

Chicago Evening Journal

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

NEWS TO THE LINK, LET THE CRIPPS FALL, WHERE THEY MAY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1881.

NUMBER 15.

VOLUME VII.

BREVITIES.

SOMETHING is needed to burst the weather boom.

BRITISH military officers are greatly annoyed at having to wear uniform when off duty.

A COLORED girl, five years old, was pushed off the Patula bridge, in Georgia, by a colored boy thirteen or fourteen years of age, and instantly killed.

THE appointment of constable of the Tower of London, vacated by the death of Field Marshal Sir Charles Yorke, dates from the time of the Norman conquest, the first constable, Geoffrey de Mandeville, having been appointed by William the Conqueror.

DAWSON habitually whipped his wife at Paducah, Ky. Wyatt, his neighbor, said to him; "If you don't stop the practice I'll kill you." The next time Mrs. Dawson screamed, Wyatt went in and kept his promise by shooting her husband through the body, though the wound did not prove fatal until a week later.

LONGFELLOW designs are affected by the Boston people in decorative objects Longfellow jugs, Longfellow pitchers and Longfellow cards are seen in many of the shop windows. A popular article is a sleigh cover made of ware of old ivory tinge and having the head of Longfellow in medallion on one side, in which to drink the poet's health.

THE sum of £1,500 was offered to, and refused by the owner of a ram exhibited at the recent sheep show of the Australian Sheep-Breeders' association, held at Melbourne, where many other valuable stud merinos were exhibited, the aggregate worth of which amounted to several thousand pounds. The animal in question was bred by Mr. W. Cumming, who paid £900 for its sire.

ONE morning recently a splendid seven-antlered stag was seen to walk down the duke of Hamilton's forest in Arran to the sea-shore. He then walked into the water, and swam direct for Holy Island, a distance of nearly two miles. Although the sea was somewhat rough, he succeeded in reaching his destination, in spite of some men in a four-oared boat, who failed to overtake him.

IN the grand mosque at Algiers a few days ago the Cadi Ben Turquni, when about to take his seat, was rushed upon by a discharged native soldier, against whom he had decided a law suit, and received two blows in the face with a knife. Ben Turquni made his escape into another part of the building, pursued by his assailant, who struck a second cadi, but was immediately arrested.

THERE lived in Auburn, Me., says the Lewiston Journal, two brothers, whose parents reside in Casco. They have fourteen children, and, as soon as one leaves the old roof-tree, they pick up some homeless boy to keep the number good, so that every year the family consumes twenty barrels of flour. When the consumption of flour falls off, the folks call in reinforcements from the neglected juvenile world.

CAPT. BOYCOTT, not long ago, received a notice from the Railway Passengers' office, Cornhill, London, informing him that his premium was due and inquiring whether it was his intention to leave Ireland. He was politely informed that "should you decide upon leaving that country the directors will be happy to continue your insurance in the present crisis; but if you propose to remain in Ireland I am directed to state that we can renew your policy only upon your relieving the company from liability for assault."

THE colossal crane at Woolrich, England, which has been upward of four years in the process of erection, and is the most powerful in the world, has now assumed a definite shape in the operation of fixing the great girder. The impetus of the work is illustrated by the weight of the iron employed in its construction, which, in the aggregate, exceeds eighteen hundred tons, while the brass bearings alone amount to more than three tons. When completed the crane will be capable of lifting three or four one-hundred-ton guns at once.

IN the trial of Mrs. Brown, who has twice been convicted of murdering her husband, at Indianapolis, the prosecutor dwelt with great severity on her love for Wade, her accomplice in the crime. The prisoner interrupted him by screaming, "You are killing me! Oh, don't don't!" and swooned away. Several other women also fainted, and the court had difficulty in restoring order. Mrs. Brown's fainting spell was followed by an hysterical attack, during which she cried that the lawyer was hunting her to death, and she begged for mercy in the most piteous terms.

NEWS IN A NUT SHELL.

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Cream of the Two Hemispheres Carefully Condensed and Classified—An Interesting Budget of Personal and Miscellaneous Information.

Washington.—Senator Charles W. Jones of Florida, has been unanimously renominated.—The Senate confirmed L. E. Wordin of Kansas, agent for the Otee Indians in Nebraska.—The International Sanitary conference met at the Department of State at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs Wednesday authorized their chairman, Senator McPherson, to report for passage the pending bill to reorganize the marine corps.—The special committee of the House, appointed to investigate the alleged abuses of the Congressional franking privilege during the recent Presidential campaign, met Friday afternoon with closed doors.—The Senate confirmed Edgar Stanton of Illinois, now Consul of Bremen, to be Consul General at St. Petersburg; Indian Agents, John D. Miles, Cheyenne; and Arapahoe Agency, Indian Territory; postmasters, R. W. Litzler, Kerwin, Kas., Wm. S. Hoar, Atlantic, Kas.

The House Committee on Commerce had under consideration Tuesday the recommendation of the Committee on the Mississippi River and Levees, to insert in the River and Harbor bill the item of \$1,500,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river. After some discussion it was decided to invite Capt. East and Gen. Wright, Chief of Engineers, to appear before the committee and give their views on the general subject.—The bill introduced Friday, January 15th, by Senator Hoar (by request) "to provide for retired and retiring Presidents," proposes to pay annually to every ex-President of the United States a sum equal to one-fourth of the salary paid him while in office. The petition presented with the bill is signed by Messrs. Furness, Leverett, K. Saltonstall, E. R. Hoar and other citizens of Boston. They represent that "History has transmitted to us many sad records of the sufferings of our earlier Presidents from insufficient pensions, and they mean during their declining years, that public opinion fully recognizes that it is beneath the dignity of a great nation after calling upon its best men for their services during the prime of their lives, to neglect making any provision for their retirement from the chief office of the nation, and the petitioners therefore urge that immediate action be taken by Congress for suitable provision for our retired and retiring Presidents.

The House committee on the International ship canal gave a hearing Monday to Mr. Thompson, late Secretary of the Navy, as an American representative of the Panama project. He combated the idea of that project being in any way susceptible of application of the Monroe doctrine, and argued that all propositions for isthmian transit should be left to the control of engineering and financial consideration. At the conclusion of his argument his attention was directed to the joint resolution, which the committee on the 18th of March last, having read it, he said the declaration contained in it was the very conclusion which he had desired reaching, and which he had reached in his argument. Mr. Thompson, of the committee, remarked that Mr. Thompson was not proposing any action, and that the committee had taken action on the subject, stating that the government would not interfere in any way, but that if it became necessary should ever arise the government should reserve the right to interfere. Mr. Thompson replied he was quite willing to step there in his argument, as he saw that the views of the committee corresponded with his even on the general question.

Following is the complete census of the cities of 10,000 and upward:

Indianapolis, Ind.	75,074
Baltimore, Md.	68,302
St. Louis, Mo.	67,168
Washington, D. C.	65,000
Cincinnati, O.	62,229
Pittsburgh, Pa.	59,847
St. Paul, Minn.	59,372
New York City, N. Y.	58,579
Philadelphia, Pa.	57,719
San Francisco, Cal.	56,632
Chicago, Ill.	55,000
Boston, Mass.	54,200
San Antonio, Tex.	53,100
Detroit, Mich.	52,000
Portland, Me.	51,000
Cleveland, O.	50,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	49,000
Des Moines, Ia.	48,000
St. Louis, Mo.	47,000
Galveston, Texas.	46,000
Wichita, Kan.	45,000
New Orleans, La.	44,000
Omaha, Neb.	43,000
Sioux Falls, S. D.	42,000
Omaha, Neb.	41,000
Des Moines, Ia.	40,000
St. Paul, Minn.	39,000
St. Louis, Mo.	38,000
Chicago, Ill.	37,000
Baltimore, Md.	36,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	35,000
San Francisco, Cal.	34,000
Washington, D. C.	33,000
Cincinnati, O.	32,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	31,000
St. Paul, Minn.	30,000
New York City, N. Y.	29,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	28,000
San Francisco, Cal.	27,000
Washington, D. C.	26,000
Cincinnati, O.	25,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	24,000
St. Paul, Minn.	23,000
New York City, N. Y.	22,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	21,000
San Francisco, Cal.	20,000
Washington, D. C.	19,000
Cincinnati, O.	18,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	17,000
St. Paul, Minn.	16,000
New York City, N. Y.	15,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	14,000
San Francisco, Cal.	13,000
Washington, D. C.	12,000
Cincinnati, O.	11,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	10,000
St. Paul, Minn.	9,000
New York City, N. Y.	8,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	7,000
San Francisco, Cal.	6,000
Washington, D. C.	5,000
Cincinnati, O.	4,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3,000
St. Paul, Minn.	2,000
New York City, N. Y.	1,000

—The Cheever & Burdick Sundry company, of St. Louis, has made an assignment to R. Wood Crittenden. Its paid-up capital is \$10,000.—On motion of Richard Smith, the Cincinnati chamber of commerce passed a resolution urging legislation for the sale of the southern railroad.—John W. Conley offered to trot Director Sweetheart, mile heats, best time in five, for \$10,000, the race to take place at the Chicago Driving Park on July 9.—Thomas Ambrose, who was on trial at Cincinnati for frauds perpetrated while clerk of the United States court has mysterious disappeared. It is believed that he has reached Canadian soil.—A young thief arrested by the police of Elkhart, Ind., disclosed the headquarters of a gang of boy robbers. The officers found an underground house on an island in the river, with a store and other necessities, and captured seven offenders.—The Woman's Christian Temperance union has extended to the liquor dealers of Chicago a challenge for a debate on the question whether the use of alcoholic drinks is beneficial to the country, either in a moral, physical or financial respect.—George Ashabaub, foreman of Bronson's factory at Indianapolis, was caught by a shaft revolving three hundred times per minute, stripped of all his clothing save the necktie, and both feet pounded off. He survived the accident but five minutes.

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GENERAL FOREIGN NOTES.—Judge Dunkin, of the Superior court of Quebec, author of the famous temperance bill, is dead.—The Irish constabulary have been instructed to attend fairs and markets and prevent "boy-cotting."

—The potteries in the suburbs of Montreal, owned by Mark Tomkins & Co., were damaged \$10,000 by fire.—Over three hundred Irish police and a squadron of dragoons have succeeded, with the aid of the parish priest in serving notices of ejectment on the tenants of Lord Gravel, of Drumhill.

THE KENT.—The eldest son of Rev. Dr. Talmage, a graduate of the Columbia law school, died in Brooklyn of pneumonia.

The picking room of the Merrimac woolen mills, Lowell, Mass., was destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at \$20,000.—Bernhardt attended a select minstrel entertainment in Philadelphia, and flooded her fair eye with tears in laughter at seeing herself caricatured.

—Two companies of the New York National Guard were on duty at the large ice houses below Peekskill, on the Hudson, where the cutters went on a strike.—The body of Joseph Snyder, who was lynched at Bethlehem, Pa., for the murder of J. Job and Annie Goetz, has been re-interred from the cemetery at Nazareth.

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All but two or three that I have seen are the most ferocious looking of savages, with a physique vigorous enough for carrying out the most ferocious intentions; but as soon as they speak the countenance brightens into a smile as gentle as that of a woman, something which can never be forgotten. The men are about the middle height, broad-chested, broad-shouldered, thick and very strongly built, the arms and legs short, thick and muscular, the hands and feet large. The bodies, and especially the limbs, of many are covered with short, bristly hair. I have seen two boys whose backs are covered with fur as fine and soft as that of a cat. The heads and faces are very striking.

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"The ferocious savagery" of the appearance of the men is produced by a profusion of thick, soft, black hair, divided in the middle, and falling in heavy masses nearly to the shoulders. Out of doors it is kept from falling over the face by a fillet round the brow. The beard is equally profuse, quite magnificent, and generally wavy, and in the case of the old men they give a truly patriarchal and venerable aspect, in spite of the yellow tinge produced by smoke and want of cleanliness. The savage look produced by the masses of hair and beard and the thick eyebrows is mitigated by the softness in the dreamy brown eyes, and is altogether obliterated by the exceeding sweetness of the smile, which belongs in a greater or less degree to all of the rougher sex.

"I have measured the height of thirty of the adult men of this village, and it ranges from five feet four inches to five feet six and a half. The circumference of the head averages 22 1/2 inches, and the ear, from ear to ear, 18 inches. The average weight of the Ainor adult masculine brawn, ascertained by measurement of Bino skulls, is 46.90 ounces avoirdupois, a brain weight said to excel that of all the races, Hindoo and Musulman, on the Indian plains, and that of the aboriginal races of India and Ceylon, and is only paralleled by that of the Himalayas, the Siamese and the Chinese Burmese."

A True Story About A Crow's Roost. Lexington (S. C.) Press.

A gentleman who lives about six miles north of our city reports what is probably the most stupendous thing in the way of a crow roost that has ever been seen. The roost is in the magnificent woodland of Mr. Indsheep, and our informant estimates the number of birds at one hundred and fifty millions. He says the largest oak trees have been uprooted and smaller ones crushed into kindling wood by their weight; that the noise made by them is so great that the people for three miles around have to stuff cotton in their ears, and are only enabled to communicate with each other through speaking trumpets. After the crows begin to assemble, cattle weighing fifteen hundred pounds have been killed by the birds and their bones picked clean, and the skeletons of hogs and sheep which weighed one hundred and fifty to two hundred are dangling with the trees where the crows have carried them, and the whole country is strewn with bones, as in the prophet's

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"I have measured the height of thirty of the adult men of this village, and it ranges from five feet four inches to five feet six and a half. The circumference of the head averages 22 1/2 inches, and the ear, from ear to ear, 18 inches. The average weight of the Ainor adult masculine brawn, ascertained by measurement of Bino skulls, is 46.90 ounces avoirdupois, a brain weight said to excel that of all the races, Hindoo and Musulman, on the Indian plains, and that of the aboriginal races of India and Ceylon, and is only paralleled by that of the Himalayas, the Siamese and the Chinese Burmese."

A True Story About A Crow's Roost. Lexington (S. C.) Press.

A gentleman who lives about six miles north of our city reports what is probably the most stupendous thing in the way of a crow roost that has ever been seen. The roost is in the magnificent woodland of Mr. Indsheep, and our informant estimates the number of birds at one hundred and fifty millions. He says the largest oak trees have been uprooted and smaller ones crushed into kindling wood by their weight; that the noise made by them is so great that the people for three miles around have to stuff cotton in their ears, and are only enabled to communicate with each other through speaking trumpets. After the crows begin to assemble, cattle weighing fifteen hundred pounds have been killed by the birds and their bones picked clean, and the skeletons of hogs and sheep which weighed one hundred and fifty to two hundred are dangling with the trees where the crows have carried them, and the whole country is strewn with bones, as in the prophet's

As a Cure for Piles. The mildest manner all tendency to constipation; then, by its gentle and invigorating properties, it restores to health the debilitated and weakened parts. Try it.—[Hem.]

DR. J. C. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

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, Frost-bitten Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Dr. J.C. Williams' Pink Pills. A safe, sure, simple and cheap Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its value.

Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

THE GAZETTE AND SUPPLEMENT.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Legislature:
The law makes it my duty to communicate to your honorable body, information touching the condition of the state, and to recommend such measures as may be deemed expedient.

During the administration just closed, the peace of the state has been unbroken, and its resources have been greatly increased. All industries have been prosperous, our credit maintains an exalted position, our facilities for transportation have multiplied, and at no time in our history has Kansas been in a more prosperous condition than at present.

In order to more clearly exhibit not only the condition of our state now, but to show the progress that is being made, I respectfully invite your attention to the fact that we have grown from a population of three hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and ninety-nine in 1870, to nine hundred and ninety-five thousand three hundred and thirty-five in 1880—an increase in ten years of one hundred and seventy-three per cent.

During the same period the revenue of the state increased from four hundred and ninety-six thousand four hundred and five dollars, to seven hundred and one thousand one hundred and ten dollars, showing a gain of forty-one per cent, while the assessed valuation of taxable property was \$92,000,000 in 1870, it reached \$160,570,761.43 in 1880—an increase of \$68,570,761.43. During this period our state debt has reduced \$160,100, and our school funds have increased in number from 1,501 to 5,242.

Instead of 1,233 miles of railway as in 1870, we now have 3,104 miles in successful operation.

These are some of the legitimate fruits of a policy that protects the life, property and lawful labor of all citizens, and makes ample provision for the education of every child in our state.

STATE FINANCES.

The total receipts of the treasury department during the biennial period ending June 30, 1880, including balances and transfers, were \$2,915,965.05, while the total disbursements, including transfers, amounted to \$1,573,367.29, leaving a balance in the treasury, June 30, 1880, of \$1,342,597.76, made up of the several funds as follows:

General revenue	\$19,403.39
Excise	13,143.25
Sinking fund	21,308.58
Public lands	198,228.35
Normal school fund	2,662.37
Normal school permanent fund	1,190.81
Normal school interest fund	518.90
Normal school permanent interest	518.90
University interest fund	518.90
University fund	972.98
Military fund	972.98

From July 1st to December 31, 1880, inclusive, there has been received \$662,039.24, which, added to the balance on hand June 30, 1880, makes a total amount of \$1,106,737.77, from which there has been disbursed \$746,706.56, leaving a balance of cash in the treasury, January 1, 1881, of \$360,039.44.

The total amount of the state is \$1,181,975, of which \$507,925 is held by the permanent school fund, \$192,075 by the sinking fund, \$9,800 by the state university, and \$1,600 by the state normal school, leaving only \$370,775 held by private individuals and corporations, and not subject to control of the state.

From the aggregate amount of debt may be deducted \$192,075 invested in United States and state bonds, \$1,005,500 cash in the treasury belonging to the permanent school fund, and a balance of \$888,784.50. Our bonds command large premiums in the markets of the country. We are creating no new debts, but pay as we go, and will be fully prepared to promptly liquidate all our obligations as they mature.

PENITENTIARY.

The number of convicts confined in the penitentiary at the beginning of the last biennial period, July 1, 1878, was 500; received during the year ending June 30, 1879, 310; recaptured, 1; received during the year ending June 30, 1880, 298; recaptured during the year ending June 30, 1880, 141; total, 1,249. Of which there have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 400; by pardon, 62; by U. S. authorities, 8; by order of the court, 9; returned for new trial, 11, transferred to insane asylum, 10; died, 17; escaped, 3; leaving in confinement, Dec. 31, 1880, 713—classified as follows:

Male	697
Female	16
Colored males	109
White males	588
Colored females	3
White females	13

Of whom 652 were sentenced by state, and 61 by the United States courts.

It is a sad fact, that of the five hundred convicts in prison, 1,188, and the seven hundred and forty-nine received from that date to Dec. 31, 1880, (making a total of twelve hundred and forty-nine), three hundred and seventy-four were boys, ranging from 14 to 17 years of age at the time they entered the prison.

These boys, as a rule, are not criminals at heart, but have been led to the commission of crime by the many evil influences that have surrounded them, and we are entitled to feel that under our present prison system they are necessarily confined with and subject to the influence of older, more vicious, and hardened criminals. In view of the fact that the state will be compelled, before long, to either erect another prison or increase the capacity of the present one, would it not be well to so shape the prison system for the future as to result eventually in entirely separating the classes to whom we are referred—thus affording additional opportunities for reformation which it is not possible to secure now?

The expenditures to sustain the penitentiary, including ordinary repairs, for the year 1879, were \$33,125.51; for 1880, \$39,092.29, while the total earnings during the two years amounted to \$116,916.92. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$150,802.75, and for the year ending June 30, 1883, \$145,342.50.

The work in the coal shaft, for which an appropriation of \$25,000 was made by the last legislature, has been very successfully prosecuted, bringing down to the depth of 605 feet, January 10, 1881, and it is confidently expected, before long, to either supply the present month, which should be utilized as the best interests of the state may indicate.

The appropriation of \$25,000 is now exhausted, and it is estimated that to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, \$62,500 will be required to conduct this work, including the sinking of an air shaft at a cost of \$13,000, during which time, it is believed that at least 3,000,000 bushels of coal will be brought to the surface from this mine, which will more than repay all the state will have expended in the enterprise.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

I transmit herewith the second biennial report of the state insane asylums at Osawatimie and Topeka. At the close of the year ending June 30, 1880, there were 230 inmates in the asylum at Osawatimie. During the biennial period ending June 30, 1880, 163 insane were admitted, making a total of 393, of which number there were 213 discharged restored, 119 improved, 37 unimproved, 27, not insane, 1, died, 29, transferred to the asylum at Topeka, 4, escaped, 3, leaving in the asylum, at the close of July 30, 1880, 221.

The asylum at Topeka was opened for

the admission of patients July 1, 1879, from which time to July 1, 1880, inclusive, there were admitted 197, recovered and discharged 39, improved 15, not improved 10, died 12, leaving in the asylum June 30, 1880, 121.

I invite your attention to the report of the superintendent of the insane institutions. This report furnishes a very complete and satisfactory statement, showing disbursement of moneys appropriated for improvements, current expenses, etc., together with an estimate of expenditures for the next biennial period.

I earnestly urge upon you to adopt such measures as are necessary to provide accommodations for the many insane in our state who are excluded from the asylum for reasons. Additional buildings should be erected as speedily as possible. The dictates of humanity and the honor and good name of the state demand that not one of this unfortunate class should be left uncared for.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution, commencing with only ten pupils in 1863, has increased to an attendance of 109 pupils during the session of 1879-80. It will be seen by reference to the report of the trustees, that in order to secure thorough efficiency in the management of the institution, it is recommended that an appropriation of \$200 per capita be made for each year, based upon an attendance of 125 pupils, during the biennial period ending June 30, 1883.

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

This institution is very successfully and efficiently conducted, and reflects credit upon all connected with the management. The estimated expenses of the institution for the two years ending June 30, 1883, aggregate \$297,200. Your attention is directed to the several recommendations contained in the report of the trustees and superintendent, herewith transmitted.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The second biennial report of the State agricultural college shows this institution to be in a very satisfactory condition. In 1878-9 the whole number of students in attendance was 257—151 males and 106 females. In 1879 the number increased to 203 males and 73 females, making a total of 276, an increase of 71. I respectfully invite your especial attention to that portion of the report in reference to the fund for the purchase of land, with a request that such action be taken in relation to the matter as, in your judgment, a due regard for the rights of the institution may warrant.

FEELBE-MINDED CHILDREN.

There are, as shown by the census returns for 1880, 134 feeble-minded or idiotic persons within our state, 66 of whom are under the age of 21 years, and, up to the present time, the state has made no provision whatever for their education or development; and, while provision has been made for the insane, deaf mutes and the blind, the promptings of the same generous and philanthropic impulses which have equipped the state with a normal school and a normal school, leaving only \$370,775 held by private individuals and corporations, and not subject to control of the state.

The school for feeble-minded children is no longer an experiment. The investigations of the success of what were established as experimental schools for this class of children have been more than realized, and thousands have been brought to a condition that enables them to care for and sustain themselves. It is evident that, by gathering these unfortunate children into an institution where their peculiar necessities could be fully met, would really make but little, if any, additional cost to the people for their maintenance and care, but merely transfer it to more competent hands. While the parents of this class of children are desirous to provide for their proper education, and the proportion of the common-school tax on portion of this tax can be set apart and used for the special instruction of these children. They can only be educated by sending them to institutions provided for that purpose, and it is, in such an expense as but few are able and none ought to be compelled to pay.

I therefore recommend that provision be made for the establishment of a school for the feeble-minded children of this state.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The collectors of the state historical society are the property of the state, and are well worthy of its care. Kansas has made a history of which its citizens may well be proud; and the society is faithfully gathering up the books, files, manuscripts, portraits and relics which exhibit and illustrate that history so necessary for the information and instruction of not only the present but of future generations. The library which the society is making up is attracting much attention, and is receiving valuable donations, and I respectfully recommend that the miscellaneous portion of the state library be placed with the historical collection.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Under our public school system, which has been the pride of the state, there are 6,134 organized districts, with 5,242 school houses, of which 802 were erected during the past two years, at a cost, including furniture, of \$617,352.19. The total value of school property is \$4,092,929.94, valued at \$4,633,044. The whole number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years is 340,647; showing an increase during the years 1879-80 of 64,022. The number of teachers employed was 7,792, 3,596 of whom were males, and 4,174 were females. The school revenue for the biennial period ending June 30, 1880, including balance on hand June 30, 1878, of \$201,467.22, and \$248,837.04 at close of June 30, 1879, amounted to \$4,092,929.94, while the expenses during the same period aggregated \$3,408,181.20. The permanent school fund invested in interest-bearing securities at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, amounted to \$2,529,329.39, to which may be added \$98,828.35 cash in the treasury, making a grand total at said date of \$1,782,057.94; being the largest school fund possessed by any state in the Union, in proportion to age and population. It is respectfully recommended that to this sum will be added from time to time the receipts from the sales of the very large body of school lands yet undisposed of.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The state university, under its wise and efficient management, is an honor to the state, and is justly regarded as one among the leading educational institutions of the country. It has fairly kept pace with the very rapid settlement and development of the state. I respectfully call your attention to the second biennial report of the university for a detailed statement of the condition of this institution, and the various departments thereof, showing a substantial growth in the fourteen years since the first organization of the faculty which is believed to be unprecedented in the history of any like institution. Fourteen years ago, 300 instructors were employed, and fifty-five students were taught. During the past year, (1879-80), fourteen instructors have taught 438 students, 5,500 volumes have been accumulated in its libraries, and a museum of over 60,000 speci-

mens, illustrating botany, zoology, mineralogy and geology, has been collected.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The normal school building, destroyed by fire a little over two years ago, has been replaced by another building equally as commodious and more imposing than the first, at a cost of \$45,579.61, \$20,800 of which sum was paid by Lyon county and the city of Emporia, and the balance by the state. Two hundred and forty-seven students were in attendance November 5th, 1880, and the school is in a very flourishing condition. Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the regents and president of the institution, which is herewith transmitted.

PUBLIC LANDS.

In renewing the recommendations contained in my last biennial message, in relation to the management of all the public lands of the state, including the lands of the Agricultural College, the Normal School and State University, I desire to state in addition to what I then said, that having taken considerable pains to investigate this whole question, I have no doubt but that the best interests of the state require the establishment of a state land department, under the control of a commissioner, through which department all business relating to such lands, and in which the state in its various interests, should be transacted. There should also be an appointment of all said lands by a commission duly created for that purpose, which commission should personally visit every tract of such lands, and make report, giving a minute description of each subdivision of forty acres, embracing quality of soil, stone, water, timber, location, value, etc. Such an appointment, being entirely freed from local interests, would be more reliable, and do equal justice to all concerned. By thus concentrating the management of all lands subject to the control of the state, thousands of dollars would be saved annually in the matter of expenses alone. The sale of school lands in the county of Shawnee as an illustration of our present system: the records will show that, during the past five years, 1,640 acres have been sold at an average price of \$4.30 per acre; some of this land within two and one-half, and most of it within two miles of the city of Topeka. The expenses connected with the sale of this land was \$408.73. Thus it will be seen that the cost of doing the business is too great.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

I am of the opinion that the time has arrived when a comprehensive and thorough geological survey of our state should be instituted. The benefits to be derived from such a survey are so apparent that it is not deemed necessary to more than allude to some of them here. In reference to the geology of the state, so little is known of the location of our fields for both coal, copper and iron, that the results of such a survey will be well to bear in mind that it is probable that ten more counties will be organized and entitled to representation in the legislature before the time for the apportionment is at hand.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The total receipts of this department for the year ending December 31, 1879, were \$15,354.17, while the expenditures were \$6,349.99; leaving a balance of \$9,004.18. For the year ending December 31, 1880, \$19,000.59 were received, and \$9,245.85 were expended, leaving a balance of \$9,754.74; showing the increase in excess of expenses for the two years to be \$21,482.33. The Insurance Department of this state is well sustained by the government, and reflects credit upon the state.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Experience has shown the great advantage resulting to the agricultural interests of the state from this department. Perhaps no one agency has contributed more to the material prosperity of the state than the state board of agriculture. In the reports of this department, published from time to time, show in convenient and reliable form the amount and character of the products and the agricultural resources of the entire state, and has, I doubt not, been the direct inducement to the great value it has placed upon the making of homes. Kansas is pre-eminently an agricultural state, and whatever is done to foster and encourage that industry tends to the advancement and prosperity of the people. The department makes a contribution to the sum of human knowledge.

UNORGANIZED COUNTIES.

The counties of Lane, Scott, Wichita and Greeley have never been attached for judicial purposes; hence there is no court jurisdiction over the territory therein. The mere mention of the fact is no doubt sufficient to impress you with the importance of the passage of a law at the earliest practicable moment, attaching these counties for judicial purposes, and extending upon the courts the jurisdiction which is given power to bring to punishment all parties guilty of crimes committed heretofore, as well as those that may hereafter be committed heretofore.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The very gratifying condition of the horticultural interests of the state is largely due to the intelligent labors of this society. The prompt and judicious cooperation to that of agriculture, and should receive from the legislature such encouragement and support as its importance demands. The facts and statistics collected by this society upon all matters relating to the prompt and judicious cooperation to that of agriculture, and should receive from the legislature such encouragement and support as its importance demands. The facts and statistics collected by this society upon all matters relating to the prompt and judicious cooperation to that of agriculture, and should receive from the legislature such encouragement and support as its importance demands.

MILITARY.

The increase in the population, the consequent increase in growth of large cities, the great increase in the extent of the lines of railway, the development of new coal fields and mining interests, each and all tell us that we are rapidly growing to a position among the first states of the nation, and that the prompt and judicious cooperation to that of agriculture, and should receive from the legislature such encouragement and support as its importance demands. The facts and statistics collected by this society upon all matters relating to the prompt and judicious cooperation to that of agriculture, and should receive from the legislature such encouragement and support as its importance demands.

PROTECTION OF SETTLERS ON THE FRONTIER.

Under the act of March 12, 1879, twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the settlers on the frontier against Indian depredations. In April, 1879, by virtue of this act, I organized and thoroughly equipped a Patrol Guard of about forty men, and kept them on the frontier of the county west about one hundred miles, thus rendering it impossible for any considerable number of hostile Indians to invade the state without notice thereof being promptly conveyed to not only the settlers exposed to such dangers, but to both state and national authorities, so that a sufficient additional force might be quickly added to the patrol guard to successfully resist any such invasion, and furnish ample protection to the lives and property of the citizens. This guard was kept on the frontier until the 16th of November, when the men were relieved from duty and paid off.

In order to establish permanent means for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the settlers on the frontier, I organized both cavalry and infantry to be organized all along the line of our western frontier.

settlements, from the southern to the northern line of the state, and furnished them with arms and ammunition for defense. I also completed the organization of two regiments of infantry in the interior of the state, to be ready for active service promptly should they be required. I have also, except during the winter months, employed special scouts, who, being furnished with government passports, traverse the territory, have by remaining a greater portion of the time in the territory, and being on the Indian reservations and in their camps, been in a position to obtain reliable information in relation to the Indian situation, and have by their prompt reports made it possible without our full knowledge.

It is gratifying to be able to state that during the past two years the people on our exposed borders have not a single instance been molested by hostile Indians, but on the contrary have been permitted to remain quietly at their homes, feeling secure in their lives and property.

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WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Washington Monument State, being in charge the construction of the Washington monument at National capital, under the direction and control of the general government, have by resolution requested the various states and territories to contribute memorial stones with an inscription for insertion in the interior walls of the monument; and up to this time twenty-eight states and territories have responded, and have forwarded to the society memorial stones, properly inscribed, to become incorporated in the monument to the father of his country, which though long neglected is now nearing completion. Believing that in this great work, which appeals to the patriotism of all citizens, Kansas should not be left behind by other states, I therefore recommend that you make provision for the selection and inscription of a suitable memorial stone, to the end that Kansas, one of the youngest of the states, may with all the other states, be equally represented in that great monument.

APPOINTMENT.

By the provisions of section 2 of article 10 of the constitution, it becomes your duty during the present session to make an apportionment of the state. Including the county of Wallace, there are now eighty-one organized counties in Kansas, and it is believed that the number of representatives will be well to bear in mind that it is probable that ten more counties will be organized and entitled to representation in the legislature before the time for the apportionment is at hand.

CONCLUSION.

Because of the unexampled prosperity that prevails generally throughout the country, and with the promise of the continued favors of providence, you meet with an opportunity to assemble in the past, the civilized world watches Kansas, and anxiously awaits the result. No step should be taken backward. Let it not be said that any evil exists in our midst, which is more powerful than the power of the people.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN,
TOPEKA, Kan. Jan. 11, 1881.

TOPEKA'S RECEPTION AND BENEFIT.

The reception Jan. 10 passed off to the great satisfaction of all, and the hall of the house of representatives was crowded to overflowing at an early hour of the evening. Shortly after 8 p. m. Col. Ritchie stepped to the platform and opened the ball with the statement that as he had more cheek than Capt. Geo. R. Peck, he would start the machine by calling upon Ex-Gov. Green for a speech. The governor was warmly greeted as he came forward to respond. He contrasted the state as it is now with Kansas of 1855, when he crossed the Missouri river. After the Governor's remarks the time was spent in promulgating and a general house shaking until shortly after 9 p. m. the Rev. Dr. McCabe ascended the platform, and in fine language spoke of the object of this reception, the needs of our frontier settlers, and urging all to bid-leave for the sack of flour which was to be sold. The Rev. Dr. gave the palm of cheer to Capt. Geo. R. Peck. He closed by introducing the auctioneer of the evening, Capt. Geo. R. Peck, who at once proceeded to business.

The first bid for the sack of flour was \$10; then it ran up to \$35 at which price it was sold to E. B. Parcell, Manhattan; resold to E. Smith, Chicago, Ill., at \$35. John H. Murne, of Topeka, then lives in the county, took it off his hands at \$20. Tom Anderson was the next lucky man at \$15, and handed the sack over to E. B. Parcell, of Manhattan, for \$12.

The ball which was held in the senate chamber and under the auspices of the Capital Guards of Topeka was the success that these gentlemen know so well how to manage. The crowd at first interrupted by the dancing, but later in the evening the music moved into the house of representatives, where dancing was so much more enjoyable. A number of the new movements were danced last night and the music furnished by the Capital Guards orchestra was very good. The guests were present in uniform, and to them should be awarded the credit for the successful ball.

PISCATORIAL.

The report of the fish commissioner, herewith submitted, shows an energetic and faithful performance of the duties entrusted to him. The enterprise should be continued and encouragement be given to the prompt and judicious cooperation to that of agriculture, and should receive from the legislature such encouragement and support as its importance demands. The facts and statistics collected by this society upon all matters relating to the prompt and judicious cooperation to that of agriculture, and should receive from the legislature such encouragement and support as its importance demands.

REPORTS OF STATE OFFICERS.

The several state officers in their re-

spective reports make a number of recommendations in relation to amendment of and additions to our present laws. These recommendations being based upon the actual experience of said officers, coupled with a thorough study and investigation of the matters to which they refer, entitles them to, and I respectfully invite your attention to them, an earnest and careful consideration.

THE PROHIBITIVE AMENDMENT.

At the last session of the legislature, by a unanimous vote in the senate and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives, a proposition to amend the constitution, adding to article fifteen, section five, which reads as follows: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this state, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes," was submitted to the electors of the state for adoption or rejection, at the general election held on the second day of November last. On this proposition 176,696 voters rendered their verdict at the ballot box, of whom 92,302 voted for, and 84,404 against, resulting in the adoption of the amendment by a majority of 7,998.

This amendment being now a part of the constitution of our state, it devolves upon you to enact such laws as are necessary for its rigid enforcement.

There are but few citizens to-day in Kansas who will not admit that "drum, poverty, misery and degradation flow from them than from all other sources combined. The real difference of opinion existing in relation to them, is not so much as to whether they are an evil or a blessing, but rather as to what course should be pursued toward them. Some have contended that they should be licensed, but it seems to me that if they are an evil, the government should give them the sanction of the law. They should be prohibited as we prohibit all other acknowledged evils. It has been urged, as an argument in favor of licensing dramshops, that under that system, the results of your labor may be used to buy a drink of beer, and the sight of her drunken son as he reels from the door of an infamous dramshop.

But viewing the question from a financial standpoint, all persons who take part in the sale of intoxicating liquors and impartial investigation will be forced to admit that every dollar of revenue derived from such license costs the people not less than ten dollars in loss of time and property, and more in the case of the poor-houses, say nothing of the destruction of the physical, mental and moral elements of mankind, which cannot be estimated. The people of Kansas have spoken upon the whole question in language which will not be misunderstood. By their verdict the licensing system, as it relates to the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, has been blotted from the statute books of the state. We now look upon it as a disgraceful blot upon the face of our soil where the first blow was given that finally resulted in the emancipation of a race from slavery. We have now determined upon a second emancipation, which shall free not only the body but the soul of man. Now, as in the past, the civilized world watches Kansas, and anxiously awaits the result. No step should be taken backward. Let it not be said that any evil exists in our midst, which is more powerful than the power of the people.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Experience has shown the great advantage resulting to the agricultural interests of the state from this department. Perhaps no one agency has contributed more to the material prosperity of the state than the state board of agriculture. In the reports of this department, published from time to time, show in convenient and reliable form the amount and character of the products and the agricultural resources of the entire state, and has, I doubt not, been the direct inducement to the great value it has placed upon the making of homes. Kansas is pre-eminently an agricultural state, and whatever is done to foster and encourage that industry tends to the advancement and prosperity of the people. The department makes a contribution to the sum of human knowledge.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN,
TOPEKA, Kan. Jan. 11, 1881.

TOPEKA'S RECEPTION AND BENEFIT.

The reception Jan. 10 passed off to the great satisfaction of all, and the hall of the house of representatives was crowded to overflowing at an early hour of the evening. Shortly after 8 p. m. Col. Ritchie stepped to the platform and opened the ball with the statement that as he had more cheek than Capt. Geo. R. Peck, he would start the machine by calling upon Ex-Gov. Green for a speech. The governor was warmly greeted as he came forward to respond. He contrasted the state as it is now with Kansas of 1855, when he crossed the Missouri river. After the Governor's remarks the time was spent in promulgating and a general house shaking until shortly after 9 p. m. the Rev. Dr. McCabe ascended the platform, and in fine language spoke of the object of this reception, the needs of our frontier settlers, and urging all to bid-leave for the sack of flour which was to be sold. The Rev. Dr. gave the palm of cheer to Capt. Geo. R. Peck. He closed by introducing the auctioneer of the evening, Capt. Geo. R. Peck, who at once proceeded to business.

The first bid for the sack of flour was \$10; then it ran up to \$35 at which price it was sold to E. B. Parcell, Manhattan; resold to E. Smith, Chicago, Ill., at \$35. John H. Murne, of Topeka, then lives in the county, took it off his hands at \$20. Tom Anderson was the next lucky man at \$15, and handed the sack over to E. B. Parcell, of Manhattan, for \$12.

The ball which was held in the senate chamber and under the auspices of the Capital Guards of Topeka was the success that these gentlemen know so well how to manage. The crowd at first interrupted by the dancing, but later in the evening the music moved into the house of representatives, where dancing was so much more enjoyable. A number of the new movements were danced last night and the music furnished by the Capital Guards orchestra was very good. The guests were present in uniform, and to them should be awarded the credit for the successful ball.

PISCATORIAL.

The report of the fish commissioner, herewith submitted, shows an energetic and faithful performance of the duties entrusted to him. The enterprise should be continued and encouragement be given to the prompt and judicious cooperation to that of agriculture, and should receive from the legislature such encouragement and support as its importance demands. The facts and statistics collected by this society upon all matters relating to the prompt and judicious cooperation to that of agriculture, and should receive from the legislature such encouragement and support as its importance demands.

REPORTS OF STATE OFFICERS.

The several state officers in their re-

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Captain J. B. Johnson of Shawnee, elected Speaker of the House.

Wirt W. Walton Elected Chief Clerk, and Wm. Higgins Sergeant-at-Arms.

Full Report of All Caucuses and Legislative Proceedings.

Caucus by Republican Representatives and Senators.

When the caucus which assembled Monday afternoon in the house of representatives was called to order by Gov. Green moved that the caucus as a joint body be dissolved and that the senate and house meet in their respective chambers. Carried.

SENATE CAUCUS MONDAY.

Senator Benedict was elected chairman and Senator Riddle secretary. Senator Williams, by a very flattering vote, was elected sergeant-at-arms. Senator Hackney moved that the caucus adjourn until 9 a. m. of the 11th, for the purpose of holding a republican caucus, and nominating the full list of officers to be elected and that this caucus be secret. After considerable discussion the motion prevailed and the caucus adjourned.

HOUSE CAUCUS MONDAY.

General Clapp, of Woodson, was elected permanent chairman and Hon. S. W. Hazen, of Marshall county, secretary. The roll of the house being called it appeared that 137 members had been elected. A motion was made that all republicans whose names appear on the roll be admitted to the caucus. This brought out Hon. James F. Legate, of Leavenworth. He opposed the admitting to a seat in the caucus of the twelve representatives from the western counties which had been organized since the last session of the legislature, because these twelve representatives being in excess of the constitutional limit of 125, it would require the action of the house before they could become members. He was a great friend of the west; no man in the state had done more for the west than he but the precedent would be a bad one and he opposed their admission because it was wrong to admit them. The Hon. gentleman made three speeches on the subject. He was replied to by Mr. Eckles, of Rice county, who urged that these representatives be admitted to the caucus as a matter of right. He said that the west was republican and in proportion to their population much more republican than some of the counties on the eastern line of the state.

Several other gentlemen participated in the discussion until the admission of these gentlemen to seats in the caucus. Upon the question being put there was but one vote in the negative, that of the Hon. Mr. Legate.

Mr. Schott, of Leavenworth, wanted it to be distinctly understood that none but republicans should have a seat in the caucus. He did not want anything to do with democrats.

A motion to adjourn until 11 a. m. the 11th was voted down.

A motion was then carried that all persons not members of the house be excluded from the caucus.

The following resolution was adopted. It was offered by Hon. J. W. Ady, of Harvey:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the republican members of the house of representatives, here assembled, that it is proper to nominate the officers in this house in caucus.

On motion of Hon. G. D. Ormer, of Barbour county, the caucus adjourned until Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Tuesday.
SENATE CAUCUS-TUESDAY FORENOON.

The following nominations were made at the republican senatorial caucus, January 11th.

For secretary of the senate—Henry Brandley, of Chase county. For assistant secretary—Edward Wayman, of Marshall county. For sergeant-at-arms—Ed. R. Smith, of Linn. Assistant sergeant-at-arms—John A. Fulton, of Brown county. Door keeper—H. C. Bruce, of Atchison. Assistant door keeper—J. H. Finch, of Cowley. Journal clerk—N. O. Kreisinger, of Miami county.

Docket clerk—C. H. Graham, of Coffey county.

Chaplain—Rev. Allen Butler, of Lyon county.

THE SENATE ORGANIZES.

Senate called to order by Lieut Gov. Finney. Senator Riddle was elected temporary secretary. Upon the roll being called all the senators responded except Senators Allen, Rector and Barris. The Rev. Allen Butler then invoked the divine blessing. Chief Justice Horton then proceeded to administer the oath of office to the senators present. Senator Benedict offered a resolution that the senate now proceed to elect permanent officers. Carried. Whereupon Senator Benedict proceeded to nominate and the senate to elect the persons selected at the republican caucus for the respective positions.

THE SENATE CAUCUS-TUESDAY FORENOON.

Gen. Clapp called the caucus to order promptly at 10 o'clock, and requested all but republican members of the lower house to leave the hall. The galleries were also cleared.

Mr. Ady, of Harvey, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That we now proceed to vote for the nomination of speaker *pro tem*. Mr. Green, of Riley, thought the caucus was assuming a great responsibility in this action. Said that his constituency had instructed him to vote for their

interests as he saw it. He entered his protest against the pre-arranged plan to force the republican party to favor the action of this caucus in interests antagonistic to the farming interests. He had paid his fare here and felt at liberty to speak his mind against railroad and other corporations, and though he felt that he was in the minority could not do otherwise than speak his sentiments.

Gov. Green was interrupted by a call for roll call, which showed that 116 members were present.

Mr. Green at once took the floor again and spoke of the fact that he had no assurance of the principles governing candidates for the office of speaker. He desired a public statement from these gentlemen before he voted.

An amendment to the resolution asking that the first ballot be an informal one was accepted.

A member moved that the candidate for speaker be asked to express their views on railroad legislation.

Calls for "Munsell, Munsell."

T. J. Anderson asked an amendment that the candidates be requested to define their position on the agricultural college.

Jas D Snoddy thought that any gentleman called out to speak just before the election, would speak so as to catch the most votes, and he didn't favor hypocrisy of that kind.

The motion that each candidate speak for five minutes by Legate was carried.

Dr. Munsell said that he had asked two definite questions. He was in favor of all wise, prudent legislation fostering the interests of the agricultural college. In respect to railroad legislation, he was in favor of statutes regulating, restraining and protecting railroads. He believed in the policy of wise railroad legislation and had believed so for years. Should he be elected speaker he would seek for wise, prudent railroad legislation.

Several other gentlemen participated in the discussion until the admission of these gentlemen to seats in the caucus. Upon the question being put there was but one vote in the negative, that of the Hon. Mr. Legate.

Mr. Schott, of Leavenworth, wanted it to be distinctly understood that none but republicans should have a seat in the caucus. He did not want anything to do with democrats.

A motion to adjourn until 11 a. m. the 11th was voted down.

A motion was then carried that all persons not members of the house be excluded from the caucus.

The following resolution was adopted. It was offered by Hon

tions were confirmed and the senate adjourned until January 12th at 2 p. m.

Orner, of Barbour, made a patriotic speech that greatly enhanced Hostetler's chances for docket clerk. He had lost a limb under Grant, and that elected him.

The motion to have Capt. Johnston made speaker by acclamation was by the request of Dr. Munsell, the defeated candidate.

Several gentlemen who had seen the bloody battle field showed up as candidates.

The sack of flour that brought nearly \$400 last night for the benefit of the frontier sufferers was cheered as it was carried out of the hall this forenoon, followed by happy Sam Rades carrying a banner.

Mr. Ed Wayman was made assistant secretary of the senate, a compliment from his friends. He was second in strength for secretary.

Hon. Thos. Cavanaugh, who was a prominent candidate for secretary of the senate, after consulting with several of his friends decided last evening to withdraw from the contest, and his name was not presented the senate. Had he remained in the field and been elected he would have made a competent and successful official.

Wednesday.
SENATE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.
The senate was called to order by the president, Lieutenant Governor Finney, at 2 p. m. Roll called, a quorum being present. Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Allen Butler. The secretary proceeded to read the journal of previous session. Senator Benedict, of Wilson county, moved that further reading of the journal be dispensed with. Carried.

Senator Sluss, of Sedgewick county, presented the oath of office of Senator Hackney, of Cowley county, and the same was placed on file. Senator Riddle, of Crawford county, offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is hereby directed to inform the houses of representatives that the senate is duly organized, with Henry Brandy, of Chase county, as secretary, and E. R. Smith, of Linn county, as sergeant-at-arms, and is now ready to proceed to business."

The door-keeper announces the chief clerk of the house of representatives who duly organized the senate that the house was duly organized.

Senator Blue, of Linn county, offered a resolution which was adopted, to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the governor and inform him that the senate was duly organized and ready for business.

The president of the senate appointed Senators Blue, Green and Buchanan as such committee.

Senator Metsker, of Shawnee county, offered a resolution which was adopted, viz: "Resolved that until otherwise ordered the hour of meeting of the senate shall be 10 a. m. and 2 p. m."

Senator Metsker made a motion that a select committee of five be appointed on rules. Carried.

The president appointed Senators Metsker, Benedict, Strang, Thacher and Broderick as such committee on rules.

Judge Perkins, of the Eleventh district being present, the oath of office was administered to Senator Aller, of Leavenworth county, and Senator Barris, of Dickinson county.

Senator Strang, of Pawnee offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"Resolved, That the thirty-seventh senatorial district of the state has a population of 80,000 people and is represented in this body by one Senator, while other senators upon this floor represent less than 11,000 people each."

HOUSE WEDNESDAY FORENOON.
Before the house was called to order the canvass for page was at his height. Every member was button holed as he entered the hall by a crowd of busy, earnest little folks who would not be denied.

Promptly at 10 a. m. the Hon. J. B. Johnson, speaker of the house, took the chair and calling the roll, which was done by clerk Walton. A quorum being present, the speaker invited the Rev. Dr. Munsell member from Morris county to invoke the blessing, which was done.

The speaker asked if any rules had been adopted for the government of the house and was informed that the rules of the last session had been adopted. The speaker directed that the journal of yesterday's session be read, which was done by the clerk. By unanimous consent the minutes were approved.

Hon. G. S. Green, of Riley, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the chief clerk inform the senate that the house is now organized by the election of the Hon. J. B. Johnson speaker; Hon. N. Green, speaker pro tem; Wirt W. Walton, chief clerk; C. L. Hubbs, assistant chief clerk; C. F. Hostetler, docket clerk; Fred C. Hunt, sergeant-at-arms; and William Higgins, sergeant-at-arms, and is now ready to proceed to business."

The Hon J. F. Legate, of Leavenworth county, objected to the adoption of the resolution, as it was not the proper resolution. Hon. Green, of Riley, urged the adoption of the resolution, which was done by a vote of 60 yeas.

The election of an assistant sergeant-at-arms being next in order, Messrs. Webb McNeill of Smith county, Jas H. Rabb of Miami county, Mr. Adair and Mr. Hackney were placed in nomination. Three ballots were had, the result of the 3d ballot being as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 134. Necessary for a choice, 68. Mr. Hackney received 1 vote; Mr. Adair received 1 vote; Mr. Rabb received 59 votes, and Webb McNeill received 74 votes and was declared elected.

At this time there being a great deal of confusion in the hall Hon. Jas. Snoddy of Linn county asked that the lobby be closed.

The speaker requested that persons present by the courtesy of the house cease walking about and talking or they would be removed.

Nominations for door keeper being next in order the following gentlemen were placed in nomination: Oliver H. Smith, of Clay county; J. T. Elliott, of Pawnee county; C. A. Deming, of Reno county; Andrew I. White, of Doniphan county; and Jacob Gross, of county.

The roll was called the third time before a choice was made. The result of the third ballot being as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 139; necessary to a choice, 65, of which Mr. Deming received 1 vote; Mr. White, 18 votes; Mr. Gross, 28 votes, and Mr. Smith 82 votes, and was declared elected.

The following nominations were then made for first assistant docket-keeper: By Hon. Clapp, A. F. Faust of Wallace; by Munsell, Frank Stafford of Osborne; by Fouch, Peter Spotts of Shawnee; by Schott, Robert Samuels of Leavenworth; by Seaton, J. F. Allison of Leavenworth; by Legate, Chas. Lane of Atchison; by McCrumb, John Carter of Wabunsee; C. C. Patterson of Bourbon, and H. W. Johnston of Eldorado, were also nominated.

The first ballot showed that 127 votes were cast, but no choice had been made. The second ballot resulted as follows: John Carter, 77; Frank Stafford, 22; Charles Lane, 15; A. F. Faust, 6; Peter Spotts, 6; J. F. Allison, 1; C. C. Patterson, 1.

John Carter, who is a colored man of Wabunsee county, was then declared elected.

Mr. Ady, of Harvey, moved to adjourn to 3 p. m. Lost.

HOUSE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.
Speaker pro tem Green called the house to order promptly at 2 o'clock.

Nominations for second assistant door keeper were first called for, and seven candidates were placed in the field. The final ballot was as follows: James Smith of Douglas, 86; L. S. Gilmore, of Wilson, 18; Donahue, of Atchison, 7; Lewis, of Lyon, 12; Rager, of Pottawatomie, 6; Phillips, of Shawnee, 2; Mr. James Smith, of Douglas county having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected. He is a colored man, and was nominated by Hon. Edward Russell, of Douglas county.

Nominations were then made for postmaster. The election on the second ballot resulted in favor of Mr. Lucas, of Marion county, (the last house postmaster) and was as follows: Lucas, 86; J. N. Smith, of Brown, 33; Thos O'Hare, of Lambert, 2; Crows, of Elk, 10.

Rev. Lawrence was declared chaplain of the house.

Several amendments were made to resolutions relating to election of pages. Was finally decided to have each member to announce eight names as his name was called and the clerk give the result. Mr. Anderson, of Shawnee, moved that the nomination of page be dispensed with. Carried.

Before the roll was called, Mr. Legate stated that he was opposed to this method of "throttling," and claimed his right to make any suggestion to the house he chose. He had a little colored boy, [Loud laughter.] that he desired the members to vote for, and also a little orphan boy, both from evenworth county. Mr. Legate also stated that nine-tenths of the candidates were from Topeka, and he thought that the house would find when it was through voting, that it had elected "eight Topeka babies." His candidates were Willie Carris (colored) and Fred Banker.

Mr. Anderson, of Shawnee, replied to Mr. Legate and said as the representative from Topeka city he didn't ask anybody to support Topeka candidates and only expected to vote for two of them himself.

The vote for pages then proceeded, each member calling to the desk as his name was called and giving the names of eight candidates.

Hon. Jas. D. Snoddy, of Linn, presided during the election of pages.

There were sixty-nine candidates for the position of page, and the following were the lucky ones: Masters Banker, 68 votes, and Carris (colored) 72 votes, of Leavenworth; Masters Colver, 70 votes, and Devendorf, 66 votes, of Topeka; Miss Myrtle Swafford, 99 votes; Miss Ada Schaffer, 95 votes; Miss Minnie Davis, 63 votes, and Miss Inez Lincoln, 83 votes.

Mr. Legate, of Leavenworth, moved that owing to the confusion all persons be excluded from the floor of the house except its officers and members and the senators.

Mr. Eckles, of Rice county, offered an amendment in favor of the press which was accepted and the motion prevailed.

Hon. J. H. Lawson, of Reno county, moved that the farmers' alliance have the use of the hall for this (Wednesday) evening; permission granted.

Hon. Geo. D. Orner, of Barbour, offered a resolution authorizing the speaker or to appoint a special messenger for the use of the speaker.

Mr. Seaton, of Atchison, moved to amend by having the sergeant-at-arms assign one of the pages of the house to the special use of the speaker.

Hon. Geo. W. Glick, of Atchison, opposed the amendment and resolution.

Former speakers had performed their duties without a special messenger or page.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution was amended as then adopted.

Hon. D. W. Houston, of Anderson county, introduced a resolution to the effect that the house proceed to draw for seats and providing how the seats should be selected.

Mr. Legate moved to postpone indefinitely the entire matter as he thought the house would soon be in possession of their new room. The motion to postpone prevailed and the house adjourned until 10 a. m., Jan. 12th.

SUMMARY.
The senate was called to order at 2 p. m., quorum present. Oath of office of Senator Hackney filed. Senators Allen and Barris took the oath. House notified of the organization of the senate. Clerk of house informs senate of organization of house. A committee of three appointed to inform governor of senate being ready for business and to receive any communications, Blue, Green and Buchanan. Committee of five on rules appointed: Metsker, Benedict, Strang, Thacher and Broderick. Senator Strang's resolution to admit Busiek and Nimock as senators at large from 37th district, tabled. Senator Thacher introduced concurrent resolution appointing committee to report as to alleged destitution in the west. Adopted. Use of senate chamber to State Board of Agriculture for evening of January 12th allowed. Metsker, of Shawnee, chairman committee on rules reported amendment to rule 10 and 11. Amendments adopted, senate adjourned.

The house informs the senate of its organization. Webb McNeill, of Smith, elected assistant sergeant-at-arms; O. H. Smith, (colored) of Clay, John Carter, (colored) of Wabunsee, and Jas. Smith, (colored), of Douglas, elected doorkeepers; Mr. Lucas, of Marion, elected postmaster; M. E. church, elected chaplain after animated discussion of his opponent's merits. Senate resolution received, concurred in and Hon. Snoddy, Clapp and Carris, put on a committee in accordance therewith. No nominating speeches allowed for pages, which provoked a discussion between Legate and Anderson, of Shawnee. Lobby cleared on account of confusion. A speaker's page to be appointed by the sergeant-at-arms. Pages elected and house adjourned to 10 a. m., Thursday.

A number of ladies graced the house with their presence to-day.

Gen W W Guthrie, of Atchison, and Hon John Speer, of Lawrence, were on the floor of the house to-day.

THURSDAY FORENOON.
SENATE THURSDAY FORENOON.
Senate called to order at 10 a. m. The president, Lieut. Gov. Finney, in the chair.

Roll called—quorum present. Prayer by the chaplain.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 2, was called up. This was the resolution of Senator Thacher in reference to destitution in western counties. Senator Thacher said in favor of the resolution that the press had published that such destitution existed, but that from conversation with gentlemen from the west he believed that the condition of the frontier was exaggerated and that it was the duty of the senate to determine the exact truth in reference thereto and stop this begging in the east. Kansas was able to take care of its own poor.

The resolution was adopted. The president appointed Senators Hackney, Strang and Sluss as such committee.

The following bills being in order the introduction of bills being in order and read one:

Senate Bill No. 1, introduced by Senator Williams. "An act to amend section 1 and 10 of chapter 58, laws of 1879."

Senate Bill No. 2, introduced by Senator Metsker. "An act to amend section 218 of chapter 31, general statutes of 1868, entitled an act regulating crimes and punishment."

Senate Bill No. 3, introduced by Senator Broderick. "Conveyances—An act supplemental to an act entitled 'an act regulating conveyances of real estate, being chapter 22, general statutes of 1868.'"

Senate Bill No. 4, introduced by Senator Green. "An act to enable the trustees of Lane university to amend their articles of incorporation."

Senate Bill No. 5, introduced by Senator Strang. "An act to create the 16th judicial district, to provide for the judge thereof, and for holding terms of court thereat."

Senator Collins, of Nemaha, introduced the following petition: "Petition of the voters of Marion township, Nemaha county, asking to be attached to seventy-second representative district for legislative purposes." Presented and read.

Senator Buchanan, of Wyandotte, moved that the senate proceed to the election of a president pro tem. Carried.

Senator Funston, of Allen county, was placed in nomination by Senator Buchanan. Upon a vote being taken, Senator Funston received 36 votes, Senator Benedict received one vote, Senator Funston was declared elected.

Senator Collins moved that the sergeant-at-arms prepare hooks in the cloak room for the use of the senators and mark and number the same.

At half past 10 the following message was received from the governor, viz: "Topeka, Jan. 13, 1881.—To the senate. Desiring to read my biennial message to the legislature, I have the honor to request a joint session of the house and senate for that purpose."

[Signed] JOHN P. ST. JOHN.
Senator Metsker offered the following resolution, viz:

Upon the motion being put a division was called for. The motion prevailed.

Senator Aller moved that the senate do now adjourn. Carried. Senate adjourned until Monday, January 17th, at 3 p. m.

HOUSE THURSDAY FORENOON.
Speaker Johnson called the house to order at 10 o'clock. Roll called. Prayer by Chaplain Lawrence.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Seaton, of Atchison, requesting the speaker to appoint a committee of five to inspect the new hall and report by 11:30 o'clock, when it would be ready for the use of the representatives to be adopted.

Journal read and approved.

While the journal was being read Private Secretary Ward presented a message from the governor in writing. Also, a message came from the senate asking the house to concur in its resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the frontier destitution.

The speaker announced that the secretary of state had placed in his hands papers relating to the contest in Montgomery county between Messrs. Peffer and Rood. Referred to the committee on elections, which consists of Messrs. Clogston, Hall, Heizer, Coe, Moody, Webber and Rossman.

Mr. Snoddy, from committee appointed to wait on the governor, reported that the governor desired to deliver the message to a joint convention.

Mr. Legate opposed the governor's reading the message to a joint convention.

The communication from the governor asking that there be a joint session was read.

Mr. Legate withdrew his objection, but hoped the governor's communication would not be made a matter of record.

Mr. Houston offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the house, the senate concurring. That a joint convention of the house and senate be held in the hall of the house of representatives this day at 11 a. m., to hear the message of the governor."

A point of order was taken by Mr. Snoddy that the resolution adopted yesterday appointing a committee to wait on the governor, stated that the message should be delivered in writing and therefore should not be read by his excellency.

Mr. Ady took the same position.

The chair decided the point of order not well taken.

Mr. Snoddy spoke at some length on the resolution of Mr. Houston, opposing it strongly and earnestly. Said we should not so far forget the precedent of sixteen years which had been broken to gratify the vanity of Geo. T. Anthony. The constitution of the state said that the governor's message should be delivered in writing.

Mr. Clapp stated that a number of states received their message verbally through the courtesy to the governor of this state. Said that many years prior to the present of Governor Anthony.

It being after 11 a. m., the speaker declared Mr. Houston's resolution out of order. The question then came upon the suspension of the rules.

Subdivision nine, same rule, was amended so as to make it the duty of the clerk to deliver bills to be engrossed or enrolled to the secretary of state, and to take his receipt for the same.

Rules 13 and 14 of the old rules, were stricken out.

Rule 15, (old number 17), was amended by substituting the words "to the floor of the house," for "within the bar."

Rule 16, (old number 18), was amended by striking out the committee on criminal jurisprudence.

The committee on claims and on accounts were consolidated.

Rule 21, old number 23, was the subject of much discussion, amendment after amendment and substitute after substitute were offered and voted upon until the result was that the rule reads as follows:

"Senate's amendments to house bills and resolutions shall be in order at any time when no question is pending."

Rule 43 (old number 45) was amended so that in place of reading "the 38th rule" it shall read "35th and 36th rules."

The tobacco question was then raised by one of the members from Cherokee county and after discussion rule 67 new number was adopted. It reads as follows:

Rule 67. "No person shall be allowed to smoke in the hall or in the rooms opening into the hall while the house is in session."

With the amendments as above mentioned the house adopted the rules of the session of 1879.

Mr. Glick, of Atchison, introduced concurrent resolution No. 4, having reference to contagious diseases of live stock and memorializing congress in reference thereto.

Mr. D. W. Houston, of Anderson county, introduced concurrent resolution No. 5, providing for the appointment of a committee of three from each body to report joint rules.

The speaker then announced the following committee on appointment of Governor's message, viz: Messrs. Ady, of Harvey county; Pierce, of Davis county, and Legate, of Leavenworth county.

The house then adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

SUMMARY.
Senate convened at 10 a. m.; a quorum present. Prayer by the chaplain. Concurrent resolution No. 2 appointing a committee to investigate suffering in the west adopted. Bills were introduced by Senators Williams, Metsker, Broderick, Green and Strang. Senator Collins presented petition from Marion township, Nemaha county, asking to be attached to 72nd representative district. It was read.

At 10:30 a message was received from the governor asking senate to meet with the house as he wished to read his message to the legislature in joint convention. Senator Metsker introduced concurrent resolution that the senate and house meet at 3 p. m. for such purpose and moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution. Motion to suspend lost. A resolution providing for status for use of members passed under suspension of the rules.

At 11:30 the governor's message was received and read by the secretaries. The message was referred to the committee on revision of laws to be apportioned to the proper committees.

At the afternoon session leave of absence was granted Senator Collins. It was moved that when the senate adjourn it be to Monday next at 3 p. m. After debate by Senators Funston opposing and Buchanan favoring, the motion prevailed. On motion of Senator Aller the senate adjourned until Monday, January 17th, at 3 p. m.

H B No 1, being "An act to amend section one of chapter 164, of the laws of 1872 being section 4433, of the compiled laws of Kansas of 1879."

H B No 2, being "An act to amend section one of chapter 92, of the laws of 1879."

H B No 3, being "An act to repeal chapter 145 laws of 1877."

By D N Heiser, Barton county.
H B No 4, being "An act to create the 16th judicial district, to provide for a judge thereof and for holding terms of court therein."

By D E Clapp, of Woodson county.
H B No 5, being "An act making an appropriation for the Kansas orphan asylum located at Leavenworth, Kans."

H B No 6, being "An act to amend section 3 of article 2 chapter 34 of the laws of 1876." No name was indorsed on this bill and the reporter does not know its author.

House bill No 7. No name on the bill. Being "An act to remove the political disabilities of Matthew F. Armstrong, of Cowley county, Kansas."

By the Hon Jas F Legate, Leavenworth: H B No 8, "Making appropriations for state penitentiary for fiscal years 1882 and 1883, and for deficiency of fiscal year 1881."

H B No 9, being an act concerning sidewalks in cities of the 1st class.
H B No 10, being "An act entitled an act to avoid floating liens on real estate."

By Hon W B Clogston, of Greenwood county:
H B No 11, being "An act for the protection of stock from disease."

H B No 12. No name to this bill. Being "An act for the protection of wool growers and the confiscation of dogs."

By Hon E S W Drought, Wyandotte county: H B No 13, being "An act making appropriations for the erection of additional buildings for the education of the blind at Wyandotte, Kansas."

By Hon S C Pierce, of Davis county: H B No 14, being "An act authorizing J. J. Wilson to construct and maintain a ferry."

By Hon H R Hubbard, Cherokee county: H B No 15, being "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."

By Hon B B Stevenson, Allen county: H B No 16, being "An act to change a name."

By Hon J Moody, of Linn county: H B No 17, being "An act to protect the owners of sheep against loss and damage by dogs."

By Hon G S Green of Riley county:
H B No 18, being "An act to amend section 19 of 1879, compiled laws of 1879, being an act entitled an act fixing the fees of certain officers and persons therein named."

By Hon C H Lebold, Dickinson county: H B No 19, being "An act regulating primary elections."

H B No 20, being "An act to amend section 6, chapter 38, general statutes of 1868, relating to redemption of personal property."

Several other gentlemen favored the amendment. One gentleman favored a few hundred being printed in the Bohemian language.

Mr. Anderson, of Lincoln, strongly favored the amendment. Said his country was composed largely of Swedish inhabitants.

Mr. Legate favored having the message printed in the German and Swedish papers of the state.

Mr. N. Green again spoke in favor of the state documents instead of publishing in the papers.

Mr. Schott, of Leavenworth, said that there were 100,000 persons in Kansas foreign born. Thought the number of messages to be printed was too small. There ought at least to be 2,000 in the German language, and moved it as an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. Houston was opposed to printing so many in foreign languages. Thought we ought to encourage foreigners to learn our language.

Mr. Orner favored a large number of messages being printed in these languages.

Mr. Fouch, of North Topeka, thought that 1,500 would be enough to print in the German language, as all the German papers would no doubt publish the message.

Horatio Gates, of Ness, moved that the purpose of the mover of this resolution was patriotic. Thought we owed it to the German citizens of our state to print these extra messages. Mr. Gates made a lengthy speech favoring the amendment calling for 2,000.

Mr. Schott, of Leavenworth, whose language unmistakably proved him a German, spoke at considerable length, relating his experience when he first came to this country, with only 25 cents in his pocket, and without money enough to buy a bedstead when he married. Concluded his speech by favoring the amendment.

The resolution as amended was then passed. It calls for the printing of 1,000 copies of the message for the senate, 1,000 for the executive department, 2,600 for the house, 1,500 in the Swedish language, and 2,000 in the German language.

H. C. R. No. 4, introduced by Mr. Glick, relating to contagious diseases of cattle, was then passed.

H. C. R. No. 5 was then read by the clerk. It called for a committee of three to act with a senate committee in forming joint rules. Passed.

Mr. Ady asked consent of house to submit report of special committee on apportioning the governor's message. Granted.

The report was read by the clerk, and after some discussion a change of the subject of "weak-minded children" was made from the committee on education to the committee on charitable institutions.

The report is as follows: Your committee appointed to follow the governor's message to the proper standing committees beg leave to submit the following:

That portion of the message which refers to the State Finances to the committee on ways and means.

That portion of the message referring to the State Penitentiary to the committee on penitentiary.

That portion referring to the Insane, Deaf and Dumb and Asylums for the Blind to the committee on charitable institutions.

CHASE COUNTY COURSE.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,
FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1881.

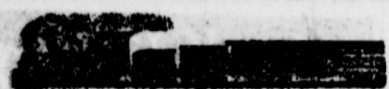
Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.50 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.50
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75	8.50
3 weeks	2.25	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25
4 weeks	2.75	3.75	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75
5 weeks	3.25	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25
6 weeks	3.75	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75
7 weeks	4.25	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25
8 weeks	4.75	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75
9 weeks	5.25	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25
10 weeks	5.75	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75
11 weeks	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25
12 weeks	6.75	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75
13 weeks	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25
14 weeks	7.75	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75
15 weeks	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25
16 weeks	8.75	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75	17.75
17 weeks	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25	18.25
18 weeks	9.75	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75	17.75	18.75
19 weeks	10.25	11.25	12.25	13.25	14.25	15.25	16.25	17.25	18.25	19.25
20 weeks	10.75	11.75	12.75	13.75	14.75	15.75	16.75	17.75	18.75	19.75

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.

DIST.	MAIL.	PASS.	FR.	FR.	FR.	FR.	FR.
Cedar Pt.	5:47	10:15	5:15	10:50	11:08		
Munday	10:02	10:30	8:40	11:30	11:30		
Munday	10:18	10:48	4:05	2:08	12:01		
Cottonwood	10:28	11:05	4:35	2:38	12:12		
Salford	10:37	11:25	5:12	4:15	12:25		
WEST.	MAIL.	PASS.	FR.	FR.	FR.	FR.	FR.
Salford	5:13	4:40	12:30	8:30	8:30		
Cottonwood	5:13	4:47	12:30	8:30	8:30		
Munday	5:06	5:25	2:05	7:10	8:30		
Munday	5:06	5:40	2:40	7:45	8:30		
Cedar Pt.	5:20	5:55	3:15	8:20	8:30		

DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Commissioners: J. C. Jeffrey, Samuel Baker, J. M. Tuttle

County Treasurer: J. S. Shuman

County Clerk: C. G. Whitson

Register of Deeds: S. A. Breese

County Attorney: T. B. Grisham

Clerk District Court: P. J. Norton

County Surveyor: W. H. Hoisinger

Sheriff: Jabin Johnson

Superintendent: Mary E. Hunt

Coroner: J. B. Walsh

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor: J. W. McWilliams

Police Judge: E. A. Kline

J. P. Kuhl

Ed Pratt

M. H. Fennel

U. H. Mann

J. P. Norton

S. A. Breese

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, 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 loss rates of interest commissions will be charged. W. S. ROMIG, Cottonwood Falls, Dec. 14, 1880.

TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY.

You can buy some of the best brands of fence wire in the market for 2 cents at our store. Remember, this is cheaper than any price given in the county. oct-17 CAMPBELL & GILLETT.

The year 1881 is a mathematical curiosity. From left to right and from right to left it reads the same; 18 divided by 2 gives 9 as a quotient; 81 divided by 9, and 9 is the quotient. It 1881 is divided by 209, 9 is the quotient; if divided by 9 the quotient will contain a 9; if multiplied by 9, the product contains two 9's. One 8 and 9, and 8 and 1 are 9. If the 18 be placed under the 81 and added, the sum will be 99. If the figures be added, thus, 1, 8, 8, 1, it will give 18; and 18 is two-ninths of 81. By adding, dividing and multiplying, nineteen 9's are produced, being one 9 for every year required to complete the century.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Gloomy weather, Tuesday.

Great bargains at L. Martin & Co.

If you would be fashionable, be sick.

Frank Johnson, on Sharps creek is very sick.

H. S. Sook's baby is very sick with lung fever.

Mrs. F. P. Cochran is quite ill with pneumonia.

Fresh goods and lots of them at Caldwell & Co's.

Mr. J. H. Greenly went to Emporia, Wednesday.

Hon. T. S. Jones spent a few days in town, last week.

Mr. Charles Ellis, of Michigan, is visiting at Dr. C. E. Hatt's.

A Giant Riding-saw Machine for sale. Apply at this office.

Mr. W. G. Huit has returned from a short visit to Cherryvale.

Remember that you can get good goods at great bargains at Caldwell & Co.

Don't think it will offend our dignity by subscribing for the COURANT.

W. H. Holzner returned home from a short visit East, Tuesday night.

A colored gentleman will preach at the Methodist church next Sunday morning.

Miss Belle Boynton, teacher at Vernon school has a slight attack of diphtheria.

Read the "Notice to Contractors," which will be found in another column.

Some Kansas weather Monday night, snow, rain and hail, mixed with moonshine.

Mr. E. A. Kline has been assisting Postmaster S. A. Ferrigo since he has had the soar throat.

Hon. J. S. Doolittle, Jabin Johnson and P. J. Norton went to Topeka, last Monday morning.

H. Hegwer, of Nickerson, was in town last week. He intends going to New Mexico in a few days.

Thursday night of last week was the coldest of the season, mercury indicating 24° below zero.

If you want to buy a sewing machine at low figures, part trade and part cash, call at this office.

Found, an oak table leaf which the owner can have by applying at this office and proving property.

Service hereafter at the Catholic church at Cottonwood, on Sundays, will be at 10:30 o'clock, a. m.

We understand the Methodist contemplate giving a Festival, soon for the benefit of the Church.

When you have read this paper, give it to your neighbor, and tell him to call at the office and subscribe.

A freight train was ditched at Elmdale, Tuesday evening, causing the passenger to be behind time thereby.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Marv. E. Kellogg, at Longmont, Boulder county, Colorado, December 30, 1880, a son.

There will be a Temperance Social at the Congregational church, Friday, Jan. 28th, for the benefit of the Sunday School.

L. Martin & Co. have a large supply of goods, which they are selling at very low figures to make room for other goods.

The election of township officers will take place on Tuesday, February 1. See "Election Proclamation" in another column.

Hon. Orló H. Drinkwater and Messrs. A. R. Ice and L. A. Loomis went to the Farmers' Convention at Topeka, last week.

"In 1881 the world to an end shall come," according to Mother Shipton's prophecy. Delinquent subscribers should settle up.

An attempt to "break jail" last week by filing the window bars in two proved a failure, owing to the vigilance of Sheriff Johnson.

Hon. J. C. Martin returned on Wednesday of last week, from Topeka, where he had been to attend the opening of the Legislature.

Falls Lodge of Knights of Honor meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. J. P. Kuhl, Dictator; S. F. Kendall, Reporter.

In the case of Charles Mayhew vs. C. O. Schnavely, tried in the District Court, the jury rendered a verdict of \$318 for the plaintiff.

Do not take advantage of the fact that we can not call on you in person, but, if you owe us, call in and settle, or send us the money.

The *Daily Pantograph*, a very neat and newsy little paper, published by Hamilton & Curl, at Topeka, comes regularly to this office.

The Santa Fe railroad has reduced freight charges ten cents per hundred pounds and from all points, beginning with January 1.

It would tickle a calf, and make a brute laugh, to see the immense amount of fine work Barnes, the painter, is turning out. Give him a call.

Mr. Barney McCabe went on to Illinois after the adjournment of the Farmers' Convention at Topeka, last week; and Mr. Geo. Hays went on to Ohio.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

Some of the young people of the high school of this city, organized a reading club, which met for the first time at the residence of W. H. Hoisinger, last Monday night.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plaster. Try one and be free from pain. Price, 25 cents.

Strayed from A. J. Crutched, on Buck Creek, a red yearling steer, branded on right hip with a cross in a circle. A liberal reward is offered for the recovery of the same.

A petition to divide District No. 6, was presented to the County Superintendent by the people of Cottonwood. A remonstrance against such division is being circulated south of the river.

There will be examinations of applicants for teachers' certificates, held at the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, January 29 and February 26, 1881. MARY E. HUNT, Co. Supt.

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.

W. C. Heckman, editor and proprietor of the Fort Scott Herald, is now getting out a daily paper of the same name. Mr. Heckman is a live and wide-awake newspaper man, and we wish him success in his "new departure."

No. 2, of Vol. I, of the *Photograph*, an 8-page paper published at Hillsboro, Marion county, and edited by W. J. and J. T. Groat, has reached this office, marked "Please X." We will do it as we find it a sprightly and well gotten up paper.

The *Western Farmers' Almanac* for 1881, published for its 54th year by John P. Morton & Co., at Louisville, Ky., which is on our table, is one of the best almanacs extant, as it is filled with valuable information to farmers, house-keepers and others. You can get a copy of it at J. W. Ferry's drug store for 10 cents.

Were we a first-class linguist, we would be able to tell, in nine different languages, the kind of weather we are likely to have during 1881. Messrs. J. C. Ayers & Co., of Lowell, Mass., have presented us with their Almanac for this year in that number of languages, all bound in one volume, for which those gentlemen have our thanks.

Wednesday of last week was almost like spring; the children were playing outdoors till late at night; but about 4 o'clock the next morning there was a change, Kansas-like and Thursday gave us a real old "blizzard;" in other words, there was a very strong north wind accompanied by snow; which made it one of the worst days experienced by the "oldest inhabitant."

The appointments of the Rev. W. J. Blakey, of the M. E. Church South, are as follows: First Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., and at the Harris school-house, at the mouth of Diamond creek, at 2:30, p. m. Second Sunday, at the stone school-house, three miles below Cedar Point, at 10:30, a. m., and at Shaft's school-house, at 2:30, p. m. Third Sun-

day, on Cedar creek. Fourth Sunday, on the walnut.

The *National Citizen Soldier* an eight-page, forty-column, weekly journal comes to us brimful of good things for the citizen as well as the soldier. It opposes monopoly, favors equal and exact justice to all classes, and is the special champion and defender of the rights of the soldier, his widow and orphans.

Every soldier should have this paper to keep him posted. Terms, \$1.00 per year: sample copy free. Address, *Citizen Soldier Publishing Co.*, Box 558, Washington, D. C.

DEP. You can make money faster at DEP. work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. \$12 a day made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Great opportunity for making money easily and profitably. Address: DEP. & CO., JY2-1717, Maine.

LEGAL.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

By authority vested in me as Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas, I do hereby proclaim and make known to the voters thereof that there will be an election held in said county at the usual voting places, on the first Tuesday of February, 1881, to elect the following named officers in each municipal township: One Trustee, one Clerk, one Treasurer, one constable, and one justice of the peace for each road district, and one justice of the peace for Falls Township and one justice of the peace for each of the other road districts. The two last named officers to fill vacancies for one year, the polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, a. m., on the day of the election. It is hereby ordered that in testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this 14th day of January, 1881. Sheriff of Chase County, Kansas.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Jan. 8, 1881. Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of January, 1881, a petition, signed by John Kitchen and 42 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Chase, Kansas, and that the Board, by a certain order, now running near the east line of the quarter of section 29, 19 range 8, east of the East line of said quarter section, to the East line of said quarter section, and to commence the relocation or change in the said road at the corner of said section 29, and to follow the East line of said quarter section to where said line intersects the road now located and traveled on or near the North fork of the Cottonwood river. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, issued the following named persons, viz: S. T. Bennett, A. J. Crutched and W. P. Martin as viewers, with instructions to them as the Board of County Commissioners, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1881, and proceed to view said road, and give notice in a hearing.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Jan. 8, 1881. Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of January, 1881, a petition, signed by William Done and twenty others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the establishment and opening of a certain private road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the SW corner of the East 1/4 section 8, the same being on the south line of section 8, T. 19, Range 8, and 80 rods west of the SW corner of said section 8, thence east on said section line, to the SW corner of section 8, the said road to be one rod wide, and designed as an outlet to the above described land, the same being two interior 36 acre lots and without outlet to a public highway. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Isaac Alexander, J. P. Caldwell and A. B. Watson, as viewers, with instructions to them as the Board of County Commissioners, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1881, and proceed to view said road, and give notice in a hearing.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Jan. 8, 1881. Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of January, 1881, a petition, signed by Simon Davis and 17 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing on the section line at the SW corner of the SW quarter of sec. 49, T. 19, Range 8, thence south on section line to the SW corner of said section 49; thence east on section line to the SW corner of the SW quarter of said section 49, thence north on section line to the SW corner of said section 49, without survey; also for the vacation of that portion of the Nancy and O. H. Sharp road (established October 3, 1874) lying between the SW corner of said section 49 and the SW corner of said section 49.

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ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, ss. Office of County Clerk, Jan. 8, 1881. Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of January, 1881, a petition, signed by Jabin Johnson and 15 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at the SW corner of the SW quarter of section 10, T. 19, Range 8, thence west on section line between sections 10 and 15, and 17, to a point on the section line between said sections 10 and 17, where the road leading from Emporia to Cottonwood Falls crosses the said section line. All of said road to be located on section lines without survey. Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: C. H. Brown, Lot Leard and William Norton as viewers, with instructions to them as the Board of County Commissioners, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1881, and proceed to view said road, and give notice in a hearing.

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Vegetine.

DR. W. ROSS WRITES.

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have been practicing medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for 7 years, and I have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

DRUGGISTS TAKE VEGETINE AND RECOMMEND IT.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have been selling Vegetine ever since it came into existence, and have recommended it to my customers. I have tried it myself, and find it a great blood purifier and renovator of the system.

W. HIPPEE, M. D. SAYS:

I have used your Vegetine for over a year, and have heard every person who has used it speak favorably of its good effects.

DRUGGIST'S REPORT.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have been selling your Vegetine for the past five years, and find the sales increasing every year. I consider it one of the best and most reliable preparations now in the market.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. WOMAN'S TRIUMPH!

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



DISCOVERED BY LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses common to our best female population. It is entirely the worst form of Female Complaint, all ovarian troubles, irregularities and Derangement, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent signs of weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors thereby checked very speedily by its use. It removes flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures bloating, headache, nervous prostration, general debility, sleeplessness, depression and indigestion. The feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and laceration, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances set the system right and govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 235 and 237 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price 50¢ per bottle. Sold by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, or receipt of price, at per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all inquiries. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. It is the best medicine for the liver, and cures all its troubles and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

POND'S EXTRACT.

The Wonder of Healing. IT STOPS ALL HEMORRAGES. It Cures all Inflammatory Diseases. For Hemorrhages it is the greatest remedy in existence. For Piles, Bleeding, or itching, it is the greatest remedy. For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises, and Sprains, it is unequalled. It soothes pain, and healing in a marvelous manner. For Inflammation and Sore Eyes, it is the most efficient remedy. For Catarrh, it cures the most obstinate cases in an incredibly brief time. Pond's Extract of Broccoli, N. Y., writes in the Medical Union: "Out of 130 cases of Egyptian Ophthalmia, 130 cases were cured by POND'S EXTRACT." Dr. H. G. Preston, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I know of no remedy so generally useful in a family." Dr. Arthur Guinness, F.R.C.S., of England says: "I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT for Hemorrhages, various kinds, for Hemorrhoids, and for affections of the eyes, and also in Rheumatic Inflammatory swellings of the joints with great success." Also reported by the following able physicians: Dr. Okie, D. 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. It is useful 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' BOULDER. POND'S EXTRACT, 50¢ and \$1.75 Follet Cream, 1.00 Catarrh Cure, 25¢ Dentifrice, 50¢ Plaster, 25¢ Lip Salve, 25¢ Inhaler (Glass), 1.00 Toilet Soap (Santal), 25¢ Nasal Syringe, 25¢ Ointment, 50¢ Medicated Paper, 25¢ Any of these preparations will be sent carriage free at above prices for \$3 worth, on receipt of money or P. O. order. For New Pamphlet with History of our Preparations, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION. POND'S EXTRACT CO., No. Fourteen West 14th St., New York City. For sale by Druggists.

THE TWOFOLD VOICE.

A double voice cries in the spirit of Man, As though upon a mortal stage he saw Apollo's wailing daughter, creaked with awe. Change parts, and shout as Clytemnestra can: For in the blaze of light he turns to scan The dim ghost-haunted face of outraged Law. And feels the flames rise, and the serpents gnaw Through the gilt tissue of his hope's bright plait; And thus the heavy animal part of him— Never at rest, no ponder and rejoice Sways, blindly shaken by that twofold voice; Beneath the axes of Pleasure, void and dim The dulciter brags, and the vex senses swirl; Or Conscience thrills him with her piercing noise.

OCCULT MME. BLAVATSKY.

Remarkable Doings of the New York Theosophists in India.

The Pioneer, a newspaper published in Allahabad, India, brings us the latest intelligence of Mme. Blavatsky and the little party that left New York over two or three years ago for India. Commenting on the remarkable occurrence which follows, the Pioneer, which seems to be the principal journal of the city, says while it is not within the province of a merely secular newspaper to discuss "the various tales of wonder connected with Mme. Blavatsky's powers that have freely been circulating about India among persons interested in occult research, within the last twelve months," yet the particular instance it presents is authenticated by "nine witnesses, all well known in Simla society." They are, it adds, "of unimpeachable character." The story is as follows: On Sunday, the 3d of October, at Mr. Hume's house at Simla there were present at dinner Mr. and Mrs. Hume, Mr. Sinnett, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Davidson, Col. Olcott and Mme. Blavatsky. Most of the persons present having recently seen many remarkable occurrences in Mme. Blavatsky's presence, conversation turned on occult phenomena, and in the course of this Mme. Blavatsky asked Mrs. Hume if there was anything she particularly wished for. Mrs. Hume at first hesitated, but in a short time said that there was something she would particularly like to have brought to her, namely, a small article of jewelry that she had formerly possessed, but had given away to a person who had allowed it to pass out of her possession. Mme. Blavatsky then said she would fix the image of the article in question very definitely in her mind (Mme. Blavatsky would endeavor to procure it. Mrs. Hume then said that she vividly remembered the article, and described it as an old-fashioned breast brooch set round with pearls with glass flowers. Mrs. Hume led the way to a bed in a distant part of the garden. A prolonged and careful search was made with lanterns, and eventually a small paper packet, consisting of two cigarette papers, was found among the leaves by Mrs. Sinnett. This being opened on the spot was found to contain a brooch exactly corresponding to the previous description, and which Mrs. Hume identified as that which she had originally lost. None of the party, except Mr. and Mrs. Hume, had ever seen or heard of it for years. Mrs. Hume had never spoken of it to any one since she parted with it, nor had she for a long time even thought of it. She herself stated, after it was found, that it was only when Madame asked her whether there was anything she would like to have that the remembrance of this brooch, the gift of her mother, flashed across her mind. Mrs. Hume is not a Spiritualist, and up to the time of the occurrence described was no believer either in occult phenomena or in Mme. Blavatsky's powers. The conviction of all present was that the occurrence was of an absolutely unimpeachable character as an evidence of the truth of the possibility of occult phenomena. The brooch is unquestionably the one which Mrs. Hume lost. Even supposing, which is practically impossible, that the article, lost months before Mrs. Hume ever heard of Mme. Blavatsky, and hearing no letters or other indication of original ownership, could have passed in a natural way into Mme. Blavatsky's possession, even then she could not possibly have foreseen that it would be asked for, as Mrs. Hume herself had not given it a thought for months.

Humor From London Cabmen.

London Truth. A London cabman called out to a short, dapper little gentleman who affects particularly large hats: "Come out of that hat, will yer? I knows yer in it, 'cos I sees yer feet." A friend of mine once driving in London just under two miles tendered the cabman a shilling, which he accepted. After allowing my friend to walk a short distance, he called out: "Sir, I wish to speak to you." My friend asked what was the matter. The cabman replied: "I was only going to remark that I wish you would learn to walk." Gentleman, returning from Richmond, driving tandem, colliding with hansom—"Hullo, cabby, drunk again?" Cabby, mournfully—"So I see, sir." Cabby—I want sixpence more, yer Honor. Fare (escorting very fat young lady)—How do you explain that? Cabby—"Two miles is a shillin', and then, the Miss is as good as a mile." Upon getting into a cab with a young lady, cabby made the following remark to me: "Can't take you, sir. I'm like you to-night, engaged." A cabman, whose wretched horse had just succeeded in conveying a party to the breeding of the animal, at once replied: "Oot, sir, by difficulty out of the Stable." Scene: Outside Nunhead Cemetery on a wet, stormy night. Cabman, on re-

ceiving his exact fare from the borough: "You see that little gray horse with a short tail?" Stout old gentleman: "Yes, what of that?" Cabman: "Why, the next time you are brought here I hope it will be by a black one with a long tail." Cabby, to fare: "Thanks, my Lord." Says my friend: "Why did you say my Lord?" Cabby: "Well, you see, sir, if a fare was a Lord and I called him sir he'd be offended; but no gent objects to being called my Lord." "That is not bad; will you have a glass?" "Thanks, my Lord, I have lunched." Time: 7:30, p. m., November 25, 1880. Scene: Just outside a famous hospital. Weather: Stormy, with rain. Lady, a constant visitor at the hospital, having a sick husband there, enters the vehicle of a "pet" cabby, who always drives her home from the hospital—Not many lunatics about to-night, cabby? Cabby, laughing—No, mum, your's the first.

The Duchesse's Little Tusle.

Paris Letter.

All classes of French society are, more or less, in a state of feverishness; but the excitement is greatest among the Legationists and in the Ultra-Liberal ranks. Women in particular are bitten by it—from Louise Michel and other citizens of that stamp to the aristocratic denizens of the Faubourg Saint-Germain, who have to keep up the cause of their priesthood, and seem almost to court persecution in their own persons. At any other time such an affair as the one which led to the committal of the Duchesse de Chevreuse before a Provincial Tribunal Correctionnel would never have happened. A number of ladies—the Duchesse being one of them—were praying in the Benedictine Chapel when the gendarmes came to close the edifice. No notice was taken when the men, obeying instructions, ordered the devotees to depart. Obtaining no answer to their summons, one of the gendarmes seized the Duchesse by the arm and attempted to drag her away through a door of the monastery. Perhaps he had no idea that it was against the rules of the Order for women to pass through this part of the building, and her resistance seemed unreasonable. Anyhow, there was a scuffle. Mad. de Chevreuse is more than a grande dame; she is a most intelligent and charitable woman, who has seen much sorrow, and is greatly respected by all. As, according to her own showing, she may have been guilty of chastening a gendarme, and having a degree of honor in the person of one of its humblest ministers, she was fined 28 and dismissed.

A New Thermometer.

Professor Dufour, of Paris, has arranged a thermometer apparatus which shows the changes of temperature in a very marked way. The mere approach of the hand to the bulb will throw a needle over the whole of a graduated arc. The device consists of a bent tube, having a bulb at one end, coated on the outside with lamp black. The middle of this tube is filled with mercury, and is supported by arms nicely pivoted. Above the pivot is fixed an indented needle, which moves across a graduated arc, and beneath the pivot hangs a rod, to which is attached by friction a small weight, which serves to balance the needle so as to make it point to zero on the scale. When the temperature rises in the slightest degree, the heat, being readily absorbed by the lamp-black on the air-bulb, drives the mercury forward and displaces the center of gravity so that the needle turns at once toward the right. When the bulb is exposed to a decrease of temperature the needle points toward the left. So sensible is this apparatus to changes of temperature it has become necessary to check its sudden tipping over when exposed to rather high heat very quickly, to place two fixed pins at convenient points beneath the tube.

What We Know About It.

[Ciao (the Italian Repetition).] "What do you know about St. Jacobs Oil?" said one of our oldest subscribers. This was a fair question, and we answer, that we are reliably informed that a gentleman of this city who has suffered untold agony and spent a mint of money to get relief from rheumatism, in desperation bought some and tried it, and that declares it is the best remedy for rheumatism he ever heard of.

A NEW YORK boy of twelve years of age was entrusted with \$5 by his father to pay a rent-bill the other day, and while on the errand he was assaulted and robbed of that sum on the highway by two of his school-mates, each aged thirteen years. The two precocious footpads bought a rifle, two revolvers, two bowie-knives, &c., and would ere now have followed the star of empire a long way westward, if they had not been laid by the heels in jail.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage and expense 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, European plan, tax and restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots.

—An exchange says the Egyptian obelisk cannot stand our climate. It will have to be.

It is asking a little too much of the people to change their climate to suit the obelisk. THOUSANDS SPEAK.—Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

—Inquirer—A jury is a body organized for the purpose of deciding which side in a lawsuit has the smartest lawyer.

For twenty years Tutt's Pills have proven the friend of the invalid, and through all the changes of that period tens of thousands still stick to their old friend, and as many more are daily testing their virtues. They are truly the sick man's friend.

—Tuneful Lyre—A music teacher who does not keep his engagements.

A Sanitary Measure.

Life and health are preserved by carefully aiding nature whenever it shows lack of ability to carry on its work. For torpid liver, bowels or kidneys, no other remedy equals Kidney-Wort. It is sold in both dry and liquid form by all druggists.—(Call

Every Time.

[Kookuk Constitution.] A man, or even a piece of machinery that does not work right every time, is, we think, very correctly judged "vulnerable." And certainly none the less valuable is any article designed to relieve the ills of mankind, and which does so every time. Messrs. Jones, Cook & Co., Bay State Brewery, Boston, Mass., write: "We have used St. Jacobs Oil among our men and find that it helps them 'every time.' We therefore heartily recommend it as a pain-healing liniment."

A Harlem doctor who has been in the habit of visiting a certain lady three times a week as medical adviser, was rather taken back the other day by the servant who answered the door saying: "Mrs. — will be unable to see you today, doctor, because she is sick."

Health, hope and happiness are restored by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The doctors cut it out of those diseases from which women suffer so much. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, for pamphlets.

Rescued from Death.

J. Conklin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1871 I was taken with violent bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1872 I was admitted to the city hospital. While there the doctors cut a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was so far gone at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I laughed at my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to test it, when, to my surprise and gratification, I commenced to feel better. My hope, once again, began to revive, and day by day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years."

"I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with Disordered Lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I have taken two bottles, and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared, and I shall soon be able to go to work." Sold by all druggists.

Men's Purely Prepared Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all debilitated conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; and is every form of debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been sold in Davenport under a guarantee, and in three years not a single bottle has been returned. This fact is a good recommendation of the medicine.—(Davenport (Ia.) Democrat).

Redding's Russia Salve cures cuts, burns, bruises, erysipelas and all skin diseases. Whichever is the greatest healing agent known. No family should be without it.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is prepared from selected vanilla beans, and is warranted entirely free from tonka or other deleterious substances.

Correct your habits of crooked walking by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

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.

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 its 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 what ever will it fail to cure if its use is continued as followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is however prudent and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. This medicinal wine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine or having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine Smith's Tonic Syrup must have Dr. John Bull's private stamp on each bottle. Dr. John Bull only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label and whole families have been cured by a single bottle of each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protocids of Iron, Purvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. 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 serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

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SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluctuating of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

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Two sizes of Mounted Horse-Powers.

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BABY CABINET ORGAN—NEW STYLE 16-TONE AND A QUARTER OCTAVES, IN BLACK WALNUT CASE, decorated with GOLD BRONZE. Length, 20 inches; height, 33 in.; depth, 14 in. This novel style of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN (ready this month) has sufficient range and capacity for the performance, with full force, of Minnie Tunes, Arthurs, Songs, and Popular Sacred and Secular Music generally. It retains to a wonderful extent, for an instrument so small, the characteristic excellence, both as to power and quality of tone, which has given the MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organ their great reputation and won for them the HIGHEST DISTINCTIONS at EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS for THIRTEEN YEARS. EVERY ONE WILL BE FULLY SATISFIED. CASH PRICE \$22; on receipt of which it will be shipped adrested. If on RECEIPT and TRIAL IT DOES NOT SATISFY THE PURCHASER, IT MAY BE RETURNED AND THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

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

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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 1/2 tin cans, one package of which makes six 1/2 quart doses of medicine.

It is also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for the convenience of those that cannot swallow pills. It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

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