

# The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, Editor.  
TROY, KANSAS:  
Thursday, September 5, 1912.  
Union Republican Ticket.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
OF ILLINOIS.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
HENRY WILSON,  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

### "Reasons for Opposing Grant."

"I would, had man, General Grant, is a candidate for re-election to the Presidency, and the honesty and patriotism of the nation have combined to save the country from his fatal power. Among the forcible reasons urged against him, are the following, which ought to be sufficient to convince all sensible men:

1. He is a military chieftain. Military chieftains are dangerous to the liberties of the people, except when the liberties of the people are in danger. The business of military men is to fight. Politicians should enjoy the fat offices.
2. We want peace. Therefore, we must repudiate the man who conquered and has maintained peace.
3. Gen. Grant persistently denies having sold arms to France, and Germany denies it, and an investigating committee of the Senate say the report is slanderous, when Carl Schurz says Grant did it.
4. Grant refuses to acknowledge that Tom Murphy is a thief, when a committee, after a thorough investigation, ascertained that he was not a thief.
5. Grant has refused to kneel to Sumner, to ask him to dictate the policy of the Administration, and to control the Government patronage.
6. Grant has sought that he was a military man, ignorant of politics, and that all they had to do, was to step in and run the machine.
7. It is positively ascertained that Grant once voted the Democratic ticket. Therefore, Democrats should repudiate him, and support a man who never disgraced himself by voting the Democratic ticket.
8. Grant insists upon taking recreation, when official business does not wait, and refuses to gratify his opponents by his own father to a Post-office.
9. Grant has appointed Gen. Longstreet to office, and Moody is one of his supporters. Such a man as that, cannot receive the support of Jeff Davis, the pirate Semmes, and the rank and file of rebels and bushwhackers.
10. Grant has received presents. A man who has friends able to give presents, or who has not got the back-bone to insult those friends and refuse the presents, is not a safe man for President.
11. Grant has omitted ten thousand other good reasons, we come to one which we mention with reluctance. It is the last one out, and the most dangerous of all. Unless this friend disprove it, this alone will ensure his defeat. He was seen to buy a paper of a newsboy, and actually received the change which was offered him, although the boy clearly indicated, by his looks and actions, that he would like to keep it all!

### FORWARD LEADER.

Experience has demonstrated that one of the poorest speculations in the world, is to attempt to secure strength to a party by buying up trusted leaders of certain classes. Men may have almost unbounded influence with the masses; but the moment they abandon a cause or a principle which they have long contended, without any apparent reason except selfishness or revenge, that moment they lose their grip, and become the objects of the contempt of their former followers. The Greeley movement abounds in examples.

Greeley himself was taken up, with the expectation that he would create a stampede in the Republican ranks, except by the tariff portion of the party. But it was a signal failure. His bitterest opponents are alike the tariff Republicans, and the original Republicans on the Democratic party. Were it not for Pro-Slavery and Free Trade Democrats, he would today be without a support of respectable numbers.

Carl Schurz arrogantly threatened to take the entire German vote from Grant. With the exception of the few who followed him, he is today not as strong among the Germans, by fifty per cent, as he was ten years ago.

A colored preacher in Atchison, who had immense influence with his people, was bought over by the Greeley party, and now he is an object of ridicule by the colored people. Not one has followed him.

The Greeleyites of Richardson County, Nebraska, bought up the leading German at Argo, with the expectation that his countrymen would follow his lead. Now he is the worst played-out man in the County, and is anxious nobody to get back into the party.

So it goes all over the country. Popular leaders, big and little, white and black, who have sold out, have taken with them only the contempt of their former followers. There is no profit in that sort of merchandise.

To refer to the past, take the case of Gen. James H. Lane. His power with the Kansas people was irresistible, because he managed to keep on the right side, and his peculiar style took with the masses of the people. When Andrew Johnson betrayed the party, Lane, in a weak moment, betrayed the party. Lane, in a weak moment, betrayed the party. Lane, in a weak moment, betrayed the party.

### THE ORIGIN.

In an article on the extraordinary origin of Mr. Sumner, the Philadelphia American gets at the origin of the "Liberal Republican" movement:

"The Greeley movement had yielded to the cabal that was early formed against his Cabinet, and made Mr. Sumner the successor of Mr. Fish. There would probably have been no Republican opposition to Mr. Fish, had he yielded to the cabal, and made Mr. Sumner his successor. Mr. Sumner, while he was respected by the Republicans in Congress for his abilities and his services against slavery, had not the confidence of the masses. He was a man of the members of either house as a practical man. They all knew that while his mind was bold, decisive and remarkable, direct in its action, it was defective in the essential elements that make up administrative or executive success. No measure he ever introduced into Congress, of a public nature, has ever become a law. In that simple fact he has the sufficient reason why the Department upon which he had set his gaze."

CHARLES O'CONNOR AND THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.—A reporter of the Tribune called on Charles O'Connor at Louisville, Ky., on Friday, and whether or not Charles O'Connor had given any assurance that he would consent to be the nominee of the Louisville Convention, Mr. Barreton said that, at the conference held on Friday, Judge Flanders and Chauncey Bart, editor of the Old Guard, stated that they had dined with Charles O'Connor on the previous evening, and that he had been very frank in his conversation with the movement, and would give his support. When asked if he would allow his name to be used as a candidate, he declined to give a positive answer, because, he said, it would be charged that he was seeking the nomination. Both gentlemen said they were satisfied that if Mr. O'Connor should receive the nomination he would accept it. All of those present at the meeting expressed themselves in his favor. It has been decided to send delegates to the convention from the various Congressional Districts in this city and State. It is claimed also that other States will be represented as fully.—New York Tribune.

### THE LIBERALS AT GRANT'S DESPOT.

"The Liberals at Grant's Despot, a 'New York' and all that sort of thing. But he isn't the sort of p that G. Greeley is.

A vote was taken at the Atchison County Teachers' Institute, held at Atchison, on the 25th. It stood Grant 23, Greeley 2.

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The man named Agar, who was knocked off the top of the tower of the Atchison, was introduced to the audience, and for two hours he addressed a meeting in a masterly and eloquent manner, and not only successfully refuted all the charges and slanders made against Grant and the Republican party, but showed up the Liberals and Democrats in a very suitable light. Judge Horton is one of the ablest exponents of our party in Kansas. Clear, concise, and logical, he has none of the brag and bluster style about him that seems to be the mark of the Liberal and Democrat. The half past four o'clock train, brought in that sturdy and popular advocate of Republicanism, Judge Nathan Gray, of your city. The moment it was known he was in the house, there was a loud cheer for him, and in a speech of about an hour he made some happy hits, and kept the audience in a roar of laughter and applause all the time. I am told that the remark made by the Judge to the Democrats:

"That will the lamp hold out to burn. The wick's stump may return, who really set some of them to thinking seriously, and who knew that Judge Price will have to come back and baptize them anew before the election. However, I am getting of from the Court House, and will be glad to see you in the evening. The Court House was filled to its utmost capacity, when after a song by the Glee Club, the Hon. C. W. Wilkinson, of the St. Joseph Herald, was introduced to the audience, and for an hour and a half, he showed the public a very good picture of the Liberal and Democrat in a ready speech, full of sarcasm and wit, and his speech was fully appreciated by those assembled. At the close of his speech, Judge Price was called on again, and he made a very good speech, and was very well received by the audience. He was very well received by the audience. He was very well received by the audience.

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### HIGBY HOUSE, North Side of Public Square, TROY, KANSAS.

CHABLES HIGBY, Proprietor.

THIS House is large and well located in the principal part of the City. Located in the business part of town, near the Court House. The table always contains the best of the market. Good food, and rooms well furnished. Attention given to the wants of all guests. A perfect family table and wages paid adjoining.

### J. B. WHEELER, M. D., PRACTICAL AND OPERATIVE SURGEON.

Office, South Side of Public Square, Troy, Kansas.

WILL practice in the Second Judicial District and the Supreme Court of Kansas. Also, in the County of Kansas, Buchanan, Holt and Andrew, in Missouri.

### SIDNEY TENNENT, Attorney at Law, TROY, KANSAS.

WILL practice in the Second Judicial District and the Supreme Court of Kansas. Also, in the County of Kansas, Buchanan, Holt and Andrew, in Missouri.

### ALBERT PERRY, Attorney at Law, TROY, KANSAS.

OFFICE, SOUTH-EAST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE, 184 1/2 St.

### PRICE & WEBB, Attorneys at Law, TROY, KANSAS.

Office, Southeast Corner Public Square, 184 1/2 St.

### D. M. JOHNSTON, Attorney at Law, TROY, KANSAS.

Office, West Side Public Square, in Jeffs Building, 171 St.

### CONING EVENTS.

September 9—Maine, election of Governor and Congressmen.  
September 10—Colorado, election of delegates to Congress.  
September 11—Kansas, Liberal Republican and Democratic State Conventions.  
September 12—Maryland, Democratic Conservative State Convention at Baltimore.  
September 13—Massachusetts, Democratic State Convention at Worcester.  
September 14—Ohio, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 15—Ohio, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 16—Pennsylvania, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 17—Pennsylvania, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 18—Dakota, election of delegate to Congress.  
September 19—Presidential election.  
September 20—Alabama, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 21—Arkansas, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 22—Delaware, election of Congressmen.  
September 23—Florida, election of Congressmen.  
September 24—Georgia, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 25—Tennessee, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 26—Kansas, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 27—Louisiana, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 28—Maryland, election of Congressmen.  
September 29—Massachusetts, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 30—Michigan, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 31—Minnesota, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 32—New Jersey, election of Congressmen.  
September 33—New York, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 34—Tennessee, election of State officers and Congressmen.  
September 35—Virginia, election of Congressmen.  
September 36—Wisconsin, election of Congressmen.  
September 37—Arizona, election of delegate to Congress.  
September 38—District of Columbia, election of delegate to Congress.  
September 39—Texas, election of Congressmen.

### ST. LOUIS MARKET.

St. Louis, September 4.

Four—Steady. New extra spring, 90 1/2; white extra, 91 1/2; No. 2, 92 1/2; No. 3, 93 1/2; No. 4, 94 1/2; No. 5, 95 1/2; No. 6, 96 1/2; No. 7, 97 1/2; No. 8, 98 1/2; No. 9, 99 1/2; No. 10, 100 1/2; No. 11, 101 1/2; No. 12, 102 1/2; No. 13, 103 1/2; No. 14, 104 1/2; No. 15, 105 1/2; No. 16, 106 1/2; No. 17, 107 1/2; No. 18, 108 1/2; No. 19, 109 1/2; No. 20, 110 1/2; No. 21, 111 1/2; No. 22, 112 1/2; No. 23, 113 1/2; No. 24, 114 1/2; No. 25, 115 1/2; No. 26, 116 1/2; No. 27, 117 1/2; No. 28, 118 1/2; No. 29, 119 1/2; No. 30, 120 1/2; No. 31, 121 1/2; No. 32, 122 1/2; No. 33, 123 1/2; No. 34, 124 1/2; No. 35, 125 1/2; No. 36, 126 1/2; No. 37, 127 1/2; No. 38, 128 1/2; No. 39, 129 1/2; No. 40, 130 1/2; No. 41, 131 1/2; No. 42, 132 1/2; No. 43, 133 1/2; No. 44, 134 1/2; No. 45, 135 1/2; No. 46, 136 1/2; No. 47, 137 1/2; No. 48, 138 1/2; No. 49, 139 1/2; No. 50, 140 1/2; No. 51, 141 1/2; No. 52, 142 1/2; No. 53, 143 1/2; No. 54, 144 1/2; No. 55, 145 1/2; No. 56, 146 1/2; No. 57, 147 1/2; No. 58, 148 1/2; No. 59, 149 1/2; No. 60, 150 1/2; No. 61, 151 1/2; No. 62, 152 1/2; No. 63, 153 1/2; No. 64, 154 1/2; No. 65, 155 1/2; No. 66, 156 1/2; No. 67, 157 1/2; No. 68, 158 1/2; No. 69, 159 1/2; No. 70, 160 1/2; No. 71, 161 1/2; No. 72, 162 1/2; No. 73, 163 1/2; No. 74, 164 1/2; No. 75, 165 1/2; No. 76, 166 1/2; No. 77, 167 1/2; No. 78, 168 1/2; No. 79, 169 1/2; No. 80, 170 1/2; No. 81, 171 1/2; No. 82, 172 1/2; No. 83, 173 1/2; No. 84, 174 1/2; No. 85, 175 1/2; No. 86, 176 1/2; No. 87, 177 1/2; No. 88, 178 1/2; No. 89, 179 1/2; No. 90, 180 1/2; No. 91, 181 1/2; No. 92, 182 1/2; No. 93, 183 1/2; No. 94, 184 1/2; No. 95, 185 1/2; No. 96, 186 1/2; No. 97, 187 1/2; No. 98, 188 1/2; No. 99, 189 1/2; No. 100, 190 1/2; No. 101, 191 1/2; No. 102, 192 1/2; No. 103, 193 1/2; No. 104, 194 1/2; No. 105, 195 1/2; No. 106, 196 1/2; No. 107, 197 1/