past—  
The love we cherish so,  
Because with hand in hand we walk  
Together in the snow.  
We cannot turn life's seasons back,  
However much we grieve  
That years so quiet days are gone—  
We cannot once deceive  
Those hearts, so versed in love's true lore,  
With any make-believe.  
The roses pealed with fancy's dew  
No longer meet our glance;  
The lily stalks of sentiment  
We look at half ashamed.  
And smile, as though to think they once  
Were fragrant with romance.  
Content us so! We own the change;  
We know the splendid hours  
Have gone with all their drifts of cloud  
And gusts of rainbow showers.  
And love has had its summer time  
For these twin hearts of ours.  
And now October's deepening glint  
Gilds the season's end;  
The perfect fruit of the stem,  
The kernel at the core,  
We've gathered in our harvest-grain,  
What can we wish for more?  
And yet love's lucid atmosphere  
Hath known no change;  
The birds that linger never sang  
With trills of few and fine;  
The starlight, as we walk beneath,  
Seemed never more divine.  
And as my heart in curtains hush  
Sits wrapped in dreamy bliss  
Beside our Lullaby and lull,  
The warmth of clasped hands—  
I wonder if our summer love  
Was half so sweet as this.  
—Margaret J. Preston in Our Continent.

### WHO ARE HAPPIEST?

"What troubles you, William?" said Mrs. Aiken, speaking in a tone of kind concern to her husband, who sat silent and moody, with his eyes now fixed upon the floor, and now following the forms of his plainly-clad children as they sported, full of life and spirits, about the room.  
It was evening, and Mr. Aiken, a man who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, had, a little while before returned from his daily labor.  
No answer was made to his wife's question. A few minutes went by, and then she spoke again.  
"Is anything wrong with you, William?"  
"Nothing more than usual," was replied. "I'm always something wrong. The fact is, I'm out of heart."  
"William?"  
Mrs. Aiken came and stood beside her husband, and laid her hand gently upon his shoulder.  
The evil spirit of envy and discontent was in the poor man's heart. This his wife understood right well. She had often before seen him in this frame of mind.  
"I'm as good as Freeman, am I not?"  
"Yes, and a great deal better, I hope," replied Mrs. Aiken.  
"And yet he is rolling in wealth, while I, though compelled to toil early and late, can scarcely keep soul and body together."  
"Hush, William! Don't talk so. It does you no good. We have a comfortable home, with food and raiment; let us therewith be contented and thankful."  
"Thankful for this mean hut! Thankful for hard labor, poor fare, and coarse clothing!"  
"None are so happy as those who labor; none enjoy better health than they who have only the plainest food. Do you ever go hungry to bed, William?"  
"No, of course not."  
"Do you or your children shiver in the cold of winter for lack of warm clothing?"  
"No; but—"  
"William! Do not look past your real comforts in envy of the blessings God has given to others. Depend upon it, we receive all of this world's goods the kind Father above sends it best for us to have. With more, we might not be so happy as we are."  
"I'll take that risk," said Aiken. "Give me plenty of money, and I'll find a way to largely increase the bounds of enjoyment."  
"The largest amount of happiness, I believe is ever to be found in that external condition in which God has placed us."  
"Then every poor man should willingly remain poor?"  
"I did not say that, William; I think every man should seek earnestly to improve his worldly affairs—yet, be content with his lot at all times; for, only in contentment is there happiness, and that is a blessing the poor may share equally with the rich. Indeed I believe the poor have this blessing in larger store. You, for instance, are a happier man than Mr. Freeman."  
"I'm not so sure of that."  
"I am, then. Look at his face. Doesn't that tell the story? Would you change with him in every respect?"  
"No, not in every respect. I would like to have his money."  
"Ah, William! William!" Mrs. Aiken shook her head. "You are giving place in your heart to the spirit of discontent. Try to enjoy, fully, what you have, and you will be a far happier man than Mr. Freeman. Your sleep is sound at night."  
"I know. A man who labors as hard as I do can't sleep soundly."  
"Then labor is a blessing, if for nothing else. I took home to-day a couple of aprons made for Mrs. Freeman. She looked pale and troubled, and I asked her if she were not well."  
"Not very," she replied. "I've lost so much rest of late, that I'm almost worn out."  
"I did not ask why this was?" but, after remaining silent for a few moments, she said:  
"Mr. Freeman has become so excited about business, that he sleeps scarcely three hours in the twenty-four. He cares neither for eating nor drinking; and, if I did not watch him, would scarcely appear abroad in decent apparel. Hardly a day passes that something does not go wrong. Workmen fall in their contracts, prices fall below what he expected them to be, agents prove unfaithful; in fact, a hundred things occur to interfere with his ex-

pectations, and to cloud his mind with disappointment. We were far happier when we were poor, Mrs. Aiken. There was a time when we enjoyed life. Bright days!—how well are they remembered! Mr. Freeman's income was twelve dollars a week; we lived in two rooms, and I did all our own work. I had fewer wants than than I have ever had since, and was far happier than I ever expect to be again on this side of the grave."  
Just then a cry was heard in the street.  
"Hark!" exclaimed Mr. Aiken.  
"Fire! Fire! Fire!" The startling sound rose upon the air.  
Aiken sprang to the window and threw it open.  
"Mr. Freeman's new building, as I live!"  
Aiken dropped the window, and catching up his hat, hurriedly left the house.  
It was an hour ere he returned. Meanwhile the fire raged furiously, and from her window, where she was safe from harm, Mrs. Aiken saw the large new factory which the rich man had just erected, entirely consumed by the fierce, devouring element. All in vain was it that the intrepid firemen wrought almost miracles of daring, in their efforts to save the building. Story after story was successively wrapped in flames, until, at length, over fifty thousand dollars worth of property lay a heap of black and smoldering ruins.  
Wet to the skin, and covered with cinders, was Mr. Aiken when he returned to his humble abode, after having worked manfully, in his unselfish efforts to rescue a portion of his neighbor's property from destruction.  
"Poor Freeman! I pity him from my very heart!" was his generous, sympathizing exclamation, as soon as he met his wife.  
"He is insured, is he not?" inquired Mrs. Aiken.  
"Partially. Even a full insurance would be a poor compensation for such a loss. In less than two weeks this new factory, with all its perfect and beautiful machinery, would have been in operation. The price of goods is now high, and Mr. Freeman would have cleared a handsome sum of money on the first season's product of his mill. It is a terrible disappointment for him. I never saw a man so much disturbed."  
"Poor man! His sleep will not be as sound as yours to-night, William."  
"Indeed it will not."  
"Nor, rich as he is, will he be as happy as you, to-morrow."  
"If I were as rich as he is," said Aiken, "I would not fret myself to death for this loss. I would, rather, be thankful for the wealth still left in my possession."  
Mrs. Aiken shook her head.  
"No, William, the same spirit that makes you restless and discontented now, would be with you, no matter how greatly improved might be your condition. Mr. Freeman was once as poor as you are. Do you think him happier for his riches? Does he enjoy life more? Has wealth brought a greater freedom from care? Has it made his sleep sweeter? Far, very far from it. Riches have but increased the sources of discontent."  
"This is not a necessary consequence. If Mr. Freeman turn a blessing into a curse, that is a defect in his particular case."  
"And few, in this fallen and evil world, are free from this same defect, William. If wealth were sought from unselfish ends, then it would make its possessor happy. But, how few so seek riches. It is here believe me, that the evil lies."  
Mrs. Aiken spoke earnestly, and something of the truth that was in her mind shed its beams upon the mind of her husband.  
"You remember," said she, smiling, "the anecdote of the rich man in New York, who asked a person who gave utterance to words of envy toward himself: 'Would you,' said he, 'take all the care and anxiety attendant upon the management of my large estate and extensive business operations merely for your victuals and clothes?' 'No, indeed, I would not,' was the quick answer. 'I get no more,' said the rich man, gravely. And it was the truth, William. They who get rich in this world pass through incessant toil and anxiety, and while they seem to enjoy all the good things of life, in reality enjoy but little. They get only their victuals and clothes. I have worked for many rich ladies, and I do not remember one who appeared to be happier than I am. And I am mistaken if your experience is not very much like my own."  
A few days after this time, Aiken came home from his work one evening. As he entered the room where his wife and children sat, the former looked up to him with a cheerful smile of welcome, and the latter gathered around him, filling his ears with the music of their happy voices. The father drew an arm around one another, and, as he sat in their midst, his heart swelled in his bosom and warmed with a glow of happiness.  
Soon the evening meal was served—served by the hands of his wife—the good angel of his humble home. William Aiken, as he looked around upon his smiling children and their true-hearted, even-tempered, cheerful mother, felt that he had many blessings for which he should be thankful.  
"I saw something a little while ago that I shall not soon forget," said he, when alone with his wife.  
"What was that, William?"  
"I had occasion to call at the house of Mr. Elder on some business, as I came home this evening. Mr. Elder is rich, and I have often envied him; but I shall do so no more. I found him in his sitting-room alone, walking the floor with a troubled look on his face. He glanced at me with an impatient expression as I entered. I mentioned my business, when he said, abruptly and rudely:  
"I've no time to think of that now."  
"As I was turning away, a door of the room opened, and Mrs. Elder and two children entered.  
"I wish you would send them children up to the nursery," he exclaimed, in a fretful, half-angry voice. I'm in no humor to be troubled with them now."  
The look cast upon their father by these two innocent little children as their mother pushed them from the room, I shall not soon forget. I re-

membered, as I left the house, that there had been a large failure in Market Street, and that Mr. Elder was said to be the loser by some ten thousand dollars—less than a twentieth part of what he is worth. I am happier than he is to-night, Mary."  
"And happier you may ever be, William," returned his wife. "If you but stoop to the humble flowers that spring up along your pathway, and, like the bee, take the honey they contain. God knows what, in external things, is best for us; and He will make either poverty or riches, whichever comes, a blessing, if we are humble, patient and contented."  
—*Arbuthnot's Magazine.*  
A Remarkable Discovery.  
The British steamship *Jesmond* has arrived at this port from Messina with a cargo of fruit. Capt. Robson reports a remarkable discovery. He says that when about 200 miles to the westward of Madeira his attention was called to the singular appearance of the sea. The water had a dark, muddy look, and was covered with dead fish as far as the eye could reach. They were of several species, among them being noticed mullet, cod and bass. Soon after entering this field of dead fish he observed a faint smoke on the horizon nearly ahead on the course of the vessel.  
Early the next morning the captain was awakened by the second officer, and informed that land had been sighted in the course of the steamer. He was greatly surprised at this information, knowing that there was no land in this part of the Atlantic. Upon going on deck, however, he found that the report was correct. The dim outlines of an island, broken by mountain peaks, were visible even without the use of the glass. Above it hung a cloud of smoke. The water was more turbid than on the previous day, and the shoal of dead fish thicker.  
Capt. Robson deemed it advisable to take soundings, not expecting, however, to get bottom, as the charts show a depth of from 2,000 to 3,000 fathoms in that portion of the Atlantic. For some time the sounding was without result, but suddenly the line brought bottom at fifty fathoms. When about four leagues distant from the island the *Jesmond* came to anchor in seven fathoms of water. The island was located 25 degrees 40 minutes west, 25 degrees north. Capt. Robson determined to make an examination of this strange land. The yawl was lowered and the captain and one of his officers were rowed to the island. A landing was effected on the low coast of the western border, where a convenient harbor was found for the crew. The captain and several of the yawl with some difficulty ascended the declivity. The promontory seemed several miles in length, and joined an extensive plateau, which sloped gently back to a chain of mountains at a great distance off, from which rose light columns of smoke. The surface of the ground was covered with pumice, stone, and volcanic debris, and entirely destitute of vegetation. It was a desolate scene, where not a single living thing was perceived.  
The captain and his company started on a tour inland, but soon found their progress impeded by yawning chasms. It was, therefore, determined to return to the beach and inspect the inland from that side. While examining the base of the cliff where the rock was fractured and twisted as if by some tremendous convulsion, and disclosed a bed of breccia, a surprising discovery was made by one of the sailors. On thrusting the prong of a boat-hook into the loosened mass of gravel, he disclosed a stone arrow-head. Excited by this incident, the search was continued, and other articles of stone were discovered. A large excavation was made, and it was ascertained that the opening led between the crumbling remains of what must have been massive walls. A number of articles were examined, such as bronze swords, rings, hammers, carvings of heads and figures of birds and animals, and two vases of jars with fragments of bones, and one cranium almost entire.  
The most singular thing brought to view was what appeared to be a mummy, contained in a stone case. It was so incased with volcanic deposits as to be scarcely distinguished from the rock itself. Much difficulty was experienced in dislodging the sarcophagus, which was finally taken out whole, and, with the fossils transported to the steamer.  
Captain Robson would have continued this investigation, but as the aspect of the weather became less favorable, and he could not afford to spend more time at the island, he sailed for this port. He considers that the new island was raised from the sea by volcanic action, and that the fish were killed by the poisonous gases from the volcano.  
The captain thinks that the new land is a section of the immense ridge known to exist in the Atlantic, and of which the Azores and Canaries are a part. He took pleasure in exhibiting the fossils and various articles of which he was the fortunate finder. The carved heads are in the Egyptian style of sculpturing, being distinguished by the veil or hood which characterizes Egyptian figures. The urns and vases are spherical, with large mouths, and upon them may be discerned inscriptions in hieroglyphics. The edges of the axes and arrow of spear-heads are blunted and jagged. The sword is a straight weapon of bronze, with a cross hilt. Captain Robson proposes to present the relics to the British Museum at London upon his return to Liverpool.—*New Orleans Cor. Chicago Tribune.*  
The blue of the sky and the bluish tinge of distant objects has been shown to be owing to fine bubbles of water in the air. The more delicate the walls of these hollow spheres the clearer and deeper is the blue; as they condense, their hue shades off more to the gray and white, as seen finally in the clouds. Hence, in warm and dry regions the blue of the sky is more intense; in cool and moist ones less so, and on considerable elevations the heavens look almost black, and the stars are visible at mid-day.—*Denver Tribune.*  
Aunt Mary's Cookies: Three cups of sugar, two eggs, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, two tablespoonsful of caraway seeds, one teaspoonful of saleratus, and flour to fill.—*The House-keeper.*

### PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Joseph Head, who recently died in Boston at the age of ninety-seven, was the oldest living graduate of Harvard College. He belonged to the class of 1804.  
—The latest exhibition of questionable taste in social matter was at a recent dinner party, when on the back of the menu were the photographs of the host and hostess.  
—The salary of President Grevy, of the French Republic, is \$160,000 a year. He lives within it, but Marshal MacMahon, when President, spent about \$200,000 a year.  
—General Hancock is a very early riser, and it is said, gets up at four o'clock to enjoy a sunrise walk, the only time in the whole twenty-four hours, as he expresses it, "when folks will let him alone and give him time to think."  
—N. Y. Star.  
—Senator Vest, of Missouri, Judge Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, and ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown were three wild red-headed boys who lived near together and attended the same school in Frankfort, Ky.—*Chicago Tribune.*  
—In the Royal Opera House at Berlin there is "a regulation which compels all lady visitors to leave their hats and bonnets in the lobby, and to have their hair done up simply." Let's imagine that fashion, long enough at all events, to outlast the broad-brimmed hats.—*Chicago Journal.*  
—Calvin Bullard, of Boston, died recently aged eighty-one, full of gladness that during all the fifty-nine years of the Boston Handel and Hadyn Society, he had, up to a year ago, sung at every concert and rehearsal of the union, and up to five years ago, had attended every business meeting held.—*Boston Post.*  
—Twenty-two Bostonians, such as Wm. Emory, George Higginson, J. Huntington Wolcott et al., celebrated their seventy-fifth natal year by a banquet, the liquids of the feast including one aged bottle of Madeira wine imported in 1802, which had passed unbroken through the hands of Daniel Webster.—*Boston Journal.*  
—Senator Frye, of Maine, is said to be the youngest-looking grandfather in Washington. He has seven grandchildren, and always likes to have them about him. "I couldn't wait any longer," he said the other day, "and sent word to have one of them sent down here from Maine. He came along—a 6-year-old—and Mrs. Frye has been constantly busy ever since mending trouser-legs and jacket-sleeves."—*Chicago Times.*  
—Says the Washington correspondent of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*: "The daughter of Mrs. J. W. Mackey is at present the subject of considerable interest since the cable announced that she was not going to marry the graceless Don Philippe de Bourbon. The young lady is properly Miss Eva O'Brien, being the daughter of Mrs. Mackey and her first husband, Dr. O'Brien, of Virginia City, Nev. Dr. O'Brien was the intimate and nearest friend of Mr. Mackey, and in the proper time after his death his widow became the Bonanza Queen. Miss Mackey received part of her education at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Oakland, Cal., and has completed her studies and made her debut in society at Paris, where the family have resided for so many years."  
"A LITTLE NONSENSE."  
The man who broke into an ale vault burst into bitter tears.—*Boston Transcript.*  
The daughter of J. W. Mackey, who is heir to many millions, is said to be nineteen, "pretty and reserved." Wonder whom she is reserved for?—*Lowell Citizen.*  
—Titan, it is said, loved to paint red hair. A good many other people feel that way when they see it; but then black paint is expensive and, besides, the wearers might object.—*Philadelphia News.*  
—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* insinuates that if truth lies at the bottom of the well, some one has stolen the pump. Nonsense, old fellow, you didn't know how to work it.—*Cleveland Sunday Sun.*  
—Echoes of the dog show: "Isn't he just sweet?" "O, you dear, black-nosed old fellow, you." "Was it his little popy wopsy hungry, was it?" "It was a good little darling, then, so it was." "Who wouldn't be a dog?"—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*  
Now that ladies' bonnets are made of glass such remarks as these will fall on our ears: "George, dear, I think you might get me a cut-glass bonnet like Mrs. Sprott's, instead of making me wear this horrible thing made of common lager beer glass."—*Puck.*  
—There is a story told of a very consequential head waiter who, observing a man tie his napkin around his neck, preparatory to commencing his meal, went up to him and said: "You have made a mistake, sir; this isn't a barber shop." It was a very good rebuke, but it cost the head waiter his situation.—*Hobart Mail.*  
—A car porter who had just returned from a vacation trip abroad says that Queen Victoria is very bashful. She seemed entirely overcome by his presence, and replied to him in monosyllables as timidly as a young girl. He humbled himself for the occasion as much as possible, too.—*Philadelphia News.*  
—King Humbert has conferred the Collar of the Order of the Annunciation on the King of Wurtemberg. This is timely charity, for the King had about worn out his box of paper collars his subjects gave him for his Christmas, and but for this request he would have had nothing to wear but his sword-belt and a patch of court-plaster.—*Rome Sentinel.*  
—There is no use of talking," said a New Haven woman. "Every time I move, I vow I'll never move again, but such neighbors as I get in with! Seems as though they grow worse and worse."  
—Indeed," replied a friend. "Perhaps you take the worst neighbor with you when you move." An oppressive atmosphere prevails in that vicinity.—*New Haven Register.*  
—A New Hampshire Judge has decided that a man is not responsible for slanderous words spoken by his wife.

### Burned at Sea.

The *Novral*, 1,427 tons register, Capt. George Halliday, sailed from Hull Oct. 26th, 1881. She had a cargo of 1,865 tons of coal, bound to San Francisco. All went well up to March 1st, she being then 124 days out. Late on that day the captain had reason to suspect there was fire below. Next morning his suspicions being confirmed, he had the hatches battened down and about eight feet of water pumped into her by means of a steam donkey and two force pumps. He left the water in the hold overnight, and pumped her out the following day. In the meantime the boats were provisioned, but having every reason to infer that the fire was extinguished, they were discharged again, but not hoisted up. About 5 in the afternoon of the 3d, as the men were about to take their supper, an explosion occurred. The hatches were blown off, deadeyes and bulkheads displaced, and the decks opened in several places. The escape of the men from death or bodily injury was perfectly miraculous. The steward only, who was laying the cabin table at the time, immediately over the lazarette scuttle, was thrown violently against the upper deck beams. He received a severe contusion on the crown of his head. All hands still remained by the vessel, and the captain was in hopes of running a considerable distance to the leeward, the position of the vessel at that time being about latitude 13.13 degrees north and longitude 120 degrees west. The flames, however, burst out next morning, and there was no alternative but to abandon the ship, which was done at 4 p. m., on the 4th inst. They embarked in four boats commanded respectively by Capt. Halliday, Frank Anderson, first mate; David Thomas, second mate, and James Bradley, boat-swin. The latter not being a navigator, the captain decided to divide the crew of that boat betwixt himself and the second mate. The boat containing the chief officer and eight men was lost sight of the first night out, and has not since been seen. He has instructions from the captain to steer for Hawaii. If not already picked up by a vessel we may hope to hear from them shortly. The captain and second mate kept them well together and sighted land in the neighborhood of Lapaunoe on the 24th inst. It being too rough to land, they sailed around the lee side of the island, and there sighted a schooner, by which they were informed that the Like-like was at anchor at Mehekona. They double-banked the oars, and about 7:30 p. m., on Friday, just as the steamer was casting off from her moorings, they were picked up by Capt. King. The boats were also hoisted on deck. The pinnace, containing the second mate and eight men, was much strained and could not have stood the laboring at sea much longer. Rations were served out daily on a small, but apparently sufficiently large scale, as the men were all in good health, considering their circumstances, on their arrival here. The Captain speaks hopefully about the missing boat's crew, but, nevertheless, the uncertainty of their fate causes him considerable anxiety. The provisions in each boat would have lasted about eight days more, so there is no fear at present on that score. They were well received on board the Like-like, and H. B. M., vice consul will no doubt look after their welfare while they are under his jurisdiction. The wonderful voyage of two thousand or more miles in open boats is itself a miracle, and for which there are but few precedents.—*Hawaiian Gazette.*  
Many Awful Avalanches.  
The *Bodie (Cal.) Free Press* gives the following particulars of the recent destructive snow slides in the Sierras: No alarm was felt by the inhabitants until about 4:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th, when the first avalanche turned loose an eight hundred-foot precipice near the top of Mount Snowden, which rises to a height of twenty-five hundred feet between and at the confluence of Lake and Mill creek canons, overlooking the southern section of the town of Lundy. This body of loose, dry snow dropped about eight hundred feet, where it struck upon a bench of the mountain, bounded out upon the air compressed beneath it, sailed over the tops of the tallest trees, and came down, vertically, fifty hundred feet from its last point of contact with the earth. This demolished the residences of and buried Mr. and Mrs. Winters, on the north side of Chicago avenue, Mr. and Mrs. Mayes and their three little girls, and a man named Antone Silver and four Frenchmen on the south side of the avenue. The last-named party consisted of Joseph Caron, George Chagnon, August Dorvan, and August Duval. Caron and one of the Mayes girls each saw the great mass of snow descending. Caron called to his companions that a snow cloud had rushed above them, and the little girl burst into the house and told her mother a cloud was falling. Snow-pieces and chimneys were filled without being broken, showing that the hard, packed snow descended vertically.  
The second avalanche was no small affair, and was even more terrifying than the first. It started from a cliff overhanging the business center of the town, where no snow slide has ever been known to occur. Three-fourths of the population were in the streets in the course of the avalanche when it started and they could not flee, as the snow was five feet deep and soft. Fortunately the slide struck on a broad and elongated rock mound or bench projecting from the mountain near its base and burst into a cloud of spray, rather than the compact snow was disintegrated, and sent whirling with the velocity of fine shot from a gun, the rush of air created by the avalanche being sufficient to lift men from their feet and knock them several steps, and to drive the fine snow into planks of the building on the opposite side of the street.  
An avalanche that shot down Mount Discovery, on the west side of Lake Canyon, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, buried many persons, swept away cabins and mining work, and covered the bodies of some of its victims to a depth of forty-five feet. On reaching the open moraine, an avalanche down Mount Gileres spread out like a pigeon's tail to a width of nearly half a mile, and rolled down in a huge fall of

snow 300 or 400 feet high. In a space of an hour and a half no less than three ponderous avalanches were witnessed from the town, some of them running clear across Lake Lundy and one crossing the creek below. Forty-five men, two women, and three little girls were buried by the slides. Four men were killed and many wounded.

### Points in Law.

In a court in England the following singular case came up about thirty years ago, respecting the maintenance of a pauper. It appeared in the evidence that the boundary between the parishes ran across the room in which the pauper slept. In reference to this fact, one of the lawyers said there had been a decision in a somewhat similar case, which determined that the parish in which the bed of the pauper had been placed was the parish which was bound to maintain him. Another remarked that it was impossible to maintain this decision in all cases where such a point was in dispute between contending parishes, for he recollecte an instance where the bed of the pauper had usually stood across the boundary line separating the two parishes, and it appeared that the pauper had been accustomed to lie with his head in one and his feet in the other parish. In that case the court held that the parish in which the head of the pauper had reclined was bound to support the body. Another begged to remind the court that there was also another case—one in which the pauper's bed had been placed in such a position that the dividing line of the two parishes had been from the head to the heels—that is, lengthwise of the bed. This it was said that the parish in which the left hand side of the bed had been situated was liable to the maintenance of the pauper, on the ground that his head, which was considered the most important part of the contents of the frame of a human being, as well as the most vital part of a man, was usually on that side. In the present case it was proved that only fifteen inches of the bed were in St. Giles's Parish, and it became a question whether a man could sleep in a space of fifteen inches, a special case was ordered to be submitted to the Queen's Bench.

### A Novel Race.

One of the most novel races that ever took place in the history of rail-roading was seen on the Central Road yesterday. Just after leaving Smarr's Station, a small calf that looked as though it had been born scarcely a day was noticed on the track in a cut. The engineer applied the air brakes, but when within a few feet of his engine he darted down the road at break-neck speed. Putting on steam again, the engine went on after the scared beast, and, after trying to frighten it off with steam, a man was sent to run it away. Imagine the surprise of everyone when the calf redoubled its speed, and distanced the man for about one hundred yards. The man jumped aboard the engine, and the latter once more tried to run it down without hurting it. It was, however, the most stubborn calf I ever saw or heard of, after running quite another mile, another man, a fleet-footed jockey, and a train-hand, took the job of scaring the calf off the track, but, after a lively tilt, fared no better than the first man, and finally gave up in disgust. The engineer did not wish to kill the calf, but finding all other methods fruitless, after a race of two miles, amid the laughter of the passengers, he put on steam, and at last knocked the calf off into the ditch, unhurt beyond the fright it had received. The incident was one of the most remarkable, as well as the most amusing, I ever saw.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

### A Virginia Snake Story.

The topic of conversation in Franklin City for the last week has been the death of a dog from a most singular cause. Edward Ling, of that place, had a valuable dog that several weeks ago had symptoms of a disease that baffled the skill of every one in that vicinity. The sides of the dog became distended and almost as hard as a stone. The animal refused food, the swelling of the sides increased, and in a week's time he died. The case created so much interest that the owner of the dog held a postmortem examination, at which there was found in the dog's stomach seven good-sized snakes, the largest being over two feet in length. The snakes had been feeding on the dog's heart, a part of which was entirely eaten away. The examination was held in the presence of some gentlemen of Franklin City; the story is vouched for by them. An old gentleman from that place informs us it is generally believed in some parts of the peninsula that if a dog is bitten by a water snake, snakes will breed in the animal, and that, perhaps, the death of the dog at Franklin City was caused by the bite of a water snake. If such was the case, what has heretofore been considered a superstition, becomes a reality.—*Accomack Virginian.*

The story is new, but it is not bad, that is now going the rounds of the Parisian press, to the following effect: A youth to fortune and to fame unknown sends Dumas the manuscript of a new play, asking the great dramatist to become his collaborator. Dumas is for a moment petrifed, then seizes his pen and replies: "How dare you, sir, propose to yoke together a horse and an ass?" The author, by return of post—"How dare you, sir, call me a horse?" Dumas, by next mail—"Send me your play, my young friend!"

It is not generally known that rooms with high ceilings are unsuited for good ventilation, unless the window reach from floor to ceiling, but such is the case. The impure air rises, and if there is a space between the top of the window and the ceiling this impure air centers there, having no means of escape.—*Denver Tribune.*

An Oregon man fell on the sidewalk and broke his nose, and when he came to sue for damages the jury held that his looks had been improved thirty per cent. He therefore got nothing.—*Detroit Free Press.*

There is a fresh air mission, a flower mission and an ice mission in St. Louis.

**The Chase County Courant.**

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1882.

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway: New to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

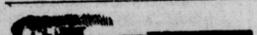
Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

Table with columns for ad size (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 8 in., 10 in.) and duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 8 weeks, 10 weeks, 1 year). Prices range from \$1.00 to \$10.00.

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

**CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.**



**TIME TABLE.**

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST) and time (AM, PM) for various stations including Cedar Pt., Humboldt, and Cottonwood Falls.

**COURANT CLUB LIST.**

Table listing various publications and their subscription rates, such as Kansas City Weekly Times, Topeka Weekly Commonwealth, and others.

**FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR SALE.** I will canvass the county of Chase, for the Vineland Nursery, Douglas county, Kansas, W. E. Barnes, proprietor.

J. M. PHILLIPS.

**GET VACCINATED.**

I will be prepared to vaccinate all applicants at my office, with pure animal virus, on each Saturday and Monday for, at least, four weeks, and at all other times that I may be found in town.

Respectfully, C. E. HART, M. D.

**THE GENUINE SINGER.**

The most popular sewing machine in the world; 538,609 sold in 1880—excess over any previous year, 107,442. Buy no other; it is the strongest, the simplest, the most durable sewing machine ever yet constructed.

**THE TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL.**

One of the most striking news paper successes in Kansas, has been seen in the growth and present prosperity of the Daily Capital. Starting as a five-column evening paper, it has grown to metropolitan proportions, and is now the largest daily in the State, and published every day in the year.

The Daily and Weekly Capital are both splendid specimens of newspaper enterprise, and worthy the fine support now extended to them throughout the State.

**MOTHERS! MOTHERS!** Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINGLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it.

**A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT** should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE OR CONSUMPTION. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES do not disperse the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, CATARRH, and the THROAT TROUBLES which SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS are subject to.

**LOCAL SHORT STOPS.**

Subscribe for the COURANT. There was a slight frost Friday night.

There were Indians in town one day last.

Miss Lou. Shofe has gone to Manhattan.

Fine growing weather now; but rain is needed.

It was cool last Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Pat. Raleigh is suffering from a sprained ankle.

Capt. Parker has moved from this city to Alexandria.

Mr. J. S. Doolittle has a railroad contract at Argentine.

We are prepared to print horse and jack bills; so bring in your orders.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Dodge made a short visit to Eldorado, last week.

Mr. John Madden, of this city, went to Cedar Point, last Saturday.

Mr. J. M. Tuttle and Capt. H. Bradley were down to Emporia, last Friday.

Mrs. Anna Shannon, daughter of Mr. Shofe, arrived here, from Colorado, last Sunday.

We understand Mr. E. Cooley has lately sold Messrs. H. S. Foreman and E. A. Kinne each an organ.

Mr. J. B. Buchanan is building a residence for Mr. H. M. Bigelow, on the old C. M. Brown place, near Bazaar.

Mr. F. R. Dodge, so we understand, has taken charge of the books of Hildebrand Brothers, at Strong City.

We understand Sheriff Balch stopped taking the Leader, and hence that paper's attack upon the Sheriff, last week.

Mr. A. B. Ladd, a typo, of this city, left, Monday, for Colorado.

Mr. Ladd is a good printer, and we wish him success.

Mr. Wm. Ryan, of Newton, a brother of Mr. R. M. Ryan, of this county, was in town, last Sunday, seeing his old friends.

The Pansy and Little Folks Reader for May, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass., at 50 and 75 cents a year, respectively, are on our table.

If you want your friends back East to know of the progress of the county in which you live, send them the COURANT. It is better than many letters.

Wm. Foreman tells us that pink-eye is among the cattle of this county, and that in many instances it proves fatal, generally taking off cows that are in the best condition.

Mr. M. H. Llewellyn, of Emporia, was in town, Monday. He recently had thirty feet of a tape worm, including the head, taken from him; and he is looking much improved in health.

Married, at the home of the officiating clergyman, in this city, on Thursday, May 11, 1882, by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, Mr. Edward Penfield and Miss Anna Zella Sims, both of Chase county.

Mr. Jas. VanVechten, on Buck creek, received a trio of Silver Spangled Hamburg chickens from McHenry county, Ill., last Saturday, as a present from his sister, who lives near Albany, N. Y. They are beauties.

Shooting from the bridge at fish is a rather dangerous past-time, as it may some time result in a runaway team and smash up; so such persons as shoot at fish from the bridge should bear this in mind, and stop this amusement.

The Leader man still has on hand 600 copies of "Kendall's Treatise on the Horse," which any one can get by calling at his office. He must have thought we had a tremendous circulation when he ordered those books.

Mr. F. L. Gillman left, yesterday morning, with a lot of hands to work on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., in Arizona, for Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, among whom were John McCabe, J. B. Leonard, Alex. Wallace and Ed. Penfield, of Bazaar township.

The Rev. Father John Wellinghoff, of Strong City, is now very sick, at Cincinnati, which detains him in the East. The Rev. Father Guido will fill his place, next Saturday and Sunday, so that those who wish to attend to their Easter duties can do so.

The First Quarterly Meeting of this conference year will be held at the M. E. Church of this place, May 20 and 21. Presiding Elder R. C. Rice, of Emporia, will be present. The Quarterly Conference will be at 4 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday; service, Saturday night, by Mr. Rice; also on the Sabbath, at 11, a. m., 4, p. m., and 8, p. m. He will be with us both days.

The Republican County Central Committee have called a convention, to meet in the Court-house in this city, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, May 20, for the purpose of electing three Delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention that will meet in Emporia, on Wednesday, May 24, and to elect two Delegates to the State Convention that will meet in Topeka, June 28, to nominate four Congressmen at Large.

Service at the Catholic church in Strong City will be as follows until after the Easter time shall have passed: Sundays, May 7 and 21, and June 1. On the Sundays, April 23 and 30, and May 14, and 28, there will be no service. Rev. Father Swenberg will attend the French-speaking Catholics on Monday, May 8. Mass on that day will be at 8 and 9 o'clock, a. m. Rev. JOHN WELLINGHOFF, O.S.F., Pastor.

**CHASE COUNTY OF TO-DAY.**

NUMBER THREE.

SHIPMAN'S MILL, CHASE CO., KANSAS, April 21, 1882.

To the Editor of the Courant:

I can not pass this place without mentioning the accident that happened here some years ago. It was in May, 1877, that Messrs. J. W. McWilliam, of Cottonwood Falls, and H. B. Myers, of York, Pa., started from the Falls to go to Elmdale, on business. The Cottonwood river was too high to cross it at the ford, and they got a skiff that belonged to the mill, and in this skiff they intended to cross the stream and land safely on the opposite shore. Mr. Myers got into the skiff alone and said he would send it back for Mr. McWilliam by one of the mill hands. When he was in the middle of the stream the skiff became unmanageable and he saw that it would go over the dam. He jumped out and undertook to swim to shore; but the current was too swift, and it took him over the dam, and he was drowned. He was found in a few days afterwards close to the dam.

In June, 1878, Wilburn Ryder, A. Moldenhauer and Charley Kline undertook to cross the river at the same place, and they, like Myers, went over the dam. Ryder and Moldenhauer were both drowned. Charley Kline saved himself by catching to the limb of a tree. Mr. Moldenhauer had crossed the stream when it looked desperate, and Messrs. Ryder and Kline supposed they were safe in crossing that time. The old skiff is gone; but before it left it floated off, leaving three good men in eternity, in a short time.

After a few hours' drive I find myself south of Matfield Green, at the home of Hanly Brandy. A person passing by his place can not but admire it, it is so well improved. The Captain is a pleasing gentleman. He was a gallant soldier during the war. He represented our county in the Legislature, at one time, and was Senator from this district two terms, and now he is Secretary of the State Senate. It is rumored that the Captain will be a candidate, next fall, for Secretary of State; and I am sure that his friends in Chase county will stand by him, regardless of party.

The next place is Mr. J. S. Mitchell's. I remember staying at this place some years ago. It was then a kind of hotel, called the "Entertainment," and you may be sure one could get a good, square meal here. Mr. Mitchell is an old timer and a good man.

On the west side of the road, on Baker creek, we find S.O. Mann. I will say that he is a Mann by name and a man by nature. He is an old settler, kind hearted, whole souled and full of fun.

Let me look around; I came very

near driving by this place; the farm looks as if its owner is tasty in what he does; but, gentle reader, why not? it is the home of Oliver Cromwell, that beheaded Charles I, of England; but it is Oliver Cromwell Pratt, commonly called "Dick" by the "boys." By the way, he has a cozy sort of a place. One can tell by his accent that he is not a Sweed, nor Irish, nor German, but a thorough Kansan.

Here is another good citizen, and he has that business "get up" to him that really pleases one when in conversation with him; but I must give you his name; it is Geo. W. Hays. Mr. Hays is a Chase county man, and he always works for its interests. The cyclone, last fall, tore up his residence and out buildings; but he has them all repaired. Kansas winds do not discourage him.

After getting lost in the town of Bazaar, I enquired the road to Barney McCabe's farm. Before leaving Bazaar, I must write about something that happened here some years ago. A man by the name of Charles Leonard, but no relation to Lot Leonard, shot and killed his father-in-law, whose name was Toombs. He was riding in a wagon, and Leonard came up behind the wagon and shot him dead; after which Leonard shot himself; and he died in a short time afterwards. It was supposed that Toombs had advised his daughter to leave Leonard, which caused the terrible tragedy.

Here I am at Mr. Barney McCabe's. It is surprising to see how things have changed since I was here last—to see the great big field of corn and the fine stone residence; in fact, everything about the farm goes to show that Barney is a thrifty farmer. I hear that when he came here he had fifty cents, and a yoke of oxen; but by hard work and economy he stands to day one of our best fixed farmers.

Now, gentle reader, let us go up Rock creek and see my old friend P. B. McCabe. I find him busy at work. The hard times and dry weather does not seem to discourage him. Himself and family are very industrious, and are kind and pleasant to everybody.

I will now lay aside my Faber for a week. JOE.

**DIPHTHERIA.**

The latest and most successful treatment for this dread disease has lately come to our knowledge, and having interviewed the man who says his life was saved by the new treatment we feel confident it is our duty to give the facts to our readers, that they may investigate for themselves. The circumstances are as follows: Amede Charter, of West Farnham, P. Q., recently had diphtheria; he became so bad off after a relapse that all hopes of his recovery were abandoned by his physicians and friends, and, as a last resort, a brother of the patient said that he had a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and wished to try it. He applied it to the neck, and then reduced a little, and the patient, after some difficulty, succeeded in gargling it in the throat. He soon noticed some improvement, and by continuing its use a complete cure was effected, and now he says he knows it saved his life. The above remarkable experience led us to investigate farther, and we found that Kendall's Spavin Cure has the most remarkable effect on human flesh of any remedy of which we have ever heard, and we have become soundly converted to the opinion that no remedy has ever been discovered that possesses such remarkable qualities for the diseases of man as well as beast. Every one should cut this out and paste it into a scrap book.—Times.

**LEARN OF FLORIDA.**

The orange, cocoonut and lime groves of Florida are attracting thousands. It is no longer said "Go West!" but "South." Learn of this rich and tropical land. The best way is to subscribe for a leading Florida paper. Send \$1.00 for the Democrat 6 months. A pamphlet, (with a large map of State,) giving price of land, best place to settle, profits of orange and cocoonut groves, drainage of Okeechobee, &c., &c., worth the price of subscription to those who wish to know of Florida, free to those who send us 50 cents for a three months' subscription. Address: C. B. PENDLETON, Key West, Florida.

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**PIMPLES.**

I will mail (free) the recipe for simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blisters, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for making a luxurious growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 5c, to: STEAM, VAN DELLY & Co., 12 Barclay St., New York. mecl-17



**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.**

The most successful remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

**From the Oacota Press, N. Y.**

Oneonta, New York, Jan. 6, 1881. Early last summer Messrs. B. J. Kendall & Co., of Enosburg Falls, Vt., made a contract with the publishers of the Press for a half column advertisement for one year, setting for it the name of Kendall's Spavin Cure. At the same time we secured from the firm a quantity of books, entitled Dr. Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, which we are giving to advance paying subscribers to the Press, as a premium. About the time the advertisement first appeared in this paper Mr. P. G. Schermerhorn, who resides near Co's Hill, had a spavined horse; he read the advertisement and concluded to test the efficacy of the remedy, although his friends laughed at his credulity; he bought a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and commenced using it on the horse in accordance with the directions, and he informed us this week that it effected such a complete cure that an expert horseman who examined the horse recently, could find no trace of the spavin, or the place where it had been located. Mr. Schermerhorn has since secured a copy of Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, which he prizes very highly and would be loath to part with at any price, provided he could not obtain another copy. So much for advertising reliable articles.

**Read Proof of Wonderful Cures**

Fremont, Ohio, January 25, 1881. DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co. Gentles:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for benefits and profits which I have derived from your invaluable and far famed Spavin Cure. My cousin and I had a valuable stallion, worth \$4,000, which had a very bad spavin and was pronounced by four eminent veterinary surgeons, beyond any cure, and that the horse was done for. As a last resort I advised my cousin to try a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. It had the magical effect; the third bottle cured it, and the horse is as well as ever. Dr. J. H. Edinburg, the eminent veterinary surgeon, was an uncle of mine, and I take great interest in assisting his profession. Yours truly, JAMES A. WILSON, Civil Eng.

**Kendall's Spavin Cure ON HUMAN FLESH.**

West Enosburg, Vt., Feb 15th, 1881. Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co. Gentles:—Several months ago I injured my knee joint, which caused an enlargement to grow the size of a large walnut and caused me very severe pain all the time for four or five weeks, when I began to use Kendall's Spavin Cure and the most satisfactory results. It has entirely removed the enlargement and stopped the lameness and pain. I have long known it to be excellent for horses, but now I know it to be the best treatment for human flesh that I am acquainted with. Your truly, P. T. LAWRENCE.

**Kendall's Spavin Cure**

Is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain or remove any bony growth or other enlargements, such as swellings, splints, curbs, callosities, sprains, swelling and any lameness and enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. Send address for illustrated circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unequalled success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. sep-17

