# Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS. Editor and Proprietor

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1879.

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## VOLUME V.

## POLITICAL MENTION.

THE crack of Conkling's whip is heard all over his plantations, and he is exceedingly effective.

Sherman: "I am much better than I was, and shall probably be quite able to run myself next year."

JOHN SHERMAN makes a great effort to explain that he left millions of dollars of Mo the government money on deposit with private bankers because he was afraid of disturbing the money market.

WENDELL PHILLIPS says that he has watched politics for fifty years, and his judgment is "that the fault of the Republican party is one-third ignorance and twothirds knavery."

HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS has bindly permitted his friends to reconsider his intention of presenting him to the next Republican National Convention as New York's favorite candidate for the presi-

ing up twe "booms"-the Sherman boom and the Yazoo boom. What they can't accomplish by "Resumption" clamor they hope to effect by ringing the changes on Barksdale's pistol practice.

THE Radicals seem to be so confident of Ohio that they have concluded to throw away New York. We do not see that the Democracy, thus endowed with the Empire State, can reciprocate in a more fitting manner than by going in now and taking time, thus making an accomplice of every one who otherwise could be witnesses for the gov Ohio.

IT WOULD have been money in Vice President Wheeler's pocket to have staid lost. He was unfortunately found and brought to Saratoga, where he took an "open and pronounced" stand against the candidacy of the man who was nominated on the first ballot.

WHOEVER anticipates a diminished Democratic vote on account of strife in the ranks, always calculates very badly. If there are 1,000 Democrats living in any precinct, he can be assured there will be 1,000 Democratic votes cast unless an epidemic happens before the election.

THE commotion produced in the brain of Mr. George William Curtis by the announcement of Mr. Cornell's nomination may be inferred from the testimony of an eye-witness, who declares that the bumps on George's head rose and fell like the little waves of an agitated duck pond.

JOHN SHERMAN inflated the vaults of the first national bank of New York city with \$32,000,000 in 4 per cent. bonds, for which this bank has never paid one cent, and yet the government is handing over the interest as fast as it becomes due. A little more such inflation and the country

DE GOYLER GARFIELD says that he once made Grant "blush scarlet" by asking him when he first became conscious of the fact that he was a great man. Also that Grant after sitting silent a moment, modestly replied: "I don't think there was ever any such crisis with me." Here is a chance for an historical painter.

THERE may be nothing in the Grant movement but we observe that whenever the name of the "quiet man" is mentioned before a body of Republican office-holders and seekers in convention it always provokes a powerful noise. The dust is never shaken from the rafters when the name of John Sherman is softly breathed. Neither does the name of Blaine excite enthusiasm outside of Minnesota.

HON, DE FACTO WHEELER came out of the woods to demonstrate his sympathy with Conkling as against Hayes. Evidently the Vice-Presidential bump of self esteem is not soothed by the remote position in the back-ground of affairs to which it is relegated at Washington. Both Wheeler and Conkling flourish the bloody shirt most violently, but we observe that they invariably say "rifle" now instead of "shot-

THE Republican voters of Cincinnati, as a general thing, have not words to express their abhorrence of the red-handed Southern rebels who, as they allege, refuse to allow a parcel of ignorant negroes to rule over them; but when it comes to acting according to their own openly announced precepts, they draw back and calmly request to be passed. In the case of the colored man Williams, who is running on the Republican legislative ticket in Hamilton county, so great is the disaffection that the managers have about decided that if the ticket as a whole is to saved at all, Williams, who contaminaths it, has got to be withdrawn. It is to be hoped the attention of the country will fasten itself upon the particular part of Ohlo in question, while this refined exhibition of Radical political hypocrisy is going on. It cannot fall to be both interesting and edifying.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

## WASHINGTON.

THE excess of exports over imports of erchandise last year was \$263,572,087.

MR. CONKLING'S compliments to John

The statement that Republican campaign do un outs lave been sent out in treasury dependent envelopes is officially denied. GENERAL Fitz John Porter writes that

he will go to Washington early next winter to urge upon Congress his restoration to active DANIEL B. AINGER, of Michigan, has been appointed chief clerk in the Third Assistant Postmaster General's Bureau, vice Wm. M.

ACCORDING to a statement from the internal revenue bureau the number of gallons of spirits produced during the fiscal year 1879 was 71,892.617, against 56,103,053 the previ-

IT has been discovered that the Freedmen's bank did considerable business in discounting loans to government clerks, of which no entries can be found on the books. The discovery may lead to the detection of the persons who used the funds for private purposes.

THE Treasurer of the United States has sent out checks for quarterly interest on registered stock of the four and a half per cent. loan, which falls due September 1st, the number of ch cks, 11,100 representing \$2,182,500. The amount of four and a half per cents outstanding is \$50,000,000.

publican National Convention as New York's favorite candidate for the presidency.

The Maine Republican organs are keeping up twe "booms"—the Sherman boom and the Yazzo boom. What they can't accomplish by "Resumption" clamor they hope to effect by ringing the changes on Revenue and the Yazzo boom. What they can't accomplish by "Resumption" clamor they hope to effect by ringing the changes on Revenue and the Yazzo boom. What they can't accomplish by "Resumption" clamor they hope to effect by ringing the changes on Revenue and the Yazzo boom. What they can't accomplish by "Resumption" clamor they hope to effect by ringing the changes on Revenue and the Yazzo boom. What they can't accomplish by "Resumption" clamor they hope to effect by ringing the changes on the Maine Revenue and the Yazzo boom. What they can't accomplish by "Resumption" clamor they hope to effect by ringing the changes on the Maine Revenue and the Yazzo boom. What they can't accomplish by "Resumption" clamor they hope to effect by ringing the changes on the Maine Revenue and the Yazzo boom. What they can't accomplish by "Resumption" clamor they hope to effect by ringing the changes on the Maine Revenue and the Yazzo boom. What they can't accomplish by "Resumption" clamor they hope to effect by ringing the changes on the Maine Revenue and the Yazzo boom. What they can't accomplish they can't accomplish by "Resumption" clamor they have a favorable showing of the public deby there was a favorable showing of the public deby statement. The general condition of the Treasury and the great influx of gold into the United States were talkeen. The transfer books of the registered bonds of the United States are there was a favorable showing of the public deby statement. The general condition of the Pressury and the great influx of gold into the United States are there was a favorable showing of the public deby statement. The general condition of the Treasury and the great influx of gold into the United States are there was a favorable showing of the public

REVENUE Agent Latham writes from REVENUE Agent Latham wiles from Alabama that two witnesses for the government against moonshiner: were whipped recently almost to death and compelled to leave DeKalb county, and that in Marion county an armed hand of distillers and sympathizers compelled the United States commissioner, a deputy marshal and two deputy collectors to leave the county, but the party being reinforced returned. The illicit distillers of the DeKalb county region one lall persons who visit them to work for a time, thus making an accomplice of every one

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JAY GOULD has returned from Europe, companied by his broker, Osborne. COUNT ANDRASSY has postponed his re-tirement for a fortnight to give the Empetor time to decide on his successor.

"PINAFORE" is to be done by dwarfs. This seems to be the most effective step yet taken to stunt the growth of the opera.

SNODGRASS has the fault of abruptness He says if you doubt whether to kiss a pretty girl, give her the benefit of the doubt, and go in. JUDGED from records alone, the colored ockey Murphy is said to be the best jockey on the American turf and quite the equal of the Englishman Archer.

GEORGE F. SLOSSON, of New York, has challenged Jacob Schaffer, of Chicago, to play a match game of billiard., 1,000 points up, three-ball caroms, for the championship of the world and \$500 a side.

Ex-GOVERNOR HENDRICKS told a reporter in New York last Wednesday that he intends to make some speeches in Ohio. He has been in New York for several days past, but has not met Mr. Tilden.

LAWYER DEMLITZ, of St. Louis, is invariably polite. A long and terrific roll of thunder stopped him in an address to the jury, and on resuming he said: "Gentlemen, pray excuse this interruption."

A Boy baby born on one of the German steamers, on a recent trip, was named Wilhelm You Moltke Carl Bismarck Falk. The general mpression is that no eminent resident of Ger-many was forgotten.

ACCORDING to M. Labouchere, the most extraordinary feat at billiards on record has just been performed at Moscow by a young Japen-ese, who won in twelve hours a game of 5,000, in the course of which he once scored 1,800 les in succession

THE ceremonies of unveiling the statue of General George A. Custer took place Satur-day in the presence of the largest assemblage ever seen at West Point. Every train and steampoat brought immense loads of people from all the cities and towns along the river.

GENERAL SHERMAN says that Grant was to have left Yokohama not later than August 25th, and is expected in San Francisco about September 15th. He will remain there a few days, and then go north and visit the scenes of his early career. He will go east in November.

THE sensation of the day at Atlanta. Georgia, is the abduction of a rich and buxon widow, who lived near that place. Shewas forcibly taken from her bed by parties representing themselves as revenue officers. No trace has yet been discovered, and it is not known who took her cff, where she was taken or for what

AT a hotel on the Hudson it was recently reported that the yellow fever had broken out and the guests began to leave. The origin of the story was somebody's remark "I see they have got Le Fever at the hotel." He referred to the hotel clerk's name, but whoever overheard repeated it as "the fever," and around it went.

MISS M. G. CRANE, the expert Saratogs rifle shot, has had a bracelet made which is banged with dime and half-dime silver pieces which she has hit and disfigured at off-hand with the rifle. Miss Booth, daughter of Edwin Booth, is a pupil of Miss Crane, and she has become very skillful with the rifle this season.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NOTES. CHILI and Peru have signed the Geneva

ONE thousand cotton operatives have

truck in Glasgow, Scotland. An elder brother of the Pope of Rome

A LETTER from Tangier announces the

THE specie in the Bank of France at increased 1,527,000 francs during THE official report of the fire at Irkutsk Russia, shows that there were sixty lives lost,

THE native chiefs in South Africa refuse to join the English in the operations for the capture of Cetewayo. The English merchants of Constanting

ple have protested against the contemplated imposition of trade licenses. THE Bank of Africa has been formed with a capital of £1,000,000 in £25 shares, to carry on the business of bankers in Eouth Africa.

THE Spaniards becoming impatient at the prolonged absence of the King, Alfonso has been compelled to suspend his courting in France. A SYDNEY, Australia, dispatch says

Trickett has again won the sculling champion-ship of the world, defeating Laycock by nine

THE Los Debats (newspaper) recomnds that Spain free all the slaves in her de-

# W. S. & S. CAIN, iron merchants, Liver-

pool, have failed. Liabilities stated at 150 000 pounds. The failure is partly owing to losses in the American trade. MESSENGERS have been sent to King

Cetewayo warning him that if he delays sub-mission beyond the 15th the Zwzies will no longer be prevented from invading Zululand. TWENTY-FIVE French Chambers of Commerce, including Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles, have voted resolutions favorable o a commercial treaty with the United States

THE newspapers publish the report of an interview with Don Carlos, in which he is represented to have denied he had compromised, for purposes of reconciliation, his claim to the throne of Spain.

MONSIGNOR ROCETTI, Papal Nuncio reports he has had a favorable isterview with Bismarck, but as Germany lays down certain limits to her concessions, Roncetti asks for larger powers in the conduct of negotiations.

ADVICES from Odessa announce that all military officers there have been placed under police control. This action has provoked serious disorders, in which several policen en were beaten by soldiers. Four offiers have been arrested for instigating the disturbances.

THE Russians are still marching on in central Asia. It is announced from St. Petersburg that the Turcomans, followed, of course by the Russian troops, are retreating upon Mervand the northern desert. They are making extensive preparations for the coming campaign, the result of which must doubtless, be the occupation of Merv by the Russian troops. It is stated that the Russian government has ordered a report to be drawn up on the means of connecting the Caspian and Black seas by a canal.

## THE EAST.

BONNER paid \$1,000 more for Rarus than for any other of his horses, excepting Pocahontas, who cost him \$35,000.

THE canal tolls in New York the present season amount to \$97,647, against \$82,691 for the entire season of 1878. ONE thousand poor children of New

York were given a river expursion Friday at the expense of H. L. Powers, proprietor of the Grand Central hotel. A DISPATCH to the Herald denies that Mrs. Sprague left Newport in a steam yacht. It is further stated that Governor Sprague does not at present intend to sue for a divorce.

NEW YORK is considering the advisability of a plan to construct steem hopper barges to carry garbage to the sea. It is clamed that such a plan will save New York harbor from destruction.

IN New Hampshire a good deal of oppo-sition has shown itself to the recert State law taxing church property on all sums above \$10, 000. In some cases the law has been denucs or the pulpit.

THE statement is made in Boston from well informed sources that one or more of the corvettes which the Russian government contemplates contracting for will probably be built in that harbor, though none of the contrac's are yet concluded. It is not improbable that all of the convettes may be built there or at Chester, Pa.

In the railroad investigation at Sarato-JN the railroad investigation at Saratoga, N. Y., Saturday, Mr. Stein, a special accountant, testified that an examination of Erie's accounts showed that Jay Gould had issued stock just prior to the appointment of a receiver for the road which produced \$12,000,000 or \$13,000,000. John B. Dutcher testified to the high prices charged shippers of stock for yardage, provender, etc.

THOMAS HANLEY, a laborer, attempted to board a train on the East Side Elevated road in New York Saturday morning while it was in motion, pushing the brakeman aside, who op-posed him, and fell between the cars. He was dragged two hundred feet, and when taken out his head and chest were found to be crushed and one of his thighs fractured. He expired shortly after reaching the hospital.

AT the session of the Dutchess county. At the session of the Dutchess county, New York, Peace Society Sunday a resolution was introduced declaring "that the honors paid at West Point, to the memory of George A. Custer, the treacherous and unprovoked murderer of Mokeloroll and the friendly Cheyenne Indians, are a national disgrace, as they proclaim to the world that the government of the United States approves deceit and indorses causeless slaughter.

AT Bedford Park, Evansville, Friday, John Jones, using ten horses, attempted to ride twenty miles, to remount every half mile against Bedford's ten horses, Bedford to be alagainst Bedford's ten horses, Bedford to be allowed two riders, one already mounted and ready to start as his predecessor came under the string. Bedford's riders weighed ninety-six and 125 pounds, respectively; Jones' weight was 161. The race was intensely exciting, the contest being very close until the last half of the nineteenth mile when Jones' horse flew the track and threw him heavily. He was up in a moment, however, and again speeding away, but the time lost gave his opponent the race. H came under the string only fitty yards behind, in a twenty mile dash. The time was forty-six minutes.

## THE WEST.

CRANBERRY picking in Wisconsin is now at its height. A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD girl of North tar, Gratiot county, Mich., is a mother. ALL of northern Indiana is rainless and

dusty. Corn is wilting and grass is no longer A LADY in Faribault, Minn., Mrs. Ed.

mey, killed a rattlesnake in her door-yard having six rattles

THE vestrymen of Trinity church in maha have decided to advertise for proposals or the erection of the new cathedral. MRS. THOMAS EVANS, of Muskegon, Mich., while suffering from fever, sprang fron her bed and ran to Muskegon lake and drowned herself. Her body was found an hour after

THE President and Mrs. Hayes will be at Springfield, Ill., during fair week, as the guests of Governor Cullum. Secretaries Evarts, Sherman. Thompson, and other officials will also be

Iowa has four Methodist Episcopa conferences—the Iowa, Upper Iowa, Northwest lowe, and Des Moines. They embrace about six nundred clergymen and nearly one hundred ousand communicants.

THE Illinois river has been filled, in the vicinity of Peoria, with millions of dead ish. The shores are literally covered with them, causing a fearful stemen, driving those who live near the river to other parts of the city.

AT Havana, Ills., the other day, a temperance-lecturing-tramp tendered his services to a local temperance club, but as he was too drunk to stand straight while he was endeavoring to make the contract, he was not engaged for the work. THE central Iowa agricultural fair begins

in Cedar Rapids, Sept. 15, and continues six lays. During the fair the Dubuque and Cedar Rapids Trotting Association hold their September meeting there, namely, on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th inst. THE extreme length of Illinois, north and south, is 378 miles. The width of the State varies, being at one section 210 miles, to but the average width is 150 miles, more or less. The area of the State is 55,415 miles,

ver 35,000,000 acres. THE wife of Lew Benedict, the famous aegro minstrel, recently had a fortune of \$40,000 left her, and immediately sued for a divorce in the Milwaukee courts, which she obtained. She is now about to marry Frank Flint, ca cher of the Chicago Base Ball Club.

THE Eureka stage coach was stopped by two masked men, on Tuesday, near Nevada City, Nevada, the express pouch taken and the

## endencies, and substitute a seven years' period | passengers made to stand and deliver. William F. Cummings, a banker of Norris, resisted and was shot through the head and instantly killed.

THE SOUTH. THEY make watermelon syrup in THE New Orleans mist employs 100

GOLD discoveries and excitement around roggy Springs, S. C. Some of the Texas farmers are planting

corn a second time Bosque county, Texas, has a thriving CHEROKEE county, N. C., has forty-one

erent kinds of marble. A PARIS, Tenn., family of eight drink n gallons of milk a day. A GEORGIA woman sold 13,000 pounds centimeters. But even this figure is conf dried fruit the other day.

MEMPHIS clamors to the Governor for a acclimated criminal Judge.

FRED. DOUGLASS will speak at the colred State fair at Montgomery, Ala. Ir has not rained in Grimes county, Texas, for four months and two weeks.

THE Wilson county, Tenn., fair directors offer a premium for "potato grabbing." SENATOR HAMPTON'S health is much proved since his stay at the Daggers Springs

DIED, in Hampshire, Va., the late Col-A CHARTER has been secured for a new narrow-gauge railroad from Tracey City, Tenn., to Beersheba Springs.

THERE is much suffering in San Anto-nia from poverty among families who have re-cently emigrated there.

REV. DR. T. D. WARDLAW, one of the most noted resbyterian ministers in Tennessee, died at Shelbyville Friday. A MONTGOMERY, Ala., man was choked

to death the other day by a negro woman wi h whom he had a fight about his washing. A FLASH of lightning in Alamance county, N. C., tore off one of the shoes of an old negro and ripped out the seat of his trousers.

A BRASS band at Austin was so delighted at a recent rain that they went about the city in the shower and serenaded the citi-THREE Sumter, Ga., girls met to hold a

prayer meeting for their wicked lovers, when they discovered that said lovers were all the A CAMP-MEETING at Coryelle, Texas,

the other day broke up in a pitched battle, during which mourners, preachers and congregation took to the bushes. THE old negro whom we mentioned as

having married last week at Murfreesboro, Tenn, will be 103 years old next December. His wife, who is his seventh, is thirty-two. He has twenty-seven children. IT has been estimated that 975 lives were saved at the Atlantic Hotel during the late storm, notwithstanding there were only 150 or 175 guests in all in the hotel at the time of the disaster. This estimate is based on the number of lives each person says he saved.

## YELLOW FEVER NOTES

SEVENTY-EIGHT yellow fever deaths in THE two sick children of the late Gen.

Hood are slowly recovering THE total number of deaths in Memphis from yellow fever to August 30 was 228.

In consequence of the rapid increase of yellow fever in New Orleans, the Board of Health issued orders declaring the city an in-

THE Atlanta (Ga.) Daily Constitution organized a Hood fund for the benefit of the lamented General's surviving children. \$1,000 were raised the first day.

In consequence of the unusual violence of yellow fever on board of vessels which left Port Royal, a decree has been issued in Havana which provides that no vessel carrying above 50 persons in all, shall leave the port without car-rying a physician and clergyman on board.

GEN. JOHN BELL HOOD, who died at New Orleans Saturday under such distressing circumstances, was bern January 22, 1831. He was appointed to West Point, and graduated from the academy in 1853 and resigned from the United States Army in 1861, entering the Confederate army immediately afterward as a first licutenant. He was promoted to the ranks of colonel brigadier-general, major-general and licutenant-general in rapid succession. He was the last of the Confederate generals to surrender, which he did May 11, 1865. Since the war he busied himself in the insurance business, but lost all his money recently by the injudicious investments in Louisiana bonds. He leaves eleven children to the care of their grandmother. His wife died of yellow fever only last week. GEN. JOHN BELL HOOD, who died at

### New York Sixty Years Ago. Harper's Magazine.

Sixty years ago a shrewd observer landed here from England, and wrote the in-evitable description of the town. It was but two generations ago, yet the moderate proportions of the seaport had then kind-led no sense of rivalry. Indeed, only a few years before, little Newport, in Rhode Island, was as commercially important. It is a pleasant, opulent and airy city, says the good-natured observer, for which nature has done everything and art nothing. The only public building worth noticing —hear it, urban wilderness of architectural triumphs!—is the City Hall. Poor old City Hall, with its rear of dark stone, because, excepting to tradition it was assessed. cording to tradition, it was supposed at the growth of the city was not likely to bring the rear into much observation! The simple economy assumed in this touching tradition casts a fairy glamor over the municipal story. It suggests a public spirit, a civic virtue, a political conscience, which a civic virtue, a political conscience, which would not waste money even upon a public work. It is a beautiful legend of fable. The new Court House is now immediately behind the City Hall—the flaunting monument of enormous public thefts and unspeakable contempt for civic honesty. But as the observer saw no splendor, she also saw no poperty. Within cannon shot of the new Court House, the mine of our vulgar Sardanapalus, are now dens of a vulgar Sardanapalus, are now dens of a poverty and squalor and erime as wretebed and repulsive as those of any great city; but our observer found only streets of comfortable private dwellings in that New Yerk of the golden age—no dark alleys; no hovels, no dark and gloomy cellars, with hovels, no dark and gloomy cellars, with noisome atmosphere and suffering population. Successful industry, she exclaims, has everywhere fixed its abode. Before she died the observer had gained much notoriety in the happy land and town that she celebrated. For our observer was Miss Fanny Wright, a familiar name in the angry social, political and religious contests of forty and fifty years ago.

Three or four bushels of corn meal, with Three or four bushels of corn meal, with a quart of salt, in a hogshead of water, stirred occasionally for three or four days until it ferments, is much better and far cheaper than feeding either meal or corn to growing pigs. You can add bran or middlings or slops to it; and, when half used, fill up with water, and so repeat, adding meal when needed and a little salt. This will bear a good deal of thinning, and it's the cheapest method known of making pork. making pork.

## Skulls of Murderers.

## One of the most curious collections in the great Anthropological Museum in the Paris exhibition of last year was a collection of thirty-six skulls of murderers who have been guillotined in France. This collection has been carefully studied by Dr. Bourrier, who has published the result of his studies in the last number of Broca's Revue d'Anthiopologie. The most strik-ing result of his observations is the very large cubic capacity of these crania. In fact, the average volume of the thirty-six skulls, measured with shot by Broca's method, is as much as 1,547.91 cubic centimeters. Eliminating, however, one of

the skulls, which is of unusual size (2,676 cubic centimeters) and is obviously abnormal, the average is reduced to 1,531 cubic An inventor has now come forward, however, who has struck out on a new siderably higher than the average of any ordinary series of modern crania. In order to find skulls of equal capacity it is necessary to go back to prehistoric times; thus the capacity of Solutre skulls is 1,515. and that of the type from the cave of L'Homme Mort is 1,906.5 cubic centime-ters. The development of the murderer's skull is not in the frontal but in the parietto-occipital region, and it appears to indi-este a low intellectual standard, with a strong tendency to powerful action. Most of the cerebral characteristics presented by the skulls of these criminals are comparable with those of prehistoric races. A murderer may be regarded as an anachro-nism, and his character may be explained on the principal of atavism, or reversion to an early type. If a prehistoric savage could be introduced into modern society he would probably become a notorious criminal; on the other hand, if one of the brutal murderers of modern times had lived in prehistoric ages he might have been a chief of his tribe, highly respected.

### The Origin of "Dixie." A writer in the Baltimore Gazette inquires about the origin of the word "Dixie,"

and the editor replies as follows: lived in Worcester, Mass. One of the brothers, Walston Dixie, we believe, decided to apply his talents n the negro minstrelsy line, and soon the famous Dixie Minstrels were known from one end of the country to the other. This same founder of the troupe wrote the celebrated song, "Dixie's Land," which attained such popularity. It was verily the land for him, as he found in the Southern States the germs of the quaint negro songs which he brushed up and placed in his pro-gramme. The South adopted the song, and hence allowed this gifted minstrel of Massachusetts to give that section of the country a new name, which will always stick. Many songs were adopted and sectionized in this way. Our own "Yankee Doodle" was written by an Englisman as a satire, but our ancestors picked it up and

gave it a home. "Watch," a dog belonging to Mr. Fred Winter, of Truxton, Lincoln county, made a wonderful trip from Kansas back to his THREE of the crew of the bark Laura home. Mr. August Wehrman, last May, Duano in quarantine at Grosse Isle, Canada, are down with the yellow fever.

In convenience of the crew of the bark Laura home. Mr. August Wehrman, last May, made a prospecting trip to Kansas, taking tried—was the most satisfactory. Having the dog with him. While in Kansas he gave the dog away, and nothing more was heard of him until he returned last week. jaded, poor and hungry, to his home in Camp Branch, delighted beyond measure. although he was almost unable to stand. On his trip home he must have crossed several large streams, the Missouri river as one, either by swimming or over bridges

## where there were any. THE MARKETS

KANSAS CITY. CATTLE.
Extra prime steers, 1,500 and over Fair to prime..... Native feeders, av. 1,000 to 1,200 Native stockers, av. 800 to 1,000 Native cows, fair to good...... Texan steers.....

3.25 to 3.30 3.15 to 3.20 2.00 to 2.25 ckers.... GRAIN. Winter wheat, No 2

No. 3

No. 4

Corn, No. 2 mixed. Rejected.....

GENERAL PRODUC	E.
Green pples, per bbl. Butter, choice, " medium grade. Choese, Kansas prime. Hams. Lard, Eggs \$\(\text{Gozen}\) Potatoes. Sweet potatoes.	13 to 14 9 to 11 5 to 6e 7 to 8e 6 to 7 20 12 to 12 2e 25@ 40e
HORSES AND MULI	es.
Austion horses and ponies, good	\$ 20 to 35
Auction horses and ponies, extra.	35 to 55
Plug horses very common	. 15 to 27
Plug horse,s fair	40 to
Plug horses ovtre	SALE CO
Plain heavy workers	e5 to 75
Good heavy workers	80 to 90
Fair to extra heavy workers	100 to 150

# Mules 13 to 14 hands high. \$ 30 to 45 Mules 14 to 14 hands high. 40 to 60 Mules 14 to 15 hands high. 60 to 65 Mules 14 to 15 hands high, ext. 75 to 80 Mules 15 to 15 hands high, ext. 15 to 100 Mules 15 to 15 hands high. 85 to 100 Mules 15 to 15 hands high. 115 to 140 Mules 15 to 16 hands high. 140 to 150 OTHER MARKETS,

NEW YORK.—Wheat quiet. No. 2 Chicago, \$1.03a1.04; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.00a1.10; No. 2 red \$1 10<sup>3</sup>uc; No. 2 amber, al 09 441.19 3c. Crn quiet; No. 2, 46. Sr. Louis.—Wheat, September, 94c; October, 94 3c; November, 95 3c. Corn, slow and unchangen.

changen.

Milwauker.—Wheat, weak; 8714c, cash; 8734

August; 8714c, September; 8714c, October. No CHICAGO.—Wheat, September, 86 bid; October, CHCAGO.—Wheat, September, 36 bid; October, 8644c; bid. Corn, August, 32 4c; September; 32 4c bid; October, 33 3c bid. Oats August, 21 4gc cash; 21 4c September; 22 4c October.
TOLEDO.—Wheat, steany; N. 2 red :Wabash, cash, 98 1gc; August, 98 1gc; September, 97 4a 97 4gc. Corn, steady; high mixed cash, 36 2gc; No. 2 cash, 36c.
RALTIMORE.—Wheat, western, steady; spot, and August, \$1.09; September, \$1.09 bid; October, \$1.094. Corn, mixed western, quiet and steady; pot and August, 46 4; October, 47 4a 44 7 3gc.

a47 gc.
Liverpool.—Breadstuff market unchanged;
winter wheat, 9sa9s 2d; spring, 8sa8s 9d. Corn
new, 4s 8da4s 9d. Oats, 5s 6d.
Lozdon.—Consols, 97 7-16a98 7-16.

## THE AUDIPHONE.

## Discovery of an Entirely New Principle in Acoustics.

Chicago Tribune The ingenuity of American inventors has displayed itself for many years in the pa-tenting of instruments to help the hearing of different people. All these devices are but modifications of the ear-trumpet. They have all been attempts to remedy, through the ear, a defect existing within it, and many of them have undoubtedly rather worsted than bettered in its sense the constant use of the defective organ and the throwing upon it of a greater vol-ume of sound than it is naturally accus-tomed to has a tendency to increase the disease which has affected the hearing.

path; who has discarded the ear as the means of hearing, and putting on one side all those ear-trumpets, large and small, which are bothersome to carry around, and which really are only available when a speaker talks directly into them, and which are practically usel as if listening at a public meeting, theatre or an opera, and has utilized the mouth—or, to speak more directly, the teeth-as a means of making the deaf hear. It is the application of a long known principle, but none the less useful for that. The inventor is a Chica-goan. He has been deaf for nearly twenty years. After going through with the usual routine of ear trumpets and all that sort of nonsense, and getting thoroughly disgusted with it, he happened one day to hold a watch between his teeth, and noticed that he could distinctly hear its ticking, though when he held to his ear no sound was audible. This set him to thinking that possibly he might be able to invent some device by which the sounds of the human voice could be transmitted to the auditory nerve, through the medium of the tube, just as the ticking of the watch had been. So he launched out upon a series of experiments. Some years ago, long before the war, a very musical family by the name of Dixte lived in Worcester, Mass. One of the an assured success. He began by taking strips of wood, say eight by nine inches each way, and, by holding the upper end of the strip against his teeth—the strip being so placed that the voice of the person to whom he was speaking should strike upon it, and the vibrations imparted to it by the voice might be given to his teeth, and thus pass to the auditory nerve. He found that he was able to hear, but that the wood was too resonant. The sound thus obtained echoed too much. Those echoes run into one another so that the hearer hears a noise and nothing else. These experiments of wood were very thorough, extending over a hundred dif-ferent kinds in as many different ways. Then he resorts to metal, trying tin, silver, steel and brass, but with equally unsatisfactory results. He got the sound, but it was too hollow. He tried compositions of paper, and everything else imagination could suggest, until about a year ago he hit upon vulcanized rubber, and found that that article—which had not the resonance medium of conveying sounds, he then had to go through another series of experiments to decide as to the best shape, and manner of using it. That problem he worked out to his satisfaction; and, having convinced himself of his success, applied for letters-patent for what he calls an Audiphone, or sound hearer. Having thus secured himself by letters-patent, he has begun the manufacture of these instru-ments in New York, there not being the conveniences or skilled workmen here, and he is now ready to offer them for sale.

In its present shape the audiphone re-

> fan. Though made of several sizes, the ones first manufactured are 91 by 9 inches simply a sheet of vulcanized rubber, about 1-22 of an inch in thickness, set firmly in a handle of the same material. In the upper rim of this sheet are pierced some holes through which passes a silken cord es through which passes a silken cord. This goes down on the inner side of the sheet to the handle, through a slot in which it passes. By pulling this cord the sheet is bent over at any angle which the user may desire. Each person has to ascertain for himself what kind of a curve of the rubber sheet will enable him to hear best. Generally it is very slight--only about 10 or 11 degrees—though. apparently, the deafer the person the greater the curve must be. the person holding it simply touches the upper edge of the fan or audiphone against the teeth of the upper jaw. The voice of the speaker strikes upon this tense sheet of rubber and communicates to it vibrations which are in turn imparted to the teeth, and then pass to the auditory nerve. With this operation the outer ear has nothing whatever to do. The deli-cate machinery through which sound passin from without makes an impression upon the auditory nerve is not used at all. The outer ear may be stopped up entirely, so far as it is possible to do it, and yet one hears distinctly the moment that the audiphone is applied to the teeth. It is necessary to use the teeth of the upper jaw, for the reason that they are more nearly in contact with the auditory nerve; nor does it make very much difference whether the teeth be one's own or artificial, so long as those artificial teeth are tightly fitted, for when that is the case the vibration is imparted about as well as when they are natural teeth.

sembles nothing more than a good sized

It is known that the editor of this paper has been deaf for a number of years, and that during that time he has used all the devices for improving his hearing that he could hear of or that were brought to him. None of them were, however, satisfactory. He has tried the audiphone for some weeks and finds that it not only improves his hearing but restores the sense of hearing to him. Not merely does it answer when engaged in conversation with a person who is a foot, or a few leet from him, but it answers perfectly at a concert. Each note of the musician and each tone of the singer come as clearly and dis-tinctly as they did before the sense of hearing was impaired. Others have also tested this instrument, and have expressed themselves satisfied with its working.

Last Monday was a lively day at Aurora, Ill., where the Union veterans of the northwest are holding a reunion. Gen. Logan made a speech, after which there was a grand sham battle, a skirmish, a battalion drill, &c. issue of last Sunday, published an article on the early history of Kansas, which is of great interest in the State capital to the Courier Level 1. eas, which is of great interest, and for which that paper deserves much

During the past fourteen years, the people of Kansas have broken up and put under cultivation two have not pressed the people for million acres of prairie land, and have built over the condition shows that have built over three thousand miles of railroad.

report that since the July edition and this not due for fifteen years. of the American Newspaper Directory appeared, twenty-two new newspapers have been established in the State of Kansas.

The Leavenworth Appeal has again appeared. It is strong in its Democratic faith; and the introduc tory address is full of confidence three thousand engravings, is the that the paper has come to stay. best book for everybody, that the It is published by the Appeal Pub. press has ever produced in the preslishing Company.

An exchange declares that the man who sat down in the middle of a pasture expecting that a cow Golden Era. would come to him and be milked, is not more foolish than the man who stocks his store and expects people to hunt him out and buy his goods without advertising.

While only one woman has been hanged in America during the same | sep12-2m period, there have been sixteen executions of females in England since Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, including Mary Ann Cotton, in 1873, who was hanged at Durham, for killing no less than District in and for Chase County, Kan

and attending to the local department. Mr. Goodin is too well known in Kansas to need any recommendation to the people He will give out t ue Democracy.

We are in receipt of a complimentary to the sixth annual fair of the Neosho Valley Fair Association, to be held at Neosho Falls, September 22 to 27 inclusive Sherman, Secretary Evarts, and one

The Howard City Courant and lished the advertisement of the J. M. TUTTLE other Republican papers have pub-Okolona (Miss.) States, and advised Democrats to take it. If it is a Democratic paper, why is it that it sends its advertisements to Repub lican papers? and why is it that CONSTANSTLY ON HAND these Republican papers copy from it and are so anxious to swell its circulation in the North. The evidence becomes stronger every day that it is only a Republican campaign sheet, and that its greatest support comes from from Northern Republicans and from Republican campaign funds.

The twenty-fitth anniversary of the settlement of Kansas will be celebrated at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Soptember 15 and 16. The people of all classes are invited to be present. Fare over the K. P. and the A., T. & S. F. railroads will be 11 cents per mile for less than 50 miles, 11 cents per mile between 50 and 100 miles, and 1 cent a mile for over 100 miles. Rates will be low over other roads. Tents will be on the ground for such as may desire them. It is expected that many will take their blankets and provisions with them and make a two days' pionic of the affair. Distinguished speakers from

was no money in the treasury to pay creditors. The occasion was used by a good many Republicans to make flings at the management that the State finances are in good condition, better indeed than any of her neighbors'. The delay in paying creditors originated from the fact that the county collectors her treasury, in money and availa Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. ble stocks, \$910,617, while her whole indebtedness is \$180,394. The showing is a crditable one; the crditors will soon be paid, and nancial condition in the State."

BEST BOOK FOR EVERYBODY. The new illustrated edition of ent century, and should be regarded as indispensable to the well

## TREES! SHRUBS!

An immense stock of Forest Tree and Evergreen Seedings, Shrubs, Fruit Trees and Small Fruits, that will be sold cheaper and packed better than any other place on the American continent. Address,

J. C. PINNEY,

Sept. 2-20. Sturgeon Bay, Wis,

## Sheriff's Sale.

State of Kansas, Chase County, ss. In the District Court of the 9th Judicia

eighteen persons.

In a fight in a saloon in Florence, September 7, between the Daugherty boys and Joe Wager, Bert Daugherty was shot twice, and Wm. M. Andrews, son of the saloon keeper, who was sitting in the saloon, smoking his pipe, was shot dead. The Daugherty boys and Wager have been arrested.

District in and for Chase county, Kansas, and the house loss than all of Chase county state of the District Court of the 9th Judicial District in and for Chase county state of Kansas, in the above entitled cause and to me directed, I will on Monday, the 6th day of October 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M. or said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county Kansas, offer for sale at public auc ion to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described land and teements to wit: Lots No. 8 and 10 in block No. 6 in the town of Cottonwood, Chase county, Kansas, and the house The Hon. J. R. Goodin has as sumed editorial control of the Ottawa Gazette, Mr. O. E. Strong remaining publisher and proprietor, and attending to the local strong remaining publisher and proprietor, and attending to the local strong remaining publisher and proprietor, and attending to the local strong remaining publisher and proprietor, and attending to the local strong remaining the strong remaining the strong remaining the strong remaining publisher and proprietor, and attending to the record as is necessary to estimate the remaining the strong remaining r thereof as is necessary,] to satisfy said ex-

ecution.

Jabin Johnson, Sheriff Chase county,
Kansas, Sheriff's office Cottonwood Falls
Chase county Kansas, August 28th, 1879.

Sanders & Carswell Att, ys for Plff.

## Notice by Publication.

D. K. Cartter will hereby take notice September 22 to 27, inclusive. He of the Clerk of said court; that the names of the parties to said action are H. President Hayes and wife, Gen. P. Brockett, plaintiff, and O. C. Pratt and Sherman, Secretary Evarts, and one or two other members of the Cabinet will be present. Gen. Logan will be present and deliver an address, on the 25th.

Last year the Greenback party of Ohio cast 38,000 votes, and the Republican majority was 3,152. The Cincinnati Enquirer makes estable for the Cabinet Responsible for the Cabinet Republican for the Cabinet Responsible for the Petition filled in said action on or before the 17th day of October, A. D. 1879, or the said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly, determining the amount, value and extent of any mortgage lien or other lien of said D. K. Cartter in and to the following described real estate situate in Chase country, Kansas, to-wit: The south half (1) of the northeast quarter (1) and northwest quarter (1) of the northeast quarter (2) of section nineteen (19), and south half of south-lien Responsible for the Cabinet Responsible for D. K. Cartter, defendants; that he must Republican majority was 3,152. The Cincinnati Enquirer makes estimates of the present relative strength of these parties, and setting aside what they concede to Ewing he will have at least 20,000 of the votes which went to the Greenback party last year. If these estimates are verified, the Democratic ticket will be elected in Ohio this year, with a handsome margin to spare.

The Cincinnati Enquirer makes estimates estimates estimates estimates estimates estimates estimates estimates and setting in township twenty-one (21), of range eight (8), east; and if he fails to answer, that he has no lien or interest in said lands, and the interest of the defendant O. C. Pratt in said lands be appraised, advertised and sold according to law to satisfy a judgment in said court in an action wherin O. C. Fratt, J. H. Snyder, W. H. Cartter and G. W. Westlake were defendants and H. P. Brockett plaintiff, rendered May 9th, 1876, and for such other i relief as to the court may seem meet and proper, besides costs of suit.

GILLETT & FORDE, sept5-3w. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

KEEPS

FULL LINE

Groceries,

Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Notions,

LOW PRICES

ESPECIALLY

WHEN CASH IS PAID.

The Chase County Courant. "The Treasurer of Kentucky a little while back announced that there. THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS WESTERN

IS MANUFACTURED BY

# FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREICHT AND SPRING WAGONS

And by confining ourselves strictly to one kind of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN:

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it is pleasant to note so good a fi- FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED MACHINERY and the VERY BEST OF SELECTED TIMBER

And by a THOLOUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the rep-

# Webster's Dictionary, containing "THE BEST WACON ON WHEELS."

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

WE HEREBY WARRANT THE FISH BROS'. WAGON No......to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence,

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. EDWIN B. FISH, JNO. C. HUGGINS. FISH Bros. & CO.

Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United states. SEND FOR PRICE AND TERMS, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER

FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis. OR TO MOLINE PLOW CO., CEN. ACENTS, KANSAS CITY, MO.



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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER WAGON AND WAGON WOODWORK, ETC;

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, ETC.;

DEALER IN COAL.

BROADWAY CORNER OF MAIN

COTTONWOOD FALL, KANSAS.

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FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES. Now added, a Supplement of of over 4,600 NEW WORDS and Meanings,

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are prepared to dress over all kinds of files. and dress mill picks; so farmers, black-smiths and all others having anything of this kind to do, should give bim a call. He

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Sedalia, Mo., 1879.

fered at prices to correspond with place and St. Louis. the times and with the decline in all other things.

A good, well made, stylish buggy, with leather trimmings, oil tempered know that if the wheels are "Sarsprings, sarven wheels for \$110; ven" and the axles "Anchor Brand'

back and side curtains A Phaeton with lamps and to be all right. We can furnish and all other carriages in propor- machinery better than you car

tion. All fully warranted. cling to the saddle.

machinery, we can turnish a car- then you will have an article betriage strong as the strongest and ter than your own, touched up to at a fair price. The Anchor Brand suit your customers, which will Axles and the Sarven Wheels in give better satisfaction and more sure strength, and all can see that profit than your own work. Try they are getting in other respects it. just what they want.

We use the Anchor Brand Axles, the Sarven Wheels, Oil tempered Oil Tempered Springs, Leather Springs, the best Swedes Iron for Top and Trimmings, and Rubben the It 'n Work and Second Growth Side and Back Curtains, Hickory for the Wood Work; and we offer a Buggy that will run with the greatest ease to both horse and rider, and that will out wear two clumsy vehicles made by ordinary workmen. We furnish just the article wanted and every

test is wholly satisfactory. Piano, Coal Box or Drop Front Gate Buggies, as preferred.

Agents wanted. Where there are none, we will give the first pur- \$3.50; Plank Runners to transfer a chaser the agent's discount of 30 buggy into a sleigh \$7. per cent.

Mode of buying: Deposit the price in the bank, and send us a certificate that you have done so, vertisement six months, and sending and the carriage will be sent as paper regularly, will receive a half you direct. On its arrival, if you price duebill for an open or covered are not suited, you can return it by buggy.

A full line of carriages, of first paying the freights. The freight class material and workmanship, will be about the same as for 400 substantial and elegant, is now of pounds, first class, between your

Clergymen and useful institutions favorably considered.

With leather top and rubber the strength is there. They are ack and side curtains \$150; all right and the carriage is likely \$180, you a carriage made by the best readily make, for less money. It In nothing else has the decline is of the best style, materials and in prices been so slowly accepted workmanship; but it lacks the hand as in carriages. The dread of un- finish given to the most expensive safe work, dangerous and dear at work. This you can add. You any price, has forced many to use can take off the rubber curtains

carriages at very dear prices, or solid lead body and you can rub But now, by the use of perfected down ten or twenty more coats; and

Top Buggy, with Sarven Wheels. \$150 Without Top, With Side Bar, 110:

With Side Bar Without Top, 130. With Drop Front, Fenders and Lamps, (Phaeton) two springs 180. Phaeton with 3 springs

Barouche Delivery Wagon, 3 Springs, end

Single Harness Extras, net: Pole, \$10; Apron, LEACH & CO.,

Sedalia, Mo. Any editor publishing this ad-

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HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE, ACRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE BEST HARVESTERS MADE IN THE COUNTRY

ELWARD'S, WOOD'S AND M'CORMICK'S.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R. IS THE GREAT CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell and Des Moines, Che capital of Jowa, with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fair field, Eldon, Belknap, Centreville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth and Atchison, connections being and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonsport, Independent, Eldon, Ottum-wa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Monroe and Des Moines; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset, Atlantic to Audubon, and Avoca to Harlan. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, controls and operates a through line between Chicago and Gansas.

This Company own and control their Sleeping Cars, which are inferior to none, and give you a double berth between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, or Atchison for Two Dollars and South.

At Davenyort, with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago and Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, or Atchison for Two Dollars and South.

At La Salle, with Illinois Central R. R. At Peorita, with P., P. & J.; P., L. & D.; I. B. & W.; Ill. Midland; and T., P. & W. Railroads. At Davenyort, with the Burtington, Cedar Rappello, Science, and South.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the

Three Dollars for a double betth, and Six Dollars for a section.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and lova, in one of our magnificent Dining and Restaurant Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents; or you can order what you like, and pay for what you get.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the enormous passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs its PALACE CLARS for Sleeping purposes, and its PALACE CLARS are run through to PEOMIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUEFS.

PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, ATCHISON and LEAVENWORTH:

Tickets via this Line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home ticket office, address,

A. KIMBALL, E. ST. JOHN.

Gen'l Tkt. and Pass'gr Agt

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1879.

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

## ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	3 i	n.	5 i	n.	1/2 C	ol.	1 ce	10
1 week	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 2	.00	\$ 3	.00	\$ 5	50	\$10	.00
2 weeks	1.50			.50		00			13	
3 weeks	1.75	2.50	3	00	4	50	8	00	15	.00
4 weeks	2.00	3.00	3	25	5	.00	9	00	17	00
2 months .	3.00	4.50	5	25	7	50	14	.00	25	.00
3 months.	4 00	6 00	7	.50	11	00	20	.00	32	50
6 months	6.50	9.00	12	00	18	.00	32	50	55	.00
1 year	10.00	15 00	18	00	30	.00	55	.00	85	.00

## CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.



	a m	a m	p m	p m	a m
Cedar Pt	9 23	12 53	2 22	7 20	1 15
·Hunt's	9 40	1 13	3 10	7 55	1 55
Elmdale	10 00	1 30	3 40	8 40	2 30
Cottonw'd.	10 15	1 51	4 10	10 00	3 10
Safford	10 38 .	2 15	5 09	10 50	3 46
WEST.	MAIL.	PASS.	FR'T.	FR'1.	FR'T.
	p m	a m	p m	a m	a m
Safford	5 17	6 36	1 17	8 00	4 10
Cottonw'd.	5 39	7 00	2 00	9 00	4 47

7 18 2 35 9 53 7 35 3 10 10 30 7 52 3 41 11 10

1. O. O. F. Angola Lodge meets Monday evening in Britton's Hall.

Notwithstanding the fact that paper. Remember that. thousands of our people are worrying themselves almost to death over the vexed question, even to of cattle, to Dickinson county. the extent of neglecting their busito their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working. intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas Valley, the Garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming land in the world at almost their own prices. If you of Walton, Reno county, has taken do not believe it write to the un- charge of the depot at Cottonwood. dersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and bow, at a moderate the button-hole man is abroad in expense, you can see for yourself the land.

and be convinced. W. F. WHITE. Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Topeka Kansas.

## QUININE AND ARSENIC

remedies in the market, and are the was in type the weather has .urned last resort of physicians and people warm again. who know no better medicine to the Cottonwood Falls Brass in his new field of labor. Mr. Timparlor or nament she has talked parlor or nament she has talked pa employ, for this distressing complaint. The effects of either of these drugs are destructive to the (Saturday) night. system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing in the ears, and depres-Ayer's Ague Cure is a vegetabl discovery, containing neither quinine, cure for every form of fever and streams in this vicinity. ague. Its effects are permanent Vick's Illustrated Monthly Maga and certain, and no injury can re | zine, for September, is on our table. sult from its use. Besides being a All lovers of flowers should sub possitive cure for fever and ague in scribe for this magazine. all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for liver complaints. It is an excellent tonic and preventive, ton, Mass., is on our table. as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic districts. By direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, it stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition. For Sale by all Dealers.

## THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

Elegant Day Coaches, Furnished with the Horton Reclining Chair, will be Run Hereafter Between this City and Chicago.

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining cago, without change, by way of of Chase county.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Mr. Geo. A. H. railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeas urably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed be held in the city of Cottonwood esteemed friend and contemporary. in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars Falls on the 13th of September, W. E. Timmons, of the Chase are of the finest workmanship and 1879, for the purpose of nominat- County Courant, who was just rematerials; but to the traveling pub lic it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the Hickey, Esq., of Morris county, permanently, and whom W. E. intraveling community, that they Kansas, to Miss Ida Ingersoll, of troduced as Mrs. Timmons. We have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe road, in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches uncles, and your wife's kin folks, will be placed on the road, this and all the rest of your relatives,

## LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Fall and winter goods at J. W Ferry's.

Chew Jackson's best sweet Navy obacco. n29-1y Fresh goods, of all kinds at J.

W. Ferry's. The campaign is beginning to get

right lively. Mr. Frank Alliston is on the sick

list, this week. Dry goods, in endless variety, at

J. W. Ferry's. Dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., at Caldwell & Co.'s.

Mr. M. Oles is putting up a new sign in front of his shop. A very large stock of goods just received at J. W. Ferry's.

Prescriptions carefully com-pounded at Jim Ferry's drug store.

A large quantity of cotton goods at the cash store of L. Martin &

Mr. R. Hofman has put up a

his house. Groceries, clothing, hats, caps,

queensware, notions, etc., at Caldwell & Co.'s. Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Breese have returned from their visit to Green-

wood county. Mr. A. J. Crutchfield had a very 5 17 Mr. A. J. Crutchfield had a very 5 45 fine cow to die of bloody murrain, 6 10 the other day.

the other day. The Republican convention will

1st Saturday in October. By getting your sewing machines

Mr. John B. Brakey, of Elmdale, is talking of moving, with his herd

Remember that you can get ness, their homes and their duties lemons, fruits, etc., in their season at M. M. Young's confectionary.

L. Martin & Co. still sell their goods cheap, because they can afford to do so, as they sell for cash.

The farmers should keep their coats buttoned up now-a-days, for

Milton F. Soencer as postmaster.

Remember the cash store of L. Martin & Co., where you can always buy goods at astonishingly

low prices. The weather is not so warm as it Form the basis of many of the ague used to be. Since the foregoing possessed of rare beauty of mind and writing cases, and tool chests,

(Saturday) night

Married, August 31, 1879, at Marrield Green, by the Rev. Edwin Cameron, Mr. James McClurg and Miss Lucy Wilson.

There has been no rain here arsenic, nor any deleterious ingre- abou s for several weeks past, and der the head "A 'Kansas Exodus,' dient, and is an infallible and rapid the water is disappearing from the

Babyland, for September, pub-

lished by D. Lothrop & Co., scription, 50 cents a year. Mr. W. H. Holford, of Green-

wood county, will deliver a Greenback speech at Cottonwood schoolhouse, to night, Friday, Sept. 12.

Barbour county, and has come back scholar of high repute, and at one useful article at a very moderate for his family, who are in Emporia.

J. B. Fugate, editor and proprietor of the Arkansas Valley Democrat, passed through Cottonwood, Wednesday evening of last week, cliffe, Esq., of Oldham county, is en route home.

Married, at Lyona, Dickinson county's most charming belles. county, Kansas, Sept. 7, 1879, by Mr. and Mrs. Timmons left for Rev. John A Ruiz, Mr. Julius H. their Western home, via Chicago, chairs, between this city and Chi Fry to Miss Frederica Byler, both last night.

Mr. Geo. A. Hoffman, traveling agent for Geo. W. Crane & Co., blank book makers and printers, at Topeka, called at this office, last Wednesday morning.

Dr. Charles C. Baker, of St. Louis, in company with Mr. A. J. Penrod, of this county, whom the Doctor is visiting, called at the COUBANT office, Tuesday afternoon.

The Greenback convention will ing Candidates for county offices.

Grand Rapids, Michigan.

When a man begins to ask you about the health of your aunts and to our State."

held at Cedar Point, beginning the 18th of Sept., 1879, and continuing one week. The committee of arrangements have made arrangments With the Railroad Co. for

half rates. During our recent trip to Kentucky we noticed that the corn crop along the road is very good; but times are much harder in the East than they are in Kansas, real estate having depreciated two-thirds in value in the last six years; however, money lenders do not charge such high interest as is asked and paid for money in these parts, S per cent. per annum being considered large interest there now.

Died, at the residence of her son in-law, Mr. Charles Ritter, in this city, at 4 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, Septemger 4, 1879, of ty-phoid fever, Mrs. Walburga Mayer, consort of Mr. George Mayer, re-cently from Oshkosh, Wis., aged 45 years and 9 months. She went to Brown's Grove, Pawnee county, August 15, in good health, and renew sign in front of his meat turned to this place, on August 27, Mr. S. F. Perrigo has gone to St.

Louis, to lay in a bill of goods for dly sank, and died as is stated. She had come to Kansas to be with her children, four sons and a daughter, who had recently moved into the State, and with the execption of one son who is keeping a jewelry store in Topeka, hed lobe held in Cottonwood Falls the nity in their bereavement.

RANT, a flourishing paper published at Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, A postoffice has been established Kansas, was united in marriage at at Canaan, in this county, with the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Father D. O'Sullivan,

> Commercial, of the same date, speaking on the same subject, unsays; "At an early bour yesterday morning at the residence of the was performed by the Rev. Father and they can appreciate for them-D. O'Sullivan, uniting Mr. W. E. Timmons, of Kansas, to Miss Mil-

Mr. Sam. Denn, formerly of this situated in the soutwestern portion avail themselves of the opportunity county, has finished his house in of Kansas. Mr. Timmons is a thus presented of securing some time was Principal of one of our public schools. He is a forcible, logical writer, and is well suited for the position of editor. Miss Ratcliffe, daughter of Wm. M. Ratwell known as one of Oldham

ast night.

Dear friends, may this your wedding morn with smiles of love and peace be born, And often come on golden wings and full of life's most precious things. May angels their soft wings display, And guine you safe throngu danger's way; Long may you live, and heaven's smile Your every care and grief beguile; And when your wedding days are o'er, And earthly ties shall bind no more, May heaven's bright gates be opened wide To hail the bridegroom and the bride."

J. B. Fugate, of the Arkansas Valley Democrat, speaking editorially in his paper, of September 6, says: "On our way up from Kansays: "On our way up from Kansas Cuv. Wednesday, we met our

HARMON DOOSITTLE. rially in his paper. of September 6, sas City, Wednesday, we met our

turning from a 'tour.' He was ac-Married, at the Union Hotel, in companied by one of old Ken-Judge C. C. Whitson, R. F. coming to this country to remain congratulate the happy couple, and extend to Mrs. T. a hearty welcome

## TAKING TIME BY THE FORE-

## WHITE BRONZE



### MONUMENTS AND STATUARY.

MEDALLIONS,

PORTRAIT BUSTS, &C.

## Cemeteries, Public and Private Grounds.

## A Few of the Advantages White Bronze Possesses over Stone Monuments and Headstones.

1st. Age will not impair their beauty.

2d. There being no deterioration in their value, you always have in these your money's worth; while, with marble, or even granite, what you obtain at great expense, may, in a few years, become of little or no value, as defective headstones and monuments in every cemetery bear witness. Is it not then the part of wisdom to invest where you will always feel satisfied with your purchase, and also give the same satisfaction to coming generations?

3d. The designs are far more elaborate and beautiful than can be made in stone at double the cost.

4th. Beautiful emblems full of meaning can be selected from our large list without extra cost.

ost.
5 h. The most delicate lines and sharpest letters will not chip nor lose a particle of their

iewelry store in Topeka, had located in this county. Her remains were taken to Oshkosh for interment, accompanied by her husband and three sons. The family have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement.

TIMMONS-RATCLIFFE.

In speaking of the marriage of Miss Mildred C. Ratclifle to Mr. W. E. Timmons, the Louisville Courier-Journal, of September 2, 1879, under the heading "Marriage to the Editor," says: "Mr. W. E. Timmons, a gentleman formerly of the reporterial staff of the Courier-Journal, but now editor and proprietor of the Chase County Courant, a flourishing paper published

cost.

5 h. The most delicate lines and sharpest letters will not chip nor lose a particle of their beauty. 5 h. The most delicate lines and sharpest letters will not chip nor lose a particle of their beauty. 5 h. The most delicate lines and sharpest letters will not chip nor lose a particle of their beauty. 5 h. The most delicate lines and sharpest letters will not chip nor lose a particle of their beauty. 5 h. The most delicate lines and sharpest letters will not chip nor lose a particle of their beauty. 5 h. The most delicate lines and sharpest letters will not chip nor lose a particle of their sharp which and extend of the earth and as end-total particle of the intention, without additional expense, are all in raised or black letters which can be removed and enseting the cannot be removed and enseting the cannot be removed and the old can be removed and tablet remained to the manufactory of these casting from the old and replaced with the

## DRINKWATER, H. AT CEDAR POINT, KANSAS.

Mr. W. K. Bennett, formerly at 9:30 o'clock, yester lay morning, by day, filling the youthful mind to Miss Mildred C. Ratcliffe, daugh- with pleasing speculations, and ter of Wm. M. Ratcliffe, Esq, of Coursing materfamilias to consider in what direction she car. exernumber of the friends of the bride cise a little additional economy, and groom were present to witness whereby the money for presents COTIONWOOD FALLS, KAS. the ceremony. Mr. Timmons is a may be forthcoming when required; gentleman of rare scholarship and just in the nick of time there great force of character, and in the comes to hand a suggestion of how new country of the great West is Johnny, and Mamie, and Flosie, destined to rank high as a citizen and Charley may secure for themand scholar. Miss Ratcliffe is a selves and by their own exertions, young lady of fascinating manners. the jack knives and work boxes, and person, and as a consert of Mr. for which their souls are longing; Timmons is well suited to aid him how mamma may get that book or COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS for Chicago, from whence they will a present wherewith to surprise go to their home in Kansas. We and gladden the soul of papa; for wish them bon voyage through life." the publishers of Ehrichs' Fashi in J. W. Fowler, in the Louisville Quarterly are in the field with the new premiur. list of their magazine; and all that mamma or chidren (or papa either, for that matter) need do, is to send name and address on a postal card to Messrs. bride's father, near the little city of Ehrich & Co., of 287 Eighth Ave-La Grange, Oldham county, Ken. nue, New York, when a copy of tucky, the ceremony of marriage the list will be mailed them free,

selves the advantages offered. The Fashion Quarterly so exactly dred C. Ratcliffe, of Oldham county. fills its place as a guide to economy Mr. Timmons was formerly con- in the household, and its subscrpnected with the Courier Journal, tion price, only 50 cents a year, is and is now editor and proprietor of so very trifling, that little difficulty the Chase County Courant, pub should be experienced in securing lished at the thriving and enter subscriptions; and we have no prising city of Cottonwood Falls, doubt that thousands will gladly expense of time and trouble.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

EDITOR OF COURANT: - In response to a very general enquiry, please say that I am a candidate for re-election to the office of JABIN JOHNSON.

We are authorized to announce A. B. Watson as a candidate for the office of Shriff of Chase county at the November election, 1879.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER. We are authorized to announce Miss M Oll: Prather, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, at the November

1879 election.

We are authorized to announce J. S. Shipman as a candidate for County Treasuror at the ensu ng election, Nov. 4, 1879, EDITOR OF COURANT; Please say to the

## venber election, for the office of Cou-

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

PIMPLES. I will mail (free) the recive for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, FINVLES and Blotters, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a lenurum 1, cowth of hair on a bald 1, ad or smooth fac. Address, caclesin 2 cent stamp, Ben. Vannely & Co., 24 Am. St., N. V.

will be placed on the road, this week. We commend this route to those going east, who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—Kansas City Journal, Feb. 9

# GEORGE HOFER,

Barber & Hairdresser, Particular attention given to all work

in my tine of business. Give me a call.

## W. P. PUCH. M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office (at present) in the Bank.

Physician & Surgeon,

The advertiser, having been permanently cure of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxiou to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a cop; of the prescription used, (free of chery) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma. B. on hitts, &c. Parties wishing the Pre-

scription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

## HINCKLEY HOUSE,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The "Old Reliable" Hinckley House is again The "Old Reliable" Hinckley House is again relited, and furnished throughout with new furn live, with spring bottom beds of the best qual't, and in a better and more comfortable style than ever before, with a good sample room, and the best horse stable in the city attacked, and everything on the table that the market will afford fulls as low as the lowest of the same class of houses.

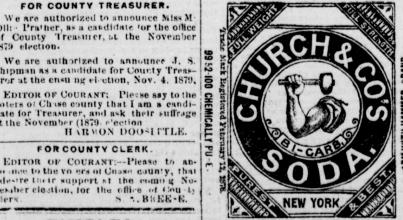
f hoases.

Thankful for past favo s, I would solicitudite patronage.

L. D. HINCKLEY,
may 2-3m

Proprietor. public patronage. may 2-3m

## USETHISBRAND



BEST IN THE WORLD

# Better than any Saleratus.

the country of the best Baking Pow fer, sav-ing Twenty Times its cost. See pakage for valuable information If the teaspoonful is too large and does not produce good results at ,

first, use less afterwards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

## F. P. COCHRAN,

Cottonwood Fal's, Chase county, Kansas, will practice in all the State and Federal Courts. Collections solicited. Deeds, mortgages, leases, &c., drawn carefully, and acknowledgments taken. Office—On Broadway, opposite the hardware store.

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

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jy13

## RUGGLES, SCOTT & LYNN,

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

C. H CARSWELL JOHN V. SANDERS.

CARSWELL & SANDERS,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Marion, Chase, Lyon and Greenwood counties. jv18-tf.

JOSEPH O'HARE

## HARPOLE & O'HARE. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

EW PIANOS \$125 Each, and all styles, including Grand. Square and Upright, all strictly first-class, sold at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices direct to the purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Highest Honors—over 12,000 in use. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co—Factory established over 36 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 East 15th Street, N. Y.

## MAURICE OLES.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The best of leather; first-class work; prices, the most reasonable. Call and see me. Shop adjoining the bardware.
MAURICE OLES.

# ECONOMY!

**New Excelsior Oil Stove.** Just the Thing for Light Housekeeping. It will Broil, Roast, and Bake better than a Coal of Wood Stove. Send for Circulars. AGENTS WANTED. COLEMAN GAS APPARATUS AND

The Great Cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bilious Headache, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Genera Medicated

Debility, and all complaints of Stomach, Liver & Spicea on the newly discovered principle of

ABSORPTION. BELTS. No Drugs, No Doctor Bills. Send for Circulars, describing the Absorption Cure and the revolution it is causing in the science of medi-

cine.

Dyspepsia Belt, \$2.

Fever and Ague Belt, \$3.

Tonic Belt, \$2, and Infants Belt, \$1.

These Belts w. Desent to any address free of postage on receipt of \$2.00 each, o. \$1.00 for Infant's Belt.

AGENTS wanted in every county in the United States. United States.

Address, FISHER MEDICATED BELT CO. 232 Illinois St., Chicago.

# Ayer's

# Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to



which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Fuded or gray hair is soon restored to its a original color.

with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

## HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desir-Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

Mr. Ewing's speech was in the nature of a reply to those of Secretaries Schurz and Sherman, who, as Gen. Ewing said, "about ten days ago illustrated the cause of civil service reform by taking the stump in Onio for the administration candidate for Governor." The speaker opened by referring to the customary Republican assumption, re-echoed by Secretary Schurz, that the Democracy were committed against maintaining resumption, which Mr. Exing declared was not the case. On the contrary, he showed that the resumption scheme was made less disastrous and impracticable by made less disastrous and impracticable by

Democratic legislation. He said:
The twin secretaries make merry over my speeches in 1875 and 1877 against resumption in which I declared that it was impracticable, and would result in "a general massacre of business" I can read those speeches now without being at all aspends of the now without being at all ashamed of the matter or the interest them. They were spoken from conviction in view of the law spoken from conviction in view of the law and the situation as then existing, and in no spirit of extravagance or partianable. Judging the law as it stood, my criticisms were sound. But subsequent legislation greatly changed the scheme of resumption As it originally stood it provided for the total destruction of the greenback currency. So Mr. Sherman admitted on the day he introduced the bill in the Senate So Mr. Bristow declared in his report for 1875, saying that "the fatth of the government now ing that 'the faith of the government now stands piedged to the final resumption and removal from the currency of the country of the legal-tender notes as fast as they shall be presented for resumption "So Mr Morrill declared in his report for 1876, in which he says that "by the resumption law Congress declared in affect a monetary system composed of coin and national bank notes redeemable in coin." The scheme, too, not only involved the destruction of the not only involved the destruction of all the greenbacks, but also contemplated redemption in gold alone — silver having been stealthily demonstrated in advance of the resumption law.

This was the programme of resumption when I discussed it in the speeches now

when I discussed it in the speeches now criticized and ridiculed by these gentlemen. But since then, and as a result of the agita-tion against the scheme by the Western and Southern Democracy, and in spite of all the opposition of Sherman, Schurz & Co., the destruction of the greenback money was stopped, and \$246,000 000 of it saved from destruction. To the stoppage of this aweep-ing contraction of the currency the people owe the fact that their business was only maimed by the resumption scheme—not "massacred." Moreover, silver has been partially remonetized by the efforts of the Western and Southern Democracy since my predictions of the disastrous effect of the resumption scheme, and its certain failure— enough being coined to protect the gold in the treasury from being drained off after

resumption day.

In a debate in the Sanate on May 28, 1878,
Mr. Blaine expressed the coint n common among the friends and the coemies of forced Mr. Blaine expressed the o int n common among the friends and the elemies of forced gold resumption, when he said in the Senate: "Undoubtedly, the whole question of resumption has been changed by une collarge of the sliver dollar. The Secretary of the Treasury may begin resumption to morrow with ten millions in silver, in my judgment, with perfect safety. For resumption in gold you have not got half enough." To this partial restoration of silver and to three enormous crops in the United States, accompanied by three failures of crops in Europe, which have turned the balance of trade largely in our favor. Mr. Shermato owes the fact that he has so far equaled biggreat prototype, Sir Robert Peel, in reaching and maintaining resumption; while he has far surpassed him in the miseries in flicted on the people in his march to his bad entinence.

Not only has the resumption law been made by our effortal less disastrous by stopping the destruction of silver and the unexampled succession of large groups at home and eager and maintaining resumption in a system of the preceding years. But take the whole made the safety who is the surface of the silver and the unexampled succession of large groups at home and eager and maintaining resumption in the succession of the silver and the unexampled succession of silver and the unexampled succession of silver and the unexampled succession of large groups at home and eager and manned to the succession of the silver and the unexampled succession of large groups at head of the succession of the successi

Not only has the resumption law been made by our efforts less disastrous by stopping the destruction of the greenback currency, and less impracticable by the remonetization of silver and the unexampled succession of large crops at home and eager markets abroad, but it is also to be borne in mind that the result attained is not, in fact resumption. We have (qualization only, not resumption. Resumption, as promised by its advocates and understood by the people, was the free circulation of gold, silver and paper and their interchange at all bank counters in the United States There will be no resumption in fact until every bank counters in the United States There will be no resumption in fact until every bank in the United States receives deposits in coin and paper without distinction, and pays demands in either form of money the helder may prefer. Such is not how the case. Gold is no more in general circulation now than it was five years ago. There is in effect, none in the bank vanits. No man in Onio can get a thousand dollars in gold without paying as a premium the cost of expressage to and from New York. A friend of mine the other day at Columbus—a city of 50 000 inhabitants, with a dozen banks—wanted to get two twenty-dollar gold pieces as presents for his daughters, and went from bank to bank in vain to find them.

Instead of resumption, the people have merely equalization of paper and coin; that is, gold prices for their lauds, labor and products; that is, \$2 25 a hundred for their pork, 90c a bushel for their wheat, and 75c may prefer. Such is not now the case. Gold

products; that is, \$2 25 a hundred for their pork, 90e a bushel for their wheat, and 75e to \$1 per day for their labor, with which to pay enormous and undiminishing taxes and debts, contracted when their products and labor were worth 50 per cent more than they are to-day. It is true the money earned by a day's labor will buy about as much as a day's earnings would have bought four years ago. It is true the money got for a hundred pounds of pork or a bushel of grain will buy about as much the money got for will buy about as much the money got for the same products four years ago. Here is neither gain nor loss. But it is also true that every man's debts and taxes cost him in labor or products 50 per cent more to pay them now than four years ago.

The debts of the country, public, corporate and private, running from four years as c, amount to not less, as I have hereto as c, amount to not less, as I have hereto fore repeatedly shown, than ten billions of dollars. This shrinkage of values results in compelling the payment of debts with 60 per cent more of labor and property, and in effect adds five billions of dollars to the weight of that vast debt burden. Our taxes, national and local, amount, in the aggregate, to eight hundred millions of dollars each year. This shrinkage of values increases the tax burden one-half, or four hundred millions a year. That increase amounts to interest at 4 per cent on ten thousand millions of dollars, more than one-third of the present wealth of the country.

THE RESTORATION OF SILVER This relief is offered by the Democracy in the bill which passed the House of Representatives last session, and will unquestionably pass the Senate next session for the unlimited coinage of the old silver dollar and the issue of certificates for silver bullion the isaue of certificates for silver bullion.

That act would cause an early increase of metallic money, or of paper representing and redeemable in metallic money, of from one to two hundred millions of dollars, followed by a yearly increase of thirty or forty neillions. This would raise prices very nearly to the old bimetallic level, lightening the

ROWELL BUREA

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Gen. Thos. Ewing at Gallipolis.

A Reply to the Remarks of Schurz and Sherman.

All the Important Political Issues Reviewed.

burden of debt and taxes, stimulating industries, and bringing into play all the productive energies of our people. It is a great, wholesome, indispensable measure of relief; open to no just criticism either in respect of its honesty or sound policy. It will bring down the purchasing power of gold, which has been dishonestly increased by the demonetization of silver—an act to which the American people never consented—done in the dark by some rascal for the purpose of robbing the masses and piling up the fortunes of the moneyed class.

The two parties are requarely at issue on this question. Mr. Seeman and Mr. Schurz both take ground in favor of stepping the coinage of the silver dollar when the amount under existing law shall reach a sum supposed to be the largest which will

The Position of the Parties and the Party

Leaders, &c.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Sept. 5.—Gen. Thomas
Ewing, Democratic candidate for Governor,
addressed a mass meeting here to-day.

Mr. Ewing's speech was in the nature of as
reply to those of Secretaries Schurz and
Sherman, who, as Gen. Ewing said, "about
ten days ago flipstrated the cause of civil
service reform by taking the stump in Onio
for the administration candidate for Gov.

dollar of the fathers or the new dollar of the Shylocks.

Mr. Sherman, who was the first to propose the demonetization of silver in the interest of the moneyed class, attempts to sustain it by the following statement: "Many causes contributed to reduce the relative value of silver, and now it requires eighteen cunces of silver to be equal to one ounce of gold; and, therefore, the chief commercial countries have either wholly or partially suscountries have either wholly or partially sus-pended the coinage of silver."

He here, with studied vagueness, asserts

that silver at the old ratio of sixteen to one had depreciated as compared with gold, and for that reason was demonetized; thus illustrating again his fluent disregard of facts. The truth is, the American silver dollar was always, since 1833, worth more than the American gold dollar down to the vary data when it was demonetized, and at than the American gold doiler clown to the very date when it was demonetized, and at that date it stood at a premium of 3% per cent. The depreciation of our silver, as compared with our gold doller was caused by the act of demonetization accomplished through a conspiracy of usurers. If Mr. Sherman does not know that fact he is less than the court of ten Sherman does not know that fact he is less informed on the subject than nine out of ten of his hearers. He ought to know why it was demonetized, for he introduced a bill for that purpose in the United States Senate in 1868, and advocated its demonetization before the congress of bondholders in Paris. The sole reason was that the insatiable avertice of the bondholders of Europe and America sought to appreciate the Value of America sough, to appreciate the value of their bonds and depreciate the value of all property and labor in which their bonds were payable by strising out of existence one half of the world's metallic money. banks, declaring them to be a useless burden upon the country, and favoring the issue of treasury notes for their bills.

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

Regarding Republican extravagance Mr.

cut down too much of the appropriations for the preceding years. But take the whole average of appropriations and expenditures for the four years of Democratic rule, from 1877 to 1880 inclusive, and the four years of Republican rule, from 1873 to 1876 inclusive, and the result is as follows: That the Republicans expended an average of \$177,748.000 for the net ordinary expenditures of the government, while the Democrates apprepriated an average of \$149 201,000 being a saving to the people by reason of Democratic economy of \$28,547 000 per year, or \$114-138 000 in the four years.

which ended marcu a little and another tore the panie occurred! The excessiva appropriation was due, therefore, to extravagance and not to sympathy for the people.

CLAMOR AGAINST THE SOUTH. Messes. She man and Schulz are distressed with apprehensions of datger to the government from the Confederate Brigadiers. They cry out against the caucus as though it was an invention of these. Southern men to control the Democratic party and thus rule the country. They have themselves sat in more caucuses than they have hairs on their heads. What danger is there from Confederate Brigadiers? Not one of them has proposed any measure in Congress to impair any settlement of the war. They have over and over again declared that they and their people accept those settlements as final and people accept those settlements as final and never to be disturbed What more is demanded? Nathing. The

Republican party has not asked for more. The outery against the Southern people for sending to Congress men who fought in the Confederate army is senseless and snameful. They have no other men of large experience and capacity to send. Would you force

them to send only negroes and carpet-baggers? Would you undo the work of pacification which the President has done? Would you revoke the trade consummated by Mr. Foster, by which Packard, whe got more votes in Louisiana for Governor than Hayea got for President, was counted out and Hayes counted in? Recollect, gentlemen of the Republican party, that the South has not the same large choice of non-combatants to select for high offices which the Republican party has. Alt her men and boys had to go into the Confederate army to meet our over whelming numbers, while the North did not send a half of her men. In this respect the Republican party has the South at a big disadvantage. They can select such men as Messrs. Sherman and Foster, who quietly atayed at home, while the unfortunate South has no none-combatants to prefer over her soldiers for high public honors.

Mr. Hoffersteff and Mr. Garfield stid in Mr. Hoffersteff and Mr. Garfield stid in holding of public money for this purpose is

honors. Mr. Updegraff and Mr. Garfield said in effect at the Soldiers' reunion at Steuben-ville the other day that when the South should consent that the government shall be conducted on the sceepted fact that the North was right and the South wrong on the great issue of the war, then sectional strife should cease. The Southern representatives have admitted it. They do not admit, and we have no right to expect them to admit that they were false to their convictions of duty in asserting and maintaining the alleged right of secession. But I assert that there is not one man from the South in either House of Congress who does not accept the de-Mr. Updegraff and Mr. Garfield said in of Cougress who does not accept the de-cision of the war as the final settlement of that question, or who does not agree that all the amendments of the constitution made to the amendments of the constitution made to give permanent effect to that settlement shall be respected and obeyed and unexecuted by appropriate legislation. In view of this it is mean and unpatriotic in the Republican leaders to keep up the senseless clamor against the South and prevent the restoration of harmony and good will, without which the sacrifices of the war were all in vain.

vain. Neither Mr. Schurz nor Mr. Sherman has a word to say justifying the use of troops at the polls, for which they and the administration foughtso vigorously. They know that it is a power that is an alien and a foe to our republican system of government, and that the determination of the administration to retain that power will meet the disapprobation of the people. FREE ELECTIONS.

the determination of the administration to retain that power will meet the disapprobation of the people.

But Mr Schurz attempts to ridicule the stern demand of the Democracy to have that odious power wip-d from our statute books. He says: "Does any sane man think this administration capable of sending Federal soldiers to the bailot-box to everawe the freedom of the electors. \* \* The President withdrew the Federal soldiers from the legislative halls of the Southern States."

Yes, sir, that was when the President was playing the role of Conservative; that was when he had just been put into power by a truck and dicker arrangement, got up by Mr Foster; that was when both of them were crying out against Federal inte ference with State Legislatures and State elections, and were anxious for "the fig to float over States, not provinces." But a change has come over the spuit of their dreams, Mr, Foster pleads the "baby act," and the President has taken up all low fellows in the Southern States whom he tramped down in getting to power, and given them high stations and good salaries. He is a stalwart now; has made up with all whom he off-nized by "withdrawing Federal soldiers from the legislative halls of the Southern States;" and is as lion-hearted as Zuch Chandler. But whether he would or would nix abuse the power, as Grant did, is not the question. The question is whether any President can constitutionally be given, or should have, the power to send troops to keep the peace at the polis, or to, in any REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.
Regarding Republican extravagance Mr.
Ewing said:
Mr. Sherman has the amszing recklessness to assert that "the Republican administration has been marked by a uniform decrease of expenditures, as shown by the official table of net ordinary expenditures;" and "the Democrate have been rapidly increasing appropriations since they have had control of Congress."

He attempts to sustain these assertions by figures made up, not from published official reports, but from data of which the public sherman on the stump to John Sherman in the treasury. I hold in my hand his own last report to Congress, in a volume entitled "Finance Rep. rt, 1873." On page 17 is given the net ordinary expenditure of the government (exclusive or premiums, interest and public debt.) in which it is stated that those expenditures since 1870 were each year as follows. I give the figures exactly as published by him:

1874. 194, 118, 000
1875. 180, 488, 000
1876. 1878. 194, 129, 000
1877. 144, 209, 000
1877. 144, 209, 000
1878. 134, 463, 060
The appropriations from 1871 to 1876 in-

providet that 'every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township or ward in which he resides such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector and be entitled to vote as all elec-tions."

Here is the election law of the State pro-Here is the election law of the State providing for the election of members of Congress and other officers. It provides how long a person must be a resident of the county, township and ward prior to the election to have the right to vote; it provides how persons may gain or lose a residence and what facts shall determine a residence, it provides for dividing the State into election districts, for furnishing ballot boxes, fixing places of election, selection didden economy of \$28,547 000 per year, or \$114.

138 000 in the four years.

Mr. Sherman, in reply to my Lancaster speech, asserts that so far from this economy being foiced upon the administration by the Democratic Congress, we actually appropriated more than the departments asked for. Here the finance minister of curgovernment is equally at fault For the year 1877 the administration asked a little over, \$200 125,000 for its ordinary expenditures; we gave it \$145,182,000 For the year 1878 it asked \$176,226 000; we gave in \$157 213,000. And we gave it \$160 919 000. So that the Democratic Congress has in four years prevented the administration from spending over one hundred and twenty militons of dollars more than was necessary for the ordinary expenses of the government. I say the election and of members of Congress and other officers. It provides how persons may gain or lose a residence it provides for dividing the State into election to have the right to vote; it provides how persons may gain or lose a residence it provides for dividing the State into election to have the election as determine a residence of the vote; it provides for dividing the State into election to have the election for our press and other officers. It provides how persons may gain or lose a residence it provides for dividing the State into election to have the election for our presses and other officers. It provides how persons may gain or lose a residence it provides for dividing the State into election to have the election for our presses and other officers. It provides how persons may gain or lose a residence it provides for dividing the State into election to have the election for our presses and other officers. It provides how persons may gain or lose a residence it provides for dividing the State into election to have the election to dividing the state into election to be used to conduct the election to be used to conduct the election to be used to conduct the election to be a presidence of the closure of the election for our president o

over one hundred and twenty milions of dollars more than was necessary for the ordinary expenses of the government. I say more than was necessary, for Mr. Sherman says that during the four years of Democratic control over appropriations 'the administration has felt no restraint from insufficient appropriations in the great branches of the government ''

Mr. Sherman, in explaining the enormous appropriation of \$194,000,000 for the ordinary expenses of the government in 1814 says that 'the appropriations of that year were purposely largely increased as a means of relief from the iffect of the panic.'' Sympathotic Mr. Sherman! How good it was in you and your party to come to the relief of the struggling industries of the country!

But the fact is, the appropriations for that year were made at the seasion of Congress which ended March 4, 1873—six months between the panic occurred! The excessiva approach is put is and drag decorated in the struggling industries of the country! obedience to the State law, determine, on the facts presented, that he is entitled to vote, the Federal supervisor may seize the elector before his ballot is put in and drag him off to a Federal prison, although the power to define quantifications of electors. and, consequently, to provide for the method in which a right to vote may be determined is, by the Constitution of the United States, expressly reserved to the States, absolutely

> Now, I believe there is not a lawyer of fair standing in Oalo who will risk his repu-tation on an opinion that the federal government has any power to thus prevent an elector from voting, or to in any manner supervise, control or direct or meddle with the State election (filters while conducting a congressional election under this State law. Such interference is organized ansreny. No officer of a State government can lawfully be directed or controlled by a federal (filter in the performance of his duties under valid State laws, for each government is supreme State laws, for each government is supreme to its sphere as defined by the constitution of the United States. This federal election law is, therefore, utterly and obviously unonstitutional.
>
> Mr. Sherman makes a faint attempt to jus-

everywhere to be the basest and corruptest instrument of partisanship ever selzed upon to stay the downfall of a party in power.

Dodging the question of the constitutionality and expedency of the law, Mr. Sherman arraigns General Rice and myself for h. ving refused appropriations of money to hire these spies and Marshals to intermed die with State elections. He says the "withholding of public money for this purpose is a more dangerous opposition than the attempted nullification of the tariff laws by South Carolina, put down by General Jackson, or even the attempted secession put down by civil war. By this doctrine nullification and secession are made easy by the refusal of a majority of either House to obey the law." He seems particularly sorry to find General Rice and myself, after our "honorable record during the war," in this terrible attitude of nullification and rebellion. "If they were right during the war, they are wrong now. I have no disposition to criticize them or arraign tham, but I prefer to follow the old Republican figurate was hoisted in 1854" Stop there, Mr. Sherman! I want, in the military your attention to the face that in following the Republican fig in 1856 you, yourself, offered an amendment to the army appropriation bill to the effect that "no part of the military force of the United States herein provided for shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of the ensurements of the alleged legislative assembly of the territory of Kansas" and further, that your amendment was shopted; and further, because the Senate refused to concur in your amendment was adopted; and further, because the Senste refused to concur in your amend-ment you filibustered and forced the ad-

ment you filbustered and forced the adjournment of the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, leaving the army without a dollar appropriations; and further, that when the President called Congress together again you voted to adhere your amendment and undertook to force an adjournment of the second session without permitting the passage of the army appropriation bill, but were overruled by a few of your conservative Republican colleagues joining the Democrats and savieg the army from disbandment for want of an appropriation.

As you seem to have forgotten this striking page in your political history, I refer you to the Congressional Globe. Thirty fourth Congress, part second 1855-56, pages 1754 1,790, 1794 and 224), and page 18 of the appendix. You will find the references bandy, as they are all in one volume. The difference between your position then The difference between your position then and now is this: Then you were struggling against a bad use of Federal troops in a territory, over which the Federal government had supreme control; and now you are strugging for a bad use of Federal troops and marshals to control State elections, with which the Federal government has no hing whatever to do You were willing to disband the whole army rather than suffer the Federal government to everying its to disband the whole army rather than sur-fer the Federal government to exercise its undoubted powers; and now you denounce as 2 bels and nulifiers men who served thragh the war for the Uaion, while you prespered in peace and comfort at home, for disbanding your hordes of partisans, paid from the common treasury of the peaple to wrest from them the control of their ballot-hox.

I am not disposed, my fellow-citizens, to claim that in the ordinary exercise of its powers Congress is at liberty to withhold powers Congress is at liberty to withhold appropriations for purposes prescribed by law. We did not withhold any appropriations the fatiure of which is at all likely to interfere with any of the departments of the government in the exercise of their ordinary and acknowledged powers. We merely forbade the use of any money appropriated for the army to transport or maintain troops at the polls; and we withheld no appropriations, except for the fees of marshals and their deputies. We knew that all the marshals would be patriotic enough to hold on to their offices and draw their regular sa aries, and perform all draw their regular sa aries, and perform all Congress to pay their fees for legitimate ser. vice We merely resolved that the public treasure should not be wasted, nor the con-trol of our State elections interfered with by hiring bummers and shoulder-hitters, or bribing needy men out of the common treasure of the poople. And we now appeal from the advocates of federal interference to the lovers of home rule to sustain our action. We will let the ballot-box itself declare whether it is safer in the hands and under the control of the offi ers of the election pre cincts, or of emissaries hired by the admin-istration and backed by bayonets. This is not revolution nor nullification nor secession; but only an orderly, honest and patri-olic appeal from Casar to the people.

## RUSSIAN WHEAT.

The Extent to which American Competition is Injuring Russia's Wheat Trade. Robert Orbinsky, a representative of the Russian government now in this country for the purpose of investigating the grain interests of the west, with especial reference to elevator construction and operation, and the question of railroad transportation and rates, has written a com-munication to the St. Louis Republican in which he says: On the English market the wheat of southern Russia appeared the first time in the winter of 1802 3, when the prices, under the influence of bad crops for several years and under the then

existing corn law, had raised to the exceptional height of 110 shillings per quarter. You know, sir, that under this law foreign grain trade was nearly, impossible in England beyond exceptional circumstances as that I mentioned. In the following years we continued to export from southern Russia, but it was rather to Spain, France and Italy that we did so, than to England. The bad crop of 1817 again opened to us the latter market and from that time we have not ceased to occupy there a place rising every year In 1847 we were actually the first furnish ers of bread for the English nation. We could do so because the production of our country was not limited there, and the prices of grain in southern Russia were then lower than everywhere in the world. There has been years when in the market of Odessa, itself pretty far from the places of production, a bushel of wheat of no bad quality could be sold, with profit for the seller, for fifteen cents, and that in moments when the average price in the London market was sixty shillings per quarter. And yet the distance from Odessa to London is somewhat shorter than distance between London and New York. You can see by it, sir, how much money under such circumstances could be made by foreign merchants in our southern country, and you will understand now how a great part of the Greek insurrection has been paid off by Russian wheat.

Since that time prices certainly have changed, become lower in England and higher in Russia, but still Odessa remained the queen of the grain trade of the world, growing to an average amount of twenty millions of bushels per year. America, as the French used to say, was not yet invented for grain trade. That happened only about 1830, and since that time the role of America is increasing from year to year, so that now it became truly overpowering. The last year your country has furnished no less than 51 per cent. of the want of England and we only 22.

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common Blotch, Pimple, or Ermition, Exysipelas, Salt-rheum, lever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bat blood, are conquered by this powerfut, Especially has it manifested its potency intended.

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Ten years ago it was exactly the contrary of that proportion.

I can say I was the first man in Russia that had foreseen and foretold such a result. In 1875 I published a brochure on that subject, and was laughed at by our press. It was considered a product of my imagination. I was called an incorrigible pessimist and my pessimism not worthy of attention. So I was, indeed, but events have proved that truth was on my side. Then it was very natural for my government to inquire in what manner and by what way such a change could take place. With this inquiry I had the honor to be

charged. Till now the productive power of Russia is as great as that of America; perhaps even greater. In 1870 your wheat crop arrived to the cipher of 230,000,000 and the amount of ours was not beyond 325,-000,000. But our population, however, in the greater part fed by rye, is nearly twice that of yours, and consequently the sur-plus we can sell abroad is less than yours. But it is not the quantity that decides the question, but the kind of use which is made of it, and on this behalf certainly nothing can be more instructive for us than the example of America.

## Just the Difference.

If a man is on the cars and sees a young lady he doesn't know from Eve and never saw before, trying to let down the window, he throws down his papers, takes off his hat, bows himself double, smiles clear round to his after collar button, says sweetly, "Allow me? "and closes the window with graceful skill and charming courtesy. If his sister says, Tom, won't you please let the window down for me?" he tucks his papers savagely under his arm, and stalking across the aisle stands on her feet while he that fills her face and hair with dust. And if his wife, holding the baby on one arm and a lunch basket, on the other, tries to let down the window, and says timidly and suggestively, "Oh, dear I don't belive I can get it down," he grunts, says, "Eh? oh!" and buries himself still deeper in his paper. That's what you're coming to, Laura.

FIGURES DON'T LIE.

SPARTA, Union Co., Oregon, May 3 1, 1879.
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SIRS:—The package of "Butter Maker" forwarded by you to W. W. Ross, Esq., of this place was handed over by him to me for trial, and orders to report the results to you, as I have the management of his dairy.

I have the honor to report that one gallon of sweet cream churned at a temperature of 55 deg. and treated with the Butter Maker according to directions accompanying package, proing to directions accompanying package, produced four and one-half pounds of butter of duced four and one-half pounds of butter of a fine golden color, and firm, waxy texture, and of delicate flavor; time occupied in churning and gathering the butter, twenty minutes.

One gallon of sweet cream, same lot, churned without the powder, produced four pounds of butter, several shades lighter in col r, not so firm or waxy in texture, but no perceptible differe ce in flavor; time occupied in churning, at a temperature as above, forty-five minutes. The fine, even grain, rich, golden color, increased quantity from the same amount of cream, and the difference of time occupied in the churning and gathering the butter are greatly in favor of using your preparation, and I have no hesitation in recommending the same to my friends and the public generally.

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