

DODGE CITY TIMES.

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DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

Last week we referred to the matter of selecting candidates for county offices by the primary election system. As this subject is being considered, the following information from the Wellington Press, may be of interest to our readers:

Inasmuch as the advisability of adopting the Crawford county system of nominating candidates for office will be presented to the people in a few days, a few words upon this subject may be interesting at this time. This system originated in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, many years since. County conventions had been in vogue there from time immemorial, until finally the mass of the people came to believe that a few politicians at the county seat usually manipulated these conventions as best suited their pleasure, influencing the township politicians who managed to have themselves elected delegates, by one means, if not by another. Hence, the people of Crawford county rose, in their sovereignty, and demanded a reform by having the nominations turned over to the whole people. The results of this reformation were so satisfactory, that this plan has been adopted in many counties of every State in the union under the name of the "Crawford county system."

The plan is very simple, and we think commends itself to every man who desires the people's choice for officers. The method of procedure is this: The County Central Committee appoints a day for the holding of the primary election. The candidates announce themselves. Upon the appointed day the members of the county central committee for each township, with two associates, sit as a board of judges. Each Republican voter comes to the polls and casts his ballot for his choice for each office. The returns from each township are then returned to the county seat and counted by a board of judges. The persons receiving the highest number of votes for each office are then declared the nominees of the party.

The advantages of this system are self-evident to those familiar with the ways that are dark and the tricks that are not in vain that are usually witnessed in county conventions. In the first place, the people, and the whole people, select their candidates and avoid all cause of complaint as to the persons selected. It prevents the selling out and trading off so extensively practiced by delegates. It deprives sleek politicians of their vocation and shuts out dark horses. In short, it compels every candidate to submit his claims to the voice of the people and abide their decision. The candidate who fears to do this is unworthy the confidence and support of the people he desires to serve, professedly. Consequently, this system is not popular with a certain class of politicians, but has always worked to the perfect satisfaction of the populace.

During the heavy rain July 29, an innumerable host of small frogs visited the earth, some falling in new wagons, on the sidewalks and other places in the city. Soon after their aerial ride bands of them collected together on Broadway and opened up a musical concert to the edification of the astonished citizens. It had been so dry no one thought of a frog being within one hundred miles of Larzed.—Chronoscope.

When a Great Bender has been at a convivial gathering, and his head next morning feels like pumpkin with a sole-leather covering, he sends word to the office that he is suffering from extreme nervous prostration. And why shouldn't he?

Doctors disagree. Some say whiskey hardens the brain, others say it softens it. Meanwhile, people without brains will keep right on drinking it, as it doesn't make an atom of difference to them, not an atom.

Written for the Times.

INFANT HYGIENE.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION.—During the first ten days of the child's existence it should be kept in a darkened room, which should gradually be made lighter until the twentieth day, when full light can be borne. The room after this should be kept bright and cheerful; it should have at least two windows which could be regulated by curtains so as to admit or exclude the light at will, and which could be opened or closed above and below to ventilate and keep the atmosphere at a proper temperature. A thermometer should be kept in the room. In the winter time a temperature of from 60 to 70° Fah. should be maintained, and in the summer the room should be kept cool and moderately dark. The child should be changed from room to room. This change of air has a wholesome effect on the nutrition of the child. The drying of soiled or washed napkins in the room occupied by the child is reprehensible. Aside from the moisture in the atmosphere thus created, the ammoniacal and other impure gases, generated will most surely react on the child's health. Soiled napkins and utensils should be removed from the room as soon as used. A teaspoonful of finely powdered dry earth thrown into the utensil will destroy the odor. The cradle should be provided with a framework for supporting a mosquito netting to protect the child from mosquitos and flies. The annoyance of flies is not limited to their biting and crawling; there are cases on record in the medical journals, of convulsions and death having been caused by larvae developed from flies eggs deposited in the nostrils and mouth of sleeping children, and eating their way into the brain.

TEETHING AND NURSING.—Some children have been born with teeth, but unfortunately the rule is for the teeth to make their appearance during infant and not embryonic life. The eruption of the teeth comes accompanied by swollen and sensitive gums, thickened and dry mucous membranes of mouth, fever and restlessness, oftentimes vomiting and diarrhea and occasionally convulsions and death. The teeth that come during childhood are twenty in number, there being two incisors, one canine and two molars on each side, making ten in each jaw, upper and lower. These teeth are designated as milk, deciduous or temporary teeth. The upper canines are sometimes called eye or stomach teeth. The deciduous teeth are succeeded by thirty-two permanent teeth in the adult. The milk or deciduous teeth make their appearance more or less irregularly.

The proper and natural food for an infant is its mother's milk. Should this be wanting the milk of a wet nurse should be substituted. Should a child be so unfortunate as to be denied this also, it must then have the milk of some domestic animal. Among the actual causes which deprive the child of its natural food are a lack or insufficiency of its mother's milk, malformation or diseases of the mother's breasts, special circumstances affecting the mother such as pregnancy or the existence of some disease and special condition of the milk itself. It is well to remember always that the sacred duty of the mother, if she has milk at all, is to nurse her own child; even though the mother be small or weak her child will generally thrive best on her own milk. Only when directed by her medical advisor should she feel relieved of this obligation.

Many mothers are anxious to nurse their children but cannot do so from an insufficiency or a complete failure of supply. The causes of such a condition must be carefully studied and removed or remedied by a proper regimen and medical treatment. There are many articles of diet and medicine which have a direct effect on the secretion of milk, a discussion of which for want of space cannot be entered into here. Should it become necessary to procure a wet nurse the utmost care will be necessary in making the selection in both a physical and moral point of view. Technical skill should here be brought into requisition.

The child when nursing from bottle or otherwise should be placed in a semi-recumbent position, and should be kept perfectly quiet on its back or side for at least an hour afterwards to favor digestion and sleep. The breast or bottle should not be used to quiet the child, but should be given only at regular intervals of three or four hours for young children, and longer intervals as they grow older; especially is this to be observed at night. Children are sometimes nursed at night whenever they awake or are restless. This pernicious habit deranges digestion by keeping the stomach constantly at work, and eventually causes serious illness. Any rest-

lessness or fretting that occurs during intervals of nursing is caused by chilliness, tight or wet clothes, chafed skin, colicky pains, or something else, other than hunger. This cause should be carefully sought by the mother and remedied.

LEONARD Y. LORING.

POST HOSPITAL.

The Jetmore Republican says that J. R. Wilson lost two cows from poison weeds lately.

The round-up of cattle in Southwestern Nebraska shows a loss of about 15 per cent last winter.

Serious drouth in the corn-growing regions of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee is reported.

The old superstition in regard to Friday still hangs on. In St. Louis very few marriage licenses are ever issued on that day.

There have been shipped from Wichita, Kan., in the last two months, 13,000 spring chickens. All went to Colorado and New Mexico.

The two companies of the Sixth Infantry now at Fort Lyon have orders to go to Camp Douglas, Utah, as soon as relieved by a detachment of the Fourteenth Infantry.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad has gained control of the grounds in North Topeka, and will at once proceed to rebuild the rolling mills recently destroyed by fire.

We believe we have seen more drunken men and that more liquor has been used in this city since the first of May than during any previous three months in the history of Nickerson.—Argoey.

There are said to be in the United States, 100,000 drummers, otherwise called "commercial travelers." If they could all be landed in Ireland, how soon they would take that country.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has determined to make an exhibition at Atlanta, in October, not only of the products of Kansas, but also of the minerals of Colorado and New Mexico.

There were over two millions of sheep sheared in Michigan this year, according to official statements from the Michigan Secretary of State, Mr. Jenney. He says that the total average clip was 10,974,163 pounds of 5½ lbs. per head.

From Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa come reports of the ravages of the army worm, and of his fatal partiality for every green thing. In some localities the worms have appeared in great hordes and are playing havoc with the crops.

Several have inquired for further particulars about trimming tomato vines, since we gave our experience two weeks ago. Trim them just as you would a tree on which you wanted no limbs. Don't take any of the leaves from the main stalk. We are now enjoying the fruit of our vines while our neighbors complain that their tomatoes won't set.—Sterling Gazette.

A woman belonging to a fanatical sect at Dallas, Texas, recently undertook to run herself to death. She conceived the notion from a peculiar application of the Scriptural text about "running the race to the end," construing it to mean that if she ran until she died she would go directly to heaven. She finally concluded that the method was a too tedious one, and substituted drowning.

Sorghum is one of the crops that can stand drouth without permanent injury. Grain crops must have water at certain stages of their growth or they fail no matter how favorable the remainder of the season may be. Sorghum grows when the season is favorable and when unfavorable it simply waits rain and grows again when it gets it. This makes it almost a sure crop.

A collision occurred on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road last week between two freight trains, near Topeka, which will cost the road something like \$30,000 to repair the damages. The cause of the accident was that the conductor and engineer of one of the trains read a telegraphic order wrong, by which they went past the station where they should have stopped. Fortunately no one was killed, though it was a narrow escape. The two engines and eleven freight cars were totally demolished.