

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME VIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1882.

NUMBER 30.

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill into the Senate for the encouragement of closer commercial relationship between the United States and the South American countries. It proposes holding a convention in Washington the present year.

BERDELL, one of the parties of the star route cases who was discharged by Judge Wylie, of Washington, because of a misnomer, was re-arrested in the Police Court. His bond for \$5,000 was continued and the case went over.

A COMMUNICATION from the third auditor was laid before the House stating that the Government still owed the State of Missouri \$234,000 for money paid the militia for services in suppressing the rebellion.

The Senate bill to permit grain brought by Canadian farmers to be ground at mills in the United States was passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Mississippi River Improvement bill appropriating \$6,000,000. All pending amendments as to an increase of the appropriation and applying part of the money for the levee system were withdrawn and the bill passed by a *vote vote* without objection.

DR. R. V. BELT has been appointed Chief of the Indian Division of the Interior Department.

The President has made the following nominations: John C. Montgomery, Surveyor of Customs, Denver, Colo.; Benj. J. Morey, of Louisiana, Assistant Appraiser of the District of New Orleans, La.; Andrew J. Chapman, Collector of Internal Revenue Ninth District of Pennsylvania; John S. Wise, Attorney-General of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia; Rutledge P. Hughes, Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia.

GEN. MCDOWELL has telegraphed the War Department that troops are on the trail of the Indians with instructions to attack them wherever found, without regard to numbers. It is thought that the Indians are in the Stein Peak range of mountains and have not yet crossed into Arizona.

The President will send a message to Congress in a few days asking authority for sending Government aid to the Territorial authorities in suppressing the lawlessness of organized bands in Arizona.

The War Department states that there are in the military department of Arizona 1,200 soldiers. The nearest point where other troops are Fort Bayard, where there are 225. McDowell telegraphs that news from Overton, near Moenav, shows that the Indians killed five men and ran away sixty-five miles. Overton has gone after them toward Doubtful Canon. The Indians have killed many people along the upper Gila River.

A MESSAGE from the President to Congress recites the fact that cowboys are the actors in many crimes and deeds of lawlessness in Arizona, and recommends that the army be empowered to aid the civil authorities in preventing or punishing these rascals for their lawless deeds.

The Whiting Senate bill, ceding the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the United States, has passed the House without amendment.

THE EAST.

A SPECIAL from Concord, Mass., April 24th, says: The condition of Ralph Waldo Emerson is unchanged. He does not improve, owing to his advanced age. It is believed that he will not recover, though he is expected to survive several days yet.

The correspondent of the New York Herald has been held in \$10,000 on the charge of libel in publishing a statement that Senator McPherson was interested in the Peruvian Company.

NEARLY 6,000 persons are thrown out of employment by the closing of the Harmony Mills, at Cohoes, N. Y. The spinners and weavers saw no reason for a reduction of 10 per cent in their wages.

The steamship Colon, with the remains of Gen. Hurlbut and with Mrs. Hurlbut and family, arrived in New York April 25th.

W. DRESSER, a drover of Leighton, Pa., when the train on the Erie road stopped for supper at Hornellsville, N. Y., recently went to the water cooler in the car, where he was surrounded by four men who robbed him of \$639. The robbers escaped.

R. PORTER LEE, President of the wrecked First National Bank of Buffalo, and Herman J. Hall, the principal stockholder, are in the custody of the United States Marshal for criminal misappropriation of funds.

A TELEGRAM announces the death of Ralph Waldo Emerson. He has been feeble for a year and very low with pneumonia for nearly a fortnight, his death was not unexpected. He was within a few days of seventy-nine years of age.

GOVERNMENT detectives have been engaged several days trying to find some trace of a package of diamonds worth about \$5,000, shipped from London on to the Elgin Watch Company. The package mysteriously disappeared in transit from New York to Chicago.

THE WEST.

A SPECIAL from Cincinnati, April 24th, says: Four hundred and thirty saloon keepers are registered for violating the Sunday law yesterday.

In a battle with hostile Indians at Horse Shoe Canon, N. M., the troops were victorious. Four soldiers and three Indians were killed.

DR. E. N. WOODWARD, of San Francisco, shot his paragon and then killed himself.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., has met with a heavy loss by fire which was communicated by sparks from the steamer Minnie Herman, which fell on a barn stored with powder, kerosene, etc. Soon after the flames were discovered an explosion occurred which blew out the windows and the flames then spread under a brisk wind until it consumed the blocks of buildings on the west side of the river, involving a loss of \$275,000.

At Flushing, Genesee County, Mich., recently, two safes were blown open by burglars. A. N. Niles & Co. are reported to have lost \$5,000, and Geo. A. Herriman & Co., \$300.

The widow and daughter of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, are said to be in destitute circumstances at Saratoga, Cal. An agent is arranging for a mass meeting in their behalf at Philadelphia.

CAPT. NAT WITCHER, a well known freighter, reports that while coming eastward from Deadwood the Sioux stamped his train and killed sixteen head of cattle with arrows.

MRS. ALEXANDER BELL was drowned while attempting to cross in a wagon the Blackwater, seventeen miles southwest of Marshall, Mo. Her husband and two children miraculously escaped. Her body has not yet been recovered.

The north bound passenger express train on the Cincinnati Southern, going fifteen miles an hour ran into a misplaced switch recently. Engineer Dan Driscoll was killed. The train was full of passengers, and all the cars went off the track. No passengers were hurt. The fireman was slightly scalded.

At the celebration of the sixty-third anniversary of American Old Fellowship at Syracuse, Ill., 3,000 strangers were in attendance. During the celebration a cannon exploded, fatally injuring Wm. Peck.

DELEGATES from the Trades Assembly have been holding an anti-Chinese convention in San Francisco. Several military organizations are represented and politicians are ruled out. Resolutions were adopted providing for boycotting the Chinese, and all who deal with them, and pledging the members to assist when called upon in an overwhelming demonstration of public opinion, and the power of numbers to prevent the landing of Chinese after reasonable notice is given.

The post-office at Plattsburg, Mo., was robbed recently. The safe was blown open and from \$300 to \$400 abstracted. The robbers then stole a hand-car and made their escape.

JOHN E. FULTON, who married an estimable young lady of Kansas City a few days ago, and was thought to be a wealthy New York Knickerbocker, turns out to be a swindler and a fraud. He has been arrested in St. Louis.

The safe of the burned steamer Golden City has been recovered. The money, amounting to about \$4,000 and the papers it contained were in good condition.

The anti-Chinese Convention of California has adopted a plan of action which includes a scheme to divide the Pacific coast into a district which shall be notified to remove the Chinese within a specific time, falling in such action the district to be proclaimed dangerous, peacefully disposed citizens warned to abandon it, and if the Chinese are still harbored in the district the league to remove them by force, using as little force as necessary, until the country is rid of them. The convention then elected an executive committee and adjourned.

A COUNCIL BLUFFS dispatch says: While playing "Jesse James," a youth named Duffee shot a playmate named Harry Wildman, at Glenwood, Mill County. Duffee pointed a revolver at Wildman and pulled the trigger, supposing it was not loaded.

THE SOUTH.

AT Tradewater, Ky., Wm. Hewett, the Marshal, shot and mortally wounded one Mensir and killed Mensir's son. The cause of the shooting was the arrest of Mensir recently for gambling. Mensir claimed it was an illegal arrest, and beat Hewett, breaking his nose, when the latter fatally shot his father and son.

A SPECIAL from Dallas, Texas, April 24th, says: News was received this afternoon that one of the Texas & Pacific train robbers had been captured and is supposed to be mortally wounded. He is the son of a respectable old farmer living near the scene of the robbery, and was shot in a fight with the Texas rangers. His father last night informed the rangers of the whereabouts of his wayward son, requesting his arrest.

A DALLAS special says: It is reported that an investigation by government officials shows that United States Marshal Russell is behind in his accounts, and that he is to be arrested on an order from Washington.

A TORNADO near Selma, Ala., swept away houses, fences and trees for a length of twelve miles. Five lives are already known to have been lost. A negro woman was found in a cotton field pierced through the heart by a piece of plank.

HUGH CONRAD, a German farmer, committed suicide near San Antonio, Texas, recently, by blowing his head off with a shot-gun.

The Governor of Tennessee has received a proposition from the holders of State bonds to compromise the debt at 60 per cent, with graded interest at 4, 5 and 6 per cent.

PETER B. YOAKLEY, living on a farm near Camden, Ark., has been transferred to the Detroit House of Correction for life for holding up a mail carrier and rifling the registered packages.

RAILROAD men are laboring hard to secure a repeal of the three cents a mile passenger law passed by the Legislature of Texas. The private car of the President of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, while going to Austin for that purpose, collided with the International Railroad train. The damage to the President's car was \$10,000, but no one was very seriously injured.

The Nashville State Republican Convention nominated Alvin Hawkins for Governor by acclamation.

JOHN MITCHELL, of Edwards County, Texas, was tied to a tree and beaten nearly to death and his two sons shot dead by two men named O'Brien and Field. Trouble over a pre-emption of eighty acres of land abandoned by Mitchell and squatted on by Field led to the tragedy.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has sustained the act recently passed by the Legislature known as "the coupon killer," which was intended by its action to throw obstacles in the way of the receipt

of coupons for State taxes. The court was equally divided, Judges Christian and Anderson opposing, and Judges Burk and Staples favoring the constitutionality of the law.

FOUR boys, ranging from twelve to sixteen years of age, at Wheeling, W. Va., have been arrested on the charge of setting fire to the North Wheeling Gas Works recently. The evidence against them is strong.

A SPECIAL from Kingville, S. C., says the steamer Marion has exploded her boiler. She had on board a picnic party, and Minnie Henry was instantly killed; Mattie and Nannie Henry are missing, and are supposed to be drowned; J. C. Eason is not expected to recover. Wm. Trumble, badly scalded; Minnie Bate, seriously injured; Artie Sillies, missing, supposed to be drowned; Tom Richardson, colored, of the crew, drowned; Jno. Williams, of the crew, badly hurt.

GENERAL.

An attachment in the name of the King of Belgium for \$340,000 has been issued against the property of Leon Barnard, of New York, who is said to have stolen bonds, money, jewelry, etc., from a Belgium Bishop to the amount of \$1,200,000.

THE POPE is seriously indisposed. GEN. FRURO, Mexican Commander in Chief across the river, telegraphs Gen. McKenzie, at Santa Fe, as follows: I am just informed by Gen. Reyes that near the dividing line near the frontier a battle ensued, on the 19th, with a number of Indians from Arizona Territory, when nine Indians were killed and a number of stolen horses, recovered. Eight sections of my command are in pursuit of Indians. I communicate to you as they may cross over into New Mexico.

A SPECIAL from Lordsburg, N. M., says the reported burning of the town of Galesburg has been confirmed. The number of killed is reduced, however, from thirty-five to thirty. Parties just in from the Burro Mountains report all quiet in that section. There are great fears for the safety of the miners and prospectors occupying the numerous small mining camps in the Chiricahua range, where the Indians are known to have taken refuge after their escape from the Steins Peak range.

The Austrian Government has issued a proclamation granting immunity to all fugitives recently engaged in the insurrection in Bosnia, on condition of their returning to their homes by the 30th of May.

CAPT. OVERTON has arrived in Samsom, A. T., after a fruitless march of five days through Doubtful Canon. He has been on the trail of the Indians who are in the vicinity of Guileysville, but, on account of the exhausted condition of his troops, it is doubtful if the trail can be continued. The Indians are breaking up into small bands and scattering, thus making it difficult for the troops to follow them, but giving the hostiles every advantage in reaching their stronghold in Mexico.

THERE were 106 failures in the United States during the week ending April 28th, an increase of nineteen over the previous week, and three less than the corresponding week last year. Few failures of importance were announced, the majority being in small trades.

DR. LAMSON was hanged at London, Friday, April 20th, at 9 o'clock. He was calm and composed.

THE LATEST.

THE Apache Indian troubles in Arizona and New Mexico are likely to call out a large number of troops from the Department of the Platte to assist in suppressing the outbreak. General Sheridan, on the 29th, telegraphed to General Crook at Omaha to get the Fourth Infantry and Third Cavalry ready to move upon notice to stations upon the Union I. ac, to take effect to the different posts in his department, where the various companies of the above regiments are stationed. General Crook says that 150 bands of the Chiricahua band, who are making disturbances, are very fierce and warlike. In 1875-8 General Crook subdued all the Apache bands except this one, which the Government exempted from his operations. They have frequently made serious trouble since that time. They are well equipped with arms, having obtained a supply by their recent raids.

NOT long since three cattle thieves were killed near Grand Junction, Utah Reservation, by Sheriff Bowman, of Greenwood County, Deputy Sheriff J. F. Brink, of Utah, and a large posse. A few days later the Sheriff's posse came suddenly upon another gang of thieves, and during the engagement Bowman and Brink were both killed. A large party of citizens have left in pursuit of the outlaws.

An infernal machine exploded in a mail pouch on the New York Elevated Railroad the other day, setting fire to the contents of the pouch, which was hastily pitched off the car. A subsequent investigation by the post-office authorities showed that the explosive machine was addressed to Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and the pouch contained a second machine intact, addressed to Cyrus W. Field.

The House of Representatives, on the 29th of April, by a party vote—125 to 104—adopted the resolution declaring Lynch entitled to the seat occupied by Chalmers from the "shoe-string" district of Mississippi. The Democrats made no attempt to filibuster. Lynch is the first colored man that has had a seat in the House in six years.

AS was anticipated, Judge McArthur has set aside the verdict for \$100,000 damages rendered in the Kilbourne case, for false imprisonment, by order of the House of Representatives, on the ground that it was excessive.

AT Celaya, Mexico, a loose woman enticed Valentine Manera, a noted bandit, into town. He was surrounded by soldiers and riddled with bullets.

NINE columns of the iron pier at Long Branch were knocked out by a piece of the wrecked schooner, W. J. Stains, being thrown against it by the waves in a heavy storm.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

AT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, held in Topeka April 22d, the following Board of Directors and officers were chosen: Directors—W. B. Strong, Thomas Nickerson, J. T. Burr, A. L. Denspear, B. P. Cheeney, A. W. Nickerson, C. J. Payne, C. W. Pierce, Oliver Ames, S. A. Kent, C. K. Holliday, B. F. Stringfellow, and L. Severy. Officers—W. B. Strong, President; C. W. Wheeler, General Manager; S. L. Thorndyke, Controller; E. Wilder, Secretary and Assessor; G. L. Goodwin, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; J. H. Whitehead, General Auditor.

ABOUT 2 o'clock in the morning flames suddenly burst from the rear end of Dr. Wood's drug store at White Church, in Wyandotte County, and before almost any assistance could be had, or anything saved, the entire building and contents were burned to the ground. Dr. Wood states that the fire must have been the work of an incendiary, as there was no fire or any one in the store on Sunday, or anything in the building that would cause spontaneous combustion, and as the flames when first seen appeared from the outside of the building, there is little doubt but the above conclusion is correct. The loss on stock and building will foot up some \$2,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

SIXTEEN years ago Kansas had but forty miles of railroad. To-day she has 3,000, and her lines connect with the Pacific and Atlantic seas.

THE store of Willy & Eves, of Fort Scott, was burglarized recently at one o'clock at night. The burglars are unknown and made their escape. Among other papers taken was a certificate of deposit on a bank at Alamosa, Colo., payable to Samuel Bailey.

TRACK laying on the Omaha extension of the Missouri Pacific Railroad between Hiawatha, Kan., and Omaha, Neb., was completed April 20th.

L. D. VICKER, Trustee of Stafford Township, Stafford County, has presented the State Historical Society with a portion of the ballot box used at the recent election in that township, which the cyclone caught up and carried one-half mile from the building in which the polls were held.

THIRTY-THREE building permits were issued during the week ending April 20th, at Topeka, and the aggregate cost of such buildings was \$46,190.

THE faculty of the Kansas State University have just finished the classification of students and work has begun upon the new catalogue.

WILSON COUNTY is about to invest in a \$500 jail.

The new school building at Clay Center is one of the finest school buildings in the State and is an honor to the town. It is built of brick, two stories high, with a cupola, has ten recitation rooms, several cloak rooms, and will be heated by a hot-air furnace.

The cathedral school for boys, on the corner of Fifth and Kickapoo streets, at Leavenworth, will cost, when finished, about \$10,000. Of this amount \$5,000 was collected before the work was commenced, and there is upon the subscription paper \$7,000 more.

AT De Soto a colored boy, while carelessly handling a gun, blew his younger brother's brains out.

GARNETT people are investing largely in Colorado mines.

JAMES SWAN, assessor for Mission Township, Shawnee Co., has filed his report. He finds that the total amount of taxable property is \$39,228.

Col. Prouty says the National Fair Association offer \$10,000 as premiums to the speed of this year.

WIRELESS tend to prevent cyclones.

AUDITOR BONEBRAKE has issued patents during the week ending April 22d for 3,280 acres of land; 2,320 acres of school land at \$4.28 per acre, 480 acres of Agricultural College land at \$6.28 per acre, 325 acres of University land at \$2.75 per acre, and 160 acres of Normal School land at \$3 per acre.

DURING the severe gale recently, a partially erected frame building near the Santa Fe shops at Topeka was blown down, one of the pieces striking a man by the name of Frank Cherry, knocking him senseless, and cutting an ugly gash on his head.

CHARLES LETCHER, who assaulted Mrs. Parsons, a dress-maker, at her rooms in the heart of the business portion of Leavenworth, and choked and gagged her, pleading guilty of burglary in the first degree, the least penalty for which is ten years in the Penitentiary.

A LADY had her pocket picked at Newton, recently, the thief taking all the money she had. The conductor took up a collection among the passengers for her benefit.

The recent rainfall near Effingham, Kansas, was so great that it stood six inches on the ground, washing from farms and gardens early planted seed and corn. The wind blew with tremendous velocity, uprooting trees, unroofing barns, tearing away fences and chimneys, accompanied by terrible lightning and thunder, with hail, some as large as walnuts. White Clay Creek overflowed its banks, forcing people living in flat districts to move away. One man, wife and children attempted to cross a swollen stream, when he had to take refuge in a tree, remaining there all night. The bridge on the Kansas City and Northern, near Craig Station, was washed away at midnight, allowing no traffic. The bridge on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe over Stranger Creek, was rendered unsafe by timber giving out, suspending transportation.

DEPUTY MARSHAL CARTER recently arrested a colored boy at Topeka, who gave his name as Thomas Conkling, charged with theft. He was caught with eight pairs of shoes in a basket, which he was trying to sell at a second hand store. He has been working for Parkhurst & Davis, and Carter, after investigation, learned that the shoes had been stolen from them and they identified them. The boy was locked up. It is thought that he has more shoes hidden elsewhere.

Jefferson, a Typical Democrat.

The Senate very properly and practically celebrated the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson by passing a joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 for a monument over his grave at Monticello, Va. What that monument is to be we do not know, but if the committee in charge of the matter recognize the demands of propriety and good taste they will reproduce the design and inscription prepared by Jefferson himself, and put into stone immediately after his death. That simple and all-sufficient memorial, for the place it was intended to occupy—a family burial spot near the house where he lived and died—has been so mangled and mutilated by relic-hunters that little is left of it. The reproduction will not cost, at most, over \$1,500, and the remainder of the appropriation should be expended in putting the lot in proper condition, and providing all possible protection against future relic-hunters.

Jefferson has not been very liberally honored in the monumental way. There are not, we think, more than two or three in the entire country. Lincoln already has far more of that sort of honor than the man without whose words and work the promulgator of the Emancipation Proclamation would never have sat in the Presidential chair. Mr. Tilden, in his admirable letter to the Jefferson Club of New Haven, Conn., says:

"After the organization of the Federal Government a powerful class sought to impress upon the practical working of the machinery of the British system. Mr. Jefferson was the great leader of the party formed to resist these efforts and to hold our institutions to the popular character which was understood to belong to them when the Constitution was ratified by the people. By his inflexible adherence to free principles, by his untiring efforts, by his councils and by the magic of his pen he was the principal agent in rescuing from its greatest peril, while yet in its infancy, the Government by the people and for the people."

Nothing is more certain than that Jefferson's mighty influence saved the Government from becoming a feeble imitation, with a few Republican variations, of the British system. Hamilton, who thought that system the best in the world, and our own, a "frail and worthless fabric," would have carried his monarchial ideas into effect had not the Virginia statesman stood in his path as the champion of popular rights. Had Hamilton triumphed at that momentous contest, the executive mantle would never have fallen on such humble shoulders as those of Abraham Lincoln.

None but scions of blue-blooded American aristocracy would have filled that high office. The doors of the White House would have been closed forever against such plebeian stock as Jackson, Lincoln, Johnson and Garfield, and they might have considered themselves fortunate if allowed to climb as high as the lower house of Congress. Jefferson is the typical Democrat, and is justly so regarded abroad as well as at home. No European writer on popular government fails to introduce his name as its greatest apostle and advocate, and the adjective "Jeffersonian" has not only been adopted into the English language, but its meaning is understood by those who cannot understand that language. It is a synonym for "democratic" in the world over.

The political principles represented, recommended and practiced by Jefferson can never go out of fashion until the inability of the people to govern themselves is fully and finally demonstrated. Lincoln's fine descriptive sentence: "A Government of the people, by the people and for the people," is thoroughly Jeffersonian.

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The following from Senator Bayard was read at a recent banquet in Chicago: I thank you kindly for the cordial invitation you sent me to attend the annual meeting of your club at the Palmer House on the 18th inst, to commemorate the birthday of that eminent patriot and ungrudging benefactor of our country, Andrew Jackson, and the honor proposed for me of replying on that occasion to a sentiment so elevated and interesting as "The Federal Constitution."

Not without a careful survey of my field of labor here have I arrived at most reluctantly at the conclusion that I must forego the pleasure of acceptance and remain here at my post.

The vastness of the area of our great country, and the never-ending occupation it demands of its citizens in the widest and most personally unknown to each other many who look to meet and should meet each other. To submit to a promise of such a nature to the hands of the members of the Inauguration Club, part of the great brotherhood of the constitutional Democracy of the Union, would indeed give me the sincerest pleasure.

I have read the preamble and principles upon which your association was organized, and as my mind dwelt with satisfaction upon each expression of sound, patriotic and wise doctrine, the reflection came, mingled with pride and feeling, that there was not in this broad Union of States a nook or corner in which the same enunciations could not be made and would not be readily understood and accepted by the great political party that has never yet recognized a section or a set, a class, nor a faction, in its plans for the government of the American people under the broad aegis of the Federal Constitution.

At some day, not distant I hope, I may be able to come to your vigorous and splendid city, and then make your personal acquaintance. Meanwhile, as members of the grand army of the National Democracy, let us, each and all, endeavor with simple and steady fidelity to uphold the political principles which alone can preserve the liberty and happiness of our people and maintain a Government over them giving security to all and special privileges and powers to none. Let us steadily oppose all measures tending to the centralization of power and insist upon its limitation and distribution, so that individuals and minorities may be secured in their rights.

Let us denounce any construction of the Constitution that permits the perversion and prostitution of the sovereign power of taxation from the actual needs of the public Treasury to the enrichment of favored individuals or classes—no matter under what delusive pretext it may be sought—and, in so doing, let us to it that property shall have ample protection under the law, that it shall be prevented from becoming the governing power in molding the law.

—Robert Bonner owns a vacant block of land just above Vanderbilt's new house, and Gould, if he can buy it for \$2,500,000 will put a \$2,500,000 house on it, setting the palace in the center of the grounds, and working it up to a degree of magnificence that, Jay hopes, will make William feel indisposed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Mr. O'Sullivan, M. P., has introduced a bill into Parliament, by the terms of which no spirits can be drunk in England until they are a year old.

publican party which is identical with the liquor prohibitionists of Maine should in pursuing the same spoils policy become by "a cantrip split" the party of free and unlimited whisky. Such is nevertheless the fact. In North Carolina in order to promote the cause of God and morality, as is its divine mission, it is the ally of rum.

The manner in which the alliance between Republicanism and whisky in North Carolina has been brought about is told with much union by a correspondent of the *Tribune*. In response to the noisy demands of the so-called "temperance element" of the State the Legislature, containing a three-fourths Democratic majority, was constrained to pass a Prohibitory Liquor bill and submit it to the people for ratification.

This bill made it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to manufacture, buy or sell spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, within the territory of North Carolina, but limited sales were permitted under stringent regulations for medical, mechanical and medicinal purposes. When this bill was submitted to the people the Republican leaders saw their opportunity in opposing it. They were somewhat backward at first, inasmuch as it was well known that the passage of the bill was mainly due to their persistent outcry. But they soon overcame their diffidence and the Republican State Committee issued an address assailing the measure as "an invasion of popular rights."

A large majority of the Democrats were opposed to the bill and the Republicans had no difficulty in persuading their colored followers of its oppressive nature. Anti-prohibition organizations were formed by the Democrats in all parts of the State, and as the result of the campaign the liquor bill was defeated by a majority of 118,000 votes.

The Republicans of North Carolina having converted themselves into an anti-prohibitory liquor party cannot escape from the position in which they have placed themselves, and are resolved to make the most of it at the coming election. Though the liquor question has been temporarily disposed of by the treason of the Republican leaders to the cause which they at first eagerly encouraged they intend to form a coalition with the anti-prohibition Democrats. This year North Carolina elects a Supreme Judge, four Supreme Court Judges, Members of Congress, and a Legislature. It is proposed that the Republicans and anti-prohibition Democrats unite for the nomination and election of all these officers.

As free and unlimited whisky is the basis of this new and beautiful coalition, its name will be that of "Liberals." In each Congressional district the regular Democratic candidate will be opposed by a "Liberal," supported by Republican votes. Thus far most of the moving has been done by the Republicans, the Democrats naturally feeling ashamed of such a coalition. But as has been shown in Virginia and elsewhere the Republicans will balk at no combination that gives them a promise of success.

In Virginia they are Readjusters, in Mississippi Greenbackers, in California anti-Chinese, in Iowa tariff reformers, in Maine liquor prohibitionists, and in North Carolina they turn up as the advocates of free whisky and equal rights.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.*

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—Robert Bonner owns a vacant block of land just above Vanderbilt's new house, and Gould, if he can buy it for \$2,500,000 will put a \$2,500,000 house on it, setting the palace in the center of the grounds, and working it up to a degree of magnificence that, Jay hopes, will make William feel indisposed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Mr. O'Sullivan, M. P., has introduced a bill into Parliament, by the terms of which no spirits can be drunk in England until they are a year old.

The State Board of Railroad Assessors have fixed the valuation of the right of way, road-bed and track of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. at \$7,500 per mile in organized counties, and at \$5,000 per mile in unorganized counties.

We have noticed items like the following in several of our State exchanges, lately: There is a woman from Iowa, victimizing the Kansas sisters by taking orders and pay for dress patterns, and never delivering the patterns. The ladies, as well as men, should learn to patronize home dealers and institutions, even at a straight profit.

A communication received this morning to late for publication this week, from a worthy lady living at Plymouth, states that she has been outrageously imposed upon and swindled by lightning rod peddlers under the name of the Royal Lightning Rod Co. The communication will appear next week. Look out for these swindlers, and under no circumstances sign your name to any paper.—Emporia Sentinel.

There is one man on the Democratic County Central Committee, who is no subscriber to this paper, but who takes the Republic organ. Now, that man's Democracy may be questioned, and if the party has a desire to ever succeed in this county, they must put men at the helm whose Democracy is beyond question. We do not say this because said party is no friend of ours, for some of our strongest personal friends are Republicans, but to make the Democrats of this county be certain that they have none but Democrats in the watch-tower.

The Second Annual Re-union of the ex-soldiers and sailors of Kansas, will be held in the city of Topeka, Sept. 11 to 16, 1882. The Kansas delegation has secured the passage of a bill by the Congress of the United States, granting the soldiers and sailors of this state 1,000 tents for this re-union. These tents will be pitched in a suitable locality for the entire week, and the camp supplied by the committee with wood, water, cooking utensils and everything except subsistence stores, free of cost. Arrangements will be made to provide the regular U. S. Army ration to all old soldiers, sailors and their families, the hands of the State and such other persons as may be entitled to the privileges of the camp, at actual cost, not exceeding twenty cents per ration. A large pavilion will be erected in the center of the camp capable of seating from five to ten thousand persons, to be used for business meetings and camp-fire purposes.

CHASE COUNTY OF TO-DAY.

NUMBER TWO. WOODHULL, CHASE CO., KAS., April 17, 1882.

To the Editor of the Courant: In spite of poor crops and hard times, the farmers on Middle creek seem to be doing a great deal of improvements. In the language of Judge Young, "they will pick their flints, and at it again, this year." They have advanced a great deal with their spring work. The fall wheat looks well.

Here is a farm that is the property of Hank E. Snyder. Mr. Snyder is one of the old settlers who went through all the trials and troubles of the early settlement of Chase county, but at present appears to be "right side up, with care."

The next place is the farm of the Rev. C. G. Allen. He is very nicely fixed, and is a very pleasant gentleman to talk with. He, too, is one of the old timers. At present he is our Township Trustee, and I will bet that he makes a good one.

Hold on! "be the hokey," I am in some man's barn yard. I see a great large frame barn, a nice stone house, a nice field of fall wheat, and the place has the appearance of a boom; but I hear a voice close by, shouting: "Hallo, Joe!" I turn to the direction of the voice, and I see the face of Mr.

Thomas O'Donnell. It is a great many years ago since he settled on this place; and, by very hard work, he has accumulated a very fine property, and, to-day, he is one of the leading farmers of Chase county. He was really a very tough, healthy man to og through what he has. I heard old Seth Hays, of Council Grove, one time say that he would bet \$5,000 that Mr. O'Donnell could beat the stage coach from Leavenworth to Council Grove 125 miles, on foot. That was when he was young and hearty; but he can not do it now.

Up the creek a little further I find the place of Wm. Pringle. "Bill," as the "boys" call him, for short, says it does him good to talk to an old citizen. He, too, is well fixed, and I am glad to see it.

Here is the farm of Mr. E. Campbell, a good, honest, industrious citizen. From the appearance of the place, one would say that he understood his business.

Now, I must drive down the lane, from the main road, and see Geo. McNece. There is one thing that I do not understand, and that is, how Mr. McNece can stand it to work so hard. He has a very fine farm, and knows right well how to handle it; but, in one respect, Mr. McNece and your writer are alike, both being bachelors; but we can not help it; accidents will happen. I must be going.

From Mr. McNece's up to the county line between Chase and Marion counties the creek is thickly settled. The farms of Fred. Pracht, Geo. Balch and Jas. Johnson are all well improved.

I will now take across the county to the

COTTONWOOD RIVER.

I notice a great amount of the upland that is fit for cultivation is taken up. If those on the uplands can make a living on them, I do not see why the farmers in the bottoms should complain.

Here I am at the farm of one of the best farmers in Chase county. It was on this farm that the largest crop of wheat, to the acre, was ever raised on any farm in Chase county, the yield being fifty bushels to the acre. The farm shows that its owner is progressive. It is the property of Mr. A. R. Ice, a kind, clever gentleman. Mr. Ice is another old settler. His neighbors say that he was one of the best Township Trustees that ever filled that position in Cottonwood township. When a man's neighbors speak well of him he can not be else than a good citizen. Nevertheless, he has had his share of Indian scares. One morning several years ago when the country was wild with Indian excitement, Mr. Ice started out on the prairie, on foot, to go and get his work teams to begin the labors of the day; when about two miles from the house he saw a horseman at a distance coming towards him; and what made things look more critical, the horseman looked like an Indian, and he was riding with great speed. Of course, under the circumstances, Mr. Ice did as any of us would have done. He ran with all his might for home; but as the rider was coming up close behind him, Mr. Ice turned round to see who it was, and, to his surprise, he saw it was Wm. H. Shaft. "Bill," as the "boys" call him, was out hunting his horses, and he wanted to know if Mr. Ice had seen them. I suppose that when Mr. Ice saw the mistake that he had made he felt and used some words like a man when he runs against a clothes line of a dark night.

Here is the farm of William H. Shaft. It, also, is well improved. The next place that I shall mention, is the farm of J. Raymond Blackshere. Mr. Blackshere has a magnificent looking place. He has some splendid fields of alfalfa growing. He also has some very fine cattle. The first Poled Angus cattle that I ever saw are here; and I will venture to say that Mr. Blackshere has some as fine cattle as there are in the State. By the way, he is one of Chase county's best citizens; and he is a business man in every sense of the word.

Away across the Cottonwood river I can see the farm of Ed. C. Holmes. "Ed," as the "boys" call him, is another old settler; and he is very comfortably fixed; for which he deserves a great deal of credit,

as he has made what he has by hard work.

As I pass down the Cottonwood, I look to the right, across the railroad, and I see the farm of Christ. Schnavely. It was he who brought the first threshing machine into the county, which, at that time, was considered a "God send," because it stopped the use of the flail.

It has been terrible windy today, and I feel as if I had swallowed about a bushel of some man's farm; but we would feel disappointed if we did not have a cyclone or high winds in Kansas once in awhile.

Here is another fine, stock farm, and John R. Holmes is the owner. On the west side of the road there is a fine pasture; there appears to be about a section of land in it, and it is all fenced with stone. On the east side of the road is the residence and farming land; and you may be sure that everything is done in farming shape on this place. Mr. Holmes is one of those men who do not let grass grow under their feet when they are on business. He is a kind gentleman, and entertained your "Joe" tip top. He is one of the largest cattle dealers in the county; yes, I might say, in the State.

To look back fifteen or twenty years one can not but admire the grit that the old settlers had to face the difficulties of those years. They were not like the immigrant that I saw in the fall of '74 in Cottonwood Falls. He was on his way back to Missouri. He said the grasshoppers had cleaned out everything, that summer, that he had planted, and he was sick of such a country. On the wagon cover was splashed the following: "In God we trusted, but in Kansas we busted." JOE.

A dispatch from Gunnison, Col., says that, on last Thursday, three cattle thieves were killed near Grand Junction, in the Ute reservation, by Sheriff J. W. Bowman, of Gunnison county, Deputy Sheriff J. F. Brink, of Utah, and a large posse; and on Friday the Sheriff and posse came suddenly upon another gang of thieves; and during the engagement Bowman and Brink were killed. Sheriff Bowman was a subscriber to this paper, and he has friends in the county, who, with us, will regret to hear of his death.

MOTHERS! 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. WIGGINS' SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold every-where. 25 cents a bottle.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE OR CONSUMPTION. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, CATARRH, and THROAT TROUBLES which SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given perfect satisfaction. Having tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25 cents a box every-where. 1619-lyr

To Consumptives. The advertiser having been permanently cured of the dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Coughs, Colic, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. E. A. Wilson, 194 Pentz, Williamsburg, N. Y. 1619-lyr

WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS For sale on 27 Months' Time; Also, for sale, Pianos & Domestic Sewing Machines. A full stock of MILLINERY GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND. DRESS MAKING DONE TO ORDER. E. COOLEY, - Cottonwood Falls, 1 door north of J. M. Tuttle's grocery. 1619-11

Wonderful Invention. METAL TIP LAMP WICK. Patented Dec. 7th, 1880. This Wick gives a Brilliant White Light, superior to Gas, requires no trimming and lasts for many months, as the Oil burns and not the wick. 1 Wick 10 cts. 3 Wicks, 25 cts. 12 Wicks, 75 cts. 144 Wicks, \$7.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Size the size. We have four sizes. Number 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1 1/2 inches wide. Large Proofs to Agents. METAL TIP LAMP WICK COMPANY, 70 Courtland street, New York 1620-2m

READ THIS. THE GREAT EMPORIUM! J. W. FERRY. Desires everybody to know that he has one of the BEST & LARGEST STOCKS Of goods ever brought to this market, CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, COFFINS, FURNITURE, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, CLASS WARE, TIN WARE, AND, in fact, anything NEEDED BY MAN During his existence on earth. BE SURE TO GO TO J. W. FERRY'S Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

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HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC. M. A. CAMPBELL, BAKARA GILLET. CAMPBELL & GILLET, Dealers in HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, IRON, TIN SHOP. We have in our employ a tinner of long experience, and are prepared to do all kinds of work in this line, on short notice, and at very low price.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. We have a good stock of breaking and stirring plows, cultivators, harrows, whoes, barrows, &c. Agents for the Well Known Wood Machine and the Celebrated Thomas & Coats' Sulky Hay Rakes. We keep a full line of PAINTS AND OILS. GLIDDON FENCE WIRE. We are sole agents for this celebrated wire, known to be the best now in use. We try to keep a full line of everything generally called for by the farmers, and if we haven't it, we'll get it. Thanking them all for patronage, and favors of the past, we desire a continuance of the same.

MAIN STREET, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. C. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Loans made on improved farms, at 7 per cent interest. 1622-11 C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS. Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 1618 F. P. COCHRAN, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS. Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. 1622-11 J. L. SPEER, T. H. GRISHAM, SPEER & CRISHAM, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Office at Court-House, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. 1622-11 JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas. Postoffice box 405 will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1623-11

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, M. D., Office and room at Dr. Fugh's drug store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. W. P. PUCH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A. M. CONWAY, Physician & Surgeon, Residence and office a half mile north of Toledo. 1611-11

MISCELLANEOUS. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS', Chase County Land Agency, ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands, wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. 1627-1yr

Best business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you \$12 a day made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business pays you nearly so well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address, Mrs. G. G. Hubbard, 1619-11

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, sprains, colic, 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 unqualified success to our knowledge, for best 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. H. Kendall & Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

From the Oneota Press, N. Y. Oncoota, New York, Jan. 5, 1881. Early last summer Messrs. J. B. Kendall & Co., of Enosburg Falls, Vt., made a contract with the publishers of the Press for a half column advertisement for one year, setting forth the merits 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. F. Schermmerhorn, who resides near Collier's, had a spavin on his horse; he read the advertisement and concluded to test the efficacy of the remedy, a though 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. Schermmerhorn 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., Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for benefits and profit which I have derived from your invaluable and far famed Spavin Cure. My cousin and I had a valuable stallion, worth \$3,000, which had a very bad spavin and was pronounced by four eminent veterinary surgeons, beyond any cure, and that the horse was done forever. 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. Dick, of Elmburg, 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., Gents:—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 with 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 liniment for human flesh that I am acquainted with. Your truly, P. L. WRENCH.

