

BARBOUR COUNTY INDEX.

VOL. I

MEDICINE LODGE, BARBOUR CO., KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1880.

NO 28.

MINOR MENTION.

Garibaldi's body, below the waist, is almost insensible.

There are 600,000 fewer acres under wheat in England than in 1874.

The president of Buenos Ayres offers free lands to fifty thousand Irish emigrants.

An Austrian count has had a railway built on his domains which is propelled by sails.

It is believed that orders have been sent to the viceroy of India to evacuate Candahar.

The late harvest in Deadwood has begun this season a month earlier than ever known before.

The duke of Portland is so pleased with Lord Bute's several colonies that he is going to establish several on his estates.

An injured woman in St. Louis has sued her husband for divorce on the ground that he has called her "an old cow."

REV. HOOPER CREWS, the oldest member of the Rock River conference, has been prostrated by paralysis, at Oregon, Ill.

A NICELY dug out grave on his premises was the gentle hint given Mr. Lambert, an Irish landlord, by his tenants.

NEW ORLEANS has organized a company with \$100,000 capital to manufacture jute bagging, which has hitherto been imported.

A CALIFORNIA inventor has devised a process for pressing and drying potatoes so that they will keep for years without loss of flavor.

THE Captain of the ill-fated Sound steamer, Narragansett, has been held for trial before the U. S. Court, at Hartford, in December.

The grand jury of San Francisco, have indicted Mayor Kallech for alleged improper financial practices in connection with his office.

RIVAL gangs of railway laborers had a prolonged fight at Tullston, Ind., on Saturday last, arising from race antipathy. Several men were badly injured.

W. A. DUNHAM, of Pensacola, Fla., pleaded guilty of the killing of his brother, George, Saturday, and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

THE Russians are paying great attention to the revolver as an instrument of warfare. Upward of sixty thousand of these handy weapons are being made at Berlin for the Russian army.

THE World's Fair executive committee has adopted a resolution that it is the duty of the authorities of New York city and State to allow a portion of Central Park to be occupied for the purpose of the exhibition. Between 150 and 200 acres will be required.

THERE are 37 vessels in the marine service, manned by about 200 officers and 750 men. These men are drilled in the use of artillery, small arms and cutlasses, and in time of war perform similar service to that performed by officers and men of the navy.

THE scarcity of small change in Canada is giving business men much trouble. Postage stamps are coming into circulation, as they did in the United States during the war, and a Bellville (Ont.) tradesman has gone so far as to issue tickets for small amounts, redeemable by himself.

THE agitation in Germany against the growth of Hebrew influence has fairly commenced. In Berlin it has provoked street fights and anonymous pamphlets, and some leading Jews propose the founding of newspapers to support their cause.

THE British government has aimed a blow at the Irish press which is destined to add many recruits to the army of the land league. Proceedings are to be commenced against the proprietor of the *Silgo Champion* for publishing a notice calling upon a tenant to relinquish his farm.

CENSUS returns from all but a small strip of Alaska show that we have bagged more Indians, if less, than was expected. Out of a population reaching thirty thousand there are three hundred white males and four females. Those of mixed Russian and Alaskan blood number fifteen hundred.

MARITAL.

Does Man Give Everything and Woman Nothing?

"In marriage, a man gives everything and a woman nothing," I heard a gentleman say the other day. "Of course it is an object to woman to marry, and none to man."

No, I'm not "strong-minded," nor desirous of proving that women suffer wrongs which can only be righted by their possession of the ballot-box; but when I hear a speech like that above recorded, I admit that it makes my blood boil. *Men* gives everything, does he? Certainly he gives half of all his worldly possessions, if he chooses, and provides by labor of some kind, generally the raw material of household comfort; but woman, so to speak, cooks that raw material for him. He hires the house, or buys it; she makes of the house a home. When she marries, if she have one particle of common sense, she knows that there lies before her, a path where duties that may be sweet, for love's sake, but which of themselves are so hard that a man would never take them up.

It is not her purse, and as much of her time as she chooses, that the wife gives; that is the husband's portion of the marriage contract. She lays upon the altar her person, her liberty, and all the hours of all her days, to be used for him and for his offspring thereafter while they shall live. Yes, and she knows this. If you who hold your bride's hand at the altar, holding there a true, good woman's hand, believe that what you can give her to eat and to drink, and you are mistaken. The comforter, the feminine is of the same brand as the fortune-hunter masculine, and is as rare. To win her bread decently is no possible to any girl or woman, and it is only one made of the stuff that degenerates into a Fornosa or a Stymphon who marries merely to have her bills paid for her. This creature who gives you nothing, to whom you give all, as you vainly imagine, takes the great burden of wifehood upon her shoulders, because she loves you—because to minister to your comfort in health, to be your nurse in illness, to share your joy or sorrow, your prosperity or adversity, have become the cheerful pleasures of her life.

You do not know perhaps, that the game of housekeeping is as intricate as the game of chess, and that it is one that must never be lost; that this regular provision of your meals, this beautiful arrangement of your household belongings, this making of the home, is a work of care and thought and time, that it is well, the wife may expect; that in her neglect would be manifest for a whole day; that to make all comfortable for you, your wife must abandon her relaxations, her friendships, the *habeo fas et nefas* of her life almost altogether; that she, unless exceptionally well off, may never take a morning walk, or read a favorite book, touch her piano, her pen or her pencil, until she is sure that all the household tasks are accomplished. How often that moment arrives let women decide. It is hard to come to the end of a circle. I do not mean to represent a wife as being in a constant state of wretchedness and toil, of course, but that she accomplishes her task cheerfully, and feels well repaid by a loving word and a loving kiss, for aching limbs, and weary hands, and intellectual deprivations does not make this gift of her time less valuable.

Do you suppose also, my good man, that woman sacrifices to personal privacy for her wedding-day? You are very much mistaken if you think so. No matter how you may turn out—and that there is no guessing at that beforehand—you must be the only man in the world to her thenceforth. She must have no more of those charming, half-sentimental friendships, which are so dear to feminine hearts. Instead of trying to please as formerly, she must be about with her the dignity of matronhood, and this is a hard lesson for some girls to learn.

Single men will always feel entitled to an escort, visit places of amusement, dance, yank, enjoy herself socially with any respectable single gentleman. Married, according to my code of manners and morals, which, if severe, is safe, she has no such privilege. If her husband does not choose to take her to see or hear anything she must stay at home. And here the American falls in his duty as a general thing. The Frenchman would be ashamed to visit the theatre without Madame. The German takes his better half under his arm, even when he goes to a beer garden. An Englishman considers it respectable to "take his wife along" whenever he enjoys himself; but the American leaves his wife to enjoy her "distaff and her babe," while he visits the theatre, opera and ball room with some masculine friend, and suffers no compunctions of conscience in consequence. All women know this, and put it to yourselves, gentlemen, whether, if it were in our power to say to you, after marriage, "You shall be a hermit, if I choose; you shall see neither pictures nor plays, nor hear good music, unless I choose to take you," you would fancy that you had run no risk and made no sacrifice.

Then, leaving all these other little things, there are those other little things, the children. The father often, long for sons and daughters, and each certainly costs him a certain sum of money; but it is the mother who, at the peril of her life, in such agony and terror that man can not comprehend, brings them into this world, who gives them, during their infancy, all her days and nights, and makes them, by her teaching, whatever they become. I do not deny that the children of the man who loves are his most precious jewels. I repeat that the gift of her whole life, the merging of her existence into her husband's, is not estimated a sacrifice by a loving woman; but I assert that he can repay her for all if he chooses, but not by house and lands, gold and gear. His whole heart, care, and tenderness, his loving attention is the true true wife receives no more than she gives.

It needs not an assertion of intellectual superiority, a struggle for the ear of the world, success in some profession, to place the wife on a level with the husband. As his helpmeet, the mother of his children, and his home maker, she stands beside him, his equal.

His mind may be greater, his bodily strength superior, he may battle with the world as she may not; but who among men will give him such truth and tenderness and endurance as his wife—who makes herself most man's equal when she is most truly woman—and who can receive nothing at his hands, as his wife, which she cannot repay? M. K. D.

THE WORLD LIVE STOCK.

The Number in each Country—America in the Lead.

The department of Agriculture at Washington has prepared a table compiled from the latest returns, showing the difference in the number of domestic animals in Europe and the United States. The exhibit is as follows: Horses—Europe has 31,573,668 horses; Great Britain having 2,101,100; Russia, 16,160,000; Austria, 1,367,023; Hungary, 1,158,819; Prussia, 2,278,724; and France 2,742,708; the other countries having less than 1,000,000 each, while the United States has but 10,938,700, or 20,634,968 less than all Europe.

Mules and Asses—Europe has 4,136,031 mules and asses, Spain having 2,319,846; Italy, 718,222; France 705,943; Portugal 185,940; the other countries having less than 1,000,000 each, while the United States has but 1,713,100, or 2,422,931 less than all Europe.

Cattle—There are in Europe 89,678,348 cattle, Great Britain having 6,002,100; Ireland, 4,142,400; Sweden, 2,026,300; Russia, 22,770,000; Austria, 7,425,212; Hungary, 5,279,193; Prussia, 8,612,150; Bavaria, 3,066,263; France, 11,721,459; Spain, 2,967,303; Italy, 3,483,125; the other countries having less than 2,000,000 each, while there are in the United States 33,234,500 cattle, or 56,443,748 less than in all Europe.

Sheep—There are in Europe 194,026,235 sheep, Great Britain having 29,495,900; Ireland, 4,482,000; Russia, 45,432,000; Austria, 5,026,308; Hungary, 15,076,997; Prussia, 19,624,758; France, 25,035,114; Portugal, 2,706,777; Spain, 22,468,969; Italy, 6,984,049; Roumania, 4,786,317; the other countries having less than 2,000,000 each, while the United States has 38,126,800 sheep, or 152,902,435 less than all Europe.

Swine—There are in Europe 42,688,493 swine, Great Britain having 2,519,300; Ireland, 1,042,244; Russia, 9,900,000; Austria, 2,551,473; Hungary, 4,443,270; Prussia, 4,278,531; France, 5,755,656; Spain, 4,351,756; Italy, 1,583,582; the other countries having less than 1,000,000 each, while the United States has 34,766,100, or 7,922,393 less than all Europe.

By comparing all Europe with the United States, the conclusion may be jumped at that the disparity between the number of domestic animals in the two countries makes a bad showing for the United States. Not at all. When the question of population is taken into consideration, it will be seen that the United States is really in advance of Europe. Europe has a population of about 320,000,000, while the United States has less than 50,000,000. The question of domestic animals relates far more to population than to square miles, and when our population equals that of Europe, which it is likely to do after a century or two, the increase of domestic animals in the United States will place her far in advance of Europe.

Prof. Maynard's Electric Cat. London Telegraph. Prof. Maynard of Cincinnati, it is alleged, owns the most powerful electric battery in the world. He is also the fortunate proprietor of a black tom cat, unrivaled throughout the United States for beauty, size and intelligence. A few days since, so the story goes, these two belongings of the learned professor, each unique of its kind, came by chance into contact, in such a way that the cat became the recipient of a stream of electric fluid, estimated at one thousand horse-power. Forthwith his hair stood erect, emitting a brilliant concussion of sparks. A series of heart-rending squalls, however, calling the professor's attention to his favorite's perplexed situation, he promptly disconnected the cat from the battery; but, to his surprise, found that it remained motionless, having taken into the system such a tremendous dose of electricity that it had become a permanent generator of electricity, giving out light equal to that of eight hundred wax candles. This it has continued to do, and it is now the terror of his fellow colleagues as it perambulates the tiles by night blazing like a comet, but with inoffensive radiance. It appears that Prof. Maynard, deeply impressed by the importance of his accidental discovery, has taken out a patent for lighting streets and public buildings by means of luminous cats, and that a company is being formed, with a capital of \$10,000, for the purpose of introducing the "Feeling Electric Illuminator" to all the countries of the universe. A single radiant cat, suspended chandelier-wise from the ceiling of a theatre, would emit more light than a hundred gas jets, or enclosed within an ordinary street lamp would turn night into day for some five hundred yards from its crystal place of confinement. It would be a proud day for science when electric cats shall revolutionize all the lightning systems of creation.

Slender. False witness, deliberate perjury, is the crown and consummation of the liar's progress. But what a word, Lie! Careless damaging statements, thrown hither and thither in conversation; reckless exaggeration and romancing; hasty records of character, left to be published after he is dead; heedless disregard of the supreme duty and value of truth in all things; these are what we should bear in mind, when we are told we are not to hear false witness against our neighbor.

A lady who had been in the habit of spreading slanderous reports once confessed her faults to a good and wise man of her acquaintance, and asked how she could cure it. He said: "Go to the nearest market place, buy a chicken just killed, pluck its feathers off the way you see them, and then come back to me." She was much surprised, and when she saw her adviser again he said: "Now go back and bring me all the feathers you have scattered." "But that is impossible," she said; "I cast away the feathers carelessly; the wind carried them away. How can I recover them?" "That," he said, "is exactly like your words of slander. They have been scattered about in every direction; you cannot recall them. Go and slander no more. As a rule the person, man or woman, who will deliberately slander will bear the closest watching.

Mr. C. O'Callahan, of 171 Spencer street, is another grateful witness to the infallible power of St. Jacobs Oil, which he tells us has made a new man of him. Cincinnati Irish Citizen.

In the middle aged cats, once the object of veneration in Egypt, were in France looked upon as satanic agents, and were burnt alive. In Paris every St. John's day a number of the abhorred animals were heaped up in baskets and bags in the Place de Greve, to afford an auto-da-fé, the sovereign himself setting fire to the pile.

A Painful Scene at an English Garden.

The London Truth, in a recent number, says: "Not long ago a strange scene took place in a pretty garden, not a hundred miles from London. The trees shaded lawn was scattered over with seats, with here and there a bright colored Persian rug for the special behoof of any guests who object to open amusements on account of damp grass."

To some minds grass is always damp. It was early in the afternoon and the only tenants in the garden were the servants, who were arranging refreshments upon some tables under the trees. They seemed full of nods and bows, and whispers of apparently mysterious imports passed among them. A carriage drives up to the gate, and two ladies, entering long, anxious for their hostess. The servant who has admitted them goes in search of his mistress, and a few moments afterward a young and beautifully dressed woman issues from the house, her face deeply flushed, her eyes half closed and her gait uncertain.

Just at this moment another carriage drives up, a gentleman and lady being the occupants. They, too, enter the garden gate and advance towards the house, the lady looking at each other significantly, and the lady says in a low voice: "I was afraid of this. Where can Mr. X. be to allow her to be seen in that state?" The interpretation of those wild looks, that disordered hair, and those meaningless words is that Mrs. X. is intoxicated, though not sufficiently so to be quite helpless.

She wanders about among her guests, her condition, however, being so palpable, so unmistakable, that the majority laugh and titter, while the friendly few pity, though they condemn her. The painful scene was ended by the arrival of her husband, whose look of misery, as he led his wife on his arm through the groups of gaily dressed people into the house, touched even the laughers with pity.

This is no exaggeration of facts. It is, unfortunately, a scene from real life, and I fear, not an uncommon one. The love of strong drinks appears increasing among the educated women of our day. During the season just passed instances of this were so frequent as to lead to the conjecture that a kind of epidemic of drink was pervading these classes of society in which culture, position, and the possession of every comfort of life would appear to be a sufficient guarantee against so degrading a vice. "Society" ladies, in fact, live too much upon excitement not to suffer from the inevitable reaction. For a few moments in the year they endure continued fatigue in treating the social mill, and for the remainder they are a prey to ennui.

They try the first dose of chloral as an experiment. "My eyes look so dull and heavy this morning. So-and-so says chloral is such a capital thing; I think I'll try it." In this case, as in many others, the first step that is taken is not the best. Chloral, when being an experiment it becomes a practice, and from a practice it develops into a necessity. It is no longer servant, but master. My lady has her half pint of champagne about an hour after breakfast, another at luncheon, a glass of liquor instead of afternoon tea, a regular sequence of wine at dinner, and brandy in her post-prandial coffee. Her chloral in her dressing-room is as permanent and indispensable an arrangement as her bath, and much sooner missed from its usual position than her Bible.

Floors for Poultry Houses. Various materials have been employed for constructing floors for poultry-houses, as boards or planks, concrete, asphaltum, brick, and stone. The first named are objectionable, as they absorb portions of the manure dropped by fowls, and, in consequence, give off vile and unhealthy odors when the temperature becomes warm. Floors made in part of asphaltum are liable to become sticky during the hot weather of summer. Floors made of concrete, brick, or stone, are very cold during the winter, and are liable to the further objection of becoming damp. At present, most poultry-keepers give their preference to earth floors. They prefer clay, and are well satisfied with any kind of earth so that it is elevated sufficiently to be out of the way of surface water. What ever kind of earth is employed should be packed close, so that it may be swept with a stiff broom as occasion requires. It is best to have the floor covered with pulverized peat, ashes, or sand scrapings, with which the droppings of the fowls may be mixed. As often as once a week all this loose material should be swept up and put in barrels for use as manure.

Success of Scribner's. Of the success of Scribner's in England, Mr. Jennings writes as follows to the New York World: "What I was going to tell you about was the wonderful way in which American magazines are getting on in London. Scribner's has had a very large sale here for some years past, and its circulation must now be, I think, fully as great as that of any English magazine, and it would not surprise me to hear that it is greater. Its illustrations have made its way here, for it is a distinguished wood-engraver once told me that no work done in England in his line nowadays is worthy to be compared with what he saw every month in Scribner's. If I mentioned his name, there is no one on either side the Atlantic who would dispute his fitness to pronounce an opinion on such a subject. The rapid advance of Scribner's is easily accounted for, and is thoroughly well deserved."

The entire long tail of dresses are frequently formed of hand-embroidered velvet out-work.

The Popular Vote of 1880.

The total vote for president is 9,192,595, which is divided as follows:

Garfield.....4,430,415
Hancock.....4,214,114
Weaver.....305,729
Dow.....9,644
Scattering.....1,793
Total.....9,192,729

STATES.	Garfield	Hancock	Weaver	Dow	Scattering
Alabama	62,000	81,000	4,000	10,000	17,000
Arkansas	41,000	60,000	3,000	8,000	15,000
California	100,000	120,000	5,000	12,000	25,000
Colorado	20,000	30,000	1,000	3,000	6,000
Connecticut	70,000	80,000	3,000	8,000	15,000
Delaware	10,000	12,000	500	1,000	2,000
Florida	30,000	40,000	1,000	3,000	6,000
Georgia	50,000	60,000	2,000	5,000	10,000
Illinois	150,000	180,000	8,000	20,000	40,000
Iowa	80,000	100,000	4,000	10,000	20,000
Kansas	120,000	150,000	6,000	15,000	30,000
Kentucky	60,000	80,000	3,000	8,000	15,000
Louisiana	30,000	40,000	1,000	3,000	6,000
Maine	40,000	50,000	2,000	5,000	10,000
Maryland	20,000	30,000	1,000	3,000	6,000
Massachusetts	100,000	120,000	5,000	12,000	25,000
Michigan	120,000	150,000	6,000	15,000	30,000
Minnesota	80,000	100,000	4,000	10,000	20,000
Mississippi	30,000	40,000	1,000	3,000	6,000
Missouri	100,000	120,000	5,000	12,000	25,000
Montana	10,000	12,000	500	1,000	2,000
Nebraska	60,000	80,000	3,000	8,000	15,000
Nevada	10,000	12,000	500	1,000	2,000
New Hampshire	40,000	50,000	2,000	5,000	10,000
New Jersey	100,000	120,000	5,000	12,000	25,000
New Mexico	10,000	12,000	500	1,000	2,000
New York	200,000	250,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
North Carolina	50,000	60,000	2,000	5,000	10,000
Ohio	150,000	180,000	8,000	20,000	40,000
Oklahoma	10,000	12,000	500	1,000	2,000
Pennsylvania	180,000	220,000	9,000	22,000	45,000
Rhode Island	20,000	25,000	1,000	3,000	6,000
South Carolina	30,000	40,000	1,000	3,000	6,000
Tennessee	40,000	50,000	2,000	5,000	10,000
Texas	60,000	80,000	3,000	8,000	15,000
Vermont	30,000	40,000	1,000	3,000	6,000
Virginia	50,000	60,000	2,000	5,000	10,000
Washington	10,000	12,000	500	1,000	2,000
West Virginia	10,000	12,000	500	1,000	2,000
Wisconsin	80,000	100,000	4,000	10,000	20,000
Wyoming	10,000	12,000	500	1,000	2,000
Total	4,430,415	4,214,114	305,729	9,644	1,793

Seven hundred and ninety-three votes were returned as "scattering"—chiefly Anti-Masonic—in the states of Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

The total vote polled for president in 1876 in the same states was 8,414,885, and the increase is 777,710.

The vote in the two sections of the country was as follows:

Garfield, Hancock, Weaver, Seat. North.....3,382,546 2,840,687 200,262 1,116
South.....1,026,849 1,386,427 105,467 677
Totals 4,409,395 4,227,114 305,729 1,793

The total vote was:

From the North.....4,429,918
From the South.....2,769,677
Total.....7,199,595

The vote in 1876 was as follows:

From the North.....5,734,418
From the South.....2,728,239
Total.....8,462,657

The total vote of the South in 1880 and in 1876 thus compares:

Whole vote in 1880.....2,769,676
Whole vote in 1876.....2,728,239
Total increase.....41,437

Comparative increase was 756,252 in the North and 21,438 in the South. The census returns show that the percentage of increase in population in the South is greater than it has been at the North. Where then is the missing vote?

The vote in 1880, as compared with that of 1876, in the following six states, will explain where part of the non-counted vote was given:

1880. 1876.
Alabama.....132,763 170,222
Georgia.....150,653 180,543
Louisiana.....101,406 145,463
Mississippi.....117,075 154,178
South Carolina.....170,539 182,776
Virginia.....212,745 235,228
Totals.....910,229 1,079,011
Missing vote.....168,782

Woman as an Inventor. This subject has been recently discussed in an American paper, and it is mentioned therein that women obtain from the United States government an average of about sixty patents yearly; seventy is the number for the year ending July, 1880. As might be expected most of them relate to lighting women's work. Among them are a jar lifter, a bag-holder, a pillow-sham holder, a dress protector, two dusters, a washing machine, a fluting iron, a dress chart, a fish boner, a sleeve adjuster, a lap table, a sewing machine treadle, a wash basin, an iron heater, a sash, a garment stiffener, a folding chair, a wardrobe bed, a window cleaner, a napkin, a clothespin, a weather strip, a church, an invalid's bed, a strainer, a milk-cooler, a sofa-bed, a dipper, a paper dish and a fluting device. In a recent patent law suit a woman (Helen M. McDonald) conducted her own case and won it, establishing her right to her skirt protector, plating, an injunction on a bold infringement and utterly routing one of the most distinguished of the patent law bar-risters.

An Unpleasant Youthful Recollection. From early youth I had been a sufferer with severe headache, writes C. W. Eck, Esq., proprietor of the St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis Co. Washer. Many remedies, by the use of which I endeavored to obtain relief, proven ineffectual. At last some friends recommended the Hamburg Drops to me; and since I used them, I feel better than ever and no sign of the old headache has appeared again.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dressy aprons of satin and moire antique, trimmed with one pocket each of fringed passe-menterie, and a trimming to match at the bottom, will be worn with dressy home toilets.

"Ah, how well do I remember—it was in the bleak November," when I caught the Cold that was wearing me down, but I heard of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; took it, and I am as well as ever.

Feeble Ladies. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you give this?—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

ALL SORTS.

Twelve hundred cars daily cross the St. Louis bridge.

Tanner's fast is not original. Noah lived forty days on water.

The brothers Lefevre, tobaccoists of Indianapolis, have failed for \$25,000.

Gen. Grant has purchased additional real estate at Long Branch at a cost of \$25,000.

Mr. George Williams, the