DODGE CITY TIMES.

E. L. MENDENHALL, Editor and Pub.

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Central Committee Meeting.

All members of the People's party central committee are requested to be present at a special meeting to be held on Saturday, December 19th, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. We want every member present, as business of the utmost importance will come before the meeting.

C. A MILTON, President.
E. L. MENDENHALL, Secretary.

Right now is a good time to subscribe for the Times. Sent to any address one year for 50c.

Kansas City is making an able effort to secure the democratic convention in 1892. We sincerely hope she will be successful.

The Shoe String Dramatic Company has been organized at Garden City and will do several of the smaller towns in the neighborhood.

The anti-Harrison meetings in Indiana are still being held, though secretly as yet. It do look like it would be Grover and Jim this time.

We are glad to see that many of the large newspapers have the fairness and business sense to object to Postmaster General Wanamaker's recommendation of free postage for all newspapers. Such a step would work further injury to the country newspapers, which are already sufficiently fenced in by "rocky" conditions.—Garden City Sentinel. And these "rocky" conditions are made worse by nearly every country weekly allowing the use of its columns to advertise these same dailies and their weekly editions.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

What is the object and aims of the farmers' Alliance? has frequently been asked, and an exchange gives the following:

The Alliance is seeking to make the rich man pay his just proportion of the taxes.

It seeks to pay up the bonds that have almost ruined the people and the nation.

It is seeking forthwith to reduce the salaries of officials to an equality with other salaries and prices.

It is seeking to make it possible for the poor man to get money as cheaply as the banker can get it.

It is seeking to have the government issue all money in sufficient quantity to do the business of the country.

It is seeking to break the speculator's corner on grain and pork.

It is seeking to watch the congress from the people's side for the next twenty-five years.

It seeks to make a profit in farming and industry, and not in money lending.

It attacks the giant monopoly and intends to follow him to his overthrow.

The Alliance demands great things—things that monopoly always said were impossible, and is buckling on its armor none too soon to save the overthrow of a great republic. In the name of Israel's God it is marching on, demanding justice where justice has been unknown.

The farmer and laborer who takes this stranger in, will find the best friend they have known in twenty-five years.—Alliance Union.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

"I was very much impressed during my stay in Germany this summer by the superior service of the state-controlled railways of that country as compared with the careless management of our own lines. There was scarcely an accident in Prussia during the whole summer, while in this country nearly five times as many passengers are injured or killed outright. The American railways have not enough employees to insure safety and attention. England has four times as many men, and Germany even more.

"We are fully thirty years behind Germany in safety for passengers. There are no unguarded crossings allowed to menace the public. Even at the stations there is no crossing the tracks to reach outgoing trains, as is the case in our own Union station. To get on the other side in Germany you must descend a flight of steps and pass through a tunnel under the track. The stations themselves are models of beautiful architecture. The new one in Frankfort cost 8 million dollars. When the government intends to erect a new station it offers a prize to architects for ornamental designs. There is a maximum of comfort received in railway travel, as the stations are all union stations, which is possible since the government controls all the lines.

"Since I was in Germany ten years ago many improvements in speed have been made, fifty miles an hour being the scheduled time for many trains. The express from Berlin to Hamburg made fifty miles an hour, all stops included. Government ownership also opens a way for the use of the railway for social purposes. The general opinion is that the population is too much centralized in the large cities, and by the cheap zone or belt railroad system, soon to be opened in Berlin, workmen may live in the suburbs and work in the city without much expense.

"The government management of the railway finances has also been a brilliant success, surpassing all expectations. In Prussia alone last year, after paying the interest and part of the principal on the bonded debt, there was a surplus of 25 million dollars. The reduction in fares and freights annually amount to a general distribution of over 25 million dollars. I must also say a word for the high quality of the freight service, which is fully equal to the express traffic in many parts of our country. A trunk can be sent all over Germany with perfect safety and convenience for a mere trifle, while a few cents extra will insure it, and a few cents more guarantee its delivery at a certain hour."—Prof. Ely of John Hopkins University.

DIPHTHERIA.

The following is taken from the report of the State Board of Health:

IS DIPHTHERIA CONTAGIOUS?

These facts are published for the purpose of correcting a misapprehension which, to some extent, exists in the public mind regarding the question of the contagiousness of Diphtheria. Unfortunately, every year there are found persons or communities which are not yet quite sure that Diphtheria is infectious, and, like the person who proves whether the pistol is loaded or not by aiming it at his own head or that of some other person and pulling the trigger, these doubting persons often infect themselves, their families, or their neighbors, and keep up and provide sources of infection which insure the non-extinction of the disease.

The direct communication of the disease is shown in the following instances:

A young lady came home sick with Diphtheria in a mild form, and on her arrival her brothers and sisters embraced her. They were all attacked with a malignant type of Diphtheria, and one died. The young lady visited her aunt in another family where there were four children, who took the disease, and one died.

At the death of a child from Diphtheria, two women helped in laying it out. One of them, who was fifty-three years of age, was attacked in a few days, and died in three more; the other took the disease in a light form, and recovered.

A boy who had Diphtheria visited some relatives. In a few days after his arrival his aunt washed some of his clothing, and was taken sick with Diphtheria the next week, and it went through the family—four cases. Before the aunt was taken sick, the boy went to play with another boy, who took the Diphtheria and gave it to two other persons in that family.

An only child was taken sick with Diphtheria, and died on the fourth day. The young mother in her grief kissed the child and took the disease; within a week she was buried beside her child.

In 1881 there had been no Diphtheria in a neighborhood for nearly four years. The school teacher, during a summer vacation, went to the city, a notorious hot-bed of Diphtheria. While there, he contracted what he called a slight sore throat; he returned with this still upon him and opened school; in less than a week there were six lying sick with Diphtheria and the school was closed. As the children spread the disease in several families, it resulted in five deaths, three of which were adults.

In the following cases the infection was communicated indirectly through the medium of clothing, or otherwise.

Three children in one family died of Diphtheria in the croupous form. The nurse believed it was not possible to carry the disease in clothing, and said she would not change her dress upon leaving the house, and that she was not afraid to take her own children in her lap upon going home. She was admonished against such a foolhardy course. She told the neighbors a week after returning home that she did not change her clothing after coming from the infected house; "and," said she, "my children have not got the disease." Ten days after she left the infected house the physician was called and found her family with Diphtheria of the most fatal form. One child died in thirty-six hours after it was attacked. These were the only cases that occurred anywhere in the neighborhood of the nurse's home. It is needless to remark, that nurse now believes it is very contagious.

A lady went to help care for a family sick with Diphtheria; two of the patients died and one recovered. Three weeks after the recovery of the last patient, and after disinfection of the house and the surviving persons, the lady returned to her home, a section where Diphtheria had not been known for a long time; five days after her return, her only daughter, a girl of thirteen, took the disease and died.

A woman died of Diphtheria; her son brought her clothing and bedding home; his wife washed them, took the disease, and died in less than a week.

The cases like these, which unmistakably show the contagious nature of Diphtheria are innumerable, and at the same time there are innumerable instances in which Diphtheria has not been communicated to others, though others have been exposed to it. What does this prove? Not by any means that the disease is not contagious, but, as in scarlet fever, small pox, cholera and the plague, that all persons are not at all times susceptible to the infection. Another thing which makes the infection of Diphtheria doubly dangerous is its persistent vitality. Many cases like the following show that unless care in disinfecting and otherwise be taken, the infection will survive to start mysteriously another epidemic at some future time—months or perhaps years afterwards:

A boy visited a family where there were cases of Diphtheria; he took the disease in a light form and recovered. Upon his return home his sister, aged sixteen, took the disease and died in three days. Six months afterwards another sister occupied the room which had been the sick-room, took the Diphtheria and died after five weeks' sickness.

A little girl nine years of age was found by the physician to have Diphtheria in a malignant form, and died two days afterwards. The sanitary condition of the place seemed very good, and no other cases of Diphtheria were in the neighborhood. It was ascertained that the grandfather, of whom the child was very fond and in whose lap she would sit much of the time, had come from a neighboring town to spend a few weeks with them—that in his family eight months previously there had been several cases of Diphtheria, one fatal. The children had been sick in a room, adjacent to which was a clothes-press where the old gentleman's clothes had hung. He had no occasion to use them until the present visit to his daughter's. That clothes press had not been disinfected.

These cases will unmistakably show the dangerously infectious character of Diphtheria, and it is hoped that by calling attention to this subject in this special manner, every person and every community may be influenced to be careful not to spread the disease, and to demand of every person the same regard for the rights and the safety of others. The assurance that a disease is contagious or infectious is an assurance that it is a preventable disease.

RESTRICTION.

As soon as it is found that a person has Diphtheria, he should immediately be separated from the rest of the family and put into a sunny and well-ventilated room, preferably on the upper floor and as disconnected as possible from other rooms, especially the living and sleeping-rooms of children.

Before moving the patient into the room, all needless articles, such as contents of wardrobes, etc., which would catch the infection, should be removed. No other person besides the nurse and necessary attendants should be permitted in the room, and they should take special precautions not to carry the infection. Their communication with the rest of the family should be as restricted as possible.

The secretary of the local board of health, or health officer, should immediately be notified, and should co-operate with the physician to keep the disease from spreading. Children and parents from other houses should be warned; and, if they needlessly and obstinately persist in coming, they should be driven away.

Neither the nurse nor any other person should eat or drink anything in the sick-room, or anything which has been there. Food which the patient has left should be burned.

Cats and dogs should be kept from the sick chamber, or better, out of the house, for their fur can easily carry the infection. These animals, as well as some others, sometimes have Diphtheria, and communicate it to children.

The dishes which the patient uses should not be used by others, or washed with other dishes; they should be washed by themselves in boiling-hot water.

The utmost care must be taken that the discharges from the mouth, throat and nose do not soil the room or its furnishings; these discharges should be received on pieces of cloth and then burned. If this cannot be done, they should be thoroughly disinfected with Solution C (four ounces to a gallon of water), or Solution E, followed by boiling. The discharges from the kidneys and bowels should be liberally treated with Solution A, Solution B, or Solution C, and not poured into the privy vault, but buried, if possible, 200 feet or more from dwelling-houses and water-supply.

The bed-clothing and body-clothes should not be mixed with the family wash, but should be put into a tubful of Solution C, or Solution E, until ready to boil.

No person from a house where Diphtheria is should go into public assemblies, such as schools, churches, or concerts.

Persons who have had Diphtheria should not mingle with the public for some time after the last trace of the disease has left the throat and nose, and then not until they, and all their clothing, have been thoroughly washed and disinfected.

In case of death, the body should be inclosed in a sheet thoroughly wet in Solution A, Solution C (eight ounces to the gallon of water), or Solution E, and put into a tight coffin, which should not afterwards be opened. The funeral should be strictly private, and in no case should children be permitted to be present.

When the room is vacated after recovery or death, disinfect it by using the sulphur fumigation; then wash all surfaces with Solution A, Solution B, one-half strength, or with Solution C, (four ounces to one gallon of water), and afterwards with soap and hot water; finally, throw open the doors and windows and ventilate thoroughly.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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Smyrma Rugs, - - - $1.85

NOTICE.

REMEMBER THIS SPECIAL SALE IS ONLY FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE AND AS THESE GOODS ARE GOING VERY FAST IT IS EVIDENT THEY ARE BARGAINS.

Silk Dresses,
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Chenille Portieres,
Chenille Table Cloths
Lace Curtains,
Lace Bed Spreads,
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Linen Napkins,
Sideboard Scarfs,
Gents' Silk Muffiers,
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Gents' Slippers,
Ladies' Slippers,
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Stationery.
Perfumery.

All bills of $5 and over sent free of express charge to any part of the state.

New York Store

Mail orders promptly attended to. All orders over $5 sent free of charge.

For the

HOLIDAYS

We have just received a lot of furniture musical instruments, etc., which we are going to sell during the holidays way down. We quote prices on a few articles below, and everything in the store will be sold accordingly until the new year.

Student's plush rocker, 10.50; sleepy hollow chair, 9.50; silk plush 15th century rocker, 5.00; silk plush high back rocker, 6.00; silk plush spring seat rocker, 8.50; large moquette carpet rocker, 6.00; velvet carpet rocker, 3.50; solid oak carpet rocker, 4.50; serge lounge, 7.00; plush bed lounge, 11.00; plush couches, 10,50; two more folding beds left at 30.00; lace curtains, per pair, 1.25; pianos and organs 25 per cent. cheaper than at any other house in Ford county; and all other musical instruments at reduced prices.

These prices will only stand good until after the holidays.

JACOB COLLAR

SHERIFF'S SALE.

First Publication November 27, 1891.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Ford County, Kansas, wherein J. B. Watkins was plaintiff, and William K. Tabb, William J. Strickfin and Mrs. William J. Strickfin, his wife, and The State Bank of St. John were defendants, I will on Monday, December 28th, 1891, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., at the front door of the building now used as a court house in the City of Dodge City, County of Ford and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants in and to the following described real property, situated in the County of Ford and State of Kansas, to-wit: The south-east quarter of section eighteen, 18, township twenty-eight, 28, range twenty-three, 23, west of the sixth, 6th, principal meridian. Said property will be sold without appraisement to satisfy said order of sale.

Sheriff's Office, Ford County, Kansas, November 23rd, 1891.

H. B. BELL, Sheriff.
W. J. PATTERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honestly, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new method, and honorable and profitable to every worker. Beginners are earning from $50 to $100 per week and upwards, and some other a little more. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. Reader, if you want business of the grandest character, address, TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

In Hard or Soft Water this Soap works so well, that Women want NO OTHER.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A Cure for the Ailments of Man and Beast.

A long-tested pain reliever.
Its use is almost universal by the Housewife, the Farmer, the Stock Raiser, and by every one requiring an effective liniment.
No other application compares with it in efficacy.
This well-known remedy has stood the test of years, almost generations.
No medicine chest is complete without a bottle of Mustang Liniment.
Occasions arise for its use almost every day.
All druggists and dealers have it.

A CITY LUXURY.

Just as the city looks to the country for most of the luxuries used on its tables, so the country must turn to the city for those conveniences which are justly termed luxuries for the hard-working housewife. City housekeepers have learned to realize that to save time is to lengthen life.

SAPOLIO!

is one of the best known city luxuries and each time a cake is used an hour is saved. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. IF YOUR STOREKEEPER DOES NOT KEEP IT YOU SHOULD INSIST UPON HIS DOING SO, as it always gives satisfaction and its immense sale all over the United States makes it an almost necessary article to any well-supplied store. Everything shines after its use, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

CITY DRUG STORE,

—DEALERS IN—

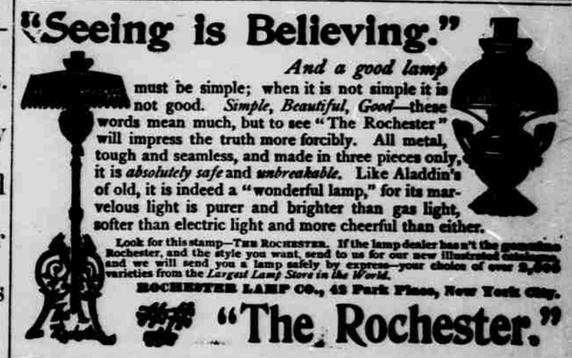
DRUGS MEDICINES

PAINTS AND OILS.

WALL PAPER, TOILET ARTICLES, BOOKS,

School Books, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Etc., Etc., Etc.

"Seeing is Believing."



And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. *Simple, Beautiful, Good*—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is *absolutely safe* and *unbreakable*. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the *Largest Lamp Store in the World*.

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"The Rochester."

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency, and get them for you.

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WHY IS THE W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $8.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men, and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they hold on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $2.00 Hand-sewed Dongola, fine imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

Ladies' $1.75, $1.50 and $1.75 Dongola, very stylish; equal French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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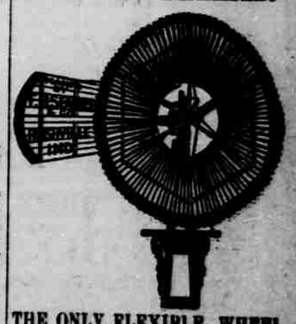

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