

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME VII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1880.

NUMBER 3.

## 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.

In the Atlanta, Ga., revenue-distilled four illicit distilleries have been destroyed, also 600 gallons of illicit whisky and 500 gallons of mash and beer.

There being some doubt whether all the ships intended for participation in the review at Fort Monroe can be put in complete readiness by the 29th inst., the Secretary of the Navy has decided to defer the review to some time to be yet fixed.

The Bureau of Statistics reports the exports of merchandise for the month of August to have been \$67,197,478 and imports \$4,235,224, showing an excess of exports of \$62,962,254. The exports of gold and silver coin and bullion for August were \$611,399 and imports \$9,865,738, an excess of imports of \$9,254,339.

The census office has issued a bulletin showing the population of the counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk, in New York. The total population of the four counties is 753,019, of which 381,157 are males, and 371,862 females; 236,013 are foreign born and 516,996 colored. Kings has 399,549; Queens, 100,947; Richmond, 38,904; Suffolk, 53,623.

The Army and Navy Register has compiled an interesting statistical statement for the year ending July 1st, 1880, showing the enlistments for the year in the different branches of the service. The number is 5,066, and the rejections 15,737. It is seen that the ratio of enlistments to the number offered is 1 to 475. The native-born recruits number 3,441, and the foreign 1,665. The average age was 25 years, 10 months and 7 days.

The signal corps station at Roger's City, Michigan, reports as follows: A sail boat belonging to the life-saving station at Forty Mile point, with Capt. Joseph Sawyer, of Detroit, Mich., Keeper Geo. Flahen and Jos. Valentine, from the station to this place, capsized in a squall at 10 a. m., when about two miles from Capt. Sawyer and Keeper Flahen were drowned; Valentine was rescued by a small boat from here.

The House Committee on Appropriations will meet in this city about the 19th of November to prepare several of the appropriations bills, to have the same introduced to be acted on when Congress next convenes. Chairman Atkins has not yet notified Clerk Stevens to issue summons for members, but he expects the meeting will be about the date indicated. It is expected that the estimates are forthcoming, that the army, the navy, the pension, the military academy and the diplomatic bills will be in an advanced state of preparation by the time Congress meets.

The signal service has just completed a transcontinental military telegraph line from Bismarck, Dakota, to Dayton, Washington Ter. It crosses the Rocky mountains by the South pass, over the Muller road. It furnishes connection between the following military posts: Fort Stevenson, Fort Abraham Lincoln, Fort Yates, Fort Benton, Fort Sully, Fort Meade, Fort Buford, Fort Keogh, Fort Custer, Fort Ellis, Fort Assenboine, Fort Shaw, Fort Missoula, Fort Coeur, Fort Dale, Fort Lapwai. For the location of commercial business it is accessible at the following points: Bismarck, Rapid City, Deadwood, Bozeman, Helena, Deer Lodge, Mt. Spokane Falls, Colfax, Almatu, P. money, Dayton, W. T. and Lewiston, Idaho.

Colonel W. B. Thompson, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, in his annual report says: In view of the increasing wants of the postal car service and of the fact that there are a great number of very competent and faithful men who deserve promotion, but who cannot be promoted under the Postoffice department his money at its command, he asks for an increase of the amount appropriated for the railway postoffice clerks from \$1,450,000 to \$1,550,000. He also requests an increase of \$50,000 in the appropriation for route agents, and an increase of \$75,000 for mail route messengers. Col. Thompson earnestly renews the recommendation of his report of last year, of Congressional authority to re-classify employees of the Railway Mail Service, so that they should be divided into five classes of clerks, with salaries ranging from \$800 to \$1,400 per annum.

In his last annual report the Secretary of the Treasury estimates the receipts from custom sources for 1880 at \$150,000,000. The forthcoming annual report of the Secretary will show that the receipts from this source were \$186,522,064.00, being an increase of \$36,522,064.00 over the amount estimated. The report will also show that the total receipts of the government from all sources for the fiscal year 1880 were \$323,526,919.98, being an increase of \$45,526,619.98 over the amount estimated, leaving a surplus revenue of \$65,853,939.20. The total receipts from customs and internal revenue for the fiscal year commenced July 1st last to date were \$169,700,000, and the expenses were \$65,900,000. For the same period in 1879 the receipts were \$122,400 and the expenses were \$70,842,000. The estimated decrease in the public debt for the current month is upward of \$800,000. The total disbursement of standard dollars for the week ending Saturday last was \$318,300, against \$334,456 for the same period last year. The bulk of the first annual report was distributed in the grain and cotton growing section.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

At the time of the train with the Presidential party reached Modesto a Democratic meeting was in progress about five hundred feet from the depot. One of the speakers expressed great indignation that the music of the band, brought out to welcome the President, should be allowed to interrupt a meeting. When the train arrived a crowd gathered around the platform and cheered for Hancock and Tilden, as well as Hayes. Several rows ensued, and the uproar continued some time. After its subsidence the train moved off amid cheers.

### THE EAST.

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, the well known authoress, died October 10th at Wayland, Mass., aged seventy-eight.

Byron Blake, of Wheelock, Vt., murdered his mother, sister and step-father with a knife, then hung himself.

Mrs. Imogene Woodward, wife of John Woodward, defaulting cashier of the Boston treasury, has been arrested on the charge of complicity in the theft.

The bark Marion sailed from New York

for San Blas, but returned later in the day because Ward Bassett, the cook, had committed suicide by blowing his brains out.

Michael O'Connell, of Pennsylvania, a laborer at the Oil Pipe Line, Port Jervis, N. Y., went to bed at the Delaware house and blew out the gas. He was found dead.

There being some doubt whether all the ships intended for participation in the review at Fort Monroe can be put in complete readiness by the 29th inst., the Secretary of the Navy has decided to defer the review to some time to be yet fixed.

A fire caused by the upsetting of a lamp, broke out in a building used as a warehouse by the Standard Oil company, on the river flat, near St. Paul. The building was entirely destroyed, with 3,000 barrels of oil stored in it; also 7,000 or 8,000 empty barrels, and two empty 1,000-barrel tanks, and the oil in two car tanks on the railroad track. The building and tanks were put up at a cost of \$15,000; insurance, \$10,000.

### THE WEST.

John Kelleher while intoxicated, was run over and killed by the cars at Mexico, Mo., Oct. 26th.

A fire destroyed a large portion of Mt. Vernon, Ind., causing damage amounting to \$150,000, on which there is \$75,000 insurance.

Gov. Pötkin is advised from Gunnison City that Cline, Meacham and Hoyt and Indian Agent Berry, charged with the murder of the freighter Jackson, are in jail.

Chas. Hitzman, a young man eighteen years of age, committed suicide near his home at Jacksonville, Ohio. The cause was the continued abuse of his drunken father.

A large body of men called at a house in Palmyra, Mo., and demanded the occupants to leave town. The occupants answered with two shots, killing Henry Lord, aged twenty-five, and severely wounding two others.

D. M. Dewitt, a druggist at Acton, Ind., who for several days had shown symptoms of an unsound mind, took either purposely or by mistake, one hundred and sixty grains of cyanide of potassium, causing death in about thirty minutes.

Harry Bruno, the well-known variety actor, was stabbed and probably fatally injured in Chatham square, New York City, by John Gillen, alias Montague, who gives his residence at 124 Mott street and claims to be a printer by trade.

Wm. Wright, a peaceable citizen, was fatally shot at Aurora, Ill., by Wm. Kinball, a helper in Campbell's machine shop. Kinball alleges that his quarrel had been defamed by Wright. The former is given a bad name by the police.

The safe of York & Draper, at Dodge City, Kan., was drilled and blown with powder. The doors did not open; the contents were somewhat damaged. About six thousand dollars in the vault; no loss and no clue to the burglars.

By the bursting of an engine boiler a fire broke out in the warehouse belonging to H. C. Rossack, Ottawa, Ill. The building, a new one, was completely destroyed, with about 12,000 bushels of grain. Loss, \$7,000; insured for \$2,000.

Taft & Woodman's elevator at their linseed oil mill Omaha, Neb., was burned together with about 20,000 bushels of fax seed. Loss, \$35,000; fully insured. The oil mill narrowly escaped destruction, the elevator being separated from it only by an alley way.

Dr. Martin V. Chapman, brother-in-law of the notorious Dr. Buchanan who escaped from the train which brought them to Philadelphia six weeks ago, has been arrested. He is charged by the United States authorities with perjury in swearing that Dr. Buchanan had committed suicide.

A terrible accident occurred on the Fort Wayne road near Alliance, Ohio. A freight train ran into a freight train preceding it with the following result: As near as can be ascertained the engine of the second train was completely demolished, but not until it had thrown at least three dozen cars of the other train, from the track and killed two of the train men and injured several others.

The case of the State vs. Burrill Claunch after a week's trial was concluded at Lexington, Mo., Oct. 22nd, the jury bringing in a verdict of acquittal. Claunch was indicted for murder in the first degree in Johnson county, for the killing of Wm. Brownlee, March 1st, and a change of venue was granted to Lafayette. The facts as brought out on the trial are these: Claunch had forbidden Brownlee's driving over his premises, and the latter paid no attention to the request. Claunch intercepted him one day and an altercation ensued. In the struggle Brownlee seized the muzzle of a gun which Claunch carried; it was discharged and Brownlee was killed.

### THE SOUTH.

John Harris, a carpenter, killed Boney Hulzey, a cooper, at Greenbriar, Robertson county, Tenn., with a barrel stave.

A freight train ran into a crowded excursion train coming to the State fair at Raleigh, N. C. The engine and cars were wrecked, and the colored men and women, fourteen wounded, most of them colored, three seriously.

### WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

#### KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE.—Extra prime steers, 4.50 and over; 4.25 to 4.50; fair to prime, \$3.80 to 4.10; native steers, average 1.00 to 1.20; 6 to 7.50; native stockers, average 800 to 1,000; 2.75 to 3.10; native cows, fair to good; \$2.40 to 3.00; Texas steers, \$2.25 to 3.00.

HOGS.—Common to choice, 4.40 to 6.00; stockers, \$3.20 to 3.90.

GRAIN.—Winter wheat, No. 1, \$1.80; winter wheat, No. 2, 70c; winter wheat, No. 3, 70c. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 2 white, 34c; Oats, No. 2, 1.75; Rye, No. 2, 71c.

GENERAL PRODUCE.—Apples 10c; Laurel, \$1.00 to 1.10; Butter, choice 15c to 16c; medium grade, 11c to 15c; Cheese, Kansas prime, 13c to 15c; Hams, 11c; Lard, 8c; Eggs, 27c; Hens, 12c to 12 1/2c; Chickens 14c to 15c.

HORSES.—Auction horses and ponies, good, \$20 to \$25; Plug horses, very common, \$10 to \$20; Plug horses, fair, \$4 to \$6; Plug horses, extra, \$4 to \$8; Plug horses, plain heavy workers, \$3 to \$5; Good heavy workers, \$6 to \$8; Fair to extra heavy workers, \$10 to \$15.

BROKE MELES.—Mules 12 to 14 hands high, \$30 to 45; Mules 14 to 15 hands high, \$40 to 50; Mules 15 to 16 hands high, extra, \$7 to 10; Mules 16 to 17 hands high, extra, \$10 to 15; Mules 17 to 18 hands high, extra, \$11 to 15; Mules 18 to 19 hands high, \$14 to 15.

—The man who hanged himself died of his own free will and accord.

## JEFF DAVIS.

His Tribute to the Constitution of the United States. Chicago Times.

J. B. Danforth, of Rock Island, having addressed Jeff Davis to the effect that "Something should be done at once by Southern leaders of public opinion to counteract the efforts of Republicans who are endeavoring to make a solid North on the idea that State rights mean secession; that the people of the South are still for secession; that there is no freedom of speech or of the press in the South, and that the North has been made solid by means of the shot gun," the reply comes, and is published in full, as follows:

BEAUVILLE, HARRISON CO., MISS., Nov. 23, 1879. J. B. DANFORTH, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—I was gratified by the receipt of your letter as a token of your remembrance of me when in former and in happier days we were officially connected with each other.

I was also gratified by the receipt of a copy of your paper, The Rock Islander.

It so happened that at the time, a local candidate had called to visit me, and the conversation turned upon the time-honored doctrine of State rights. Like many others in our section he supposed this to be a creed which peculiarly belonged to the South. I, who have known, and am happy to remember, men of every section true to the theory of union voluntarily formed by sovereign States, endeavored to explain that it was not a Southern idea, but a historical fact; that it belonged to no section, but sprang from the brains of the men who declared the independence of the colonies, and formed the compact for a more perfect union of the states. To prove my position, I read to him your article, headed "What is State Rights?" and was pleased to see the effect it produced when he knew that it came from the state of Illinois, and high up on the Mississippi river.

If there is anything which more clearly than another, the framers of the constitution did not intend to do, it was to submit the people of the states to the unbridled will of a majority of the people of all the states. Sectional majorities have changed; they may, and probably will, change again; and the bulwark which can alone protect minorities from the usurping tendency of a general government, is a strict construction of delegated powers, and a fair observance of the reserved rights of the states and of the people.

When the states delegated certain functions to the general government, the purpose was declared to be to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their property.

The confederation, which had been declared perpetual, was terminated to form a more perfect union of those States which should agree to enter into it. Being without any precedent in history, but taught by the examples of all ancient republics of the rocks and shoals on which they had been wrecked, a compact of union was formed which must ever stand a model of wisdom on the part of those who framed it.

The reservation of rights, as you have forcibly presented it, only marks the limit between the powers of the general government and those which the States and the people thereof would continue to exercise. This was to secure liberty to their posterity, not to elevate a new master to the throne from which George III. had been deposed.

In the many years that have passed since the formation of that constitution, with the many chief magistrates the south has given to the union, it seems that in this day, belief in the doctrine on which the union was founded, and which was uniformly avowed by the men who illustrated its early history, should not be regarded as hostility to its existence, and that the creed of State rights should be held as a synonym of a desire to destroy the union of the constitution. Truth is said to be eternal. It is well that it should be, for error so far outstrips its stately steps that otherwise we might fear whether truth would finally overtake it.

Those who have carefully noted the usurpation and oppression to which the South was subjected after she had laid down her arms and faithfully agreed to abide by the laws of the United States would have no need to go further in order to find a reason why the South was solidified in defense of her rights of person and property. Would the North, under like circumstances, have been less so? Would they have shown equal patience under wrong?

It is surely little less than a fraud to state that the assertion by the South of her right to protection under the constitution is equivalent to a declaration on her part of a desire to secede from the union. Any logical mind would draw from these facts the reverse conclusion. It may

serve the purpose of artful politicians to foment sectional discord, and thus make a solid North, which, being the majority section, can then wield the power and appropriate as well the political as the financial benefits of the general government. But the men who desire a fraternal union and a general prosperity must see that it is not the road by which either can be reached.

In 1860 the secessionists, per se, to use the phrase of that day, were few and far between. They are fewer now and further between.

It is, therefore, utterly untrue that state rights, as asserted here, mean secession. And equally untrue is it that there is no freedom of opinion or of speech, or the press among us. Personal difficulties and family feuds has been misrepresented as political combinations to suppress the freedom of elections, while in point of fact our elections have been as peaceable and orderly as elsewhere. Indeed there has been a studied effort not to permit any riotous proceedings which could be used by emissaries as the means of injuring our reputation, or of invalidating our elections.

Impoverished by a devastating war, we desire emigration to cultivate our waste lands, and to restore prosperity to our communities. We have a soil and climate inviting to the agriculturist and the manufacturer, and would gladly welcome both to a home among us.

I have no present or prospective, connection with the politics of the day. My observation and reflections are those of a man who has served the country long, and would be glad here to goe home, to see peace and prosperity throughout its borders.

For yourself, my dear sir, accept assurances of the best wishes and kind remembrance of your friend.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

## THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

An Absurd Claim Set up by the Republican Managers. Kansas City Times.

Since the Indiana election the Republicans have got a new rattle, and the way they jingle it provokes a smile to any one who understands the practical workings of a protective tariff. The facts, Republican success in Indiana created as much astonishment among them as did their almost universal defeat in 1874. It is the most idle, wishy-washy hosh for Republicans now to explain their recent success by claiming that the people of agricultural Indiana had the tariff in mind as they voted. An amateur billiardist, on being reproached for "scratching," quietly responded "I always make 'em that way." So the Republicans, for want of a reason, now declare they canvassed Indiana on the tariff issue. Precious little we heard during the campaign in Indiana about the tariff, for the Republicans are not fools enough to agitate that question in the West. Now, however, since the elections in the West are disposed of they quite adroitly set up the tariff tom-tom for the benefit of manufacturing New Jersey and Connecticut.

We read that old Joe Baestock was sly—sly old J. B.—but for premeditated and systematic deception of the people commend us to the Republican managers.

In the early part of the campaign we heard little but cries against the solid South. This cry was found to have no appreciable effect on the people, for there was no law, statute, moral or divine, why the South should not vote as seemed to itself best, any more than why Vermont and Iowa should not vote Republican if they choose to do so.

Besides, when Senator CONKLING came to make his New York speech, his hate of the South was expressed in such ultra terms that even the press of his own party cried out enough. Thus it has come to pass that when fate or the devil gave them a victory in the West, the Republicans were able to swap off the played-out rallying cry of "Solid South" for the newer, if more impudent, cry of "Protective tariff."

To the New York Tribune belongs the doubtful honor of starting this new shibboleth, but the tumultuous unanimity with which it has been caught and echoed by the Republican press of the country is something astonishing. Their prayers for their deliverance now ascend from a thousand hills and from 105,000 office-holders, little and big.

But let them not count their adversaries poultry before its incubation. We say, and we say it advisedly, that nine-tenths of the people of this country, not engaged in the manufacture of protected goods, are prepared to sit squarely down on this heresy of protection; the other tenth would do so if they understood the full force and effect and inequitable operation of protection upon the interests of the people. In the name of common sense, premising that quality to be extant among us, why should the consumers of this country pay two prices for the protected articles of cotton cloth, thread, iron, glass, salt, gunny bags, spinnery, cordage, slate pencils, spectacles,

crochery, hoop iron, hand saws, jack-knives, trace chains, stoves, sugar, carpets, oil cloth carpets, clocks. One may say that the above articles do not appear to be expensive now. This is true enough, but they would be thirty-five to seventy-five per cent cheaper than they now are were it not that the law is so framed as to give the manufacturers of these articles a royalty in the shape of special legislation for their exclusive benefit. Men ask why these monopolies have been granted? The answer is plain and simple. The time has come when there are no small and isolated manufactures conducted with few hands and smaller means as formerly, but rich men and rich corporations now monopolize all or nearly all this industry. Having wealth they bring an influence by money and by combination upon Congress, not over honest, to give them special legislation, and they have got it, and that is all there is of the matter. Nor is this high tariff in any way a help to our revenues, if it was lower it might be, but it is purposely placed so high as to fence out all importation, and the government is thereby cheated as well as the people.

If protection is a good thing, why protect cattle and hogs, and wheat and corn? These are the products of the West, and we are interested, if not in getting a greater price for our products, at least in not paying a needlessly high price for the articles we are to buy. "No, no," these high tariff men say to us: "you don't seem to understand the true inwardness, the subtle insides, horrospacuity, the blessings to the poor, of this high tariff. Why, it is the only thing that keeps our labor above the paper labor of Europe." We of the West are then, indeed on a dead level with the paper labor of Europe, for we send not only our unprotected wheat and corn across the Atlantic to market, but our cattle and pork and our butter and our cheese also. We make money by doing it, and we ask the East to take the same chances with ourselves.

It Quite Overcame Her.

The misfortunes of a Forest Hills lady are humorously told by the Boston Courier. She went to the city to do some shopping, and among other things bought a new hat—a Derby, the first of the kind she had ever worn. She stood at the counter with the hat on, when her sister who lives in the city, came in, looked at her very hard, and said to a friend: "How much that lady looks like my sister." It required a personal exclamation to convince her that she was her sister. On the train she spied her husband, who was buried in an evening paper. He glanced at her, and returned to his news. She spied near him, and after a while said, "Charley." He looked, grined, looked a little undecided, and again returned to his paper. When the train stopped, she went up behind him and said, "Charley." But he, the good boy, didn't even look around. Then she touched his arm and said in despair, "Charley, don't you know me? What is the matter?" At this he stopped, gazed at her steadily, and said: "beg your pardon—What, oh, the deuce! Come now! Is that you, Minnie? Why, what's come over you?" "I suppose it's this horrid, horrid hat. I'll take it off the minute I get home, and never wear it again. Didn't you really know me, dear?" "Of course not. I thought it was that girl across the street trying to serape an acquaintance with me."

The Size of a Drop.

Mr. T. L. Talbot has made a series of experiments regarding the size of drops and their use in measuring medicines. He finds that liquids containing a small proportion of water afford a small drop, and vice versa. Osmelin's statement that "the cohesion of liquids is pretty nearly in proportion to their specific gravity" is called in question, and the fact that alcohol and mercury afford nearly the same number of drops to the drachm certainly throws considerable doubt upon the matter. The size of drops is affected principally by the cohesion of the liquid, and the form of the lip over which the drop falls. Bottles having ground necks, wide, thin, even lips give fair results, but are not so accurate as "droppers." The best of these will not, however, average at all well. The administration of powerful medicines should not be attempted by drops, and this mode of measurement is in any case inadmissible if the quantity exceeds half a drachm. The largest drop is formed by sirup of gum arabic, forty-four to the drachm, and the smallest by chloroform, 250 to the drachm. As a general rule tinctures, fluid extracts and essential oils, yield a drop less than one-half the size of water; and sirups, diluted acids and solutions give a drop slightly smaller than water.

PICKLE MONGERS AND GREEN PEPPERS.—Cut a round piece out of the top of a small round muskmelon, or peppers, and extract the seeds. Then tie the pieces on again with a thread, and put in a strong brine for ten days. Drain and wipe, put them into a kettle with nice leaves under and over them, add a small piece of alum; put over slow fire to green, keeping them tightly covered. To fill, make a dressing of scraped horseradish, white mustard-seed, mace, nutmeg, pepper, turmeric, and sweet-oil. Fill the mangoes with this mixture, putting a small clove of garlic into each one of them, replacing the piece at the opening, and sewing it with strong thread. Put into stone jars and pour boiling vinegar over them.

The remains of Mr. Meecker, the murdered agent of the White River Utes, have been taken up from the place of burial, where his body was found after the agency massacre, and sent to Greeley, Col., for interment.

The gentlemen who essayed to serenade Miss L., a few evenings since, should have had "clear" throats, and their efforts would have been better appreciated. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy extant for a "thick" or congested condition of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, giving instant relief.

"There," said a charming lady, with naive expression that made her face radiant, pointing to an ebony case of china ware, "that is my brick-bat cabinet."

## Vegetine.

MORE TO ME THAN GOLD.

WAPOLE, MASS., March 7, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: I wish to inform you that VEGETINE has done for me what I have been troubled with Erysipelas for more than 25 years in my nose and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking VEGETINE one year ago last August, and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor, and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—its more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.

Yours most respectfully,  
MRS. DAVID CLARK

J. B. BENTLY, M. D., says: It has done more good than all medicine.

Treatment.  
NEWARK, O., Feb. 9, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.: Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your VEGETINE, and I believe, in all cases, it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about 17 years, was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.

Yours respectfully,  
J. BENTLY, M. D.

LOUDLY IN ITS PRAISE.

TORONTO, ONT., March 5, 1880.

Dear Sir—Considering the short time that VEGETINE has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver, it is a first-class medicine. Our customers are loud in its praise.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,  
Cor. Queen and Elizabeth streets.

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

Vegetine is Sold 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 it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN and PERMANENT cure of AGUE and Fever, of Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that there is no case ever will fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, 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 children and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order, should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine Smith's Tonic Syrup must have Dr. John Bull's private stamp on each bottle. Dr. John Bull only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN BULL'S TONIC SYRUP, 61 P. of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If any other name is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S

Manufacturer and Vendor of

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

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TUTT'S

PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels constive, 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 Head, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Lassitude, with fitful dreams, and highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of tone, as to sustain the sufferer.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE 25 CENTS.

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COUGH

SYRUP

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. W. S. HANCOCK, Of Pennsylvania. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. WM. H. ENGLISH, Of Indiana.

For Presidential Electors, AT LARGE, THOS. P. FENLON, of Leavenworth. A. A. HARRIS, of Bourbon. DISTRICT ELECTORS, 1st—THOMAS MOONLIGHT, of Leavenworth. 2d—JOHN B. SCROGGES, of Wyandotte. 3d—GEORGE C. ROGERS, of Greenwood.

For Congressman—3d District, J. WADE McDONALD, Of Cowley county.

For Senator—29th District, R. C. BATES, of Marion county.

For Governor, EDMUND G. ROSS, of Douglas co.

For Lieut. Governor, THOMAS GEORGE, of Sumner.

For Secretary of State, JOHN M. GREEN, of Johnson.

For State Auditor, H. J. G. NEUMULLER, of Saline.

For State Treasurer, THEODORE W. BELBAUM, of Riley.

For Attorney General, A. L. HERFORD, of Neosho.

For Sup't. of Public Instruction, MISS SARAH A. BROWN, of Douglas.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, WILLIAM R. WAGSTAFF, of Miami.

For Representatives, District No. 86, ARCHA M'LEER.

For Probate Judge, J. P. KULL.

For Clerk of the District Court, E. F. HOLMES.

For County Attorney, CHARLES H. CARSWELL.

For Sup't. of Public Instruction, MISS MARY E. HUNT.

For County Commissioner, 3d Dist., P. C. JEFFREY.

W. S. HANCOCK, Vice President of the Republican Party.

HEADS, I WIN; TAILS, YOU LOSE. 1877. (When Democrats were to be rejected, it is to be regretted that they were lost by negligence of town officers, but the obvious remedy is to choose such as know their duty, and knowing it will perform it.)

John Appleton, Chas. W. Walton, John A. Peers, Artemus Libby, Wm. G. Barrows, Wm. Wirt Virgin, J. G. Dickinson.

Frank Harpster, one of the prominent Republican stumblers of Maine, said in a speech at Bangor, on the 6th: "Although I believe that Mr. Garfield will be elected by constitutional means, yet if they are insufficient, and the ballot box should fail, and the Government be handed over to Hancock and his rebel sympathizers, the Democrats of the North and South, I am willing to resort to force, and give their roofs to the flames and their flesh to the eagles!"

"That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution \* \* \* is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved."

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."—Republican Wigwag Platform of 1860.

Vote against the Constitutional Convention.

Vote against the proposition to strike out the \$200 exemption clause in the Constitution.

The Lawrence Standard, about the best Democratic paper in the State, has been moved to Leavenworth.

Crane equally divides his time, when addressing an audience, between talking and crying.—Marion County Banner.

Every male citizen and 18,000 more turned out in Indiana on election day and voted, hence the Republican majority in that State.

So confident are the Democrats of carrying Indiana for Hancock that they have emphatically declined a fusion with the Nationals and a division of the Electoral ticket.

We can not see the necessity of a Constitutional Convention, hence we do not see why the people should burden themselves with the great expense of such a luxury.

The following are the official figures of the late vote for Governor in Indiana: Porter, Republican, 230,291; Landers, Democrat, 223,740; Giegg, National, 14,863; Porter's plurality, 6,551.

Ohio cast one vote for every three and twenty-nine-hundredths (3.29) of her population. One vote to every five persons is considered the average, but it appears that casualists, inevitable number 329 appears everywhere.

Hancock is a weak, vain man.—U. S. Grant to Dr. Fowler. Hancock is a man without a blemish. Had he been a Republican, he would have been Commander in Chief of the Army of the Potomac, instead of myself.—U. S. Grant to Hon. Darius Hawkins, June 23, 1860.

Mr. W. H. Walker, one of the editors of the Peabody Reporter, died on the evening of the 17th instant, of heart disease, aged 34 years. Mr. Walker was a genial gentleman, and was much esteemed by his brother editors, who sympathize with his wife and three children in their bereavement.

"I am a Democrat."—Jefferson Davis. "I am a Republican."—U. S. Grant. Whole columns could not describe the situation better.—Republican papers.

"I am a Democrat."—W. S. Hancock. "I am a Republican."—"Guerrilla" Mosby. Whole columns could not describe the situation better.

The vote of this State in 1876 was, Hayes, 78,322; Tilden, 37,902; Cooper, 7,770; scattering, 143. In 1878 it was, St. John, 74,020; Goodin, 36,208; Mitchell, 27,057. The Democrats of this State mean to make a splendid showing at the next election; and we would not be surprised to see their vote increased 100 per cent.

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock; never paid a dollar for them, and received \$329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself. \* \* \* The wickedness of all of it is, that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and, by evasions and falsehoods, confessed the transactions to be disgraceful.—New York Tribune, February 19, 1873.

The National Citizen and Soldier, a paper published at Washington, and "devoted to the welfare of the soldier and citizen of the Republic," says: "The South neither asks nor expects to have her soldiers pensioned, nor any portion of the rebel debt assumed by the Nation, and her Representatives in Congress, many of whom served in the Confederate army, have never yet offered a single objection to the righteous claims of the Union soldier."

On the 21st day of August, 1877, R. M. Crane, Republican candidate for State Senator, made final proof on a homestead claim in Rush county, he then having been in this State about a year, and at that time being the City Clerk of Marion County and also City Attorney, also a Notary-Public in and for Marion County, which office he still holds. For deeds that are dark and tricks that are vain commend us to this same gentleman. This week's Marion County Banner gives a full account of this transaction.

Are the laboring men of this country aware that they are taxed by law in order to raise a corruption fund to further the interests of

the Republican party? It is nevertheless true. They are taxed to pay the salaries of Republican office-holders, and the salaries of these office-holders are assessed by the Republican party managers in order that the party may retain power. So it will be seen that by this means the laboring men are compelled by law to contribute to a Republican corruption fund; and if they are not aware of this fact, it is high time they were finding it out, so that they can, by their votes, put into power another party that will put a stop to such infamous proceedings.

Crane is in favor of a military despotism, for in his speech at Hillsboro he said if he had the power he would station United States Marshals at every voting precinct in the country, and have them backed, if need be, by a thousand soldiers, to awe the opposition into submission to the dictates of the Republican party. Voters, be ware how you cast your ballots; for every move and every utterance of Republican speakers is in the direction of centralization. You who love a republican form of Government should take warning from the utterances of these men, and by your votes place them in a position where they can not interfere with your rights as freemen. Will you do it?—Marion County Banner

Is Garfield to be withdrawn? COURTNEY. Not if the Court knows itself, and it thinks it does. Have you heard from Injeanny?—Marion County Record.

Yes, we've heard from "Ijeanny;" and this is what we have heard: A man has to live in that State six months before he is a citizen thereof and entitled to vote. The U. S. Census was taken there in June; and in less time than four months thereafter the election came off, and there were 18,000 more votes cast than there were men in the States returned by the Census Enumerators; and while the Democratic gain was about equal with the increase in population, the Republican gain was unprecedented. We also heard that Indianapolis, with 75,000 inhabitants, cast 25,000 votes, which shows that city is a fine place for men to live in, but a bad place for women and children.

Home rule; honest money, gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand.—Democratic National Platform.

If this clause of the Democratic platform is carried into effect, will it not wipe out the National Bank notes, inasmuch as they are not and never will be made convertible into coin on demand? and if the greenbacks are made convertible into coin on demand, it necessarily follows that they will be as good as the coin; and if they are as good as the coin, the coin ought to be as good as they are. Then again, if metal and paper money are equal in value, it will make but little difference whether the U. S. bonds are paid in coin or paper. What Greenbacker would ask more than this? Then, why not vote with that party that is most likely to succeed to office, and who, when there, can and will give you the relief you ask? We never have seen why Democrats should leave their party to become Greenbackers, when they can get the needed legislation through their own party; but they claim that the Republican Greenbackers, because of prejudice, won't vote the Democratic ticket, and they must have a third party. We take it that no Greenbacker is so prejudiced that he would "bite off his nose to spite his face;" and if those who have heretofore been Republicans could only see that the Democratic party will give us just the legislation they desire, they would not hesitate to vote that ticket; that is, if they are in earnest in their profession of principles, and we think they are. Therefore, we ask all Greenbackers to join us in trying to defeat that party which is our common enemy, and to vote the Democratic ticket.

ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRATS OF KANSAS. ROOMS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TOPEKA, Oct. 21st, 1880. To the Democrats of Kansas.—The October elections have been held, and contrary to all reasonable expectations, Indiana has voted against us, by a small majority. The causes that led to this result are

immaterial; we were beaten, and that is enough; but this result should not for a moment discourage any Democrat. Our friends in Indiana will now go into the fight to win; and they will win; and when November comes, that State will assume her rightful position amongst her sister Democratic States.

Our friends in New York have harmonized all their local differences, and this means a complete and glorious Democratic victory in that State in November next; and with this result, and a certain Democratic triumph in Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut and California, our victory will be so absolutely complete as to place it beyond the power of bribery, perjury, forgery and falsehood to rob us of its fruits.

Kansas must not be behind her sister States in this contest for constitutional freedom. Let the temporary reverses in Indiana bring to the glorious work before us courage, true manhood, energy and a holy resolve that Kansas shall and will do her whole duty in driving from place and power the usurpers that now control the Government by and through accomplished crime against liberty and the rights of a free people. From now until the election is over, devote your time and energies to the work of organization. See to it that every Democrat casts his vote on election day for General Hancock and our whole ticket. Work with a faith and energy that will command success, and November will bring you a glorious harvest of peace, order, and constitutional freedom, and the establishment of a perpetual Union in fact as well as in theory.

By order of the State Central Committee. JOHN MARTIN, Chairman.

A NEW EXCITING BOOK, BRITISH WITH THE WILD ADVENTURES OF STANLEY IN AFRICA. THE ONLY authentic and copyrighted cheap edition, gives a full history of his wonderful discoveries in Africa, and narrates his journey down the Congo, more interesting than romance, profusely illustrated, and highly endorsed by the clergy and press. More agents wanted. For particulars about the book, success of a center and best terms, address N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

WM. C. GIESE, BLACKSMITH.

Has a good set of tools, and is prepared to do all kinds of buggy and wagon work and all other kinds of blacksmithing at low figures. Work warranted. aug20-27

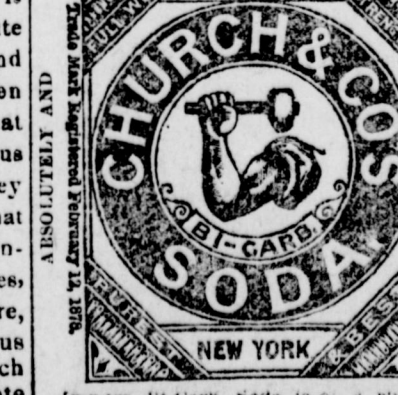


CARTER'S Little Nerve Pills, FOR NERVOUS and DYSPEPTIC MEN AND WOMEN.

Every nervous person should try Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made especially for those who suffer from Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous and Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c. They may be used alone or in combination with Carter's Little Liver Pills, and in either case will give most prompt and grateful relief. Dyspepsia makes you Nervous, and Nervousness makes you Dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists or sent by Mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Sold by J. W. FERRY.

BEST IN THE WORLD. NEW WITH HAMMER BRAND.



Impure Ice-Cream Soda is a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPANION WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference. Note that your Baking Soda is white and PURE as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food. Housekeepers who prefer bread made with yeast, will improve its quality, make it rise better, and prevent it from souring, by adding one-half teaspoonful of Church & Co's Soda or salaratus. Be sure and not use too much. The use of this with sour milk in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times the cost. See one pound package, for valuable information, and read carefully. SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

CAMPBELL & GILLETTE,

Dealers in

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, IRON,

Steel, nails, horse shoes, horse nails. A full line of wagon and buggy material. Irons and wood pumps. A complete line of steel goods, forks, spades, shovels, hoes, rakes, handles, &c.

TIN SHOP.

We have in our employ a tinmer of long experience, and are prepared to do all kinds of work in this line, on short notice, and at very low price.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

We have a good stock of breaking and stirring plows, cultivators, harrows, wheelbarrows, &c.

Agents for the Well Known Champion Machine and the Celebrated Thomas & Coats' Sulky Hay Rakes.

We keep a full line of

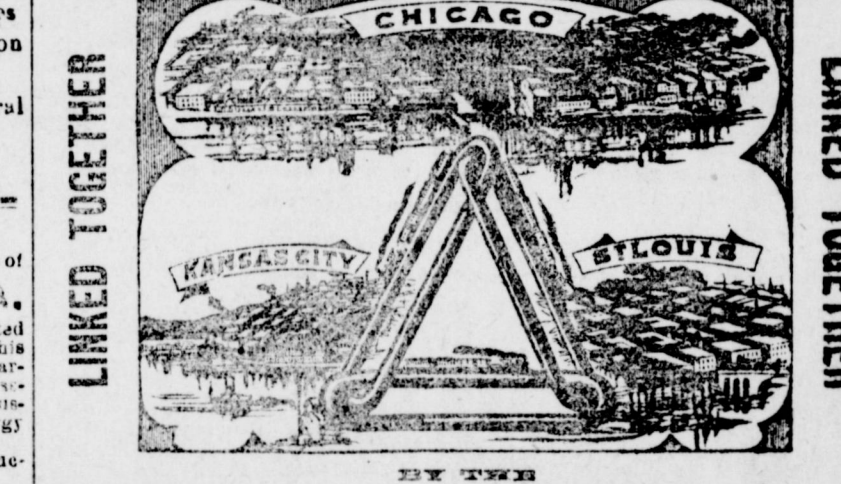
PAINTS AND OILS.

GLIDDEN FENCE WIRE.

We are sole agents for this celebrated wire, known to be the best now in use. We try to keep a full line of everything generally called for by the farmers, and if we haven't it, will get it. Thanking them all for patronage, and favors of the past, we desire a continuance of the same.

MAIN STREET, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

THREE GREAT CITIES OF THE WEST



CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST, ASK THE TICKET AGENT AT THE NEAREST COUPON TICKET OFFICE FOR A THROUGH TICKET VIA THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD, BECAUSE

Its entire trains run through without change from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Chicago. It is the shortest line to Chicago, and best direct through line to St. Louis. It is the only line under one management between Kansas City and Chicago. It runs new and elegant Smoking Cars, fitted up especially for the purpose. Its Day Coaches are luxurious, and for style and comfort are unequalled in the West. It runs the finest Reclining Chair Palace Cars in the World, free of extra charge. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the newest and most superb, with all of the latest improvements, run through without change between Kansas City and Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, and St. Louis and Chicago. Meals are served in Palace Dining Cars, which are attached to all trains running on the line of this Company. It runs two trains a day between Kansas City and Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, and St. Louis and Chicago. The line is equipped with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake and Blackstone Platform and Coupler, making it a safe road to travel upon. The cars are provided with Mott's Patent Ventilators, which exclude the dust and admit fresh air, rendering the journey enjoyable and healthy. The road passes through the very finest portions of Missouri and Illinois, the scenery being much more varied and interesting than on any other line. Its bridges are steel, iron and stone. Its track is steel, and smoother than any other west of Chicago or St. Louis. It is well managed, and trains run on time; no accidents. Connections in Union Depots at Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

J. C. McMULLIN, General Manager, Chicago. J. CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago. F. G. HIGH, Western Traveling Agent, KANSAS CITY.

For Rates of Fare, Maps and Time Tables, apply to any Ticket Agent, or address D. BOWEN, Western Passenger Agent, 533 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

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STANDARD BOOKS.

Library of Universal Knowledge, 20 vols., \$10. Taine's History of English Literature, 75 cts. Millman's Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols., \$2.50. Cecil's Book of Natural History, \$1. Macaulay's History of England, 3 vols., \$1.25. Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature, 4 vols., \$2. Knight's History of England, 4 vols., \$2. Pinardi's Lives of Illustrious Men, 2 vols., \$1.50. Goethe's Life and Works of Christ, 50 cents. Young's Bible Concordance, 31,000 references (preparing), \$2.50. Acme Library of Biography, 50 cents. Book of Fables, Acme, etc., illus., 30 cents. Milton's Complete Poetical Works, 75 cents. Shakespeare's Complete Works, 50 cents. Works of Dante Alighieri, translated by Cary, 50 cents. Works of Virgil, translated by Dryden, 40 cents. The Koran of Mohammed, translated by Sale, 35 cents. Adventures of Don Quixote, illus., 50 cents. Arabian Nights, illus., 50 cents. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, illus., 50 cents. Robinson Crusoe, illus., 50 cents. Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels, illus., 50 cents. Stories and Ballads, by E. P. Allen, illus., 25 cents. Acme Library of Modern Classics, 50 cents. American Patriotism, 50 cents.

Each of the above bound in cloth, \$1 by mail postage extra. Most of the books are also published in the editions and fine bindings, at higher prices. Descriptive Catalogues and Terms to Club sent free on request. Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address

AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

RUGGLES, SCOTT & BLYNN, 566 week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want to do business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to HALLBET & CO., Portland, Maine. 1750-177

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1880.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks.

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.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Subscribe for the COURANT. Glassware at J. W. Ferry's. Dry goods at J. W. Ferry's. Democrats, stand to your colors. Bottom prices at J. W. Ferry's. Dress goods at L. Martin & Co.'s. Coffins at J. W. Ferry's furniture store. Bargains, and plenty of them, at Caldwell & Co.'s. Dry goods in endless variety at L. Martin & Co.'s. Groceries, clothing, flannels, etc., at L. Martin & Co.'s. Mrs. J. R. Sharp and family have gone to Kansas City.

Mrs. Jabin Johnson has returned from her visit to Iowa. A very large stock of goods just received at J. W. Ferry's.

A large and complete stock of goods at J. W. Ferry's stores.

There is a tailor in town, located in the old McGinley building.

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

Lime, hair, cement, sand and plaster at Hildebrand Bros. 08 41

Fancy goods, patent medicines, school books, etc., at J. W. Ferry's.

Mr. J. P. Cantrall has returned home from Colorado, for the winter.

Mr. Richard Outbert and wife returned home from Michigan, Tuesday night.

Dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc., at Caldwell & Co.'s.

Let there be no wavering in the Democratic ranks, next Tuesday, and all will be right.

Take your butter and eggs to the Little Drug Store and get highest market price, cash.

The young folks had a very enjoyable dance at Mr. W. S. Romigh's, last Friday night.

Judge S. P. Young is putting up an office on Broadway, opposite to the Congregational church.

A good working team and lumber wagon for sale. Apply to A. J. Crutcheid, on Buck creek.

The Chicago Lumber Company are building an office on Broadway, near the Congregational church.

Ed. W. Ellis and Dick Watson have returned home from Colorado, where they had been all summer.

The Greenbackers raised a pole and flag, with appropriate ceremonies, at Cottonwood, last Monday afternoon.

Let every Democrat stand firm, and not "trade off" any part of our ticket, and victory will be sure to crown our efforts.

When you come to town, don't forget to go to J. W. Ferry's, and see the bargains he has for those who wish to get them.

Mr. E. D. Hunt, editor of the Marion Center Banner, a wide awake Greenback paper called in to see us, Monday morning.

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.

L. Martin & Co., the cash merchants, are still advertising their goods over their counters, and they are selling them at very low figures.

Rev. Harvey Jones will preach in the Congregational church, next Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, on the subject of Temperance and Prohibition.

Do not vote for M. E. Hunt for County Superintendent, for he is not a candidate for the office; but vote for Mary E. Hunt, who is the candidate.

Mr. John Woodman, who has been suffering for some time past with an unknown disease, has gone to Ann Arbor, Michigan, for Medical treatment.

Vote—Well, you can just bet we'll stick to it till the River Styx is congealed, and then chase you on the ice. Give up? We don't know what it means.

Mr. David Freeborn has been appointed assistant foreman of the bridge corps of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. construction force, and will be stationed at Emporia.

The Little Folks' Reader and Bi-lyland, for November, two good little magazines for children, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass., are on our table.

J. W. Ferry sells goods very cheap for cash. He does not advertise his prices, because he does not want competing merchants to sell at lower figures than he does.

A Republican told us some time ago that if his party wanted to elect R. M. Crane to the State Senate, they had better keep him at home until after the election.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging.

Strayed from A. J. Crutcheid, 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.

Look at the Democratic ticket on the second page of this paper and see how the names of the candidates are spelled, and vote no ticket that has the names spelled wrongly.

We will take potatoes, cabbage, wheat, etc., for a while, at market prices, in payment of subscription. If you wish to pay in vegetables, bring them in before the cold weather sets in.

Smart weed and belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

The Nursery, for November, a monthly magazine for the youngest readers, and, by the way, an excellent number, is on our table. It is published at 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass., at 1.50 a year.

From all parts of the county comes the news that the Democrats think their ticket, from President down, a strong one, and that they will stick to it all the way through. This is cheering, and we hope they will do it.

The Chase county Democratic ticket is deserving of the support of every Democrat in the county. More; it is deserving of the support of every unpartisan man of all parties, who desires a good administration of our local affairs.

We understand the M. E. Church South contemplates building a church either in this city or at Cottonwood. Our business men should take the matter under consideration and try and secure the erection of the church at this place.

Democrats, go to the polls early in the morning, on next Tuesday, election day, so as to secure a fair proportion of the officers of the election; and vote as soon as the polls are opened, so that you can devote the remainder of the day to electioneering for our ticket.

The list of candidates is so long that we will not single them out to tell you to vote for such and such a one, but will ask you to vote the entire Democratic ticket, especially for Miss Sarah A. Brown, for State Superintendent, and for Miss Mary E. Hunt for County Superintendent.

There will be a "Social" in the Congregational Church next Friday evening. The evening will be devoted to conversation and music, with some exercises by the children. Parents and friends of the school are invited to be present. A contribution of 5 cents each is requested for the benefit of the school.

Parties whose names have not heretofore been on our subscription list, and who have not ordered the paper in person, need not fear to take from the postoffice the paper addressed to them, as their subscription is already paid for a certain length of time; and when that time is out the papers will be stopped.

Mr. R. M. Crane, the Republican candidate for State Senator from this district, and Mr. Butterfield, of Marion county, addressed the people at the Court-house in this city, last Saturday night. As we were at the Elmdale meeting, we did not hear the gentlemen; but we have been told that Mr. Crane would have made a better canvass of it by staying at home.

The Democrats at Elmdale and in its vicinity raised a Hancock & English pole and flag at that place, last Saturday afternoon, and were addressed by Mr. J. V. Sanders, of this city. At night they were addressed in the school-house by Judge Brown and Mr. C. F. Spen-

cer, of Topeka. The school house was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the meeting was presided over by Mr. E. Campbell, of Middle creek.

There will be a Democratic rally at the Court house in this city, at 2.30 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, October 30, 1880. The County Central Committee have written for some distinguished speakers, and a big time is anticipated by the Democracy of this county. Everybody is invited to attend, especially the ladies. Since the foregoing was in type we have heard the Hon. J. H. Moss and C. F. Spencer, Esq., both of Topeka, will address the people.

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 Marris 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 Shaff's school-house, at 2.30, p. m. Third Sunday, on Cedar creek. Fourth Sunday, on the walnut.

Written for the Courant.] "329."

How shall we vote? Now, please take note of this question of mine: What will it do for me or you, if we elect 329?

Republicans say taut—that "it was us That saved the Union so fine; And we will throw dirt with the bloody shirt, To elect 329."

And those little chaps of the Democrats About Garfield's deigns— Playing his games with Oakes Ames, And getting his 329,

"Are all very true, but what shall we do? There is no use to whine: If we could stop their mouths with asold South! We could elect 329."

"If they'd let us be about the five thousand fee, And would rather incline To stop their gab about the Back Salary Grab We could easily elect 329."

"The question of money—we think it so funny; Only a Greenback whine; Let the people go under, so we get the plunder, And elect 329."

So it is not strange the people want a change; And they will, you will find, Go to the election, without Marshal protection, And bet 329."

Now we will bet it, and don't you forget it, We will bring Hancock into line; And we will not wait for 't o s To count in 329."

SOMETHING FOR SOLDIERS TO READ.

The following are some gleaned from official records—for the solemn thought of soldiers of the late war, who are asked to vote for Garfield and the Republican candidates for Congress:

1. A Democratic Congress passed a bill for the equalization of bounties; Garfield dodged the vote, and a Republican President vetoed the bill.

2. A Democratic House of Representatives passed a bill for extending the time for filing bounty claims; a Republican Senate killed it.

3. General A. G. Rice, a one-legged, Democratic Congressman, and soldier, introduced a bill for arrears of pension; Garfield and other Republicans forgot this.

4. A Democratic Congress proposed a measure to give arrears of pensions to widows and heirs of soldiers, and Garfield voted against it.

5. A Democratic Congress proposed to give artificial legs and arms to crippled Union soldiers, and Garfield and his Republican friends opposed it.

6. A Democratic Congress proposed to pension the soldiers of the Mexican war; Garfield and his Republican friends opposed it.

7. A Democratic Congress proposed to pension the surviving veterans of the war of 1812; and Garfield and his friends opposed it.

In these measures the Greenbackers voted with the Democrats, which was proper and right they should do.—Marion County Banner, Greenback.

GARD.

Four weeks ago I announced myself as a candidate for County Attorney subject to any change a majority of the Democrats of Chase county might desire to make. This was before any call was made for a convention. Between that time and the meeting of the convention under the Democratic call I was solicited by so many outside of the Democratic party to announce myself as an independent candidate for County Attorney, that I resolved that I would do so should any considerable number of

Advertisement for Pullman's Great Connecting Line, featuring a map of the United States and text describing the rail routes between Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific R.R.

Advertisement for Pullman's Great Connecting Line, detailing the routes and services of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R.R. It lists various stops and the benefits of the line for passengers and freight.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Advertisement for attorneys at law, including W. S. Romigh, C. N. Sterry, and others. It lists their offices and the services they provide.

TO THE FARMERS OF CHASE COUNTY.

Advertisement for a sewing machine, highlighting its quality and value for farmers. It mentions that the machine is available at a low price and is a practical investment.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisement for W. P. Pugh, M. D., a physician and surgeon. It states his office location and the services he offers.

Physician & Surgeon,

Advertisement for A. M. Conway, a physician and surgeon. It lists his office location and the services he provides.

Physician & Surgeon,

Advertisement for J. O. Ollinger, a physician and surgeon. It mentions his office location and the services he offers.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at the last session, for ratification or rejection by the electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the 2d day of November, 1880.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

Proposing amendment to section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to property exempted from taxation.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring therein:

SECTION 1.

The following proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: That section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be amended as follows:

"Section 1. The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; but all property used exclusively for State, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes shall be exempt from taxation."

SEC 1. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition: The ballot shall be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, and shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: That section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation."

A copy of the above bill originated in the Senate, January 31st, 1879, and passed that body, February 18th, 1879. LYMAN H. HUMPHREY, President of Senate. HENRY BRANDLEY, President of Senate.

Passed the House, February 25, 1879. SIDNEY CLARKE, Speaker of House. WIRT W. WALTON, Chief Clerk of House. Approved March 4th, 1879. JOHN P. ST. JOHN, Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, May 30th, A. D. 1879.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Topeka, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1880. JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

Wm. C. Giese, having bought John R. Sharp's interest in their blacksmith shop, will collect all debts due that firm, so parties indebted to the firm must pay him.

MAY AND DECEMBER.

Two days are in my memory. And both remember well. On one the light of sunny May. On the other the sunlight's mocking play Of winter December fell.

THE FACTORY BELLE.

"So that is the factory belle, is it?" said Dr. Payson, the new foreman of the Mellendale Works. "Well, I must confess that she has rather an attractive face, with her large hazel eyes, and that profusion of red brown hair, although her nose isn't quite Grecian, and the lines of her mouth are just a trifle out of drawing."

"Humph!" said old Solomon Gilsey, the engineer, "She's been made much of, Kitty Kelsey has, until she's just spoiled. And—"

But here Kitty Kelsey, herself came saucily up to the foreman's desk. "Mr. Payson," said she, tossing back the cloud of red gold hair that hung over the dimpled face—"for I suppose you are Mr. Payson?"

"At your service," said the young man, with commendable gravity. "My machine don't suit me. I wish you would have it changed for another."

"Doesn't suit you?" he repeated slowly. "No," said Miss Kitty, straightening out the ribbon at her belt.

"Is it the custom at Mellendale to change machines at the beck and call of every dissatisfied dame?" he asked, still without a change of countenance.

"My machine is always changed whenever I ask for it," said Kitty Kelsey, nonchalantly. "Suppose you try and make it do," said Mr. Payson.

"I dare say the turn of a screw here, or the alteration of a tension there, will make it all right," "Johnson," to the packer, "bring me that list of the boxes which are to be sent off this morning."

Miss Kelsey stood in indignant surprise at his politely cavalier treatment. She—the spoiled beauty, the petted favorite of the whole establishment, whose every whim had been humored, whose caprices indulged—to be told to try and make things do.

"You will not change it?" said she, coloring very red. "It is quite contrary to my rules," said Mr. Payson. "That's right, Johnson. Now I will look over the list with you."

Miss Kitty went back to her seat in a genuine passion. It was Anson Payson's first day in the Mellendale factory, and of course it proved rather a fatiguing one.

The morning, bleak and cloudy, had settled down into a good old-fashioned snow-storm before the afternoon; and when at last the throbs of the engines had ceased, the whizz of the numbered machines was still, and the flock of girls had disappeared one by one, Mr. Payson locked his desk, pocketed the keys, and also sallied forth into the snowy roads of the November night.

But, unaccustomed as he was to the Mellendale roads and their windings, he soon became disagreeably aware that he had somewhat missed his way.

"They told me to turn off at an old stone mill," he pondered, "but I have seen no stone mill; no any finger post, I do believe; standing still, and trying to peer through the white wilderness of flying snowflakes, that I am destined to be modern Babe-in-the-woods. And the worst of it all is that there are such a number of awkward precipices along the edge of this woody road, where one might walk off, in half light, and never know how he came to his end—stay! luckily there is a red light gleaming through the darkness. It must come from some farm house window, and I am saved from doom!"

But as Anson Payson knocked at the door of the little one-story dwelling, he felt that he was very weary, with hands and feet numbed from the biting blast, and garments wet through by the damp and penetrating snow.

The opening of the door revealed a cheerful little "interior," which would have done no discredit to the pencil of a Dutch artist—a blaze of pine logs on the hearth, a candle burning in its brass sconce, a red and blue rug carpet on the floor, a round cherry table set out for supper, a huge gray cat purring cozily on the hearth-stone.

A tall white haired old man opened the door to him, and welcomed him after a cheery, unconventional fashion. "Come in, stranger, come in!" said the old man. "Well, I declare, you have got wet, haven't ye? Step right up to fire. Here's a seat!"

"I've lived forty odd years hereabout, you are—" "I am Mr. Payson, of Mellendale works," said our hero, with a sigh of satisfaction, as he exposed his chilled hands to the delicious warmth of the fire light permeating his whole frame.

"Do tell!" said the old man, who had by this time swung a huge iron tea-kettle to a crane over the fire. "I've got a granddaughter as runs a machine there. And you're the new foreman? Board at Squire Ames's, don't ye? Well, you're a good two mile out of your way, sir. You'd ought to took the first right hand road, by John Middlebrook's stone mill, and then the first left hand, mummy where the widow Fitch's tavern is. But you're kindly welcome to stay here all night, stranger; and my little gal, she'll show you the way in the morning. She was wondering what the new foreman was like, and now she'll get a good, long look at you. Jest sit down in the big chair, stranger, and make yourself comfortable, while I go down in the cellar after a pot of apple sauce. My little gal she comes home pretty tired of a night, and I like to save her all the steps I can. She's working dreadful hard for a new

cashmere gown for Thanksgiving, and when the taxes is paid, and the interest on the mortgage, and— At this stage of his remarks, the voice of Mr. Payson's host became inaudible, by reason of his slow descent down the cellar stairs, with the brass candlestick still in his hand; and the new foreman was alone with the purring gray cat, and the red shine of the flames, and the deep shadows at every angle of the room.

"Well, grandfather, did you think I was never coming?" The door opened suddenly, and admitted a gust of frozen air, a cloud of flying snow flakes, and a girl all muffled up in hoods and shawls.

"I stopped at Mollie Dean's for a pattern," said she, and of course we had to talk a little. Oh, grandfather!" with a merry laugh, as she sat down on the floor to pull off her rubber shoes, "I've seen the new foreman and he's as handsome as a picture, and as cross as two sticks. Mateful fellow! Only think of his refusing to change my machine for me! But I'll be revenged on him, grandpa. I'm going to bewitch him, and wind him around my finger, and make him fall desperately in love with me, and then I shall refuse him haughtily, and— Why, who is that?"

She sprang to her feet with a little cry of terror, while Mr. Payson had sat bewildered in the vague shadows by the fire-side, and she had rattled on, as if Moses Kelsey had finished his errand in the cellar, and now came slowly up the stairway, the candle-light shining in front of him like a beacon.

"There she is now!" said he, "my little Kitty. Well, my little gal! supper's most ready and here's a good chance for you to scrape acquaintance with the new foreman. He's got lost in the snow, and—"

But Mr. Payson rose and laughingly offered his hand to Kitty Kelsey, who stood as if paralyzed in the middle of the room.

"Pray forgive my backsliding, Miss Kelsey," said he, "I am real sorry if I was as cross as two sticks. As the little children say, I won't do it again. And I am quite ready for you and your friend to commence the bewitching process. I dare say I shall find it very agreeable."

Kitty Kelsey could not help laughing, spite of herself. "Well, I suppose it's just as well to make the best of it," said she, "and we'll proceed on an honorable peace, Mr. Payson—for the present, at least."

Kitty was charming all the evening, full of vivacious spirit and arch chatter, but Mr. Payson did not know that she cried herself to sleep that night with the bitterest tears she ever shed.

"What must he think of me?" said the factory belle to herself. "How did I ever—ever come to make such a blunder?" While Mr. Payson was saying over and over again to himself, as he drifted off into dream-land—

"She is the most charming girl I ever saw in my life."

And, at the year's end, Kitty Kelsey left the Mellendale works to marry its foreman, and kept house in a picturesque little stone cottage on the edge of the ravine.

"Did't I tell you I'd do it?" said Kitty, saucily. "You said you would refuse me haughtily," said Payson.

"Oh," said Kitty, "I concluded I would change my mind about that. But all the rest has come true, now hasn't it?" And Mr. Payson freely confessed that it had.

MISS FLYNN'S LOVER.

Successfully Combining Courtship With the Study of Medicine. Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Miss Mary Flynn was studying medicine and being courted at the same time. Mr. William Budd was attending to the latter part of the business. One evening while they were sitting together in the parlor Mr. Budd was thinking how he should manage to propose. Miss Flynn was explaining certain physiological facts to him.

"Do you know," she said, "that thousands of persons are actually ignorant that they smell with their olfactory pendants?" "Millions of 'em," replied Mr. Budd.

"And Aunt Mary wouldn't believe me when I told her she couldn't wink without a sphincter muscle!" "How unreasonable!" "Why, a person cannot kiss without a sphincter!" "Indeed?" "I know it's so!"

"May I try if I can?" "Oh, Mr. Budd, it is too bad for you to make light of such a subject." Then he tried it, and while he held her hand she explained to him about the muscles of that portion of the human body.

"It is remarkable how much you know about those things," said Mr. Budd—really wonderful. Now, for example, what is the bone at the back of the head called?" "Why, the occipital bone, of course," she replied.

"And what are the names of the muscles of the arm?" "The spiralis and the infra-spiralis among others."

"Well, now let me show you what I mean. When I put my infra-spiralis around your waist, so is it your occipital bone that rests upon my shoulder blade in this way?"

"My hair, primarily, but the occipital bone, of course, and— But, Oh, Mr. Budd, suppose pa should come in and see us?" "Let him come! Who cares?" said Mr. Budd, boldly. "I think I'll exercise a sphincter and take a kiss."

"Mr. Budd, how can you?" said Miss Flynn, after he had performed the feat. "Don't call me Mr. Budd; call me Willie," he said, drawing her closer. "You accept me, don't you? I know you do, darling."

"Willie," whispered Miss Flynn, very faintly. "What, darling?" "I can hear your heart beat."

"It beats only for you, my angel!" "And it sounds out of order. The ventricular contraction is not uniform." "Small wonder for that when it's bursting for joy."

"You must put yourself under treatment for it. I will give you some medicine." "It's your own property, darling; do what you like with it. But somehow the sphincter operation suits me pretty favorably. Let us again see how it works."

But why proceed? The old, old story.

Rowland Hill's Politeness.

Rowland Hill was always annoyed when there happened to be any noise in the chapel, or anything occurred to divert the attention of his hearers from that what he was saying. On one occasion, a few days before his death, he was preaching to one of the most crowded congregations that ever assembled to hear him.

In the middle of his discourse he observed a commotion in the gallery. For some time he took no notice of it, but finding it increasing he paused in his sermon, and looking in the direction in which the confusion prevailed, he exclaimed: "What the matter there? The devil seems to have got among you?"

A plain country looking man immediately started to his feet, and addressing Mr. Hill in reply, said: "No, sir, it ain't the devil as is doing it; it's a fat lady wot's fainted; and she's a wery fat 'un, sir, as don't seem likely to come to again in a hurry."

"Oh, that's it, is it?" observed Mr. Hill, drawing his hand across his chin, "then I beg the lady's pardon—and the devil's too."

To cough and at the same time be entertaining is impossible. Dr. H. Cough Syrup will reach your case. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Divorces are becoming alarmingly frequent in Switzerland. It costs only a few francs to be released from the bonds of matrimony, and it is said that among the working classes of towns it is quite a common thing for people to marry in order to try how they like each other.

If the result is satisfactory they continue living together, but if otherwise they obtain a divorce.

Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart Weed is a compound fluid extract of smart-weed or water-pepper, Jamaica ginger and other ingredients known to be efficacious in curing chronic catarrhs, gonorrhoea, blood-poison, and kindred affections. It also breaks up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks. Sold by druggists.

"If you will consent to my marriage with your daughter, she will be treated as if she were an angel." "That is, in the matter of fact reply, "in a short time she would not have anything to wear."

Hotel Accommodations for travelers are of the greatest importance to persons who have to move about the country on business. Just where to go? is what every man wants to know when he leaves home.

The Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, New York City, is a very popular resort, because the attendance there is prompt and satisfactory. The charges are reasonable and the service complete. Try it. Family can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. Be careful to see that Grand Union Hotel is on the sign where you enter.

While a Massachusetts man was on his knees praying, his insane wife killed him. The idea that he was wearing out his pants at the knees was more than his brain could stand.

IMPURE LAGER—Beware of Bright's Disease. Those who indulge in lager beer cannot be too careful with reference to its quality. Lager is a frightfully prolific source of that malady, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Fortunately, lager drinkers now have their antidote. It has been incontestably proved that Bright's Disease, and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver and Urinary Organs are curable by the use of that infallible Kidney and Liver Medicine, Hunt's Remedy.

Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

Chicago has had sixty brass bands playing there at one time; but St. Louis folks have been suffering from no cholera, so the cities are even.

Dr. C. L. Mitchell, Fort Meade, Pa., on May 28, 1877, wrote: "I think you would confer a blessing on the people in this country by establishing an agency here for the sale of Hunt's Pills. Having tested them I can truly say that I have never seen them used instead of the worthless compounds that are sold in this country."

Boarding a wreck—taking in a broken down tramp for a week, and feeding him.

Vegetine will regulate the bowels to healthy action, by stimulating the secretions, cleansing and purifying the blood of poisonous humors, and, in a beautiful and pleasant manner, expel all impurities without weakening the body.

Ask Yourself These Questions. Are you dependent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Constiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System Depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? Ac. Ac. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's August Flower is now acknowledged by all druggists to be a positive cure. It cures the most obstinate cases of Indigestion. Sample bottle 10 cents.

Free of Cost. As you value your existence do not fail to improve the present opportunity of procuring a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Affections, before it is too late. This is the only remedy which acts directly on the liver. Cures Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, etc. For book address Dr. Sanford, Broadway New York.

Malaria Destroyed. G. A. J. Gadbois, of Brockville, Canada, certifies that he was prostrated by a malarial disease contracted in Texas, and was quickly and completely cured by the use of Warner's Safe Pills and Safe Bitters. He adds: "I shall never travel in that climate without your safe Pills and Bitters as a part of my outfit."

Are You Not a Good Health? If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, the only vegetable cathartic which acts directly on the liver. Cures Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, etc. For book address Dr. Sanford, Broadway New York.

DR. HARTER'S BLOOD. PURIFIES THE BLOOD. DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, Neural 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. Manufactured by THE DR. HARTE MEDICINE CO., No. 213 North Main Street, St. Louis.

CURES DYSPEPSIA. IRON TONIC. WHOLESALE JEWELRY. Watches, Clocks, Plated Ware, Tools, Materials, Everything Needed by Country Watchmakers. Oldest, cheapest and only manufacturing house in the West.

R. N. HERSFIELD LEAVENWORTH KANSAS THE HAMILTONS, OF KENTUCKY, SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL SHORT-HORN SALE, AT KANSAS CITY, MO., NOVEMBER 10TH & 11TH, 1880.

75 THOROUGHBRED BULLS, 75 CHOICE COWS, 150 COTSWOLD SHEEP. Usual reduced railroad rates for passengers and freight. For catalogue, apply to THE HAMILTONS, Metropolitan Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow, she washed it with Dobbin's Soap, and that's what made it so. (Made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.) Try it once.

Redding's Russia Salve is an excellent article for burns, scalds and fresh wounds of every description. Cures swelled joints and chilblains. All medicine dealers; 25 cents a box.

Burnett's Cosmoine is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, always irritates, and promotes a vigorous growth of the hair.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE. (Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.) A vegetable preparation and the only safe remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE. For Hemorrhages, it is the Ladies' Friend. All female complaints yield to its existence. It is the greatest known remedy.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE. For Burns, Scalds, and Sores. It is the greatest known remedy.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE. For Inflammation of the Spleen. It is the greatest known remedy.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE. For Catarrh. It is the greatest known remedy.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE. For Dropsy. It is the greatest known remedy.

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WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE. For Constipation. It is the greatest known remedy.

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DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup. CURES HEART DISEASE, CURES RHEUMATISM AND DROPSY, CURES NEURALGIA, CURES BILIOUSNESS, CURES COICHO AND SKIN DISEASES, CURES FEVER AND AGUE.

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