

Chicago Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME VI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1880.

NUMBER 27.

NEWS GLEANINGS.

Intelligence by Telegraph and Mail Sifted, Selected and Classified.

Recent Important Events at Home and Abroad Daily Chronicled.

WASHINGTON.

The case of Jesse Raymond against Senator Hill came up in the Circuit Court of this District to-day, upon the motion made by Senator Hill's counsel that the case be stricken from the docket on the ground that suit was instituted by plaintiff's attorney without plaintiff's consent and against her protest. The Court took the papers. Later in the day Mrs. Lockwood appeared with Miss Raymond, and the latter swore to an affidavit that she had authorized the institution of the suit, and still authorized its prosecution; and that her claim for damages was a just and true one. The Court took the motion of Senator Hill's counsel under advisement.—The Senate Exoduses Committee examined H. C. Solomon, Democrat and attorney, in the case. He stated that of the 2,000 colored emigrants who had arrived at Atchison, nine-tenths were in destitute condition, and many of them diseased. Regarding the desirability of this emigration into their midst, the witness said university sentiment prevailed not only in Atchison and the county, but in the northern part of the State, that they are a detriment to the State because they are paupers and do not produce anything, and also because a large number of them who are able to work work—Edward S. Mills and R. B. Morris, both citizens of Atchison, gave testimony supporting that of Solomon.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency authorized Representative Price to report a bill for the relief of the Internal Revenue laws requiring two stamps upon bank checks.—The President has nominated Wm. A. Newell, of New Jersey, for Governor of Washington Territory.—It is understood the President has issued a pardon for Judge John W. Wright.

The Adjutant-General has the following dispatch from General Schofield: All I can do is to disclaim any knowledge whatever of the attack on Whitaker. A thorough examination has shown that he received no injuries except slight cuts, from which he healed somewhat freely. A court of inquiry is appointed to ascertain the whole truth, if possible.—The President grants a pardon to Judge Wright, in jail for assaulting a co-Secretary of the Interior. Deacon Wilcox, payment of his fine of \$1,000, a portion of the sentence.—Tuesday next reports on the Washburne-Donnelly case will be presented by the Committee on Elections, and Representative Manning expressed his intention of calling the matter up in the House with a view of an early vote upon the case.—The House Committee on Military Affairs selected for appointment the following Superintendents of the National Soldiers' Homes: Gen. M. Patton, Ill., to succeed Thos. O. Osborn; Maj. S. C. Fulton, Wis., to succeed E. B. Walcott; Gen. Joel Parker, New Jersey, to succeed H. G. Stebbins; General Wm. G. Franklin, Conn., to succeed Gen. G. Butler; Gen. Charles Roberts, Maine, to succeed Frederick Smyth; Gen. M. T. McMahon, New York, to succeed Gen. J. H. Marindale; Gen. McClellan's name was withdrawn, as his acceptance would involve a resignation of the office of Governor of New Jersey.—The Committee on Ways and Means adopted the Carlisle bill amending the internal revenue laws in relation to whisky distilleries and ordered a favorable report. The Democratic Senators in caucus seemed decidedly in favor of letting the Spoilard-Kellogg case go over until next session, unless necessary public business shall be so expedited as to admit of its consideration without prolonging the present session far into summer.

The House Committee on Appropriations took up the immediate deficiency bill and voted to concur in the majority of the Senate's amendments. The main ones in which they decided not to concur was the item of \$286,500, for the completion of the north wing of the War, State and Navy Department building, and Senate amendment reducing the appropriation for public printing from \$400,000 to \$300,000.—The amount of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued to Postmasters upon requisitions during the first nine months of the present fiscal year aggregate in value \$23,929,335, an increase over the issue for the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year of \$5,017,072, or about 12 per cent. The increase is due to the postal cards.—John P. Swift, of California, and Wm. H. Treseott, of South Carolina, were confirmed as Commissioners to China to constitute with the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that country, a Commission to negotiate and conclude by treaty the settlement of such matters of interest to the two Governments now pending between the same as may be considered to it.

The Democratic Senators were in caucus to-day for the purpose of considering the subject under consideration, and discussion continued with a good deal of animation and spirit.—Senators Bayard, Lamar, Garland, Kernan and others spoke against present consideration of the Kellogg case, while Saulsbury, Hill, Vance and Jones insisted it ought to be brought before the Senate for action without delay.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—Queen Victoria will return to England without meeting Emperor William.

—The death of Wieniawski, the celebrated violinist, who, a few years ago, made a tour of the United States, is announced.

—Admiral Thatcher, who participated in the engagement at Mobile and in the storming of Fort Fisher, died on the 9th inst., at Boston.

—It is said that at the dinner party recently given Mr. and Mrs. Hayes by John Jacob Astor and wife, a tax service of gold, valued at \$25,000, was used.

—Secretary Thompson has instructed Commodore Potter, of the Irish relief ship Constellation, that he may land his cargo at either Kingston, Queenstown or Galway.

—Mary Anderson has cleared about \$45,000 this season. The most profitable weeks were those she passed in Chicago immediately after the unfortunate shooting affair in Cincinnati.

—Mr. D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasty) has sold "Widow Bedott" to Mr. J. H. Haverly for \$30,000. The comedy is drawing very large houses, and Mr. Haverly intends to make it a specialty in his various theatres and elsewhere.

GENERAL FOREIGN NOTES.

—The Liberal net gain in Great Britain and Ireland is now fifty-six seats.

—It is reported that the Chinese troops have crossed the Amoor River into Russian territory.

—The Chinese mission schools, of San Francisco, have enrolled 3,300 pupils, with an average attendance of 1,100.

—A prominent young lady of Mankato, Minn., sent east and bought a Koran, and intends to study it, with a view of adopting the Mohammedan faith.

—The coal miners of the Durham (England) to the number of 1,800 have struck work because the managers have refused to put out a bulletin board showing how much each man earns.

—Five-dollar gold pieces with the inside metal extracted, and only enough of the surface left to stand the test of acid, are in circulation in New York.

—A young man named Peter A. Nason, who had slandered a young woman with whom his engagement had been broken, was driven from Georgetown, Mass., with rotten eggs. The selection and other prominent citizens and a delegation of women requested him to retract his stories, and, on his refusal, a crowd pursued him to the station, and when he reached it he was yellow from heat to foot.

—Joseph Shoch, a carpenter, residing in Peoria, while making repairs on a wash tub at the Monarch distillery, fell in and was scalded to death.

—Joe H. Wells, a Chicago fanatic, escaped from the asylum at Elgin on the 5th, by letting himself down from a third story window with a rope made of his bed clothes.

—A laboring man in Monroeville, Ind., has fallen heir to \$25,000, that sum being one-eighth of the estate of a deceased relative in Europe whom he never heard of before.

—Charles Fernandez, a white man, quarreled with a party of railroad graders on Tuesday at a dance at a stage station near Santa Fe, N. M., and was shot four times and killed.

—Mrs. Kepley, of Effingham, Ill., an member of the law, has been elected member of the Board of Education. She ran on an independent ticket, and a dozen ladies were at the polls all day electing her for her.

—At a meeting of the ship canal agitation committee at Peoria on the 8th, a memorial to Congress urging the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal so as to admit of the passage of lake and river steamers was adopted.

—One million dollars in gold was paid into the sub-treasury in Chicago, on the 8th, through the First National Bank, for the redemption of the Chicago and Pacific bonds. This is said to be the largest cash payment ever made in Chicago.

—The boiler in the saw mill of John H. Lamb, situated ten miles from Rushville, Illinois, exploded on the 3d, demolishing the mill and instantly killing Wesley M. Farnes, fatally wounding John Randall and Thomas Jones, and seriously injuring two other persons.

—Mrs. O. B. Wilcox, wife of Deacon Wilcox, of Wheaton, Ill., committed suicide on the 5th by drowning herself in the eastern branch of a half hour's absence, and her body was found in the house. The lady was aged fifty-nine years, and has been partially deranged for some years.

—William E. Henry, a prominent citizen and real estate agent of Joliet, attempted suicide by hanging at his residence on that city on the 8th. He was discovered and cut down before life was extinct. Mr. Henry was defeated for the office of Town Assessor at Tuesday's election, which is assigned as the reason for the rash act.

—On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., John Petrie, aged 51, of Baltimore County, Maryland, married a young lady of 22. Next morning he went out in the garden and blew his head off with a shotgun. The widow is greatly distressed and almost delirious. The mystery attending the breaking off of the first marriage engagement between the couple, a year ago, is believed to have had something to do with the tragedy.

WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.

KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE.—Extra prime steers, 1,500 and over, \$4.75c; fair to prime, \$4.30c to \$4.25c; native feeders, av. 1,000 to 1,200, \$3.25c to \$3.75c; 3,400; native stockers, av. 800 to 1,000, \$2.80c to \$3.50c; native cows, fair to good, \$2.50c to \$3.00c; Texas steers, \$2.00c to \$3.00c.

HOGS.—Common to choice, \$4.00c to 4.37c; stockers, \$3.00c to 3.75c.

GRAIN.—Winter wheat No. 1, \$1.15c; winter wheat, No. 2, \$1.02c; winter wheat, No. 3, 97c; corn, No. 2, 27c; corn rejected, 26c; oats, No. 2, 32c; rye, No. 2, 62c.

GENERAL PRODUCE.—Apples, per bbl, \$2.25c to \$3.50c; Butter, choice, 15c to 16c; Butter, medium grade, 14c to 15c; Cheese, Kansas prime, 12c to 13c; Hams, 9c to 10c; Lard, 7c to 8c; Eggs, per dozen, 20c to 21c; Potatoes, 40c to 75c; Sweet potatoes, 5c to 7c.

HORSES.—Auction horses and ponies, good, \$20 to \$35; Auction horses and ponies, extra, \$35 to \$55; Plug horses, very common, \$10 to \$25; Plug horses, fair, \$10 to 15; Plug horses, extra, \$10 to \$20; Plain heavy workers, \$25 to \$75; Good heavy workers, \$80 to \$100; Fair to extra heavy workers, \$100 to \$150.

BROKE MULES.—Mules 13 to 14 hands high, \$30 to \$45; Mules 14 to 14 1/2 hands high, \$40 to \$50; Mules 14 1/2 to 15 hands high, \$50 to \$65; Mules 15 to 15 1/2 hands high, extra \$75 to 100; Mules 14 to 15 1/2 hands high, extra \$100 to \$140; Mules 15 1/2 to 16 hands high, \$140 to \$150.

OTHER MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March.—Wheat, No. 2 red winter, quiet; March, \$1.40c; April, \$1.45c; May, \$1.48c; Corn, mixed western, dull; March, 53c; April, 52c; May, 52c.

NEW YORK, March.—Wheat, irregular; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.38c to \$1.40c; No. 2 red winter, \$1.48c; Corn quiet, dull and lower; No. 2, 52c.

ST. LOUIS, March.—Wheat, April, \$1.22c; May, \$1.25c; June, \$1.28c; Corn, April, 35c; May, 34c; June, 34c.

CHICAGO, March.—Wheat, April, \$1.19c; May, \$1.20c; June, \$1.21c; Corn, April, 35c; May, 34c; June, 34c.

LONDON, March.—Cottons, 97 1/2c.

LIVERPOOL, March.—Wheat, 11s 1/2d; Oats, 8s 1/2d; Corn, new, 3s 7 1/2d.

In 1878 France appropriated 7,500,000 francs to the fine arts; England expended £307,314; while Germany set aside 2,438,230 marks—about \$609,577.50—for artistic purposes. This does not comprise the expenditures of the individual German States.

CONGRESS CONDENSED.

SENATE.

MONDAY.—Mr. Bayard from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to facilitate negotiations of bills of lading and other commercial instruments, and to punish fraud therein. It was indefinitely postponed.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting copies of letters from the Paymaster General and Second Auditor of the Treasury, showing the necessity of an additional appropriation of \$255,000 to pay certificates for arrears of pay and bounty due white and colored soldiers and their heirs, issued since January 1, 1880, and to be issued until June 30, 1881. Referred.—Mr. Whyte presented a memorial of cigar manufacturers for the reduction in the tax on the National Bank law relative thereto of one cent in accordance with the spirit of reduction made for manufactured tobacco. Referred.—Mr. Whyte from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution providing that the calendar of the Government Printing Office be allowed as holidays, with pay, January 1, February 22, July 4, December 25 and Thanksgiving Day. Placed on calendar.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—By Mr. Allison; to authorize the Postmaster General to compensate the C. B. & Q. R. Co., for facilitating the transportation of overland mails under agreements; also to provide for payment to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company, for the transportation of United States mail.—By Mr. Williams: Repealing the statute prohibiting farmers and planters from selling leaf tobacco directly at retail to consumers without special tax.

TUESDAY.—On motion of Mr. Cockrell the vote by which the bill to facilitate the negotiations of bills of lading and other commercial instruments and to punish fraud therein was indefinitely postponed yesterday, was reconsidered and the bill placed on the calendar. The unfinished business considered the calendar, the unfinished business being Maxey's bill to authorize a retired list of non-commissioned officers of thirty years' service. The bill was advocated by Maxey, Logan, Hampton and Burnside and opposed by Beck, Conkling, the debate, the morning hour expired and the bill ratifying the Ute agreement was again taken up.—Mr. Pendleton advocated the bill.—Mr. Pendleton went over the history of the Ute agreement, and stated his belief that wrongs were committed on both sides, and a feeling of irritation existed up to the time of the massacre. To-day forty thousand settlers are pressing upon these four thousand Indians. The Government has endeavored to make war upon Indians in the interest of settlers or on settlers in the interest of the Indians. The only alternative is to make arrangements advantageous to both Indians and settlers, as is provided in the Ute agreement. It observed treaty rights and inaugurated what is now required, namely, a new Indian policy. Mr. Pendleton showed that a large appropriation was made in the bill for schools; but after all the most powerful and effective means of education was to grant property rights.

WEDNESDAY.—The Vice-President sent a note to the Senate to-day stating that he would be absent for several days.—Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution that Mr. Thurman be escorted to the chair by Mr. Ferry, and thanked the Senate for this renewed mark of their confidence and esteem.—Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the President of the Ute agreement and the House of the action of the Senate. Adopted.—Pending the debate the morning hour expired and the matter went over.

THURSDAY.—The House resolution to-morrow after the morning hour, the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Kellogg-Spofford case.—Consideration was then resumed of the bill ratifying the Ute agreement between the Ute Indians and the United States. Mr. Keifer moved to strike out the word "or until the President shall be convinced that every possible effort to effect such surrender has been made," so that no money shall be paid the White River Utes until the guilty Indians are in fact surrendered, or until the government should be convinced that every possible effort to effect such surrender has been made. A discussion ensued upon the Ponca question.

FRIDAY.—The House report, resolution reported favorably by Mr. Logan, on the Committee on Military Affairs, to lend flags to the Good Templars Encampment at Chicago, in August next, was opposed by Messrs. Edmunds, Hoar and Ingalls, on the ground that the government property should not be lent to private organizations. The resolution passed; yeas, 57; nays, 20.—Mr. Hampton thereupon called up the House joint resolution to lend artillery, tents, etc., to the Southern Legion at Central City, Neb., passed.—Mr. Logan announced that at the request of Senators in charge of the Ute bill he would not, as per previous notice, call up the Kellogg-Spofford case to-day, but would call it up Tuesday next.—The discussion of the Ute bill was then resumed.—The President pro-tempore laid before the Senate two communications from the Secretary of War recommending the appropriations of \$5,000 to build a wagon road from Fort Bridges to the Uintah reservation, and \$100,000 to build a military port at or near the Junction of Gunnison and Grand Rivers, works being thought necessary by the General of Army to aid in the disposition to be made of troops during remainder of the present year in order to properly conduct operations in connection with the Ute Indians. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

FRIDAY.—On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, it was resolved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it will be to meet Monday next.—Mr. Logan submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to furnish to the Senate, any facts that may be in his possession in reference to the report of the House bill, appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a public building at Paducah, Ky. Passed.—The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to repair and extend the public building owned by the Government at Cleveland, Ohio, was reported favorably and placed on the calendar.—On motion of Mr. Bayard resolutions were offered by him February 24, last, providing for the appointment of a joint committee of two members of the

Finance Committee of the Senate and Ways and Means Committee of the House to take into consideration of alleged losses of the revenue arising from evasion of the stamp tax on cigars and other articles subject to excise duties, what remedy can be provided by law, and with power to recommend such measures as they may deem proper by bill or otherwise were passed.—House resolutions for printing 300,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner on Agriculture for 1879 passed.

HOUSE.

MONDAY.—Under call of States the following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Gibson: Relative to appointment and pay of the Mississippi River Commissioners; also to entitle State banks to circulate notes on the same conditions as National Banks; provided they comply with the provisions of the National Bank law relative thereto.—By Mr. Arnfield: To reduce the tax on distilled spirits. It abolishes the tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes and pears, and reduces the tax on spirits distilled from grain to fifteen cents per gallon, twenty-five cents per gallon. It provides no storekeeper shall be appointed for any distillery, except for such as may distill spirits from grain to the extent of at least thirty-two gallons per day, and vests the appointment of deputy collectors in the Judges of the District Courts of their respective districts.

TUESDAY.—On motion of Mr. Whethorne night sessions were ordered for Wednesday and Thursday of next week for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Appropriations.—By Mr. Ryan, asking from the Committee on Public Lands a bill for the relief of homestead settlers on public lands. Placed on the House calendar.—By Mr. McKee: From the same committee, to declare forfeited certain lands within the territory of Oklahoma. Referred to Committee of the Whole.—Mr. Manning presented the minority report on the bill.—By Mr. Shelley, from Committee on Railways and Canals, authorizing Secretary Hoar to contract with the San Antonio and Mexican Border Railroad Company for the immediate construction of a railroad from San Antonio, Texas, to a point on the Rio Grande at or near Laredo. Mr. Shelley moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole. The motion was antagonized by Mr. W. Lane, who wished to refer the bills to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

WEDNESDAY.—The House having refused to dispense with the morning hour, the speaker announced that the pending question was upon the reference authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with the San Antonio and Mexican Border Railroad Company for the immediate construction of a railroad from San Antonio, Texas, to a point on the Rio Grande. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole.—Bills were reported and disposed of as follows:—By Mr. Stevenson, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to provide for the survey and disposition of the mineral lands of the United States. Ordered printed and reported favorably by the Committee on Pacific Railroads: To alter and amend the Sinking Fund Act, approved May 7, 1878. Placed on House calendar.—By Mr. Seales, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to organize and discipline the militia of the United States. Placed on the House calendar.—By Mr. Coffroth, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions: To increase the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors who are utterly helpless on account of disease contracted in the service of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.—At the conclusion of the morning hour, Mr. McCook asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the alleged outrage perpetrated on John C. Whitmer, ex-Secretary of the Freedmen's Bureau, and calling on the Secretary of War for information which he may have in regard to the alleged outrage, and also as to what steps, if any, have been taken in regard thereto.—Mr. Cox hoped the resolution would be adopted and the matter investigated.

THURSDAY.—A large number of bills were reported adversely from the Committee on War Claims and laid upon the table.—Mr. Reagen reported a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the labor at Chester, Penn., adopted.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, upon the army appropriation bill, the pending question being upon the point of order raised against the bill, inasmuch as the appropriations being used for subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army to be used as a police force to keep peace at the polls at an election held within any State.—Mr. Keifer argued in support of the point in order, contending that the amendment changed the existing law without reducing the expenditures. He was not prepared to concede that Congress had the power by law to take away from the President the right, under the Constitution, to execute the laws, but was ready to assume that the proposed amendment had been offered for the purpose of taking away that Presidential right, and in so far as it did that it changed the existing law.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, upon the army appropriation bill, the pending question being upon the point of order raised against the bill, inasmuch as the appropriations being used for subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army to be used as a police force to keep peace at the polls at an election held within any State.—Mr. Keifer argued in support of the point in order, contending that the amendment changed the existing law without reducing the expenditures. 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The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Democratic party of the State of Kansas, is hereby called to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the city of Topeka, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday, May 26th, 1880, for the purpose of selecting ten Delegates and ten Alternate Delegates to represent the Democratic party of the State of Kansas in the Democratic National Convention, to be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Tuesday, June 22, 1880.

The basis of representation in the State Convention, will be three delegates from each representative district. We recommend that the primary conventions for the election of delegates and alternates to the State Convention be held in the several counties or districts as the several County Committees may determine, on Saturday, May 15, 1880. The manner of selecting the Delegates and Alternates, whether by County or District, mass or delegate conventions, to be determined by the several county Committees, each for itself.

The Secretaries of the several Conventions, County and District, are respectfully requested to forward to the Chairman of the State Committee at Topeka, and to the Secretary of the Committee at Leavenworth, each, full and accurate lists of the Delegates and Alternates chosen, immediately after the adjournment of said conventions.

We earnestly urge upon the Democrats of Kansas the absolute importance of prompt and thorough organization of the party in every county and township in the State, in order that every District may be fully represented in the State Convention and an active and effective organization maintained once, for a vigorous campaign the coming summer and fall.

We respectfully request every Democratic newspaper in the State, to publish this notice, and editorially call special attention to the importance of complying with the suggestions herein made.

By order of the State Central Committee, at Topeka, March 24, 1880.

JOHN MARTIN, Chairman.

H. MILES MOORE, Secretary.

Anti-Tilden seems to be a bigger man than old Sammy.

W. K. Larkin has bought a half interest in that sterling Democratic paper, the Fort Scott Herald, and now the firm is Heckman & Larkin.

Perhaps the Leader will copy the Republican platform, this week, from last week's COURANT. Republicans should take the COURANT, if they want to get the news fresh.

The recent Topeka Convention erected a Grant platform and put Blaine Delegates upon it. If there is anything in which the Republican party is consistent, it is in its inconsistencies.

The Greenbackers have called a convention in each Congressional District, to meet May 26, to elect Delegates to Chicago. In the First District they meet at Garnett, Second District at Manhattan, and Third at Newton.

It is now stated, on Republican authority, that the nominees for State officers have already been elected by the Blaine men, and that they will be nominated by resolution, when the State Convention meets, the same as the Delegates to the Chicago Convention were elected by resolution.

The Champion is very earnest in its efforts to convince the people that "enthusiasm and harmony" prevailed at the recent Topeka Convention. The facts are that the ancient, but once respectable party was greatly disturbed, and that threatenings of the vilest description are hurled at the leaders of the gagging party.—Acheson Patriot.

The Leader, of this city, is in the same boat with the Champion.

We noticed in a half dozen or more first-class Republican weekly papers, such as the Acheson Champion, Topeka State Journal, etc., in their first issue after the adjournment of the Republican State Convention, items telling what the railroad fair to and from the Convention would be, what the Convention should do, etc., while the COURANT of the same date contained the list of delegates elected by said Convention.

The New York World says: "If the Kansas Republican platform is right and Southern traitors are endeavoring to overturn the Government, it seems to us that a Strong Man is needed to hold this imperiled Nation (with a big N) up by the tail. Why then should the Kansas Republicans favor the nomination of Mr. Blaine, who sups with rebel brigadiers and falls upon their necks and calls them his brothers? We pause for a reply."

The Western Magazine, for April, published at Chicago, Ill., is on our table. This is an excellent number. In it is begun a series of brief, illustrated sketches of Western universities and colleges, the initial article being one on the University of Kansas. An illustrated "Glimpse of Colorado" is given in this number, besides much other interesting reading. The price of this magazine is only \$1 a year; and it is well worth that amount.

The COURANT of last week gave to its readers the platform adopted

at the late Topeka Convention, while the Leader, in its anxiety to defend the action of the Blaine men, or through shame for the platform, or for want of enterprise, failed to mention it in any way, shape or form. Our contemporary would do well to stop telling its readers about first-class newspapers, or they will come to the conclusion that it is a poor judge of such matters.

"THE NEGRO EMIGRATION." Under the foregoing head the Saratoga (N. Y.) Eagle copies the following item from the COURANT:

The white workmen of this State are becoming very much dissatisfied with the Exodusters who have reduced pay for labor from \$1.25 to 75 cents per day. In casting their votes, this fall, this class of our fellow citizens should bear in mind that the Democratic party had nothing to do with impeding the Negro into this State.

The Eagle then says: "The foregoing is from the COURANT, a Democratic paper printed at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and its statements are at variance with the truth. The bulldozing Democrats of the South, with their mischievous white leagues, shot guns, lawlessness, and race hatreds, compelled the "Exodusters," as the COURANT is pleased to call the long-suffering Negroes, to seek the inalienable rights and blessings conferred by the constitution in a State where law is enforced and Democracy is not dominant. It guaranteed the original rights of freemen, the Negroes, in whom phrenologists tell us the 'bump' of locality is largely developed, could scarcely have been induced to emigrate to a far off and unknown section of the country. The Republican States of the West, and the Republican State of Kansas in particular, form an asylum for the oppressed Negroes of the South, just as this country was an asylum for our forefathers from the oppressions of the despotic powers of Europe. It the white workmen of Kansas are subjected to disastrous competition by Negro emigration to that State, let them exercise their efforts to fully restore the Republican party in power, with General Grant or some other stalwart Republican in the White House, so that liberty may be assured to every citizen, white or black, in every section of this broad republic. Then there would be no cause for an extensive emigration of Negroes from the Southern States. Kansas workmen will hardly be deluded by such sophistical and demagogical utterances into voting in unison with the Democratic bulldozers who have practically driven, by their atrocious outrages, hordes of Negroes into that famous State, where freedom has repeatedly triumphed over slaveocracy and treason."

Now, let us see how far the Eagle gets from the truth. It is a well known fact that the Southern outrage mill has been as silent as a tomb for some time past, and that hard times have existed in the South, the same as in every other part of the country, brought on, in great part, by Republican misrule; and the Republican political managers, tearing the outrage mill was in bad repairs, and knowing that something must be done or they would forever lose their grip on the Government, they be-thought themselves that they would take advantage of these hard times and utilize the grist that had already been ground, by sending their emissaries into the South to paint in glowing colors the life led by Kansas Negroes—as A. A. Harris, of Fort Scott, in his testimony before the U. S. Senate Exodust Committee, states it—"showing them chromos representing a Negro family located on a fine plantation in Kansas, with a fine two-story white house, elegantly furnished, with a piano, fine carpets, etc., white servants, and fine barns," and thus inducing the Negroes away from their old homes, so that just such papers as the Eagle would cry out: "See how Southern outrages are driving the Negroes from their old homes!" and the Republican party is all that will put down this state of affairs."

Philip Brooking, a young colored man, of Yazoo county, Miss., was before the Senate Exodust Committee, April 8, and his testimony was to the effect that he had

been induced several months ago, by the exaggerated stories he had heard about the splendor of Kansas, to emigrate. After his arrival at Topeka, he tried to get work but failed; and, fearing he would starve, he determined to return to Yazoo. He said he was not afraid to return to Yazoo county, as "the colored people are well treated there, and he had no doubt he could find employment immediately upon his return."

After these unfortunate creatures have been thus cruelly beguiled from the land of their nativity by designing politicians, what is their status after they have arrived in our midst? We will let the Topeka Capital, a stalwart sheet, answer this question. The Capital says: "The Herald of Kansas, a paper published in Topeka by colored men, is a vigorous opponent of the unwise, unjust policy of centering the great mass of indigent colored immigrants upon Topeka and Kansas; and indeed a great many of the colored population of this State object just as strenuously as does the Herald to this business, which shows that the opposition is not born of political or race prejudice. One effect of the exodus upon that portion of our people with whom the refugees come into competition is stated by the Herald as follows: 'We think it an outrage on the workmen of this city, both black and white, to allow these refugees to compete with them in the matter of cheap labor. Of late we have heard a great deal of complaint among the working classes in regard to the refugees being the direct cause of the great reductions in wages that have been made in this city, and give as a reason that the pauper labor from the barracks is met at every turn. If a man when he comes to this city is so poor as to be compelled to go to the barracks, he should be made to understand that as soon as he obtains employment he must leave the barracks. Every sane person knows that a man who is fed and clothed free of charge, can afford to work much cheaper than a man who has a family dependent upon his labor for support. We ask that the Board look into this matter a little, and put a stop to the refugees being allowed to compete with labor in this city and at the same time being clothed, fed and housed at the barracks. A man who has employment should not be considered a pauper by that Refugee Board, and should be treated accordingly.'"

We might have given further testimony to prove that this howl about Democratic bulldozers, shot guns, white leagues, etc., is only imaginary; and is used just now, in connection with this exodus movement, for political purposes, in doubtful States, or in States that have not been cursed with this class of immigrants; but the workmen of Kansas know that these outrage stories are all moonshine, and that the Democratic party had nothing whatever to do with foisting this class of labor upon this State; and they should see that the movement is terribly rebuked at the coming fall election.

HOW UNTRUTHFUL! ELMDALE, April 10, 1880.

To the Editor of the Courant: Did it never occur to you that the story of W. A. Morgan about his boy, a "Grant man," keeping the dispatch sent to his mother, was pure fiction? Morgan had sent no dispatch; and, instead of admitting want of energy, lays the blame on his boy. Of course, if the boy was a "Grant man," he would stoop to almost anything; but Willie Morgan would not go back on his father and mother both. I would sooner believe Morgan told an untruth on the boy. The truth is, between that boy and the head of the establishment, Morgan hardly knows whether he is "in the flesh or out of the flesh." The chances are that Willie will run the Leader after the Chicago Convention, or W. A. Morgan will eat crow.

There is a story in circulation here, about Morgan, that is a little rich. The delegates to the County Convention, when they returned to Elmdale, repeated Morgan's statement, in open convention, that he had no pass on the railroad; that, since voting for the Riggs bill, the railroad had refused to give him a pass. A gentleman present offered

to bet \$10 that Morgan had a pass in his pocket when he made the statement. Col. Wood, who was present, at once wrote to Hon. W. F. White, General Ticket Agent of the A., T. & S. F. Railroad, expressing surprise that they should refuse the editor of the Leader a pass, on account of a vote in the Legislature. White at once replied, and, from the reply, it appears that W. A. Morgan has had a pass all the time, and went to Topeka and back on a pass, that he had in his pocket when he was making the public statement that he had none.

But when he went to Gov. St. John and begged, as a special favor, that the Hon. S. M. Wood should not be re-appointed Regent of the Agricultural College, and made certain statements, the Governor did not believe him, and sent for another Chase county man; and Hon. S. M. Wood was re-appointed, all the same, Morgan's misrepresentations and appeal for a special favor did not go down with Gov. St. John.

These are items of news that have not been published in the Leader, perhaps, the boy suppressed the dispatches containing them; and they appear, for the first time, in the COURANT. NEWS GATHERER.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Creditors and all others interested will take notice that on the 24th day of March, 1880, I was appointed by the Probate Court of this county, Kansas, as the administrator of the estate of John O. Byrne, deceased. WILLIAM O'BRYEN, Administrator. March 24, 1880. apr 3*

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Advertisement for a sewing machine, featuring an illustration of the machine and text: "THE NEW RUNNING SHIRT MACHINE... A MODEL OF SIMPLICITY... STRENGTH AND BEAUTY... NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER... AGENTS WANTED... JOHNSON, CLARK & CO. 30 UNION SQUARE NEW-YORK CITY."

Advertisement for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R.R., featuring a map of the region and text: "WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL BE CONVINCED BY EXAMINING THIS MAP... CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R. IS THE GREAT CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE EAST & THE WEST... The main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Burlington, Des Moines, the capital of Iowa, Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca... with branches from Council Bluffs to Pacific Junction, from Pacific Junction to Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Bettman, Centerville, Trenton, Salford, Canton, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City... from Washington to Sturgis, Galva, and Knoxville; from Knoxville to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bonaparte, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Edgelyville, Ottumwa, Pella, Monroe, and New Market; from New Market to Indianola and Waterloo; from Waterloo to Lewis and Clark; and from Avoca to Earlham. This is positively the only Railroad, which runs, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas... Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace cars attached, run from Chicago daily between CHICAGO and PEARIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line... The "Great Rock Island" is a magnificent piece of machinery, and its track is laid with steel rails... What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairie of Illinois and Iowa in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains... You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for twenty-two cents... Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different parties, and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it, we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars for sleeping purposes, and Palace Dining Cars for eating purposes only... One other great feature of our Palace Cars is a SMOKING SALOON where you can enjoy your "Havana" at all hours of the day... Magnificent Iron Bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers at all points crossed by this line, and transmitters are worked at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Leavenworth, and Atchison, connecting this line with the Union Pacific... THE PRINCIPAL R. R. CONNECTIONS OF THIS GREAT THROUGH LINE ARE AS FOLLOWS: At CHICAGO, with all diverging lines for the West and South. At NEW YORK, with the N. Y. & N. E. R. R., and P. & O. R. R. At WASHINGTON, with the P. & O. R. R. At ST. LOUIS, with the B. & O. R. R., and P. & O. R. R. At ST. PAUL, with the N. 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The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1880.

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.

Table with columns for 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in. and rows for 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks, 51 weeks, 52 weeks.

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Subscribe for the COURANT. Dry goods at J. W. Ferry's. Wall paper at J. W. Ferry's. Bargains at Caldwell & Co's. Spring goods at J. W. Ferry's. Groceries at Caldwell & Co's. Dry goods at Caldwell & Co's. Bottom prices at J. W. Ferry's. Social Club dance, Friday night, April 16.

Coffins at J. W. Ferry's furniture store. Kansas zephyrs are in the air now-a-days. Glass ware in endless variety at J. W. Ferry's.

W. S. Romigh has a few bushels of oats to spare. Mr. J. P. Kuhl went to Leavenworth, Tuesday.

A Big Giant feed mill for sale; apply at this office. Good goods and plenty of them at Caldwell & Co's.

A very large stock of goods just received at J. W. Ferry's. Mr. John Trump, of Emporia, was in town, last Saturday.

A Giant Ridingsaw Machine for sale. Apply at this office. Fancy goods, patent medicines, school books, etc., at J. W. Ferry's.

Mr. Chas. Schmelzer, of Leavenworth, was in town the other day. If you want to buy a sewing machine at low figures, call at this office.

Don't think it will offend our dignity by subscribing for the COURANT. Low prices and a large lot of spring goods at L. Martin & Co's cash store.

Forty acres of land, two miles from this city, for sale. Apply at this office. Remember that J. W. Ferry keeps good goods and sells them at bottom prices.

Mr. H. P. Brockett, who had been quite sick for some time past, is again up and about. Born, Wednesday, March 31st, 1880, to Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Bennett, of Ellnor, a son.

Mr. Leroy Martin has returned from St. Louis, where he laid in a large stock of goods for his firm. The COURANT office is well supplied with suitable material where with to print horse and jack bills.

Now is the time the average boy delights to play "hooky," and sit all day on a bank and fish for mud cats. Remember that L. Martin & Co have the largest stock of stone ware in this city. Milk crocks a specialty.

Master Edgar Jones has returned from Dodge City. He says his father is not yet well, but that his health is improving. L. Martin & Co. keep constantly on hand a full line of dry goods, boots, shoes, notions, etc., which they sell cheap for cash.

Dodge City will be the terminal point for all land exploring tickets, this summer, by the A. T. & S. F. Railroad Company. J. R. Blackshere, of Silver Creek, has a thorough-bred bull for sale; also an Adams & French harvester; both of which he will sell on easy terms.

Mr. Frank Holz will deliver a lecture at the Harris school house, on the Cottonwood river, at the mouth of Diamond creek, Sunday, April 18, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m. The mother and sister of Mr. John W. Stark, on Buck creek, arrived here, from Illinois, last Friday evening, bringing with them a young boy, a friend of the family.

B. K. Bliss & Sons, seedsmen, at 34 Barclay street, New York, has our thanks for three different catalogues of seeds, bulbs, plants, etc.; one of which is devoted to the potato. We are glad to see that so many of our farmers are improving the present opportunity to set out fruit trees, and thus beautify their homes, as well as add to their value.

The A. T. & S. F. railroad has completed the laying of steel rails clear through from Kansas City to Cottonwood; and in another month this road will have steel rails from Cottonwood to Newton.

Gen. G. C. Rogers, of Eureka, County Attorney of Greenwood county, and one of the members of the Democratic State Central Committee gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, last Saturday.

Edgar Ellis, our devil, in company with Dick Watson, started to Colorado, Thursday of last week. L. B. Bresso left, the day before, for the same State. Our best wishes go with these young men.

Mr. J. W. Ferry has secured the service of Mr. Ed. Hovey, formerly of Bloomington, Ill., a practical pharmacist, of several years' experience, for his drug store, and things are now looking nice in that store.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine for April, 1880, is on our table. This is a most useful periodical for those who wish to have nice gardens, or to beautify their premises. Price, \$1.25 a year. Address, Jas. Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

The Chase County Democratic Central Committee met in the County Attorney's office, last Saturday afternoon, and decided to call a mass convention, to meet in this city, May 15, to elect delegates to the State Convention. See the call in another column.

The Teachers' Association will meet at the High School building in Cottonwood Falls, April 24, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for a permanent organization. Prof. J. F. Kirker, Miss Ridgeway and others will have papers to read at this meeting.

Come and see us, brother editors. The editorial chair awarded to W. E. Timmons, of the Chase County COURANT, for the best two notices of the "Western Farmers' Almanac, for 1880," published by John P. Morton & Co., at Louisville, Ky., has arrived. This is the first item ever written in it.

Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly is on our table; and it is a perfect epitome of spring fashions. It enters into every detail of feminine necessity, and gives its readers full particulars of fabrics, styles, and prices. Published by Ehrich Bros., Eighth Avenue, New York, at 50 cents a year, or 15 cents a single copy.

The election at Cottonwood, on Monday, April 5, resulted as follows: For Mayor—C. I. Maule, 64; Wm. Martin, 1. For Police Judge—N. A. McCullum, 64. For Constable—F. M. Jones, 52; E. A. Hilbrand, 65; L. P. Santy, 63; John Quinn, 54; Wm. Rettger, 30; T. Duke, 24; Wm. Martin, 22; Dick Hofman, 1.

During the high wind, Tuesday morning, the prairie grass on Mr. A. S. Howard's place, about a mile east of this city, caught fire from some corn stalks that were being burned on Dr. Carter's place, and set fire to Mr. Howard's house, entirely consuming it. The house was unoccupied at the time. Per some should be very cautious about starting fires on such a day as last Tuesday was.

Religious services are conducted by the Rev. S. B. Sayre, every first Sabbath of the month, at Harris school-house, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and same day, at the Dougherty school-house, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m.; on the second Sabbath at Shaft's school-house, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; on the third Sabbath, at Beverlin's school-house, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; Jones' school-house, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and at Barnes' school house, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement in our columns, of the Giant Riding Saw Machine, manufactured by W. W. Bostwick & Co., 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. It is a great labor-saving machine, and one that demands the attention of all farmers, or those that have any logs or wood to saw, and the price is within reach of every one. Power is economized by their use, so that one man can accomplish the labor of two, without much difficulty in operation. This device is truly of great merit, and all our readers, who are in need of such a machine, will do well in ordering one. The blade can be removed, and the power can be used for turning a grindstone, working a corn-sheller or churn, and for many other purposes, which tax the strength of those around the household. The machine can be readily adapted to persons of any size or weight, by means of an adjustable seat, and still maintain the same length of stroke. The engraving will show you how it is operated.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS. The Board of County Commissioners were in regular session, on Monday and Tuesday, April 12 and 13, 1880, all the members present.

The county road petitioned for by E. C. Holmes and others, in Cottonwood township, was established; also the road change in Toledo township, asked for by D. C. Allen and others; also the road in Bazaar township, as asked for by L. A. Loomis and others; also a road in Diamond Creek township, asked for by A. M. Breese and others.

A. S. Bailey, A. M. Breese and S. M. Wood were appointed viewers on a road petitioned for by W. N. Bond and others, in Diamond Creek township, and on a road petitioned for by S. N. Wood, same township.

J. R. Blackshere, J. R. Holmes and R. Brash were appointed to view a road petitioned for by W. J. Brooks and others, in Diamond Creek township, and a change in a road, same township, asked for by J. G. Johnson and others; also three roads petitioned for by J. P. Park, same township.

Wm. Jeffrey, A. M. Breese and S. M. Wood were appointed viewers of a road asked for by J. H. Maxwell and others, in Diamond Creek township.

John McCorele, D. C. Allen and Wm. Osborn were appointed to view a road asked for by J. B. Ballard and others, in Toledo township.

C. F. Lalogo, M. Payne and C. A. Mead, Sr., were appointed to view a section line road in Cottonwood township, asked for by J. J. Harbour and others.

G. W. Estes, A. B. Watson and J. P. Caldwell were appointed to view a road and vacation of a road, in Falls township, asked for by Geo. Drummond and others.

An appropriation of \$50 was made to defray the expenses of the County Normal Institute for 1880.

The following official bonds were approved: Jas. Lawless, Constable, Diamond Creek township; Silas Finefrock, Clerk, and G. W. Jackson, Constable, Bazaar township, and D. R. Shellenbarger, Clerk, Toledo township.

The annual reports of the Trustees and Treasurers of Bazaar, Diamond Creek and Toledo townships were approved.

E. Mitchell purchased the south 1/2 of the northwest 1/4 of section 27, township 20, range 8 east, for \$1,010. The 60 acres owned by Chase county, in section 5, township 20, range 8, was sold to R. K. Winters for \$240.

Certificate of double and erroneous assessments of State taxes for various years, amounting to \$622.77, was made to the State Auditor.

The Sheriff was ordered to release from confinement the prisoner, John Dugan, confined in the county jail.

The County Clerk was ordered to receive rabbit scalps during April, but not thereafter.

SHEEP RAISING IN CHASE COUNTY. Mr. J. W. Harris, of Fox creek, in the quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the quarter ending December 31, 1879, says: "I have been raising sheep in Kansas since December, 1876; kept sheep for three years in New Jersey. Have now 214 ewes; original stock came mostly from Arkansas, a part were natives; are a cross of Cotswold and Leicester. Have rams from Wisconsin, and think they do as well as those raised here; think this cross best for all purposes. My flock of ewes has doubled in number each year. Fleeces average 8 pounds. Sell my mutton at home for 8 cents per pound, dressed. Ewes are worth \$3, wethers \$4.50. My clip for 1879 sold for 20 cents a pound. Long combing wool most profitable, but it must be pretty fine. Think it most profitable to sell wethers at 2 years old; ewes may be kept with profit till about 5. I lose about 3 sheep out of 100 annually from natural causes; none by disease or dogs; wolves kill about 3 out of 100. My sheep are herded part of the time, and corralled at night. I feed about a ton of prairie hay to 12 head, and a bushel of corn or oats; the latter I think best.

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