

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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## BREVITIES.

"I should blush to simper," is the latest slang.

It is remarked by a would-be philosopher that some people are wise one day and otherwise the next.

What a pity the census was not taken during the melon season, when half our population was doubled up.

One way of killing a wife is that which John Miller of Hanover, Ont., is charged with—driving his horses over her.

In Battle Creek, Mich., recently, the people present at a "watch meeting" claim to have seen an angel with flowing robes and wings.

Did you ever hear of such a thing as a gas company dividing its profits with its consumers? The Boston Gas Company is really doing it.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS' library at his home in Georgia consists of about 4,000 volumes, carefully selected for the purposes of the owner.

Boston has set its face decidedly against elevated railroads. It has rejected every proposition that has been brought before it. In fact, elevated railroads are not so elevating—so cultured as Boston demands.

In Buffalo, the other day a funeral procession took the road running along the lake shore, and after a long and painful plodding, with no sight of the graveyard, found themselves a mile from land on the frozen waters of Lake Erie. They were forced to pick their way back over treacherous ice to the city, and postpone the burial until the following day.

New York State has had no Speaker of the House of Representatives since 1825, when John W. Taylor was chosen. Since his incumbency of the office, Virginia has furnished the Speaker five times, Kentucky four times, Indiana five times, Pennsylvania and Maine three times each, Massachusetts twice, and other States for a single term. It is time now that it came to New York.

A FEW days ago the only child of Mrs. Keen of Philadelphia fell ill of the small-pox, and his mother, learning that the doctor had small hope of the boy's recovery, attempted suicide, but was restrained by her husband. The latter sat up all night with the child, but at length was overcome by sleep. Awakening he missed his wife. She was found hanging dead in the cellar.

LORD ROSEBERY intends to build one of the most magnificent houses in London on the site which he has purchased near Albertgate. The mansion will front the Park, and command a splendid view of Rotten row and the Ladies' Mile. There are to be five suites of reception rooms, and in fact, when complete, it will probably be one of the most princely houses in the metropolis.

SERGEANT SNIDER of the Belleville (Ont.) police owed a great deal of money in small amounts, and his creditors were importunate. Duns met him at every turn. He could not dodge them for his duty compelled him to patrol certain streets, and therefore it was easy to find him. Unable to pay his debts, he endured the torture for several months, and then committed suicide.

All the debtors in Glasgow prison were set at liberty at midnight on December 31, under the provision of the Fraudulent Debtors (Scotland) act. There were twenty-five men and two women. One of the women had been there eighteen months. The Glasgow Tolbooth is thus probably for the first time in two centuries without a debtor prisoner. Debtors were also liberated at Edinburgh and other places.

ANNIE FLAGG declined James Drugg's offer of marriage, at Front Royal, Va., and when he pressed her for the reason, she said that she was in love with Noah Benford. This was untrue, and she regretted saying it, for Druggs vowed vengeance upon his supposed rival. She feared the threat would be executed, and sent a letter of caution to Benford; but it arrived too late, for he was found murdered, presumably by Druggs.

The elder Astor, writes Gath, is seen on the streets nearly every day, almost always alone, walking with a cane. He is a big man, with strong features, a mild, republican eye, but manifest traces of both the Scotch and the German races, from which he is a descendant. His ancestors, when they first came to this country, used to peddle rat-skins, and sleep out among the Indians; but he is the author of the hotel system of America, as well as American development toward the Pacific ocean.

## NEWS IN A NUT SHELL.

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Cream of the Two Hemispheres Contested and Classified—An Interesting Budget of Personal and Miscellaneous Information.

Washington.

The House Committee on Appropriations has agreed to report favorably the bill making an appropriation to prosecute the search for the steamer *Jennette*.

The New York delegation in the House of Representatives Monday accepted the resolutions regarding the death of Fernando Wood, and ordered them sent to the family.

The Senate Committee on Territories authorized Senator Saunders to report, with recommendation for passage, the bill for creating the Territory of Pennsylvania, to consist of the northern half of Dakota.

Representative Weaver writes that there is no truth whatever in the published story that the Nationals in Congress are endeavoring to create a people's party, and to that end intend soon to hold a conference at Chicago.

By direction of the President the limits of the department of Arkansas are extended to embrace the post of Fort Elliott, Texas, heretofore embraced in the department of the Missouri, and the post in Virginia occupied as a school of instruction for the signal service will be hereafter known as Fort Meyer, instead of Fort Whipple. The latter change is made in honor of the late Gen. Meyer.

The House Committee on War Claims decided Wednesday to proceed adversely upon Representative Dutton's bill to provide for the settlement of unpaid claims of those officers of the line in the revolutionary army who served to the close of the war of independence and were so returned on the books of the treasury. The bill, if adopted, would have involved the payment of several million dollars.

Examination of tally sheets kept by tellers at the counting of the electoral vote Wednesday showed that Mr. Hannin set down thirty-three votes from Nevada for Garfield, and Mr. Thurston gave the votes of Vermont to Hancock, and Messrs. House and Crowley set down New Jersey and Florida for Garfield. Each, however, had the same total—214 for Garfield and Arthur, and 185 for Hancock and English. Tellers were called upon and made the necessary correction in their figures.

The Committee on Ways and Means at a meeting Thursday, February 10th, authorized Mr. Kelly to report to the House the bill to exempt promissory notes issued for wages from taxation, and asked its passage. This is an act to release the Philadelphia & Reading railroad company from certain taxes assessed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue upon interest-bearing promissory notes heretofore issued by it to its employees, and commonly known as wages certificates. It provides that said company shall pay the actual costs and expenses incurred in the proceedings taken to enforce the payment of said tax.

The flood, which went rushing down the Potomac Saturday and submerged the lower portions of the city for the past twenty-four hours, has subsided. An immense ice gorge, reaching from above the city point several miles below, and reaching nearly to the Virginia shore, threatens destruction to the wharves and steamboats lying at them. The damage to vessels, wharves and property along the river is estimated from between \$50,000 and \$100,000. Most what remains of the greater danger when the massed ice moves. The damage to property and merchandise in the inundated portion of the city will probably reach \$100,000, and the Georgetown wharves and storeshouses \$75,000. The section of Long bridge, about 200 feet, swept away Saturday night, wedged in with broken ice. Telegraph communication with the South is badly interrupted. All the cables at Long bridge have been carried away. To-night only two out of over twenty wires are working between Washington and Alexandria Railroad travel to the South, on account of the break in the bridge, will be seriously impeded. Arrangements are made to transfer passengers and mails for Richmond and the coast by stages from Washington over the Georgetown bridge to the Alexandria, Fredericksburg & Richmond road at Fort Runyon, while passengers and mails for Lynchburg and the South will be sent to Shepherd's, opposite Alexandria, and thence by ferry to the Virginia Midland road.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

General Singleton, of Illinois is a vigorous opponent of the Reagan international commerce bill, claiming that Congress has power only to regulate the intercourse of the general states with foreign nations.

Nearly forty individuals or companies in Cleveland identified with the iron trade have addressed a memorial to General Grant, setting forth the injury done to their interests by recent cautious decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and asking that his successor be a man possessing the ability and desire to carry out the doctrine of protection to American manufactures.

GENERAL FOREIGN NOTES.

A large meeting in Trafalgar square, London, under the auspices of the Radical club, entered its protest against coercion.

The Reformed church at Utica, N. Y., erected at a cost of \$25,000, was totally destroyed by fire.

Leo R. von Hillern, a German agent, has been held in \$1,000, by a New York court, for forging death certificates of the Metropolitan Life insurance company.

THE EAST.

The county schools around Oconomowoc, Wis. have been closed on account of measles, and the disease is spreading in the city.

The jury in the Criminal court of Chicago rendered a verdict of acquittal in the case of Hutzler, charged with the murder of Johansen.

While services were in progress in the Presbyterian church at Dayton, O., flames made their appearance, but the pastor quietly dismissed the congregation.

Charles Hill, a shackled convict, en route from Vigo county jail to the Indiana penitentiary, jumped from the train while going into Indianapolis and secreted himself in the wilder's nest of freight cars.

John Vinegar, an insane man, while

being taken to jail at Rockford asked permission to walk behind the sleigh and get his feet warm. In a few seconds he was discovered to have cut his throat from ear to ear.

Captain Glass, of the steamer *James-ton*, has raided the illicit stills in Alaska, destroying over two hundred of them. Two Russians and two whites have been sent to Portland for trial for distilling hooch.

The rise in the Kansas river at Kansas City has thoroughly alarmed the citizens. It is predicted that unless five bridges give way to the ice a gorge will ensue that will do vast damage. Some fear that the Hannibal railroad bridge will topple when the break in the Missouri.

An insurance conspiracy of deep interest has been unraveled at Evansville, Ind., by a detective employed by one of the companies involved. Julius Coleman, a prominent young lawyer induced Charles H. Lucas, from the Legislature of Kansas, to make a feint of having been drowned in the river. The preliminaries of the fraud were carried out, but Lucas and his minor accomplices were soon captured. Coleman was admitted to bail in \$5,000.

## THE SOUTH.

Five prisoners broke jail at Charleston, S. C., by lowering and bending iron bars in the door with a stout oak plank.

CONGRESS CONDENSED.

Point and Pitch of Interest for the Week on the National House and Senate.

SENATE.

MONDAY—On motion of Mr. Morgan Senators Hardin and Thurman were appointed tellers for the Senate in the electoral count meetings.—Mr. Plumb presented a resolution to provide for the construction by the government of a double track government freight railroad from the sea coast east to the Missouri river, so as to make a main line accessible for commercial purposes to the people of the States in the Mississippi valley. Referred.

TUESDAY—The credentials of Phillet Sawyer and Arthur P. Gorman, Senators-elect, were read and filed.—Mr. Bruce, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported adversely the joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the eight-hour law. Indefinitely postponed.

WEDNESDAY—At 12 o'clock the Vice President announced that the time appointed for counting the electoral vote had arrived, and the Senate, with the Vice President at its head, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives. Garfield and Arthur were then declared in joint session duly elected President and Vice President of the United States.

THURSDAY—The Senate bill appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of ground for, and the erection thereon, of a hall of deposit for government records passed.—Pursuant to the resolution offered by Mr. Pendleton and adopted, Messrs. Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard were constituted a committee to make necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect on the 4th of March next.—In the Committee of the Whole the amendments of the committee were agreed to with the exception of one regulating the manufacture and cost of postal cards by specific provision in regard to single and return cards, which was stricken out. The item of \$25,000 for special railroad service at St. Louis was increased, on motion of Mr. Vest, to \$30,000.

HOUSE.

MONDAY—At the conclusion of the call the Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. House and Crowley as tellers on the part of the House to mark a list of votes of the President and Vice President Wednesday next.

TUESDAY—The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill; but without concluding the bill the committee rose, and Mr. Briggs offered the customary resolutions relative to the death of Mr. Carr of New Hampshire. Enquiries were delivered by Messrs. Briggs, Hall, Ray, Bland, Bowman, Vandegriff of Ohio, Shellenberger and Sherman. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY—The joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 for a monument commemorating the battle of Bennington was adopted. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting for consideration and appropriate action by Congress a letter from the Secretary of the Navy recommending an appropriation of \$800,000 for the establishment of naval stations on the American isthmus.

THURSDAY—The morning hour was dispensed with, and the Speaker proceeded to the call of States, in order that one member from each State should have a right to ask unanimous consent for the passage of a bill. A number of private bills were disposed of, and the remainder of the hour was consumed in noisy discussion of a point of order as to the scope of the new rule. No decision was arrived at, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill.

FRIDAY—After disposing of some miscellaneous business the House at 12:30 went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.—A bill making Indianapolis a port of delivery passed.—The House was in committee three hours on the private calendar, and then passed some two dozen pension bills, including a pension of \$20 a month to Col. Thomas Worthington, Ohio. Adjourned.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

CATTLE.

Extra steers	\$1 75 to 5 25
Medium steers	4 25 to 4 50
Light steers	3 75 to 4 00
Feeders and stockers	3 40 to 3 75
Common grades	1 75 to 3 00

HOGS.

Choice heavy	\$1 90 to 5 10
Medium and light	4 65 to 4 75

GOOD MUTTONS \$1 10 to 4 50 |

STOCKERS \$3 00 to 3 75 |

NO. 1 50c || No. 2 | 40c |
No. 3	30c
No. 4	20c
No. 5	10c
No. 6	5c
No. 7	2c
No. 8	1c
No. 9	5c
No. 10	1c
No. 11	1c
No. 12	1c
No. 13	1c
No. 14	1c
No. 15	1c
No. 16	1c
No. 17	1c
No. 18	1c
No. 19	1c
No. 20	1c
No. 21	1c
No. 22	1c
No. 23	1c
No. 24	1c
No. 25	1c
No. 26	1c
No. 27	1c
No. 28	1c
No. 29	1c
No. 30	1c

MEAT.

Mess pork	\$12 50
Hams	9 to 9 5c
Lard	8 5c to 9 5c

It is very mean to ask a man whose wife is a shrew if it is hot enough for him, or if it's scold enough for it.

## A DREAM.

Talking of sects till late one eve,  
Of the various doctrines the saints believe,  
That night I stood in a troubled dream,  
By the side of a darkly flowing stream.

And a "Churchman" down to the river came,  
When I heard a strange voice call his name:  
"Good night, stop, when you cross this tide  
You must leave your robes on the other side."

But the aged father did not mind,  
And his long robe flung out behind,  
As down to the stream his way he took,  
His pale hands clasping a gilt-edged book.

"I'm bound for Heaven, and when I'm there  
I shall want my book of Common Prayer;  
And though I put on a starchy crown,  
I should feel quiet lost without my gown."

Then he fixed his eyes on the shining track,  
But his gown was heavy, and held him back,  
And the poor old father tried in vain  
A single step in the flood to gain.

I saw him again on the other side,  
But his silken gown floated on in the tide,  
And no one asked in that blissful spot,  
Whether he belonged to "the Church" or not.

Then down to the river a Quaker strayed,  
His dress of a sober hue was made:  
"My coat and hat must be all of gray;  
I can not go any other way."

Then he buttoned his coat straight up to his chin,  
And steady, solemnly, waded in,  
And his long-brimmed hat he pulled down tight,  
Over his forehead so cold and white.

But a strong wind carried away his hat;  
A moment he slowly sighed over that;  
And then, as he gazed to the further shore,  
The coat slipped off, and was seen no more.

As he entered heaven, his suit of gray  
Went quietly sailing away,  
And none of the angels questioned him  
About the width of his beaver's brim.

Next came Dr. Watts with a bundle of Psalms,  
Tied nicely up in his aged arms,  
And hymns as many, a very wise thing,  
That the people in heaven "all round" might sing.

But I thought that he heaved an anxious sigh  
As he saw that the river ran broad and high,  
And looked rather surprised, as one by one,  
The Psalms and Hymns in the waves went down.

And after him, with his MSS.,  
Came Wesley, the patron of godliness;  
But he cried "Dear me! what shall I do?  
The water has soaked them through and through."

And there on the river, far and wide,  
Away they went down the swollen tide;  
And the saint, astonished, passed through alone,  
Without the manuscripts, up to the throne.

Then, gravely walking, two saints by name,  
Down to the stream together came,  
But as they stopped at the river's brink,  
I saw one saint from the other shrink.

"Sprinkled or plunged, may I ask you,  
friend,  
How you retained to life's great end?"  
"But I have been dipped, as you'll see me now;

"And I really think it will hardly do,  
As I'm 'close communion' to cross with you,  
You're bound, I know, to the realms of bliss,  
But you must go that way, and I'll go this."

Then straightway plunging with all his might  
Away to the left—his friend to the right,  
Apart they went from this world of sin,  
But at last together they entered in.

And now, when the river was rolling on,  
A Presbyterian Church went down,  
Of whom there seemed an innumerable throng,  
But the men I could count as they passed along.

And concerning the road they could never agree,  
The old or the new way, which could it be,  
Nor ever a moment paused to think  
That both would lead to the river's brink.

A sound of murmuring low and loud,  
Came up from the moving crowd;  
"You're in the old way, and I'm in the new,  
That is the false, and this is the true."  
Or, "I'm in the old way, and you're in the new,  
That is the false, and this is the true."

But the brethren only seemed to speak;  
Modest the sisters walked, and meek,  
And if ever one of them chanced to say  
What troubles she met with on the way,  
How she longed to pass to the other side,  
Nor feared to cross over the sweeping tide.

A voice arose from the brethren then,  
Let no one speak but the "holy men,  
For have we not heard the words of Paul,  
"Oh, let the women keep silence?"

I watched them long in my curious dream,  
Till they stood by the borders of the stream,  
Then, just as I thought the two ways met,  
But all the brethren were talking yet,  
And would talk on, till the heaving tide  
Carried them over side by side—  
Side by side, for the way was one;  
The wholesome journey of life was done;  
And all who in Christ the Savior died  
Came out alike on the other side.

No forms or crosses or books had they;  
No gowns of silk, or suits of gray;  
No creeds to guide them, or MSS;  
For all had put on Christ's righteousness.

The Widow.

In middle-class Spain, the lady calls her servant "My daughter;" they live on a kind of free-and-easy footing, not much authority on the mistress's side, and certainly little discipline on the part of the servant; and the mistress, herself, since she has little to do, often dusts with her little *beno* or *soya*, or broom made of strips of cloth, her best room. "I was 'ours' once," she says; "it was his and mine; now, it is only mine!" Yet she has never moved, with all her dusting and *empesa*, has never moved his things; he was an officer in the army, her husband, and lo, there on its accustomed peg, as though he were expected to come in and put it on, and pass out, with a ditty, and a kind good-by, to the barracks or the parade ground, there hangs his

sword at his bed-head; there, on his dressing-table, burns his star of honor; there are his boots, his uniform—and he? "Ahi!" she weeps, as his death-day comes around, "pobre cito; tan bonito he sido a mi!" ("Alas! a poor lit fellow; how good he was to me!") And then in a flood of scalding tears, in that lonely room she kneels and prays to La Virgen de los Dolores; she pushes away her simple meal, the fried egg, the *pu chero*, the cup of black coffee; she wanders up and down the house. "Ahi! it is so lonely without you!" she says, and at night, he heart bursting with his load of trouble, she cons herself to sleep, her crucifix clasped to her breast, her pillow wet with tears. Sunshine, thank God, in Spanish sorrow, often bursts upon the glittering landscape ere the clouds have fled away; but the clouds return; they come back at the recurrence of every day of his, the lost one's saint; at every sight of his little things; there is not, as in English sorrow, a steady cloudy season, and then sunlight, bright and steady if somewhat mellowed and autumnal in its glory.

David Garrick.

One hundred and two years ago occurred the death of David Garrick, unquestionably the king among actors. No historic existence ever equaled Garrick's. His first appearance on the stage was at Goodman's Field Theater, October 19, 1741, in the part of Richard III. His success was instantaneous; no such acting had ever been seen, he at once became the rage in London, no society was complete without him, nobles besieged his dressing-room, begging for the honor of his company at their houses.

Pope said he never had an equal, and would never have a rival.

The great Mrs. Porter, then retired, went to London on purpose to hear him. She said the youth knew more at his first appearance than others after twenty years' training. The Duke of Argyll declared him superior to Betterton. Even Garrick's enemies, men who most unjustly charged him with meanness, admitted his wonderful genius. Among those who repaid the actor's favors with frowns was the unscrupulous Arthur Murphy. But even he, when asked what he thought of Garrick's acting, after a pause replied, "Well, sir, off the stage he is a mean, smacking little fellow, but on the stage—throw up his hands and eyes—"Oh, my great God!"

Garrick's first love affair is very amusing. He became attached to Peg Woffington, and with her and Macklin another actor, went to keeping house, each to be in turn housekeeper for a month. This plan early failed, and the love affair was soon cured. A short time afterwards, he was married to Mademoiselle Violette, a dancer of Vienna.

Garrick's reception in France was one of the most wonderful episodes in his career. All Paris went wild over him. His pictures adorned the walls of every house.

Garrick's last season as an actor was in 1776. He played "Richard" for the last time with Mrs. Siddons, in the presence of the King and Queen. His last night on the stage was June 10, as "Don Felix," in "The Wonder," and he retired from the stage amid expressions of grief and regret of the most poignant character. Three years later, January 20, 1779, he died of a painful malady, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, nobles bearing his pall, while poets, scholars, statesmen and artists stood uncovered beside his grave.

Fishing in Lapland.

The water is very clear at Hannerfest in Lapland; you may see every thing that goes on among the fish. A few feet down you may see the young cod snapping at your look; if you have one, a little lower down the codfish, and the huge plaice and the halibut on the white sand at the bottom; in other places the starfish, as large as a plate, and purple and green shellfish, of all sizes. The plaice is taken in the following manner: In calm weather the fisherman takes a strong, fine cord, to which he has fastened a heavy spearhead, like a white harpoon. This he holds ready over the bow of the boat, while another person paddles it forward slowly. When the fish is seen at the bottom the boat is stopped and the harpoon suddenly dropped upon him, and thus the fish is caught. In two hours the fishermen will get a boat load. The halibut are caught with hooks. They sometimes weigh five hundred pounds, and if drawn up carelessly will overturn the boat. In many of the mountainous districts the rivers swarm with trout, the habit of which is to conceal themselves beneath the boulder rocks in the bed of the stream, venturing out to feed only at night. Men, each with a heavy hammer, will throw these water and strike one or two blows on the stones when the fish run from their lurking place partly stunned and are easily caught.

Her Conscience.

Ex-Ald. Harnier, of Montreal, recently received a letter from a former servant, in which she stated that on one occasion, while in his employ, she upset an *etager* containing a valuable set of china. Fearing censure and dismissal for her negligence, she took a beautiful fawn out of its pen in the garden and placed it in the drawing room. When the family returned they found the fawn innocently sleeping on the sofa and she covered it up on the floor, and the natural conclusion was, of course, that the fawn had done the mischief. The girl writes that her conscience would not let her rest.

Mrs. Partington says.

Don't take any of the quack nostrums, as they are detrimental to the human system; put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all common diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe attack of typhoid fever. They are the *ne plus unum* of medicines.—Boston Globe.

Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus."

New York Tribune.

"Sartor Resartus" was written at Carlyle's rural home. In 1833 he went with it to London to find a publisher. Nobody wanted it; nobody understood it. The "reader" for one publisher said it was beyond doubt the work of a man of talent, but it was disjointed and fragmentary. The humor was very heavy. Some one asked: Was not the work really a translation? "Sartor Resartus" accordingly "declined with thanks," and the intimation given that the author might do better some other day. Failing, after several efforts to find a publisher, Carlyle took his book to Fraser's Magazine, where it appeared in parts during the years 1833-'34, and at the completion of the series was "reprinted for his friends." No one understood the writer. Everybody asked, What does this man mean? The editors of the magazine were asked why they published such articles. An English nobleman asked when that series of stupid articles by the Tailor would be done. By "the Tailor" he alluded to the title of the work, which was formed from two Latin words, meaning "the tailor re-trimmed," but which Carlyle had employed in translating an old song into Latin, the name of the song being "The Tailor Done Over." On the whole, it does not appear from contemporaneous reading that there was any one in England who found it other than stupid and absurd. When the book was first published Emerson was almost alone in America to express his admiration for it. Shortly afterward Carlyle said: "I hear but one voice—the voice from Concord." The work is in the nature of a philosophical romance, and purports to contain extracts from a book on "The Philosophy of Clothes," by Godbourn Devidung (Dionenes Tensfeldtschroek) born at Duck-puddle (Entpohl) and professor at the University of Don't-knowwhere (Weissnaw). To this compilation of extracts are added certain notices of the life and opinions of Tensfeldtschroek, and hence the title of "The Tailor Done Over." The scope of the book is that all forms, creeds and institutions are only the garments in which man has clothed himself, and that the most part these garments are sadly out of repair. Dwelling upon the deep significance of social vestures the author would have men look through them to the inner essence of souls and things. The beginning of all wisdom, he says, is to look fixedly on clothes till they become transparent. There is much in the book that is grotesque in thought and expression, but it is remarkable in indicating the time when Carlyle first made use of that involved, interwisted and contorted style which afterward became so leading a characteristic of all his writings.

Bernhardt's Letters Home.

Philadelphia Times.

Mademoiselle Bernhardt's letters home must give the French curious notions of Americans. She relates that in one theater her religious susceptibilities were torn all to shreds by a head of Christ which was put on the stage to represent Racine. According to her own story she gave the stage manager a specimen of real acting such as none of her great roles permit. Her maternal yearnings, too, are dwelt upon with anguish. Her babe has written her that he is so impatient to see his adored mamma that he is going to take a small boat and come over the sea to meet her. This babe is a strapping boy of sixteen at the School Louis le Grand. Mademoiselle, his mamma, is in deadly terror lest he put this prattle into execution, and says that she looks daily in the papers to see if a small boat has been met on the billows. Meanwhile the main chance is not forgotten. Her Parisian admirers are kept in mind of her doings by long and prosy letters over her own name in various presses—all keyed in the most flamboyant strain of glorification at her success among the barbarians. All Paris is envying her the money she is raking together here anticipating the new splendor and petites dejeuner in the Avenue Villiers when the great comedienne gets home.

Joanakin Miller's New Play.

Philadelphia Press.

The poet of the Sierras is a queer customer, but his queerness certainly has the flavor of artificiality at times. His newest play, which is called "Forty-nine," is at last going to be produced by Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin, who have determined to do it at Haverly's Fourteenth street theater, next September. It will be gotten up in grand style by Mr. Haverly, and is put on for a run, which will in all probability be secured for it. Rankin has had the play in his possession for two or three years, and has largely rewritten it, so I am informed. That is to say, he has retained many of Miller's ideas and much of his language, but he has altered the construction to a very considerable extent, and has cut and fashioned scenes here and there. Rankin has been led to believe that his best course lay in the direction of the Western drama, and he has consequently gone back to "Forty-nine."

You Must Try It.

Do not despair even if you have suffered for years from weak kidneys and torpid bowels. Kidney-Wort has cured hundreds of cases of from five to thirty years standing. This remedy is prepared both dry and liquid. See adv.







# THE CHASE COUNTY COURANT-SUPPLEMENT

## THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE NINTH SESSION.

Monday.

HOUSE, MONDAY FORENOON, FEB. 7.

The house of representatives convened at 10 a. m., Speaker Johnson presiding.

The following bills were introduced:

H B 292, by Taylor: An act authorizing the county commissioners of Clay to build a bridge over the Republican river and purchase two others.—Referred to committee of the whole.

H B 293, by Swartz: An act amendatory to section 23, chapter 108, laws of 1874.

H B 294, by Graves: An act to authorize the county commissioners of Norton county to fund their county indebtedness.

H B 295, by Gowan: An act amendatory of general statutes of Kansas, being paragraph 6, chapter 33, relative to the exemption of personal property from attachment or execution mentioned therein.

H B 296, by Gowan: An act authorizing the board of county commissioners in organized counties to order an extension of time for the payment of taxes to become due on the 20th day of June, until December 20th, 1881.

Petitions were presented as follows:

Petition 66, by Allen: From Thos. Hindman, J. C. Burnett, and seventy-five others, citizens of Gove county, in regard to the duties of superintendents of public instruction in unincorporated counties.

By Taylor, of Clay: Petition 57, of J. S. Scott and seventy-five others, citizens of Bane township, Clay county, Kansas, remonstrating against the passage of H B 288, extending the time for the raising of certain stock and bond to the Kansas Central railroad. Referred to committee of the whole.

By Turner, petition 68, from G. N. Brooks and 25 others relating to the boundary lines of Sheridan county. Referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Olson, of special committee, offered a substitute for house bill 291, an act relating to and amendatory of section 147, chapter 25, compiled laws of Kansas.

The attorney-general had sent a communication to the house (which the chief clerk read) in answer to house concurrent resolution 23, relating to the taxing of 2,000,000 acres of land belonging to the Union Pacific R. R. in Kansas. The attorney-general after quoting acts of congress in support of his decision writes as follows:

It has been decided by the supreme court of the United States that it cannot be permitted to the states to detain or embarrass this country (that is, the right to have the expenses of survey, etc., paid) into the treasury before patent issues by a sale of the lands for taxes, and until these costs are paid and everything is done necessary to perfect the title, the company to a patent, the lands are not subject to taxation by the state.

"The failure to pay this cost of survey does not affect the grant, and the provision that unless the lands are sold or disposed of within three years from the time of the completion of the survey, the general government may dispose of them under pre-emption laws at pre-emption prices to the use of the railroad company, does not inure to the benefit of states or individuals until the government determines its will in that respect and offers them for sale. In any aspect of the case the three year proviso can be of no aid to the state in the imposition of taxes on these lands. The paramount law of congress as interpreted by the supreme court of the U. S. affords the land grant R. R. companies of the Pacific system absolute immunity from state taxation upon their lands. The governing decisions on this subject are the Railway Company vs. Prescott, 16 Wallace, page 605, and the Railway Company vs. Mo-Shaw, 22 Wallace, page 444.

"The state is powerless in the premises and the federal authorities alone can afford relief. A joint resolution of congress directing the issuance of the costs of survey and the return of patents to the company that these lands would at once render them liable to taxation.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, &c.,  
W. A. JOHNSTON,  
Attorney General.

Mr. Allen called up H. R. No. 28, in relation to Ft. Hayes military post, and asking the Kansas congressional delegation to secure to the state said post for the purpose of endowing thereon a school and experimental station for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture and forestry. On motion the resolution passed.

Mr. Sexton's resolution making Wednesday 2 p. m. special order for Texas cattle disease, was adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole with Mr. Houston, of Anderson, in the chair.

H B 18, granting fees to county sheriffs and clerks in certain cases, was recommended to pass as amended.

S B 36, by Metzker: An act to authorize the board of county commissioners of the county of Shawnee to sell certain railroad stock in the Missouri Pacific railway company, when authorized by a vote of the people of said county, was amended on motion of Anderson, of Shawnee, and then recommended to pass.

H B 32, by NGreen: An act fixing the fees of sheriffs, and repealing chapter 97, of session laws of 1875, and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith, was read.

The committee on fees and salaries had recommended several amendments, and the printed bill was found to have been printed in accordance with their recommendations. This caused considerable trouble in discussing the bills. A motion to recommit was lost. Discussion then proceeded, and after various amendments the bill was recommended to pass.

On motion the committee rose, and its report accepted.

Mr. Lawhead moved to adjourn. Carried.

The house was declared to be adjourned to 2 o'clock, p. m.

HOUSE, MONDAY, AFTERNOON, FEB. 7.

At 2:05 p. m. the Speaker's gavel fell, and roll call commenced. Seventy-six members responded present.

The following bills by consent were introduced:

H B 297, by Newby: An act to amend section 211, chap. 25, Dassel's compiled laws.

H B 298, by Lawhead: An act in relation to certain weeds and to prevent their growth and propagation.

H B 299, by Seaton. An act entitled an act for the benefit and protection of fraternal and benevolent organizations, etc. Read second time and referred to committee on private corporations.

The hour of 2:30 having arrived, 143

motion of Mr. Keeney the special order was postponed until 3 o'clock. Other bills were introduced as follows:

H B 400, by Kirkpatrick: An act to establish a state board of quarantine, and to prevent the importation into or spread of infectious or contagious diseases among stock in the state and to provide penalties.

H B 401, by Calvin: An act to provide for a geological survey of the state of Kansas.

Mr. Clapp offered the following house concurrent resolution which was adopted: Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed and our representatives requested to make all reasonable efforts to secure federal legislation for the protection of stock from the disease known as pleuro pneumonia, and the disease known as Texas or Spanish fever.

H B 72, by Eckles: An act to authorize school district No. 69 in Rice county, to issue its bonds was passed.

H B 39, by Ady: An act to authenticate the subdivision of the city of Newton into streets, alleys, lots, blocks and parks, and to repeal chapter 136, laws of 1874 was passed.

H B 70, by Brown: An act to authorize the board of county commissioners of Johnson county to build a bridge, and to appropriate money therefor was passed.

Bills on third reading were then on motion, considered.

H B 123, by Sutton, an act relating to a certain street and road therein mentioned, in Lyon county, was passed.

H B 158, by Russell, an act to amend "An act to establish an insurance department," passed.

H B 189, by Marvin, an act providing for building a bridge in Leavenworth county, Kansas, passed.

H B 121, by Hall, an act to legalize the acts, as notary public, of A. L. Taylor, of Neosho county, Kansas. Passed.

H B 15, by Hubbard, an act to authorize county surveyors, or their deputies, to enter mining shafts for the purpose of making surveys of drifts, and establish the lines of the same. Passed.

Substitute for H B 27, by committee on claims and accounts, an act for the relief of Samuel A. Springston and Westley Spindler. Passed.

The hour of 3:30 having arrived, the house went into committee of the whole with Mr. Houston in the chair to consider the substitute for house bill 152, creating the county of St. John, offered by the committee on county lines and county seats.

Mr. Keeney moved the adoption of the first section.

Mr. Snoddy asked what the reasons were for this new county.

Mr. Keeney rose to reply and referred the members to that portion of the attorney-general's report showing the county lines of the counties mentioned in the bill. He stated that the county lines as they existed before the act of '79 changing them were all right, and the bill now placed them as they were before. Wallace county was over eighty miles long and ought to be divided.

Mr. Barker, of Wyandotte, moved to strike out the word St. John and put the name of Cobb instead. Said he presumed everybody knew Stephen A. Cobb, former representative in congress from the Second district. The motion was afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. Clapp speaking against what had the appearance of a slur on our present governor.

Mr. Snoddy moved that section 1 of the bill be struck out. Said that Wallace county had 636 inhabitants, and the number was too small to divide.

Mr. Keeney asked the gentleman from Linn the number of inhabitants of the three counties just south of Wallace.

Mr. Snoddy stated that Greely had 3, Wichita 14, and Scott 43, sixty in all; couldn't see the necessity of a new county.

Mr. Peake said he knew of no personal reason for this new county. He heartily favored it. He saw no reason for the objection to the name of St. John. He honored the man.

The motion to strike out the first section was lost.

Mr. Snoddy wanted to know if there was a county seat in this county.

Mr. Keeney thought there was, and that the gentleman from Linn was working for it.

Mr. Snoddy said that when the gentleman from Trego stated that, he stated a falsehood. Such aspersions would be borne in silence.

Mr. Keeney would not reflect upon the distinguished gentleman from Linn. He did know that he (Snoddy) was espousing the cause of men who were down here working in the county seat matter.

Mr. Snoddy said he had asked a question for information and instead had received an insult.

Mr. Waters suggested that Mr. Snoddy send his address to Mr. Keeney.

Mr. Snoddy instantly replied intimatingly replied that the gentleman from LaBette had a steal on hand to look after.

Mr. Snoddy moved that the new county be named Gray, after the man who had given his life in the development of Kansas and her agricultural resources. He spoke briefly in favor of the amendment concluding the memory of Mr. Gray.

Mr. Mitchell, of Cowley, thought the author of the bill should not permit Mr. Snoddy to name the county which he had called a banding.

Mr. Keeney would not for any consideration do other than honor the name of Alfred Gray. There are other counties that could be changed to Gray. He said that Gov. St. John had always been a true friend of the west. Mr. Keeney at some length complimented Gov. St. John.

Mr. Snoddy said he been accused of all manner of crimes, but never that of sycophancy. Thought the gentleman from Trego was pandering to the powers that be. He was opposed to the throwing of sops to coyote votes. Mr. Snoddy then made the longest speech yet of the session, saying that it was false in fact and false in form that he had developed a new interest in this matter, and giving

all who had spoken the benefit of a soothing, more especially the gentleman from Trego. He concluded with a fine eulogy of Alfred Gray.

Speaker Johnson, on the floor, succeeded with some difficulty in getting the attention of the chair, and then said he at first agreed with Mr. Snoddy about not making the change in the county of Wallace, but the people out there desired it, and the committee had favored it. As to the name of the county proposed he heartily favored the name proposed by the author. The name of John P. St. John stands as high a day in this state as that of anyone. [Applause.] He believed in St. John, though it was the custom of some men and some papers to sneer at him because of his convictions. In reply to a question from Mr. Snoddy the speaker stated he was not opposed to naming counties after living men, was decidedly in favor of naming this county for John P. St. John. [Applause.]

Mr. Johnson kept the floor for some time, arguing his side with his usual dash and ability, replying to the keen questioning of Mr. Snoddy with a vigor and aptness that won every time. The sentiment of the house had evidently been strengthened by his effort, and by applause quite often manifested it.

The vote was then taken, and the motion to substitute was lost by a decided majority.

On motion the committee rose, as it was late to finish discussing the bill, and its report was accepted.

On motion the house adjourned till 10 a. m., Tuesday.

## Tuesday.

SENATE, TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

Senate called to order by President Finney, at 3 p. m. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, chaplain of the house. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The following petitions were offered and referred.

Petitions in regard to the new county of Reeder.

Petitions from citizens of Leavenworth on temperance.

Petitions from citizens of a western county urging the passage of temperance bills.

Reports of committees:

The following action was had on bills by committees: Recommended the passage of S B 135 and S B 160 be passed. That S B 117 be passed with amendments; that S B 18 be rejected; that S B 96 be withdrawn.

The following bills were read the first and second time and referred:

S B 171, by Anderson: An act for the relief of certain purchasers of state normal school lands.

S B 172, by Burris: An act amendatory of section 10, chapter 95, laws of 1877, fixing time of holding terms of court in the 8th judicial district, read twice and referred to judiciary committee.

S B 173, by Brown: An act to protect persons insured against loss by fire, read twice and referred.

S B 174, by Slus: An act to provide for the release of persons arrested on civil process.

S B 175, by Clarke: A act to legalize the acts of George Chandler as notary public. Read twice and referred to committee on judiciary.

S B 176, by Clarke: An act empowering probate courts to appoint guardians of the estate of Henry Froebe and prescribing duties, etc.

S B 177, by Strang: An act to relieve M. A. Dean.

S B 178, by Strang: An act relating to the duties of county commissioners.

S B 179, by Strang: An act to protect sheep from snags. Read twice and referred to committee on agriculture.

S B 180, by Broderick: An act to amend an act providing for the appointment of commissioners to take depositions, etc.

S B 181, by Ware: An act relating to suits against railroad companies and amendatory of section 4, chapter 94, laws of 1874.

S B 182, by Ware: An act fixing the regular sessions of the board of county commissioners.

S B 183, by Ware: An act relating to township and township officers, and amendatory of chapter 111, laws of 1878.

S B 184, by Ware: An act concerning the powers of cities of the second class, and amendatory of art 3, chapter 100, laws of 1872.

S B 185, by Ware: An act for the correction of a short term prison at Ft. Scott, and appropriation therefor. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

On motion, the consideration of the substitute for S B 26 and 28 being the regular order for 3 p. m. was deferred until the regular routine business was disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Glick the report was ordered printed. It was referred to committee on mines and mining.

Mr. Orner offered house concurrent resolution No. 30, asking that a committee of three be appointed from the house and senate to confer with the faculty of Agricultural college in regard to the diseases of cattle. Laid over.

House concurrent resolution No. 23, by Allen, relating to taxation of railroad lands was read.

Mr. Houston offered a slight amendment which was adopted. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Lawson received consent to introduce the following bill.

H B 407, by Lawson: An act to protect the live stock of the state from infectious and contagious diseases, fevers and plagues. Referred to committee on interior commerce.

H B 408, by Clapp: An act to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases. Referred to committee on interior commerce.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Houston in the chair.

H B 152, creating the county of St. John, was considered.

On motion of Mr. Legate the first section was passed over, and discussion continued on sec 2, which defines the boundary of the county of Sheridan.

Mr. Glick moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again on their bill at 2 o'clock. Carried by division vote. The house then adjourned to 2 p. m.

under the rule the call was not in order on a simple motion. The motion to adjourn was declared lost. Senate in committee of the whole, motion that the committee now arise, lost. Senator Crane continued the discussion. Motion that the committee rise, carried. Report made to the Senate and agreed to. Senator Slus moved to amend report that S B 19 be placed on third reading and on the question moved the previous question. Senator Buchanan raised the point that no report on the bill had been received and it could not be so passed. Chair ruled, motion to amend, out of order. Report of the committee was agreed to. Senator Slus again moved that bill be put on third reading and on that demanded the previous question. The ayes and noes were demanded and being taken, 19 for and 10 against, the motion was lost, lacking a two thirds vote. The resolution offered by Senator Benson was carried. Motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock Wednesday carried.

HOUSE, TUESDAY FORENOON, FEB. 8.

The house convened at 10 a. m., Speaker Johnson in the chair. Prayer by Chaplain Lawrence. Roll call, a quorum present. The journal of Monday read and approved.

Petitions were presented as follows:

Petition 69, by Hubbard: From citizens of Cherokee county, relating to taxation.

Petition 70, by Hubbard. Same sentiment as petition 69.

Petition 71, by Bolinger: By voters of Bourbon county praying for a change in the law so as to put the February election back to the fall election.

Mr. Seaton, of Atchison, offered petition 72, from the citizens of Atchison requesting that no laws be passed to enforce the prohibitory amendment which passed by a minority of the voters of the state; also asking that the temperance amendment be put before the people again to be voted on. The petition was referred to committee on temperance.

Bills were introduced as follows:

H B 402, by Peterson: An act to amend section 1 chapter 184 laws of 1872 an act to provide for the sale of lands set apart for the support and maintenance of the state normal school. Referred to committee on public lands.

H B 403, by Scott: An act to amend sec 157 of chap 87 of the compiled laws of Kansas. Referred to committee on judiciary.

H B 404, by Peters: An act to regulate the liability of townships for the payment of bonds where their boundaries have been changed after the voting of such bonds. Referred to committee on ways and means.

H B 405, by Lemmon: An act making an appropriation to James Smith, secretary of state, for the payment of postage stamps furnished the legislature of 1881.

H B 406, by Geo. S. Green: An act to amend sec 3, chap 50, laws of 1879, an act to enable counties, townships, etc., to fund their indebtedness.

Bills on third reading:

H B 59, by Rossmann: An act to authorize the township board of Houston township, Smith county, Kansas, to sell certain railroad stock belonging to said township for certain purposes therein named, passed.

Report of committees were then called for. The committee on county lines and county seats made a minority report opposing change in Cherokee county lines.

Report of committee on penitentiary: Your committee have had under consideration the resolution instructing them to inquire into "The feasibility and expediency of discontinuing the practice of letting the convict labor" by contract to manufacturers, would report that we have duly examined into the same and find that the income to the state from that source is not commensurate with the expense incurred; taking into account the shop rooms, shop officers, heating and motive power. We believe the vigorous operation of the coal mine will give employment to all the labor not required for the daily routine work of the prison—as rapidly as existing contracts can be terminated. We believe that to be the true policy, and if adopted the institution would not only become self-sustaining, but a considerable revenue to the state. To this end your committee recommend that the proposed ar shaft be sunk at a size to suit for hoisting purposes, and we further recommend that an appropriation of \$5,000 be made to purchase adjacent lands or the coal under the shaft.

We further believe that the proposed change of labor system would leave ample space for cell house and other purposes for years to come. (Signed).

A. C. PIERCE, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Glick the report was ordered printed. It was referred to committee on mines and mining.

Mr. Orner offered house concurrent resolution No. 30, asking that a committee of three be appointed from the house and senate to confer with the faculty of Agricultural college in regard to the diseases of cattle. Laid over.

House concurrent resolution No. 23, by Allen, relating to taxation of railroad lands was read.

Mr. Houston offered a slight amendment which was adopted. The resolution was then adopted.

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H B 408, by Clapp: An act to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases. Referred to committee on interior commerce.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Houston in the chair.

H B 152, creating the county of St. John, was considered.

On motion of Mr. Legate the first section was passed over, and discussion continued on sec 2, which defines the boundary of the county of Sheridan.

Mr. Glick moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again on their bill at 2 o'clock. Carried by division vote. The house then adjourned to 2 p. m.

HOUSE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Speaker pro tem Greene called the house to order at 2:10 p. m. Several gentlemen asked to be excused.

Mr. Anderson, of Shawnee, called for

the special order, and the motion was not considered.

Mr. Houston took the chair, and the clerk read section 2 of the St. John county bill.

Mr. Turner, of Sheridan, took the floor and spoke against the removing of 182 square miles from his county for the purpose of aiding a county seat fight.

Second and third sections of the bill were adopted.

Section 4 was read. Mr. Kirkpatrick moved to amend section 4. Lost.

The section was adopted.

Also section 5.

Mr. Heizer sent to the clerk's desk a substitute for sections 6, 7 and 8. He stated that it did away with the old county of Buffalo, giving the upper half of the county to Lane and the lower half to Foote, and changing the name of Foote county to that of Gray, in honor of Alfred Gray. He stated that the west was a cattle country.

Substitute offered by Heizer was adopted entire.

Mr. Snoddy offered a provision, which was voted down. Mr. Hall offered substitute; voted down. Mr. Snoddy moved that the committee recommend the enacting clause be struck out. Lost.

Mr. Legate moved that the committee now rise and report the bill back to the house with the recommendation that it pass. Carried. The report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Calvin moved to make the substitute for the temperance bills a special order for Wednesday at 2 p. m. Objections were made, and the ayes and noes were called with the following result: ayes, 89; nays, 19. The motion prevailed.

Third reading of bills then came.

H B 18, by Geo. S. Green, an act to amend section 19, chapter 39, compiled laws of 1876, being an act entitled "An act fixing the fees of certain officers and persons therein named." Passed.

H B number 32, by N. Green, an act fixing the fees of sheriffs, and repealing chapter 97 of session laws of 1875, and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith. Passed.

The house went into the committee of the whole, Mr. Munsell in the chair.

Mr. Houston explained that the senate needed the bills for the special order Wednesday afternoon.

On motion the committee rose.

Mr. Glick moved the house do now adjourn, and called for the ayes and noes. Motion lost.

Mr. Houston moved to concur in the senate amendments to the resolution.

Mr. Ady moved the previous question.

It was evident that there was a determination to filibuster, but the large majority of the temperance members could not be outwitted by the minority, and the motion to concur prevailed.

The following bill was introduced by consent:

H B 409, by Heizer: An act to protect sheep from snags. Referred to committee on agriculture.

The committee on railroads reported a substitute for H B 116.

The house adjourned to 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION.

The house was called to order at 7:30 o'clock, by Speaker Johnson.

On motion the house went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Snoddy in the chair.

Substitute for H B No 160, by joint committee on ways and means: An act making appropriations for the state university for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1882, and June 30, 1883, was taken up and Mr. Legate explained it.

It appropriates \$29,697.12, for first year named; \$25,400.00, for second year.

Mr. Glick moved to make the salary of the chancellor \$2,000, instead of \$2,500.

Mr. Russell hoped the gentleman from Atchison would withdraw his motion. Likewise did Messrs Fouch and Peterson.

Mr. Lemmon thought the state of Kansas could afford to pay the chancellor as much as a city of the state paid its superintendent. Mr. Lemmon, it is presumed, referred to Prof Fitzpatrick, of Leavenworth.

Mr. Glick stated that he had only made the motion to stop the members from cavorting and would now withdraw his motion. (Cheers.)

The bill was then adopted by items, each item being discussed.

Mr. Legate moved that when the committee rise it recommend the passage of the bill.

The motion of Mr. Legate then prevailed.

A motion to have the committee rise was put and lost.

On motion house bill 93, by G. S. Green, an act making appropriations to the Kansas



Petition 80, by Browning, in relation to transportation.  
Petition 81, by Fleck, asking for constitutional amendment in relation to railroads.  
Bills were introduced as follows:  
H B 410, by Millington: An act to amend chapter 39, section 15, general statute, in relation to fees and salaries.  
H B 411, by Anderson, of Shawnee: An act to prescribe punishment for certain cases of false pretense. Referred to judiciary committee.  
H B 412, by Ingfield: An act to authorize school district No. 101, in Chautauque county, Kansas, to fund its bonded indebtedness and compromise the same with the commissioner of state sinking fund.  
H B 413, by Stine. An act in relation to school districts that fail to mention a school each year. Referred to committee on education.  
H B 415, by Waters: An act to prevent the removing of natural levees or banks of creeks or rivers, thereby causing overflow.  
Reports of committees were received as follows:  
Committee on finance—That H B 391, regulating interest on money, be passed.  
Inter-state commerce—Recommend a substitute for H B 91 and 173.  
Charitable institutions—That substitute for H B 136 pass.  
Judiciary—That S B 3 be indefinitely postponed.  
Mines and mining—That H B 223 pass as amended.  
Highways—That H B 97 and 99 be indefinitely postponed.  
Temperance—Mr Schott makes a minority report, asking that Mr Glick's substitute be passed; that H B 338 pass.  
Majority report of committee on temperance—H B 327, indefinitely postponed, supplement ditto; H B 338, ditto.  
Committee on county lines and county seats—H B 96, pass as amended; H B 361, be passed.  
A message from the governor was read. It urges that ample provisions be made for a Kansas exhibit at the World's fair. It was referred to the special committee on that subject.  
The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lawson, of Reno, in the chair.  
H B 129, by Dunwoody, an act for the benefit of Joseph W. Rankin, of Doniphan county, Kansas, was recommended to pass as amended.  
H B number 167, by Munsell: An act to provide for the erection of a school house, and for the maintaining of a school in district number 61, Morris county, Kansas was read.  
Mr. Munsell spoke in support of the bill.  
Mr. Lawhead opposed the bill.  
On motion of Mr. Peake the committee recommended that the enacting clause of bill 161 be stricken out.  
H B number 4, by Heizer: An act to create the sixteenth judicial district, to provide for a judge thereof, and for holding terms of court therein, was read.  
Mr. Heizer said the Ninth district was over 300 miles long and 100 miles wide, and over 100,000 inhabitants. In many of the counties of the district on account of the extensive criminal business, no civil cases have been tried for two years. The judge of the district was a faithful, correct judge, and it was not his fault. Thought the house could see that the district needed relief. The committee on judicial apportionment was a unit in favor of the bill.  
The first section was unanimously adopted.  
On motion of Mr. Legate the section as it appears on the printed bill was adopted.  
Sections three, four, five, six, seven and eight were adopted. Section nine was struck out. Section ten which was numbered nine was then adopted.  
Mr. Heizer moved that when the committee rise it recommend the passage of the bill subject to amendment by com on judicial apportionment.  
The committee rose and its report was accepted.  
The com on ways and means reported by consent the following: That H B 405 making appropriation for stamps, recommended to pass. The house passed the bill at once.  
The com further reported—That H B 324 pass; that H B 240, making appropriation for Leavenworth normal school pass. House adjourned to 2 p. m.  
HOUSE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.  
The house convened at 2 p. m. Roll called, quorum present.  
The following bills were introduced:  
H B 416, by Legate: Making appropriations for additional clerks at state penitentiary.  
H B 417, by Legate: An act entitled an act for the regulation and support of common schools. Referred to com on municipal corporations.  
H B 418, by Watkins: An act to ascertain and establish the permanent lines, corners and boundaries of all streets, alleys, avenues, etc. in the town of Holton, Jackson county. Referred to com on municipal corporations.  
H B 420, by Haberlein: An act authorizing the state treasurer to credit the treasurer of Chase county with certain moneys.  
H B 421, by Pierce: An act authorizing the county commissioners of Davis to make an appropriation for the permanent bridge. Referred to committee on roads and highways.  
Petition 82, by Harris, from citizens of Leavenworth county in reward for arrest of horse and mule thieves.  
H C R 31, relative to a memorial stone for the Washington monument was laid over. It was offered by Mr. N. Green.  
Mr. Clogston moved that the special order relative to diseases of stock, be continued until Thursday at 2 o'clock. So ordered.  
The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Anderson, of Shawnee, in the chair.  
The bill offered by the majority of the temperance committee was read.  
Mr. Schott moved to have the report of the minority read.  
Objections were raised by Mr. Ady, but the chair ruled that the minority report should be read, and the clerk read it.  
See 1 of the temperance bill was then read, and Mr. Calvin moved its adoption.  
Mr. Legate moved to strike out the first section and put in place \$25.  
Mr. Glick suggested that the flow be left blank. He thought, however, the suggestion of Mr. Legate good. The provision of the law as it stood was simply monstrous. Had no objection to the section except the penalty. Thought

there was needed a wise law regulating the sale of liquor, but not a law of malice and fanaticism. Is it not cruel punishment to fine a minister who purchases a quart of wine for use of his church? Mr. Glick spoke for some length against the heavy penalties in the section.  
Mr. Legate moved to strike out \$1,000 and insert \$100. Lost. He then moved to strike out "and" and insert "or."  
Lost. Mr. Legate asked the committee not to laugh at him as he was easily convinced. (Laughter.) He then moved to strike out "three" before the word "month" and insert: "ten." Lost. Moved to strike out twelve months and insert "90 days." Lost.  
Mr. Snoddy took up the bill offered by the temperance committee and discussed it pointing out where he thought it unconstitutional, and then comparing the bill as a whole with the bill presented by him. His experience in trying liquor cases before juries under the present revenue law was that the verdict was favorable to the liquor men. The reason of this was because the moral sense of the people were not equal to enforcing the law. An eminent lawyer has stated that the best feasible temperance measure is to supplant the taste for strong drink with a purer mild wine and beer. (Jane G Swisheln it is presumed was meant.  
Mr. Snoddy then sent to the clerk's desk a copy of an address by Howard Crosby, D. D. which the clerk commenced to read. Noticing the lateness of the hour Mr. Snoddy stated his willingness to have the com. rise. On motion the com. of the whole rose to sit again at 10:30 a. m. Thursday and reported; its report was accepted.  
Several announcements of com. meetings were made.  
An announcement was made that Mrs Malloy would speak in the senate hall this evening.  
On motion the house adjourned to 7:30 p. m.  
EVENING SESSION  
House convened at 7:30 p. m., Speaker Johnson in the chair.  
Mr. Legate offered the following: H C R No 32, Resolved, by the house of representatives, the senate concurring, that the joint committee on ways and means be instructed to insert in the miscellaneous appropriation bill the sum of \$2,000 for the purchase of the portraits of John Brown and Gov. A. H. Reeder, as it appeared when he escaped from the Territory in disguise, provided the price to be paid shall not be more than \$500 for that of John Brown and \$1,500 for that of Gov. Reeder. Laid over until the rule.  
The house went into committee of the whole with Mr. Snoddy in the chair.  
House Bill No. 93, voting appropriation for State Agricultural College, was recommended for passage, without discussion.  
House Bill No. 8, by Legate, making appropriation for state penitentiary for fiscal years 1882 and 1883, and for the deficiency of the fiscal year 1881, was read.  
A long discussion took place on the bill and finally the committee rose to sit again on the same bill Thursday evening.  
House then adjourned till Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.  
Thursday,  
SENATE, THURSDAY, FEB. 10.  
Senate called to order at 2 p. m.  
Senator Hackney offered a senate joint resolution, proposing an amendment to section 1, article 5, of the constitution of the state, prescribing the qualification of voters.  
The H B in regard to postage, stamps passed by a vote of 31 to 3.  
The following bills were introduced:  
S B 191, by Cogswell: An act to establish a county court in each organized county of the state of Kansas, and to define the jurisdiction of such courts and of the judges thereof.  
S B 193, by Cogswell: An act to fix the salaries of probate judges for their service as judges of the county court and to provide for the payment thereof.  
S B 193, by Cogswell: An act for the protection of stock from disease.  
S B 194, by Frederick: An act to regulate the liability of townships for the payment of lands, where the counties' boundaries have been changed, after the renting of such lands.  
S B 195, by Everett: An act to amend an act approved January 30, 1877, and entitled an act to amend chap. 72, laws of 1871, entitled, an act to change the time of holding the term of district court in the second judicial district, and to repeal sec 1 of chap 72, laws of 1871.  
S B 196, by Crane: An act to repeal sec 10 of an act entitled an act to provide for the publication of statements showing the condition of county treasuries and examination of the laws.  
Senate then went into committee of the whole with Senator Riddle in the chair, and took up the temperance bill.  
Senator Benson moved an amendment striking out all that refers to cider and apples. He made this amendment in the same kindly spirit evinced by the senator from Linn.  
Senator Blue believed that consistency was a jewel and that the liberty given by the bill to those who own vineyards and make wine was inconsistent with the other parts and not just to those others who are brought under the penalties of the bill. He would make no distinction, and if in making it he would step on the toes of the brewer and wine maker alike, he would feel that he had done his duty. He would ask the senators to consider the matter and not give some the privilege of manufacturing liquors. Why strike out cider and not wine?  
Senator Hackney said he did not believe after a careful consideration that the reasons urged by the gentleman from Linn are proper. That it would be an outrage to say to the brewers and others you cannot make or sell without restraint, but giving the privilege to the man who grows grapes the right to manufacture wine without restraint. He was in favor of the motion.  
Senator Kelley thought if this question had come before the people 25 or 30 years ago Daniel Webster might have influenced the bill's passage. Now we have another way of convincing, and if we had Thos Nast here he would make a cartoon picture of a mad dog shackled and chained and the gentlemen looking on and saying how they would dispose of him. The Senator from Atchison says as he looks, you are a cussed brute. Senator Brown says you are the meanest cuss you ever saw and your head should be cut off and thrown among my sentiments.

The senator from Douglas says you ought to be killed, but not all at once, and so he is in favor of taking off about six inches of his tail. But in my judgment the dog should die, and for the purpose of being consistent I must support the amendment.  
Senator Reotor was in favor of the amendment, and would not do anything to cripple or weaken it. We are not now voting on the amendment; the people have fixed that; we are sworn to support the constitution, and it provides that the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors shall forever be prevented, and this bill without amendment does not fulfill its intent. It makes an exception in favor of a class of manufacturers. I am in favor of the amendment to the bill as proposed. I am not willing to stultify myself by agreeing to the bill as it stands. The committee may have thought that in its present shape it would lessen the amount of compensation that the state might be compelled to pay because of damage sustained, but he would not shirk the responsibility in face of the danger that would follow from such inconsistencies.  
Senator Sluss said there are two ways of treating the question, one is to cut off the tail behind the ears, another to grind the dog all up. The dog was dead and the funeral was now to be had. I heartily concur with the senator from Labette. We must have and provide for drug stores where the liquor is sold for medicinal purposes. You authorize prescriptions and they have to be put up. Now shall they be compelled to buy that article outside of the state? There is nothing in reason or justice that would not allow of a man making that which he could sell. Why force them to go out of the state to buy that which he can sell here. For any violation of the law that may be made we expect the penalties provided by the law to not protect us from the law breaker it is a failure. He had given up a good many of his pet ideas in order to have the matter expedited and he hoped others would do the same. The spirit of the bill and the amendment is that for specific purposes the wine shall be used and if used why not made for the same. We need not fear the wine garden, but we should fear the clubroom and back room and law offices.  
Senator Reotor believed that the bill would allow of a wine grower saying I am growing grapes for wine makers to be sold in another state. The wine grower can proclaim that he makes it for sale outside of the state as a beverage and the law will not touch him. A man on the edge could do this while a man in the centre could not.  
Senator Hackney said the adoption of the amendment gave us the power to pass a law to carry out its terms and we should not do it of a sugar-coated character. The adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from Linn will put every one on the same grounds, it will deal with all alike.  
Senator Strang said it seemed to him this argument was one of sentiment—a distinction without a difference. A man can manufacture all he likes, but when he attempts to sell outside the provisions of law he is reached. If a man has a wine garden he has to sell the liquor by the glass as a beverage and then the law reaches him. The man who has an orchard or a vineyard shall not be compelled to go through all the machinery necessary to obtain the permission. He did not think that any one would grow grapes and make wine for the purpose of giving it away.  
The amendment of Senator Benson striking out the words "or cider" and "or apples" was lost. On the amendment of senator from Linn being put it was carried—20 yeas and 13 noes.  
Senator Sluss offered an amendment to section 8 allowing persons since Nov 2, 1880, engaged in wholesale liquor selling to sell the same to the persons and according to the provisions of the bill, the privilege to exist until May 1.  
Senator Aller claimed that the amendments of senators opposed to the bill should have a better consideration. He did not think that they should be compelled to take only those that emanated from a certain quarter.  
Senator Benson said that the fact of the amendment just adopted would show how full and free had been discussion on this bill. They who presented the bill did not feel unfriendly because it prevailed. He hoped that that would strengthen the bill and that they had builded better than they knew.  
The motion to amend was lost, and the section was adopted.  
Section 9 was then read and adopted without debate.  
Sections 10 and 11 were read and adopted.  
On section 12 Senator Sluss offered an amendment relating to the process by which the provisions of the bill shall be enforced. The amendment was adopted, and the section as amended adopted.  
On section 13 Senator Benson offered two amendments which were adopted, and the section was adopted as amended.  
Sections from 14 to 24 inclusive were adopted.  
Moved that the committee rise and report progress and recommend the passage and that the bill be put on its third reading. Report agreed to.  
Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a. m.  
HOUSE, THURSDAY FORENOON, FEB. 10.  
The house convened at 10 a. m., Mr. Legate asked that senate bill 1 be taken up and put on its final passage.—Granted.  
It is "an act to authorize and empower the county of Doniphan to take up and refund its railroad bonded indebtedness." The bill was read third time and passed with the amendment striking out Kansas Chief and inserting official state paper.  
The committee on militia reported that they had had the resolution relating to the adjutant general's report under consideration and send it back without recommendation. Recommended passage of house bill 311, an act to enroll the soldiers and widows of soldiers of the late war.  
The special order was postponed until

the general order of business was gone through with.  
Petition 83, by Mr. Houston, from citizens of Anderson county in relation to Texas cattle.  
Petition 84, by Haberlein, relating to the protection of game.  
The following bills were introduced:  
H B 422, by Cool: An act to legalize a special election held in Cloud county, Feb. 1, 1881, and to authorize the county commissioner to issue the bonds in accordance therewith. Referred to committee on judiciary.  
H B 423, by Snyder: An act to establish a state road in Jefferson county. Referred to committee on roads and highways.  
H B 424, by Stine: An act entitled an act to amend section 1, article 4, chapter 122 of laws of 1876. Referred to committee on education.  
H B 425, by Stine: An act to provide for the payment of costs for justice of the peace, constable and witness in cases before justices for misdemeanors. Referred to committee on judiciary.  
Mr. Walton, of Graham, moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Houston's resolution relating to judicial apportionment was adopted.  
Considerable debate followed, and Mr. Calvin, chairman of committee on temperance, called for the special order. He withdrew his call, understanding that house would vote at once on the motion by Mr. Walton. The vote was taken and the motion prevailed.  
Mr. Keeney moved to amend the resolution.  
Mr. Calvin moved to go into the committee of the whole. Lost.  
The discussion was then on Mr. Keeney's motion.  
Mr. Houston moved that the special order of the temperance bill be postponed until 2:30 p. m. Carried.  
Mr. Snoddy moved that the resolution relating to judicial apportionment be laid over until to-morrow. Carried.  
The following business was then transacted:  
Petition 85, by Glick, from citizens of Doniphan county, praying for change in tax laws.  
Petition 86, by Mr. Speaker Johnson, of 152 citizens of Clay Center township, Clay county, remonstrating against the passage of H B 288, as offered by Mr. Legate, extending the time for the issuing of bonds to the Kansas Central railway. Referred to committee of the whole house with the bill.  
Petition 87, by Seaton, from citizens of Atchison praying the legislature to pass such stringent temperance laws that the prohibition amendment could be properly enforced. Referred to the com. of the whole.  
H B 426, by Cool: An act to provide for the registry of animals, the effect thereof and punishment and remedies.  
H C R 30, by Orner, asking that a committee be appointed to confer with the faculty of the agricultural college in relation to diseases of cattle, was adopted with amendment.  
H C R No 31, by N Green, instructing ways and means to put in \$150 for a memorial stone from Kansas to go in the Washington monument was adopted. The money is to be expended by the state historical society.  
Mr. Legate's resolution in relation to ex-Gov Reeder's picture and John Brown's picture was laid over, as Mr. Legate was absent. A motion to indefinitely postpone was lost.  
Mr. Rastall offered a resolution that was laid over. It relates to providing more ample provision for the insane.  
The judiciary committee recommended as follows: H B 359, pass as amended; S B 52 pass amended; H B 336, pass.  
The house adjourned to 2 p. m.  
HOUSE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.  
The house convened at 2:15 o'clock.  
Bills on third reading:  
S B 36, by Metesker: An act to authorize the board of county commissioners of the county of Shawnee and Centropolis township, Franklin county, to sell certain railroad stock in the Missouri Pacific railway company, when authorized by a vote of the people, passed.  
On motion of Mr. Clogston the special order of cattle diseases was postponed until next Tuesday at 2 p. m.  
On motion of Mr. Calvin the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Anderson, of Shawnee, in the chair.  
Mr. Snoddy called for the reading of the address of Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., delivered recently in Boston, and which he had sent to the clerk's desk just before the committee rose yesterday. Chief Clerk Walton proceeded to read the address. The galleries of the house as well as the floor, were occupied by a large number of visitors.  
Mr. Knappenberger rose to a point of order, while the clerk was reading, claiming that the reading could only proceed under a motion.  
The chair ruled otherwise; thought the quickest way to get through was not to raise the points of order.  
Mr. Houston asked how much more there was to read, and learned a column yet remained. He objected to blasphemy.  
Mr. Snoddy said the address was part of his speech and he was answerable to God for it; not to any such Puritans as the gentleman from Anderson.  
The reading went on and occupied a little over an hour, and at its conclusion Mr. Snoddy took the floor and told Howard Crosby was where the speech was delivered. Thought the house could be benefited by communion with mind so eminent as the author of the address. What would the Kansas house of representatives do with the four gospels of it pronounced this lecture blasphemy. Christ had turned water to wine at the marriage feast. The gentleman who had pronounced the lecture blasphemy then received the benefit of Mr. Snoddy's cutting tongue. Mr. Munsell asked him if he ever knew a man to cease from strong drinks for milder ones. Mr. Snoddy said he had. The men who were pushing temperance didn't understand it as did the men who had associated with drinking men—who had been drunk. He doubted if many of these temperance men knew of the well defined disease known as dipsomania. The speaker wanted it understood that he, as Dr. Crosby, was opposed to all kinds of intoxicating drinks, mild or strong.  
Mr. Clapp took the floor and said that wa, the servants of the people, were sent to make laws for the people, who wished to properly enforce the amendment. He would not say a word against the learning and piety of Dr. Howard Crosby, who stood not as one among ten, one among a hundred, or one among a thousand, but as one among thousands with very few by his side. The two scriptural meanings of wine, one as a stimulant, when it was always condemned, and the other as a syrup, were maintained. Intemperance destroys the will power that sits on the throne of the mind to control. The power to control alcoholic drink is one of self defense.  
Mr. Ady took the floor to reply to some of the so-called legal points made by the gentleman from Linn.  
No brief resume can give an idea of this masterly effort by Mr. Ady. When he sat down, the entire house and all the visitors applauded. It was the ablest speech in defense of the legality of the amendment and the course of the temperance representatives yet delivered.  
Mr. Legate rose and said he would like to say a few words on the question.  
Mr. Munsell by consent of Mr. Legate moved that the committee now rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again at 2 p. m., Friday, on same bill, Mr. Legate having the floor. Carried and reported accepted.  
The following petitions were presented by consent:  
Petition 88, by Hall: from Frank Sheffer and 13 others praying for the enactment of a law requiring the owners of hedges along public highways.  
Petition 89, by Hall: from T. T. Bell and others, same as petition 88.  
H B 427, was introduced by Haberlein: An act to enable cities of the first class to dispose of lands and town lots held by such cities for delinquent taxes levied prior to 1876. Referred to committee on municipal corporation.  
Committee on ways and means report as follows: That substitute for H B 37 pass; petition from board of regents of Emporia Normal school, rejected by joint committee.  
Adjourned to 7:30 p. m.  
HOUSE, EVENING SESSION, FEB. 10.  
Roll call and quorum present.  
Mr. Legate moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the consideration of the appropriation bills. Carried.  
Mr. Snoddy in the chair.  
H B number 8 was taken up; clerk read from the 25th line to the 26th.  
Bass, of Franklin, thought that the estimate regarding the 925 prisoners in 1883 was too much. They were now about to adopt a new system and they intended soon to empty the prisons instead of filling them.  
Mr. Legate said that the gentleman should consider that there was a large number of Christians and ministers in the state prison.  
A discussion then arose regarding the number of hands it would require to run the coal shaft. The capacity of the penitentiary was then discussed, and Mr. Legate said that although he thought it should be increased he believed that the prisoners could be crowded a little for two years that a proper and humane care might be taken of the insane. It then transpired that the assistant keepers were not only boarded and housed, physiced and taken care of in sickness, still the state was called upon to clothe them.  
Mr. Legate again explained that these men were all selected with a view to their peculiar fitness and that they were invariably good men.  
On motion the committee rose at 10:30 o'clock, and reported progress.  
A stenographer was allowed committee on claims and accounts, and then the house adjourned to 10 a m Friday.  
Friday,  
SENATE, FRIDAY, FEB. 11.  
Senate called to order promptly at 10 o'clock a m by Senator Funston, president pro tem.  
The house amendments to S B 1 were concurred in and the bill passed by a unanimous vote.  
Introduction of bills:  
S B 197, by Hackney: An act providing for the payment of physicians suspended as witnesses in the courts of the state to testify as experts.  
S B 198, by Hackney: An act to amend section 1, chapter 22, of the laws of 1874 and to repeal said section.  
An act also petition to go with it.  
S B 199, by Thacher: An act relating to fugitives from justice.  
S B 200, by Burris: An act to amend section 6 of chapter 38, entitled an act excepting certain property from sale, upon execution or other process.  
S B 201, by Metesker: An act to change the boundaries of the 1st and 3d judicial districts.  
S B 202, by Metesker: An act to amend section 1 of chapter 67, of the laws of 1876.  
S B 203, by Buchanan: An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes. This bill was read at length. It allows licenses to be issued at the rate of one to 1,000 inhabitants.  
S B 204, by Glass: An act to repeal chapter 79, session laws of 1876, being an act regulating the notaries of the county, attorney and county clerk of Labette county.  
S B 205, by Case: An act authorizing the board of county commissioners of Jewell county, to form a county asylum for the poor.  
S B 206: An act to legalize the official acts of A G Barnett as notary public of Franklin county.  
Senator Buchanan moved that S B 203 be printed and ordered to a third reading, subject to amendment and debate.  
Senator Hackney moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried by a vote of 18 to 17.  
Senator Buchanan moved that S B 203 be printed. It was so ordered.  
Senator Thacher moved that the discussion of S J R 1 be made special order for Monday at 3 p. m. It was so ordered.  
Senate adjourned till 2 p. m.  
SENATE, FRIDAY, FEB. 11.  
Senator Funston in the chair at 2 p. m.  
Original resolutions.  
The following resolution by Senator Metesker was adopted.  
Resolved: That the committee on Public Institutions be requested to visit the Insane Asylum at Topeka, and ascertain what additional land, if any, is necessary for use and benefit of said Asylum and the probable cost thereof and report the same to this senate with such recommendation as they may deem advisable.  
Senator Everett presented two petitions numerously signed by citizens of Atchison, in regard to a change in regard to payment of road tax.  
Bills on third reading: S B 1, by Strang: An act to create the sixteenth

judicial district, to provide for a judge thereof, and for holding terms of court therein.  
Before the vote was announced on this bill a call of the senate was had on motion of Senator Buchanan. Senators Benedict, Hutchinson and Long being absent, the sergeant-at-arms waited after absentees.  
Senator Sluss moved that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.  
Senator Buchanan raised a point of order, that no business be transacted until the sergeant-at-arms had reported.  
Chair decided the point of order well taken.  
The sergeant-at-arms soon after came in and reported that after diligent search he was unable to find the absentees.  
A motion was made to dispense with the further proceedings under the roll call, and the yeas and nays were called on this motion by Senator Buchanan, with the following result, 28 to 7 and further proceedings under the call was dispensed with.  
The chairman then stated that the bill had passed by a constitutional majority.  
Senator Williams offered a resolution which was objected to and it went over.  
The senate then considered the substitute for S B 26 and 28: An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes, and to regulate the manufacture thereof for such excepted purposes, and after the second section had been read, Senator Crane moved that the consideration be indefinitely postponed; was lost by 31 to 6.  
While section 3 was being read a number of senators tried to get the floor, but the president would not allow interruption, and ordered the secretary to proceed with the reading. The demanding of the yeas and nays and the motions for a call of the senate were all made by the opponents of the temperance bills to kill time in order to allow time for Senator Buchanan's table to be printed and put on the senators' bills this afternoon.  
Senator Blue moved that section 24 be so changed that the act shall be immediately published in the official state paper, and to take effect from and after the 1st day of May, 1881.  
Senator Crane said he was decidedly opposed to the amendment.  
Senator Williams moved an amendment that it be in force from and after its publication in the statute book, and he made this amendment in good faith. The laws will be published in the statute book, as early as the 1st of June. He afterwards withdrew the amendment.  
Senator Hackney then moved an amendment that it be in force from and after March 15, and on this he moved the previous question.  
Mr. Strang said that the bill did not prevent the selling. Allowed the sale under restrictions.  
Senator Kelley said that by this delay we were asked not to carry out the amendment, but to delay the matter and allow those who had stocks of liquor to sell them.  
Senator Williams denied that the intention of the amendment was to make delay for that effect. There were many wholesale merchants who have large stocks that they should have time to dispose of. In answer to a question of Senator Kelley, he said that it was to allow of the disposition as a matter of justice and not by a sweeping act wipe out of existence the business of these men without giving them a chance. The senator would repeat that if there is a law passed there be as much liquor drunk as before. He asked nothing for himself but for those who had been induced by the state to come.  
Senator Hackney withdrew his motion making the time March 15.  
Senator Clark reviewed the motion of the senator and said that the voice of the people said what should be done; why then postpone it, why delay.  
Senator Benson said we had listened to various assaults on temperance men because of their inconsistency, but they were harmless. There are numbers of individuals whose business would fall under the ban of this law and it was the duty of each one to be just and he could stand the charge of being without backbone on these temperance questions. He was in favor of making the time when the bill would take effect May 1.  
The yeas and noes being taken, the amendment to postpone the time of the bills going into effect until May 1, was carried.  
Senator Hackney moved the previous question, and on it the yeas and noes were called. The motion was lost.  
A motion to adjourn was lost, yeas and noes being taken.  
The bill was now put on its final passage and the roll call was ordered.  
Senator Buchanan asked that he have his vote changed from no to ye. The vote as announced by the clerk was 32 for and 7 against and the chairman said that the bill had passed by a constitutional majority. Thereupon Senator Buchanan moved for a reconsideration of the vote just taken which was tabled.  
Senator Sluss also moved a reconsideration also tabled.  
Leave of absence was asked for Senator Thacher until Tuesday because of the death of a relative. Granted. The senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.  
HOUSE, FRIDAY, FEB. 11.  
Speaker Johnson took the chair at 10 a. m.  
Petition No 90 by Miles, from W A Ireland and 57 others, relative to insurance.  
No 91, by Robbins, from Wm Green and 99 others, praying for passage of the pending temperance bill, and the calling of a grand jury once a year in each county in the state.  
No 92, by Robbins, petition from W D Jones and others, of Pottawatomie county, praying for appropriation for enlargement of insane asylum.  
No 93, by Foucht, petition in relation to insurance.  
No 94, by Sutton, from J J Evans and 23 others, in relation to insurance.  
No 95, by Lawson, petition of J. E. Hoffman and others, praying for the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution in relation to railroads.  
No 96, by Speaker Johnson, from citizens of Hamilton county.

journal be dispensed with; and on this amendment he moved the previous question. The amendment was adopted.  
The chaplain was allowed \$3.00 per day for his services.  
Senate then adjourned till 2 p. m.  
SENATE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.  
Senate called to order at 2 p m by the president pro tem.  
Senator Hackney offered the following resolution to amend section 34 of the rules of the senate by adding: No persons except state officers, judges of the supreme and district courts, members of the senate and house, reporters of the press and such other persons only as senators shall personally pass into the senate chamber, shall be admitted therein.  
The resolution on division was lost by a vote of 19 to 13.  
H C R 21, instructing attorney general to institute quo warranto proceedings against certain railroad companies therein named, was then read and considered.  
Senator Glasse moved that it be referred to the judiciary committee. After considerable debate it was so referred.  
H C R 23, in relation to Fort Hayes military reservation and the disposition of it, was considered.  
The resolution was concurred in on a division vote, several senators debating it.  
House concurrent resolution No 29, by Mr Clapp in relation to federal legislation for the protection of stock from disease was concurred in.  
House concurrent resolution No. 30 by Mr Orner in regard to the appointment of a committee to confer with the faculty of the agricultural college in regard to disease of cattle was concurred in.  
House concurrent resolution No. 31, in relation to Washington national monument, at Washington, D. C., was read and Senator Blue moved that it be referred to the committee on federal relations.—Carried.  
Bills were introduced by Senator Sluss, S B 207: An act to regulate the medical practice in the state of Kansas. Read 1st and 2nd time, ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole.  
Senator Hutchinson, 208: An act for the relief of George Mutchler. Read 1st and 2nd time, ordered printed and referred to the committee on ways and means.  
Message was received from the house announcing the passage of H B 369, for the relief of western suffering.  
Senator Crane called up house message just received, and was passed through 1st and 2nd reading and placed on third reading, subject to revision and debate: Third reading was then ordered; bill read. A long discussion followed and pending the passage of the bill the senate adjourned to 3 p. m. Monday.  
HOUSE, SATURDAY FORENOON, FEB. 12.  
The house convened at 10 a. m.  
Mr. Houston offered the following resolution:  
Resolved, That in the further consideration of the substitute for house bills 21, 30, 77, 92 and 267 (known as the temperance bill) in the committee of the whole the committee shall be governed by the same rules that are now in force for the government of the house.  
Mr. Snoddy suggested that the resolution lie over until Monday, and if the debate seemed likely to be prolonged much after that time, he would join Mr. Houston in enforcing this rule. The suggestion was agreed to.  
The house then went into the committee of the whole, to consider the temperance bill, Mr. Anderson, of Shawnee, in the chair.  
The senate temperance bill was read first and second time and referred to the temperance committee.  
Mr. Ady spoke of the destination now prevailing in Kansas, and the terrible effects of this storm, and moved to reconsider the vote making the bill reported by special committee special order for Monday and consider it this afternoon. By unanimous consent it was agreed to consider it this afternoon.  
The house adjourned to 2 p. m.  
HOUSE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON  
The house called to order at 2:10, Speaker Johnson in the chair.  
Mr. Munsell moved that the house consider as in the committee of the whole the bill introduced by the committee on detritation in the west. Carried. The chief clerk read the bill. It appropriates \$25,000 for the relief of western sufferers.  
Mr. Munsell, chairman of the committee on detritation, said they had become convinced that some aid was necessary. Had learned of one county where 500 persons would actually suffer if help was not sent.  
All the sections were adopted, with slight amendments and some discussion. Mr. Houston moved to consider the bill engrossed and put on its third reading now. Carried.  
The bill was read the third time and passed.  
On motion of Mr. Houston the committee rose and its report accepted. The committee will sit again Monday at 10:30 a. m.  
Mr. Houston introduced H B 439, an act to repeal all laws and parts of laws authorizing municipal corporations to vote aid to railroad corporations.  
S B 5, an act to create the 16th judicial district was read second time and referred to the committee of the whole.  
Mr. Rastall called up the resolution directing the ways and means committee to report a bill providing accommodations at the Topeka insane asylum for 1,000 more persons. He said it was an important matter and he hoped to see the resolution pass. Large sums were being appropriated for other institutions and humane reasons demanded this.  
Considerable discussion followed, and it was learned that there was between 800 and 1,000 insane persons in the state with accommodation for about half that number. The resolution was, however, laid on the table, the chairman of the ways and means committee stating that the joint committee had the matter of providing for the insane under consideration.  
A committee was appointed to ascertain the value of the paintings of Ex-Gov. Reeder and John Brown, and also learn if they were true to nature.  
The temperance committee reported on the senate temperance bill recommending its passage.  
On motion the house adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday.

No 97, by Blain, from citizens of Ottawa county, asking aid for Kansas Orphan asylum.  
No 98, by Charlesworth, petition in relation to insurance.  
Introduction of bills:  
H B 428, by Bennyworth: An act defining the boundaries of Pawnee and Rush counties.  
H B 429, by Cool: An act to validate order of county commissioners of Cloud county.  
H B 430, by Montgomery, authorizing county commissioners of Rooks to issue bonds to pay indebtedness.  
H B 431, by Foucht: Fixing liabilities of railroad companies when cars are repaired by shippers. Referred to committee on railroads.  
H B 432, by Knappenberger: To authorize the county commissioners of Jewell to provide an asylum for the poor.  
H B 433, by Allen: To appropriate certain moneys in the treasury of Ellis township, Ellis Co., to build a bridge.  
H B 434, by Allen: To amend "An act to vacate certain alleys in the town of Hays City, Ellis Co."  
H B 435, by committee on agriculture: An act for the protection of birds.  
H B 436, by Anderson of Shawnee: in relation to land survey.  
H B 437, by Mitchell: An act to appeal section 89, chapter 34, session laws of 1876.  
H B 438, by Waters: Amending an act to establish the salaries of state officers, judges and officers of the legislature.  
A message from the Governor announcing approval of the bill for completion of the state house, was read.  
H C R 33, by Webber, asking that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the financial management of the state prison, was laid over.  
House adjourned to 2 p m.  
HOUSE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.  
Called to order at 2 p. m.  
Bills on third reading were on motion, considered:  
Substitute for house bill 160, an act making appropriations for the state university for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1882, and June 30, 1883, was read third time and passed.  
H B 93, by Geo. S. Green, an act making appropriations to the Kansas State Agricultural college, was read third time and passed.  
On motion of Mr. Calvin the house went into committee of the whole with Mr. Anderson, of Shawnee, in the chair.  
Consideration of the temperance bill commenced and Mr. Legate took the floor and spoke in opposition to the bill.  
Mr. Legate referred to the female lecturers and denounced them as a class ruled by emotion and not by logic. He knew but one true woman lecturer and he admired her as much as he could admire a great mind. Susan B. Anthony was the lady.  
Mr. Munsell wanted to say a single word. Thought surely the gentleman had forgotten that he was bound to respect the import of that change, and no supreme court would stultify itself in reversing the decision of the people. The people of Kansas decided to stamp out as near as possible this traffic. They recognized three exceptions. The disease of dipsomania was mentioned by my friend from Linn. It is a fearful disease. Pure liquors will intoxicate. Mr. Munsell then spoke at considerable length of the evils of intemperance, and the use of it by foreigners.  
At the conclusion of Mr. Munsell's speech, Mr. Eckles took the floor, but yielded to a motion to rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow at 10 a. m. The motion prevailed and report accepted.  
The house adjourned to 7:30 p. m.  
At the evening session there was no quorum and the house adjourned to 10 a m Saturday.  
Saturday,  
SENATE, SATURDAY FORENOON, FEB. 12.  
Senate called to order by the president pro tem.  
While the journal was being read Senator Buchanan moved to amend as follows: "The bill was then placed on its final passage without further reading. The roll was called with the following result: Yeas 32, nays 7."  
Senator Riddle was opposed to the amendment. There is nothing on the journal but what absolutely belonged there.  
Senator Buchanan said that there is a repetition in the journal, and he only wished to have it correct.  
Senator Blue thought it a mere technicality, and that the facts are that the ill w as read on the final passage.  
Senator Williams said the journal ought to show exactly what was done.  
Senator Riddle said the object of the journal is to show what was actually done. We don't want to know what was not done.  
Senator Funston called Senator Kelley to the chair.  
Senator Funston then said that while he was opposed in general to the speaker leaving his chair to take part in the debate yet the monstrous resolution offered by the senator from Wyandotte warranted him in so doing. The journal said that "the bill was placed on its final passage without further reading." The journals of every civil court and the journals of every military court state what did occur and never states what did not occur. The records of yesterday's proceedings were correct. You stand by the journal as it is recorded and no court in the state will question its legality. The supreme court will claim that you are the judges of your own actions.  
Senator Hackney: The friends of this bill have passed it and can take care of the journal. He then moved the previous question and the yeas and noes were ordered.  
On motion of Senator Buchanan, Senator Collins wished to explain his vote and then voted ye.  
Senator Glasse explained his vote, and then voted no.  
Senator Reotor explained his vote. He believed that the journal shows the truth and therefore voted so.  
The amendment of Senator Buchanan was lost by a vote of 28 to 7. Senator Buchanan then moved to strike out certain language in the journal.  
Senator Hackney moved as an amendment that the journal be approved as far as read and the further reading of the

journal be dispensed with; and on this amendment he moved the previous question. The amendment was adopted.  
The chaplain was allowed \$3.00 per day for his services.  
Senate then adjourned till 2 p. m.  
SENATE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.  
Senate called to order at 2 p m by the president pro tem.  
Senator Hackney offered the following resolution to amend section 34 of the rules of the senate by adding: No persons except state officers, judges of the supreme and district courts, members of the senate and house, reporters of the press and such other persons only as senators shall personally pass into the senate chamber, shall be admitted therein.  
The resolution on division was lost by a vote of 19 to 13.  
H C R 21, instructing attorney general to institute quo warranto proceedings against certain railroad companies therein named, was then read and considered.  
Senator Glasse moved that it be referred to the judiciary committee. After considerable debate it was so referred.  
H C R 23, in relation to Fort Hayes military reservation and the disposition of it, was considered.  
The resolution was concurred in on a division vote, several senators debating it.  
House concurrent resolution No 29, by Mr Clapp in relation to federal legislation for the protection of stock from disease was concurred in.  
House concurrent resolution No. 30 by Mr Orner in regard to the appointment of a committee to confer with the faculty of the agricultural college in regard to disease of cattle was concurred in.  
House concurrent resolution No. 31, in relation to Washington national monument, at Washington, D. C., was read and Senator Blue moved that it be referred to the committee on federal relations.—Carried.  
Bills were introduced by Senator Sluss, S B 207: An act to regulate the medical practice in the state of Kansas. Read 1st and 2nd time, ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole.  
Senator Hutchinson, 208: An act for the relief of George Mutchler. Read 1st and 2nd time, ordered printed and referred to the committee on ways and means.  
Message was received from the house announcing the passage of H B 369, for the relief of western suffering.  
Senator Crane called up house message just received, and was passed through 1st and 2nd reading and placed on third reading, subject to revision and debate: Third reading was then ordered; bill read. A long discussion followed and pending the passage of the bill the senate adjourned to 3 p. m. Monday.  
HOUSE, SATURDAY FORENOON, FEB. 12.  
The house convened at 10 a. m.  
Mr. Houston offered the following resolution:  
Resolved, That in the further consideration of the substitute for house bills 21, 30, 77, 92 and 267 (known as the temperance bill) in the committee of the whole the committee shall be governed by the same rules that are now in force for the government of the house.  
Mr. Snoddy suggested that the resolution lie over until Monday, and if the debate seemed likely to be prolonged much after that time, he would join Mr. Houston in enforcing this rule. The suggestion was agreed to.  
The house then went into the committee of the whole, to consider the temperance bill, Mr. Anderson, of Shawnee, in the chair.  
The senate temperance bill was read first and second time and referred to the temperance committee.  
Mr. Ady spoke of the destination now prevailing in Kansas, and the terrible effects of this storm, and moved to reconsider the vote making the bill reported by special committee special order for Monday and consider it this



**The Chase County Courant.**

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1881.

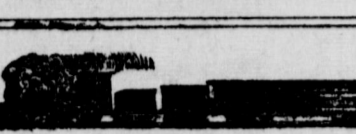
Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in. Rates range from 1.00 to 5.00 per line.

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 EAST and WEST directions, listing train numbers, times, and stations like Godar Pt., Hurd, and Cottonwood Falls.

**DIRECTORY.**

- COUNTY OFFICERS: County Commissioners (P. C. Jeffrey, J. M. Tuttle, J. S. Shipman), County Treasurer (C. C. Whitson), County Clerk (S. A. Breese), Register of Deeds (A. P. Gandy), County Attorney (T. H. Grisham), Clerk District Court (P. J. Norton), County Surveyor (W. H. Hoisinger), Sheriff (John Johnson), Superintendent (Mary E. Hunt), Coroner (R. Walsh).
- CITY OFFICERS: Mayor (J. W. McWilliams), Police Judge (J. D. Minnick), J. P. Kuhl, Ed Pratt, J. H. Mann, J. P. Norton, Treasurer (S. A. Breese).
- CHURCHES: Catholic (St. Joseph's), Methodist Episcopal (W. H. Hoisinger), Baptist (W. H. Hoisinger), Lutheran (W. H. Hoisinger), Episcopal (W. H. Hoisinger), Baptist (W. H. Hoisinger), Episcopal (W. H. Hoisinger).
- SOCIETIES: Knights of Honor (No. 747), Masonic (Zerodah Lodge No. 80), Odd Fellows (Angola Lodge No. 88), S. S. Sook, N. G., C. C. Whitson, Secretary.

**LOCAL SHORT STORIES.**

**Beautiful Snow.** Come to this office and see our clubbing list. Mrs. Richd. Hoffman, of Cottonwood, is quite ill.

Some one hinted to us that we are having winter. Mr. F. Oberst is quite ill with typhoid pneumonia.

The thermometer was 2° below zero, Tuesday night. Mr. L. Martin made a business trip to Emporia, last week.

There is a new shoe store between the two hardware stores. Don't forget that they keep bottom prices at Caldwell & Co.'s.

Mrs. J. H. Scribner is quite ill having been taken sick, Monday night. There was a pleasant party at Mr. Frank Holtz's, on Spring creek, Tuesday night.

Mr. S. N. Talkington returned home, last week, from a visit to West Virginia. Mr. John H. Martin intends going west, next spring, to grow up with the country.

Born, to the wife of Mr. John Cuthbert, on Bloody creek, on the 9th instant, a son. Caldwell & Co. keep good goods, and will give you bargains in anything in their line.

We will send the COURANT and the Leavenworth Weekly Times for one year to any one for \$2. Mr. A. E. Saxey, of Washington county, Kansas, called at this office, last Tuesday morning.

If you want to buy a sewing machine at low figures, part trade and part cash, call at this office. Don't forget that you can get goods at L. Martin & Co.'s at prices that are astonishingly low.

Mr. E. A. Hildebrand will build a new residence for himself, next spring, on the hill in Cottonwood. Eclipse Wind Mill for sale by Hildebrand Bros. Write for circular, or call and see the mill. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cuthbert celebrated the 28th anniversary of their wedding, on the 6th instant.

To take advantage of our clubbing rates, all arrearage on the COURANT, and a year in advance, must be paid up. The Hon. T. S. Jones and wife left for Dodge City, Thursday evening of last week, where they will reside in the future.

You can get the Kansas City Weekly Times and this paper for a year, together with a valuable book, for only \$2.50. When you come to town, don't forget to go to J. W. Ferry's, and see the bargains he has for those who wish to get them.

Mr. H. A. Cone, traveling agent of the Topeka Capital, one of the best dailies in the State, called in to see us, last Tuesday. Do not forget the anniversary ball given by the Social Club, on the 22d of February. All are cordially invited to attend.

In order to get the COURANT and the Leavenworth Times for \$2, subscribers must remember that it means—cash in advance. Remember the phantom dance, to be given this (Friday) evening, in Music Hall, for the benefit of the Public Library. Tickets, \$1.

The ground hog is a gentleman and a scholar and a good judge of weather, if we may be allowed to judge from present indications. Mr. Geo. W. Hays returned, last Wednesday morning, from Ohio, where he had been visiting friends and relatives, for several weeks past.

The cash merchants, L. Martin & Co., are still advertising their goods over their counters, and are selling them at remarkably low figures. Pocket diaries for 1881, beautiful autograph albums, beautiful valentines, school books, stationery, wall paper, etc., at J. W. Ferry's drug store.

Dr. C. E. Hat returned from Cherryvale, last Monday night. When he left there, on Thursday of last week, his son Walter was improving. The February number of Little Foks' Reader, an excellent little monthly for children, published by

D. Lothrop & Co., at Boston, Mass., is on our table. Miss Jennie Holmes, daughter of Mr. John R. Holmes, of Eimdale, returned home, last week, from the State University at Lawrence, because of sickness. There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, February 26, 1881. MARY E. HUNT, Co. Supt. The Social Club will celebrate Washington's birth day with one of their parties. A grand time is anticipated, the best music in the State being employed by the Club. There was no service at the Catholic church, last Sunday, because of the inability of the Rev. Father Wellinghoff to get here on account of the delay of the trains. The snow drifted so deep at the Buck creek crossing of the Bazaar road that the travel in that direction had to be done through Mr. A. J. Crutchfield's place, a mile above the crossing, for several days. Parties who owe us on subscription will please to read our terms at the top of the first column on this page, and save themselves money, by paying up arrearage and then paying for the paper in advance. The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. For sale by J. W. Ferry. Married, in the Probate Court room, Cottonwood Falls, Feb. 15, 1881, by Judge C. C. Whitson, Mr. Thomas G. Allen, of Toledo township, and Miss Lotta V. Brown, of Homestead, all of Chase county, Kansas. Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, weak stomach, indigestion, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, &c., relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market. In vials at 25 cents. For sale by J. W. Ferry. The Rev. J. W. Hancher will hold his last service at Eimdale and Cottonwood during the present conference year, on next Sunday; and the following Sunday morning he will preach his last sermon before going to conference, in this city. Mr. H. von Langen, editor of the Atchison Daily Telegraph, a German paper, and, by the way, a good one, called in, Thursday of last week, in company with Mr. David Rettiger, of Cottonwood, to see us. Mr. von Langen is making plans for the school houses to be built in this city and Cottonwood. We have received of the Hon. J. S. Doolittle a copy of the substitute for Senate bills Nos. 26 and 28, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and of a copy of the substitute for House bills Nos. 21, 30, 77, 92 and 267, on the same subject, one of which substitutes, Mr. Doolittle says, will become the law. Rooms in the Court house, built with the people's money, are used for gambling purposes.—Valley Echo Neighbor, is not the forgoing charge somewhat ambiguous, as to individuals? and would it not sound a little more just to the unoffending parties, if you would point out the "erring ones," and hold them up to public scorn? Last Friday was one of the most stormy days ever witnessed in Kansas, the wind blowing a gale all day, and the snow coming down in blinding gusts, drifting in some places as high as the fence tops; and Saturday was very cold. Monday afternoon it began snowing again; and Monday night the mercury fell to 10° below zero. No mails arrived at this place from the east from Thursday night until Monday night, and from the west from Friday morning until Monday morning, on account of the heavy snow-drifts both east and west of here. The trains were snowed in at Seranton, Burlington, game, Halstead and other points on the road; and the railroad authorities had to haul provisions to the passengers. TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY. You can buy some of the best brands of fence wire in the market for 3¢ cents at our store. Remember, this is cheaper than any price given in the county. J. W. FERRY.

**CHASE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

This society will hold its regular meeting on Saturday, February 26, at the office of Judge S. P. Young, in Cottonwood Falls, at 1 o'clock, p. m. The election of officers for the current year, and other important business, will come before the society; and a full attendance of the members and all others interested is earnestly requested. The subject of strawberry culture, both as a market and garden crop, will be considered. We anticipate a favorable spring and summer for the planting and growth of trees and plants, and invite all those who design planting this spring, to meet with us, and let us "reason together." J. W. BYRAM, Secy.

**COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.**

The following is what the Cincinnati Trade List thinks of those characters who complain of their county paper, and instead of helping to support it, send on for a large city paper, and thus help to sustain them: "A gentleman writes to us that his county paper is so poor that he has stopped it; therefore sends us three dollars for the Trade List. We repeat that we don't want subscribers on those terms. A man's county paper is worth the world; or, if it is not, it is his fault. If the county paper is promptly encouraged, it may be relied upon for information of more value to the people in whose interest it is issued than can be found in all the city papers in the United States. No man can afford to be without the paper that publishes the official advertisements of his county, the public sales, markets, court news and other local intelligence. If the paper is poor, the people are more at fault than the publisher, for not giving it a liberal patronage. However poor the county paper may be, it is always worth more than it costs to those interested in the affairs of the county."

**THE CHOICE OF BOOKS.**

A very elegant little volume with the above title, by Charles F. Richardson, is just issued by American Book Exchange, Tribune building, New York, at the very low price of 25 cents; also a cheap paper edition at the nominal cost of five cents. It will delight all who love good books, and in its wise suggestions will be greatly helpful to all who want help in choosing the best books. In its various chapters it treats of The Motive of Reading, The Reading Habit, What Books to Read, The Best Time to Read, How Much to Read, Remembering what One Reads, The Use of Note Books, The Cultivation of Taste, Poetry, The Art of skipping, The Use of Translation, How to Read Periodicals, Reading Aloud, and Reading Clubs; What Books to Own, The Use of Public Libraries, The True Service of Reading. The volume is remarkably rich in striking quotations from the world's most famous authors and thinkers, from Aristotle to Emerson, including such names as Addison, Bacon, Burns, Cato, Carlyle, Disraeli, Fenelon, Gibbon, Hugo, Keats, Lamb, Lock, Luther, Milton, Petrarch, Ruskin, Shakespeare, and Thoreau. It is a real literary treasure house.

**EHRRICH'S FASHION QUARTERLY.**

Ehrich Bros., of Eighth Avenue, New York, are out betimes with their new premium list of Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly for 1881; and it is astonishing to see what ample inducements they are able to offer to canvassers. Their system of combination subscriptions and subscription premiums is highly ingenious, and renders it possible for an energetic canvasser to obtain a handsome cash remuneration for his or her labor. Among the new premiums are some very beautiful illustrated Scripture Tablets and Cards, which will be appreciated by all interested in Sunday School and Church work. Accompanying the Premium List is an interesting pamphlet entitled "Shopping in New York," which gives an animated description of the system and economy of a great New York store, as well as an illustrated price list of a host of articles of general necessity, which may be ordered by mail or express. A genuine novelty, introduced for the first time in this pamphlet, is

the system of furnishing unmade dresses in certain styles, of which illustrations are given. For a fixed price, the purchaser receives the pattern and the entire material for making up, including lining, sewing silk, buttons, and, in short, everything but the needle and thread. The advantage of this system, to a lady who wishes to do her own sewing is obvious. The two pamphlets can be obtained by sending a postal card with the address to Ehrich Bros., 285 to 295 Eighth Avenue, New York.

**THE MENTAL MERIDIAN.**

The idea which rests on the meridian of every office-holder's mind that he is paid to work exclusively for the Republican party and not at all for the United States.—Courier-Journal.

**Subscribe for the COURANT.**

**Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.**

Table listing bills allowed by the Board of County Commissioners, including names like J. W. Harvey, J. H. Hancher, and amounts.

**LAWYERS OF CHASE COUNTY.**

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. I, S. A. Breese, County Clerk within and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing exhibits a full, true and complete statement of all accounts allowed by the Board of Chase County Commissioners at its session held February 8, A. D. 1881. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of Chase county, this 10th day of February, A. D. 1881. S. A. BREESSE, County Clerk.

**LAWYERS OF CHASE COUNTY.**

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper, the publisher may continue to work until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse to take or neglect to take their paper from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued. 4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud. 5. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment. 6. Action for fraud can be instituted against any person whether he is responsible in a financial point of view or not, who refuses to pay subscription. 7. The United States courts have repeatedly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Postoffice Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

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All work promptly attended to. Estimates and plans furnished. Residence opposite the Methodist church. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

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The leading Pictorial Paper of the West. Devoted to Humor, Literature, News and Miscellany. A SIXTEEN-PAGE PAPER, with a splendid double-page and two single-page pictures, and other small cartoons, printed in THREE COLORS. Terms, \$4 Per Year. All postmasters are agents for the HORNET, and will be allowed commissions. One paper free to every club of ten. Send money by registered letter, post-office order or draft. Agents, with references, wanted. Address, A. B. CUNNINGHAM, Publisher, 706 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

**CARTER'S IRON PILLS FOR THE BLOOD NERVES AND COMPLEXION**

Cure Fatigues of the Heart, Nervousness, Trembling, Nervous Headache, Locomotion, Cold Hands and Feet, Pain in the Back, and other forms of Female Weakness. They enrich and improve the quality of the Blood, purify and brighten the Complexion, allay Nervous Irritation, and secure Refreshing Sleep. Just the remedy needed by women whose pale, colorless faces show the absence of Iron in the Blood. Remember that Iron is one of the constituents of the Blood, and is the great tonic. The Iron Pills are also valuable for men who are troubled with Nervous Weakness, Night Sweats, etc. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent by mail. Address, CARTER MEDICINE CO., 23 Park Place, New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sold by J. W. FERRY.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

W. WOOD, F. P. COCHRAN. WOOD & COCHRAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS. Office upstairs, opposite to Music Hall. my21-17.

**C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS.**

Will practice in the several courts of Leavenworth, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Geary counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

**RUGGLES, SCOTT & LYNN,**

Emporia, Kansas, will practice in the District Court of Chase and adjoining counties.

**PHYSICIANS.**

W. P. PUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, Office (at present) in the Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

**A. M. CONWAY, Physician & Surgeon.**

Residence and office a half mile north of Toledo. my11-10.

**JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.**

Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

**NOTICE.**

To whom it may concern: My husband, Wm. J. Mahan, having left my bed and board, I will no longer be responsible for any debts he may contract. MARY E. MAHAN.

**BEWARE!**

Business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else, without any capital. We will send you, 100 a day made at home by the industrious men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now at this time you can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly so well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous profits by engaging at once. Cash paid and no expense. Great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address: F. W. Co., Agents, Emporia, Mo. my11-10.

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**Smooth Steel Rail Tracks.**

ELEGANT DAY COACHES, RECLINING SEAT COACHES AND PULLMAN SLEEPERS THE ONLY LINE Running Through Day Coaches, Reclining Seat Cars and Pullman Sleepers to CHICAGO, Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers to TOLEDO, Through Day Coaches to INDIANAPOLIS And is proverbially ALWAYS ON TIME. The public don't forget this and always take "THE OLD RELIABLE" JOHN B. CARSON, F. E. MORSE, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass Agt.

**CHICAGO, TOLEDO, INDIANAPOLIS**

Always on Time. The public don't forget this and always take "THE OLD RELIABLE" JOHN B. CARSON, F. E. MORSE, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass Agt.

**THE CURRENCY QUESTION.**

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are worrying themselves almost to death over the vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duties to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas Valley, the Garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming land in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced. W. F. WHITE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Topeka Kansas.

**EMPORIA PRICES.**

We have just received a lot of the well known Harrison wagons with patent break, Palmer's patent rub irons, tap box, etc and are the best painted wagon in the market. We warrant them perfect in every way; you can buy them complete for \$65.00, call and see them. Campbell & Gillett.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

Having perfected arrangements, I can furnish any amount of money on real estate security, at ten percent per annum interest, on five years time. At less rates of interest commissions will be charged. W. S. ROMIGH, Cottonwood Falls, Dec. 14, 1880.

**FOR RENT.**

The carpenter shop next door to A. G. Minor's blacksmith shop. Apply to W. H. McGinley, at J. W. Ferry's store here.



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TRADE MARK

### THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL in a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. It is the only one that comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.**

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

DISCOVERER OF **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.**

The Positive Cure

of all those Painful Complaints and Weakness common to our best female population.

It is the most entirely the most form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Indigestion and Constipation, Pains and Displacements, and the consequent general weakness, and is particularly adapted to the young.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It restores the system to its normal condition, and acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND** Prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. It is sold in bottles for sale by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, or receipt of price, at per box for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, twelve, fifteen, and twenty boxes. Address as above. Mention this paper. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. It is the most reliable and sure remedy for all the weaknesses and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

**SOLD BY**  
Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City.

## POND'S EXTRACT.

The Wonder of Healing.

IT STOPS ALL HEMORRHAGES. It Cures all Inflammatory Diseases.

**For Hemorrhages:** It is the Ladies' greatest strengthener. It stops the flow of blood in all cases of bleeding in excess.

**For Piles, Blind, bleeding, or Open Sores:** It is the greatest known remedy.

**For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises, and Sprains:** It is unequalled in stopping pain, and healing in a marvelous manner.

**For Inflammation and Sore Eyes:** Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvelous. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm.

**For Catarrh:** It cures the most obstinate cases of Catarrh of the eyes, and also in Rheumatic inflammatory swelling of the joints with great success.

Also supported by the following able physicians: **Dr. Okie, Dr. A. Freeman, Dr. Thayer, Dr. Bernard of England, Dr. Maberly, M.R.C.S. of England, Dr. Cheverton, F.R.C.S. of England.**

**Caution:**—POND'S EXTRACT is sold only in bottles with the name blown in the glass. If it is unsafe to use other articles with our directions. Insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

**SPECIAL PREPARATIONS OF POND'S EXTRACT COMBINED WITH THE PUREST AND MOST DELICATE PERFUMES FOR LADIES' BEAUTY.**

POND'S EXTRACT, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.75	Catarrh Cure, 25c
Toilet Cream, 1.00	Facial Cream, 25c
Headache, 50c	Facial Lotion, 25c
Lip Salve, 25c	Facial Soap, 25c
Toilet Soap (Cakes), 50c	Facial Syringe, 25c
Ornamental, 50c	Facial Paper, 25c

Any of these preparations will be sent carriage free at above prices, in lots of \$5 worth, on receipt of money or P. O. order.

**Get Our New PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO POND'S EXTRACT CO.,**  
No. fourteen west 14th St., New York City. For sale by Druggists.

**\$55.00** AGENTS PROFIT PER WEEK. Will pay \$100.00 or more for territory. E. G. RIDE, 607 & 609, 2nd Floor, New York.

### BAFFLING A LOVER.

How Miss Ada Rehan, the Actress, Evaded a Distasteful Marriage.

Manager Macahley, in referring to Miss Ada Rehan, now leading lady at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, relates the following: While in Louisville, a southern gentleman, a planter, broad of shoulder, gray of head, and large of fortune, who had his winter quarters at the Galt House, after witnessing her performances two or three evenings, became desperately in love with her. He did not permit that old thief Procrastination to steal much time on him. He believed in a rapid advance on the enemy. He was deeply in love, he was wealthy, he was by no means homely of features, or unmanly in appearance. He dressed well, drank the best of wine, was in an ordinate chewer of plug tobacco, wintered at the finest hotel in Kentucky, and despite the "cussed wah, sah, and the mancipation art, sah" he had his negro servants.

Now, he argued thus: "Here is an actress, by gad, sir, whose salary for a week isn't equal to the cost of my daily after dinner wine, sah," he would offer himself and his hand, with all the pecuniary emoluments thereunto belonging.

How could she refuse such an opportunity—that of becoming the wife of a high-toned, a number one rich planter? especially one that bears the distinguished name of Sidney.

One of his friends was also a friend of Manager Macahley. Through his intervention the aspiring planter obtained an introduction at her hotel to the idol of his suddenly aroused sentiment of affection.

After the usual "weather formalities and the rise-in-the-river" question had been satisfactorily disposed of, Planter Sidney came to the scratch.

"Miss," he said, "I am a plain man and I don't think there is any necessity of beating around the bush. You can't bring down a swamp coon by talking 'miss.' You'll pardon the expression?"

They he blunty told her his story. She should have a "spel-entid home," an army of niggers to attend at her call; should winter in N'Orleans, Louisville—"anywah" she chose, and should have a fit out that would make "Queen Victoria" green with envy.

"I listened respectfully. She said that this man was honest, sincere, and that he meant all he said.

"If I consented to become your wife, sir, I should first desire time to understand your disposition; second, I should desire that you consent to two propositions."

"Name 'em, Miss," he said.

"You must consent to my remaining on the stage ten years longer, at least."

"Gumph! Well, I don't think I could, Miss."

"And you must at once cease the use of tobacco, except in the form of cigars?"

"W-h-a-t!" The planter started back in his chair, looked around the hotel parlor, stared at her, and from his lips there followed a prolonged whistle. "Great Gad, miss, surely—why—well!" and then he again stared.

"I mean what I say."

"Come now," he found voice to speak, "come now, miss, let's compromise this thing. Hang it, I see you sort of admire me, but let's compromise. I'll agree to your acting a year or two, but pray don't cut off my tobacco, now don't, miss. I-d-it would—don't."

"You have heard the alternative," she said.

"Then, by the immortal Jackson, there's nothing more to be said. I like you—you'd suit me; but when it comes to choosin' in between chewin' tobacco and marrying a gal, give me the natural leaf—first, last and always. Good day, Miss."

She never saw him again.

### Elephants Playing 'Possum

New York Sun.

"There are some very cunning fellows among our twenty elephants," said Mr. Durand, agent for the combined Barnum and London shows, yesterday. "The other day Chief and Maudie, the top-mounters in the pyramids, and the most cunning of the flock, suddenly took a shivering chill at rehearsal. The keeper sent out and bought four gallons of whisky, which the monsters devoured rapidly and with great relish. The bill came to Mr. Barnum, whose strong temperance predilections you know. After paying the bill Mr. Barnum insisted that nobody in his employ, not even his elephants, should drink whisky under any circumstances. In a little while the elephants, when the effect of the liquor had died away, commenced shivering again, and apparently had another chill. They looked longingly at the keeper, and attempted to caress him with their trunks, as much as to say, 'Give us another drink.' The keeper shook his head and told them positively 'No.' In five minutes every appearance of ague had vanished, and the animals were quietly munching hay as usual. They had been playing 'possum.'"

### A Clergyman's Ornamented Horses.

The Rev. Father Caraher, of St. Patrick's church, takes a good horse and knows how to take care of one. His latest acquisition is a very stylish and valuable team of four-year-old colts, and they attract considerable attention. They have been skillfully clipped, and Father Caraher has adopted a style that seems to be humane. All the hair is clipped from the body, except a strip over six inches in width around the neck and chest, which is shaped like a patent engine chest protector. In contrast with other portions of the body, this has the appearance of a collar of rich seal skin, and many mistake the natural hair for an ornament of fur. Many who object to removing the long hair from horses express the belief that Father Caraher's system of clipping will protect that portion of the horse which should be kept warm. The style is humane, and ornamental as well as original. Father Caraher now has one of the best pairs on the road, and he is proud of them, too.

### Jewish Marriages.

(Whitehall Review.)

The Hebrew words for woman and marriage are in themselves proof of the lofty idea entertained of both, for while among the Greeks woman was known as the "progenitrix," and among the Romans as "prole," among Jews she was recognized as Ishbah, which is equivalent, in moral and literal etymology alike, to Ish, i. e., man; and it is to her that the Scriptures generally refer when they speak of a man's house—Bethu zu Ishu. Again, both Greeks and Romans looked upon wed'lock as a yoke, while the Arabs and Persians take a lower view still; but the Hebrew calls betrothal *Kiddushin*, or sanctification, and honors marriage by the still more poetic appellation, *Hitoota*, or the song of exultant praise, an ideal song, of which, according to many literati, the Forty-

### No Benefit.

Atchison Champion.

An Indiana newspaper thus writes: "Mr. Geo. F. Helderle, of Peru, Ind., says that he had suffered very much with rheumatism and used many remedies without benefit. He found the desired relief in St. Jacobs Oil.

—Lota has purchased a new play called "Madge." It was written by a lady clerk in the treasury department, and the scene is laid in Virginia in the slave days.

A Michigan journal relates the following: Amos James, Esq., proprietor of the Huron house, Port Huron, Mich., suffered so badly with rheumatism that he was unable to raise his arm for three months. Five bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured him entirely.

—John E. Owens will soon produce his new play, *The Man from Caratagus*, in the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.

### Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, etc. Every family should have a bottle of Bosc's German Syrup. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases, may be set in. Although it is a German Syrup it cures thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three does will cure you. One bottle will last your whole family a winter and long-standing cases, cured by a single dose, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggist.

—Ambrose Thomas, the composer, has been promoted to the grade of grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

### Important.

When you visit or arrive New York City, save baggage and express and carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, nearly opposite the Grand Central Depot, 450 elegant rooms, single and in suits, fitted up at an expense of one million dollars. Rooms reduced to \$1 and upwards per day, on European plan. Elevators, Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots.

—Joseph Murphy has just arrived East from California. He, too, has a new play with which to astonish creation.

### No More Nitro or Buchu.

After the sufferer from a trouble of the kidneys has been drenched with buchu, nitro and all sorts of diuretics, he or she will find a certain cure in Kidney-Wort. It is tonic and purifying in its action, and always effectual.—Journal of Education.

—It is likely that Miss Emma Thursty will soon be in Paris to sing at Mr. Pasdeloup's concerts popularities.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for the surprising cures which daily result from the use of her Vegetable Compound in all female diseases. Send her for pamphlets.

—Mrs. Celia Thaxter lives in a plain cottage on Appleton Island.

As sure as the sun shines, Dr. Tutt's Pills will cure Fever and Ague, if taken by directions—a bold assertion, but a true one, a million people endorse it. In any case, where directions are followed, that they fail, agents will refund the money.

### He Suffered for Thirty-five Years.

GUILDFORD, Ct., May 15, 1898.

For thirty-five years I have been the victim of that terrible disease, Dyspepsia; have consulted eminent physicians, and tried almost every remedy. My family physician finally told me I could not be cured. The first dose of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure helped me, and today I consider myself cured, and am ready to affirm that it is the most valuable medicine ever placed before the public.

G. H. RICHARDSON.

Pure Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea-shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Y u are not consumptive, but if you "let a cough alone" you are in danger of the worst disease on earth. Piso's Cure will cure consumption, but much easier and quicker when in the early stages and only a cough. Sold by druggists at 25c. and \$1.

If the collar or cuff be too stiff to button easily press the finger a little dampened with water to the buttonhole, and you will have no further trouble.—(Dr. Eoote's Health Monthly.

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and make a boot or shoe last twice as long.

### Horizontal Items.

A stranger in Galveston, strolling through the market yesterday morning noticed some very fine-looking cabbages in the stall of an old colored man, and asked:

"Did you raise these cabbages right here on Galveston Island?"

"They was cabbaged right heah on d island," replied the old darkey, after he had cast a virtive glance in several directions.

We believe it is the style to affect contempt for things that are old. Not so, however, with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which has stood the popular test of 34 years' use, and is more thought of than ever before.

## DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of Consumptive Persons in advanced stages of the Disease. Price 25 Cents.

For Sale by all Druggists.

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## DR. HARTER'S PURIFIED BLOOD.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a preparation of Protocoll of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatic. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for *Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever.* It acts every purpose which a Tonic is adapted to accomplish.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 North Main Street, St. Louis.

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CURES DYSPEPSIA, WHOLESALE JEWELRY.

The Best Stock in the West of NEW HOLIDAY STYLES IN JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, &c. All Eastern prices duplicated. Order from me and save time a 1 freight.

R. N. HERSFIELD, Leavenworth, Kansas.

## Dr. John Bull's SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP

FOR THE CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE OR Chills and Fever.

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

The genuine Smith's Tonic Syrup must have Dr. John Bull's private stamp on each bottle. Dr. John Bull only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN BULL'S TONIC SYRUP, R.P. of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

## Dr. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

The Popular Remedies of the Day  
Principal Office 319 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

## KIDNEY WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION AND PILES.

Dr. R. H. Clark, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of Kidney Troubles it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of Piles, and has never failed to act efficiently."

Nelson Fairchild, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Constipation it completely cured me."

C. S. Henshaw, of Berkshire says, "One package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

IT HAS WONDERFUL WHY? Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time. Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in 10c tins, one package of which makes six 1/2 quarts of medicine.

Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for the convenience of those that cannot readily prepare it. It is sold in equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, \$1.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's. (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

## READ & THOMPSON.

First Class Organs from \$50 to \$300  
First Class Pianos from \$150 to \$1,000.  
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"Valuable Medical Prescription," This is the name of a new book. It contains well defined prescriptions for all kinds of diseases, blisters on health, etc. The author is a prominent New York doctor of high standing. These prescriptions have been used by him in his extensive practice for over 20 years, and have a ready sale. 4th edition now ready. Agents wanted. Sample book will be sent post paid on receipt of ten cents. Address all orders to FRANK HARRISON & Co., Publishers, 206 and 208 Broadway, N. Y.

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Most Complete Thresher Factory Established in 1858.

32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management or location, and back up to the broad warranty given on all our goods.

## STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Units of matching quality.

These Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market. A multitude of special features and improvements for 1898, together with superior quality in construction and material not dreamed of by other makers.

Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

Two sizes of "Mott" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber from the best of the best of the country, constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

## TRACTION ENGINES

Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 13 Horse Power.

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