## Chass $\mathfrak{C o m n t y}$ Comant.

E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME VII.


| NEWS IN A NUT SHELL. <br>  (till |  | The Hygiene of Domestic Animals PreThe reader may not realize the exten |
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| ther trenble arose from blood poisoning his chances for recovery were encouraging. |  |  |
| Porsonal and Politleal <br> Pere Hyacintie will visit the Unite Statesin the spring. |  |  |
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| in Al eria. <br> Fontr lives were lost in a hurrieane piss- |  |  |
| ing over Port Royal <br> Fitr-Firs persons confess having caused <br> diary fites in Spain. |  |  |
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| The recent earthquake at Chio was more evere than the one in $A$ pillast. |  |  |
| $A$ xesi ionchand of the lareat isize is to bebunt in <br> ment. |  |  |
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| During the eight months past of the present year there were in the United states4,007 failures. In Canada they numbered1,454 . |  |  |
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| Dysentery is increasing to an alarming xtent in the German army, and many |  |  |
| regiments are compelfed to discontinue taking part in the mancuvres. Bradeavgh has issued a manifesto de- |  |  |
| mons at the next session of and asking them to protect him. <br> com |  | result d |
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| tance of 329,577 miles, of which 39.10 |  |  |
| The Eant. <br> Rains occurred Friday in New Yurk and |  |  |
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| Thi Mutual Union Telefraph Company |  |  |
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| with Mand S., and announces that she During the month of Angust over $\$ 2,000$, |  |  |
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| 000 worth of foreign gold coin has been turned into bullion at the United States as* a $y$ office. |  |  |
| Georgr Dorne, an attorney of Erie, Pa.,hecame insane at a camp-meeting, and announced himselfsons of Jehovah. |  |  |
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| has been incorporated by Thomas C. Plattand others, with a capital of $\$ 1,000,000$ Itwill have a branch establishment at DesMoines. |  |  |
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| The train dispateher of the C., H. \& D. |  |  |
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| was hesvensiox of short hand reporters |  |  |
| Mich., and seriously injured four men.Eprzoric is preyalent in a mild formamong tha horses in Clinton, Jowa. |  |  |
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| A crazy man, loose in Chicago, shot three men, inflicting probably fatal ibjuries. <br> TaEsiddiers' grand reunion will be held at Cincinnat, September $14 t \mathrm{~h}, 15 \mathrm{~h}$ and <br> Indians in the vicinity of Fort Dans, Tex. have been driving shecp from the rexches Wabash Road will next Thursdry The |  |  |
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But Chase County Courant.

## Official Paper of Chase Connty

## W E.TIMMONS,Editor and Publisher

The President was removed to Long Branch, Tuesday, where bo is now doing very well.
It is reporied that Jay Could costrols 52,000 miles of railroad, or over half the mileage of the
United States. Whether this be true or not, he uadoubtefly owns
more miles than any other man in more mile
the world.
$\underset{\text { Wo rotice a a reat increrse it the the }}{\text { mpor ation ot "canned tituti" into }}$ Mporation ot "canned f.tut" int year for canned fruit either, an
thoy say tha: the articlo eont Kan sas "ssamples" very strongly in
 great tendency to mate ar mad
quarrel with his mother.in law
The cause of prohibh. ion goes stead quar ecuase of prohibhi.ion goos stead
ily formard. Globe Democrat.

Wilkes Booth, Giteau, Hartmann, and the dynamite fiends generally have put scme rather vigorous auf.
gostions into Brother Jonathan's head on the subject of politicial as
gasesnation. One of these sagges tions was embodied in a resolution
offercd by Mr. David Dudly Field mational law oonference at Cologne the other day in favor of an uxtradi
tinn traaty providing that neither asasseination nor attemptod ases sesin grievances, , thould be deemed
mere political offonee within the meannog of tho treaty, and that the
privilege of a $a$ lum stoould be be do nied the perpetrator of ouch a
crime. It is stignificant that such roololution alhould come from thi4
counrra. and that it mot the unani


## PROHIBITION.

Does or Will the New Law Have the Desired Effect?
Hon. Jown Mart $n$, of Tope Pat in Rosponse to the
An Able Letter from a Dis inguished Jurist and
Prominent States. man.
Topeka, Kan., Aug. 24, 1881.
Editors Patrint. Editors Patriot:
I have reveived your letter of
the 13 h ins ant asking my views in regard to the wisdom and policy of the soca ed temperance amendment to our Siate constication,
adopted i , 1880 , a a d of the legislation of 1881, to enforce the same. I opposed the adoption of the son: first, beceuse it was an un-
wiso and an unlawful inflingment upon individual liberiy, and the assumption of a power beyond the legitimate fucctions of civil government; second, because i:s adoption wrong to the Stato, in the distrucion of proports, and a hinderance material interest, and, third, because its honsst enforcement would
be impossible, and will utteriy faul in accompliohing the objects of it friends, and, in tho ond, produce evild more perilous to the safety the drunkards and State than ail hand. I have, all my life, been a temperance man; not only in theoy, but in pracice. I have, always favord wise laws to control the sale and use of in toxicating liquors, and to mitigate, as far as passible, the
(vils of intemperance. Whatevcils of intemperance. Whatever just laws will promote these ob-
jecta I will tavor. Whatever laws will bo a hilderance to tnese ende
1shall oppose. That intemperance is a an open question; that it produces and promotes poverty, ignorance misery and crime, can not be ques oned; that it is dangerous and hurtul to society is conceded; bu in adopting measuros to avoidthes the office and province ot govern ment, nor can wo safely disrogard human dature at we fiad it, or the xperiences of the past; neithe that will, in the end, produce an promote evils more ponlous to the
State than the wrongs of intem perance, and, in my judgment, a law that, in effect, annihilates the doc
 ypocrisy, and indaces petjury, is
wore to be dreaded than the hor rors of drunkenness. 'I'bat the con-
itutional amendment, and especial y the legislation of last winter, to fiforce it, beiongs this dangerou
class or species of legislation, ave no doubt.
nongat men for ine instituted reir civil affairs; churches are anized for promoting the spirtual doral weifare of mer: beiween divorue; at least, such is our Amerlean theory. Our government res:s
apon the further theo: $y$ that the peopie are inielligent, honest and nd forms a pari of the govenoment; Iy and morality constitute a part of the State. If we can not true ciluzen, our government is sil ire. The constitutional amend out and the law of 1881 chal igge our cheory, and proclaim ou octune a fulsebood. I take issue with the amendmen Ind the law. I still insist that ou peopie are capable of self-gover farsa and their social concera. be people of this country will, sub mit to the establishment of a paier oal system of goyernment for the egalation of their moral and so.
ial conduct. Nor can we consent ostablib the relation of guardian tizens in respeot the State and its ppetite and social relations. To o is a thruct at the intergity of
the government itself. My theory hto tratt but lit: se to government, not trust the people, then wa cer
tain!y can noi trast an agency es tablished by them. The tendency of modern thought every where and it has boen so torover a hun-
dred years, that the best gorrament, the one that best protects people, is the one whose powers are ow and limited, and whose ma pensive. The amendment and the aw of 1881 deny the rruth of this
doctrine. The peopie must sette octrine. The
he question.
That the amendment and the aw are unjust to our citizens, and ost, can scarcely be denied destroys, without compenkation se accumula:tons of years; accumulations that bave been made under
ho sanction aod encouragement of very dion and encouragement Ifon from all parts of the globe with known habits, cusioms and ecuiliartios, have been by the di rged to ssurance that these habice ustoms would be recognized rotected ; that they could, at least enjoy the sume degree of pers
reedom they did in Europe. they did in Europe. Relying upon these assurancos
hey came with their families riends and property, and invested in such way as tdey were assure ould be protected by the State ed, and without an opportunity or the msans of averting the calamity heir property is substantially con iscated, and they are forbidden to follow these avocations that they were originally induced to engage
n. To call this justice, is to make a farce of sentiment and language The law is worse than the con ritutional amendment. In a gover ment like ours, theories of public plausible, or even so truthful, as is command popular majorities; but whether truthful or plausible mere ly; or by whatever numbers majoritios they are assonted to, ther are some absolate private right
beyond their reach, and amon these is the vested right of property,
Yet the last Legilatare, recklest Yet the last Legislature, recklessly
and foolishly passed a law restric and foolishly passed a law restric
ing. to an absurd degree, ag . to an absurd degree, th
right of men to sell drugs, prac fiscated every dollar's worth o liquor a man may have had o band when the law went into e fect, and so regulated the sale or
liquors for spectice purposes as to ake the law a farce.
That the amendment and law think, is perfeoly piain our Sta
britty wrking, Bober, industrious, arity men, no one denies. They
always bring money with them and wat is better still they alway bring the muscle and courage that
we need above all else to cultivate we need above all else to cultivate
our rich lands. It is farmers, me our rich lands. It is farmers, me
chanics and working men that w need; of men who make politics rade and speculate on their wits, w have more than enough now. We need more who plow, make fences catte; and this is just the class kep
cate wheat, corn, hogs, horses and out of the country by the legislaion of 1881.
Now has the
Now has the amendment and the
law been enforeed? No! Will it be ontorced? No! Why? Because does violence to public judgment
It is 1ojudicious, violent, extreme fanatical, an unlawful and an un-
just ei.erciese of power, the reeult of gnorance slupidity and fansticism It is in confliet with public opinoou. You say it abould be enforced. So
do I; but that does not enforce it. I ay more; that every man in Kansas knows it is not enforced, and ncver winbe. There is not a town of five
hundrec people in Kansas were quor is not bought and soid and quor is not bought and soid and
drank. But you say: "But not openly.' Admitted; yet if the law Was enforced, it could not pe sold at
all, as a sale privately is as much a violation of the law as if sold pubicly. This brings us to one of the whole business. A law on th statute book incapable of boing en
forced, because of tits being obne ous to public opinion, is a public misfortune. The people denomp
and defy it. This tends a contempl
or all law and all unlawful author y. Men lose that sense of respec aw and public authority that shouid govern overy good cutizen. This is
a public misfortune. The temper ace advogates say man should no entertain such sentiments. That
may be, but the fact remaivs the may be, but the fact remaivs the
same, and showi that when you assed the law you were 1gnoran
of human nature and dfied pobiic opinion; that's all. I have said that this law shouid be entorced; not be
cause it is the law, as declared by the Supreme Court. No State
people can afford to have the taw ignored an delibrately trampled No citizon can be permitted to, nat can aflord, to substitute his privat
judgenent as a rule of action in
aisen case, tor the determinatio juiven case, for the determination
of the court of last resort. It one man may properry deff a law be
cause he dislikes it, every othor ct zen may do the same, and the re ult is anarchy and confusion. r In addition to this, we find tha
attempt to enforce the law, has pro attempt to enforce the law, has pro-
ducedd atrfe, dissensious and bad
blood; criminations and reerimius tions have been and still are the
order of the day. All the friends of
the law have been clase order of the day. Alr the frends of
the law have been classed as the
hypocrites, higots sad fanatics. hypocrites, higots and fanatics.
Those who are opposed to the 19 w
without respect to their moral charwithou respect the thir moral char
acter, or the purty of their habite
of lite, in respeot the use of intoxi cating liquor, are condemned an
denounced as "whisk
antes," "mbi ky bloats" and apologisest tor, and
detenders of, vice and immorality Another objection to the amend
ment and the law is that it devel men and brings to the front a clase
opes
of hypocrits, spies, detectives, lars and informers, the most loathsom and ofiesive class of vermin that
can posibiby afflict the body polita.
This is the class of men fostered, en couraged and sustained by the law of last winter; a class more danger
ous to the peace, good order and
safoty of society than common murderers, or highway robber
Then, what shall be done to remed Then, what shall be done to remedy
the wrongs produced by the amend
ment and the law? My anawer enforee it as far as you reasonably can, until its repeal, and repeat th
whole thing althe earliest possibl I urged the last Democratic State
Ionvention to take high and atront ground against the amendment,
and make it a square issue befor tho people. square issue befor
the convention
thought otherwise. thought otherwise. The events o
every day since then have con-
firmed my judgement. If alive and present at hit next State Conven
tion, I shall renew my uppositio ion, I haall renew my upposition
to the amendment, aud unsist upo making the repeal of the amend
ment and the law passed to enforc it a clear and square party 1ssue
the election of State officers an members of the Legislatare, and I simply hope that party cowardice
will not subordinate principle to expediency and polieg. John Martin.
Joting LEAR THE TRACK The most magnificent teto ever $w$
ensed in the western ene nost the western country will
nethe in the Soldiers' Reqnion at Tope-
be then


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coars time. At lests. rates of in in rest commissions will becharged Cottonwood Falls, Dec. 14, 1880 Vick's Illustrated Monthly Maga ine, for September, published by
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## REMEDY

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backache, Gowr SORE THROAT swelinnas sprains | frosted |
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