# The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, ..... Editor.

TROY, KANSAS;

Thursday, : : : : December 5, 1872.


### Death of Horace Greeley.

Horace Greeley died in a private asylum at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 29th, at 6:30 p. m. He had been examined by experts from the State Insane Asylum and pronounced insane. His physicians attribute it to the death of his wife and his defeat for the Presidency. He lived but twenty-four days after his defeat.

### The Forty-Third Congress.

We have rarely had a House of Representatives which, for the number of its strong men and its general ability, equaled that which has just been elected. Beginning with Maine, Speaker Blaine, whose conspicuous talents and sagacious statesmanship are recognized throughout the land, returns for his sixth term, and is accompanied, by excellent associates. Mr. Poland, of Vermont, has served in the Senate, and is a solid and influential representative. Massachusetts, always sending a strong delegation, will in the next Congress surpass herself. Mr. Dawes, whose wise counsel and faithful services are invaluable, takes the lead. The presence of Judge E. Rockwood Hoar is matter of special congratulation. He is known to all the people as the late Attorney General of the United States, and as one of the purest and ablest men in public life. Wm. Whiting, who was Solicitor of the War Department during the war, and a lawyer of the first rank, adds strength to the representation, while Samuel Hooper and George F. Hoar are wisely returned. The gain of Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, is one of the special prizes of the late election. He belongs to that high class of earnest, conscientious, statesmanlike thinkers and actors who combine lofty and ideal conceptions with the most practical methods, and his influence in the House, both progressive and conservative, will be exceedingly salutary. New York has seldom sent so good a delegation as she has just chosen. Such able and judicious men as Lyman Tremain, General Woodford, Freeman Clarke and Wm. A. Wheeler, will reflect high credit upon the Empire State, and exert a strong influence in the shaping of legislation. Pennsylvania returns Judge William D. Kelley, and Glenn W. Schofield, two of the most valuable members of the House. The Ohio delegation is weakened by the loss of Judge Bingham and Judge Shellabarger, the former of whom was one of the finest speakers in the House, and the latter a cool, calm, weighty man who, with little show, carried great power. But Gen. Garfield returns, and he is sufficient to give distinction to any State representation. We may also make particular mention of Godlove S. Orth and Williams of Indiana, John A. Kasson, Iowa, and Horace Maynard of Tennessee. Our own State returns Judge D. P. Lowe, one of the most substantial and industrious members that any State ever had; and he will have to help him, Col. a Cobb and Phillips, two able, energetic and reliable men, who can hardly fail to make themselves conspicuously useful and influential.

The Senate will probably not be very materially changed in its composition. Mr. Trumbull, indeed, will no longer haunt its halls, and we shall thus be rid of one of the most specious but disingenuous and unworthy of the tricksters who have affected to play a great part and have ignobly failed. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz will openly take their places with the minority during the time that is left them. But the strong leaders of the majority will mostly remain. Mr. Conkling—unless, indeed, he should choose to accept a place of still greater responsibility—will continue to adorn that high forum with his polished and trenchant eloquence. Mr. Morton will be there with his robuste and masculine force. Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Anthony and others of the strong and judicious men of the Senate will remain. Mr. Wilson is transferred to the Vice President's chair, and Massachusetts will promptly send Mr. Boutwell in his place, unless he should be persuaded to remain at the head of the Treasury Department.

The Forty-third Congress will thus be as strong in ability and character as it will be overwhelmingly Republican. Grant will enter upon his second term with as good Congressional backing as was ever possessed by any American President; and there will be nothing at all to obstruct the peaceful administration of the government on the principles and according to the policies so thoroughly and so pointedly endorsed by the people in the recent elections.—*Commonwealth.*

### The Kansas Country Press.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* pays the country press of Kansas a well merited compliment, in quite a lengthy article, in its issue of the 30th. After speaking of the numerous difficulties and multiform duties devolving upon the country editor, who is often foreman, pressman and compositor, the *Journal* says:

"Under all these multiform difficulties the Kansas press succeeds to an extent to be found nowhere else. We speak here of the country press, leaving out the dailies published in the cities, which are to be measured by a different standard. Their matter is nearly all original, and comprehends the news, gossip and events of the localities in which they are published, to an unusual extent; and besides this the interests and movements of local affairs, and usually also all national and State question that affect them, are handled with intelligent discrimination and ability. No other papers of any class present their matter in better form, or understand more fully the relative importance of their items. And added to this is the further fact that there is scarcely a poorly printed paper in the State, while several of them are of such typographical execution as would be worthy of an establishment that made fine typography a speciality.

"In our position, the country press of several States pass under our observation, and we have had experience with that of States from which we are now separated. The Kansas country press is better by a large per cent, in all the essentials of a country press than any other that ever come under our observation. Iowa makes the nearest approach to it, but is still behind. The exchange editor on our daily paper where the Kansas press is received will, we believe, corroborate this statement, for they must find, as we do, that the local interest of these papers are well nigh complete, while they furnish more news matter suitable for republication in a daily paper, than is afforded by the press of any other State. In this latter respect any number of the ordinary run of Kansas weeklies is equal to double the number from almost any other western or eastern State.

### Mutilated Currency.—How it is Bought and Sold.

Just now a very brisk and profitable business is being carried on in a small way, and is based upon the carelessness of mankind. This is the collection of mutilated currency, and national bank notes of every denomination. A large quantity of the material is constantly floating about the money market, and a very large portion of it goes to waste altogether.

The collectors, or "speculators," as they term themselves, only require a huge wallet, into which mutilated stamps and bills are stuffed promiscuously, without any attention or care as to whether they are further mutilated or not. The capital stock necessary to a successful prosecution of this business is not necessarily great.

The prices for currency and bills varies. An average of from sixty to seventy per cent. is paid. In the case of stamps and bills being so mutilated to an extent which renders their denomination almost unrecognizable, the price is very low, yet they are as marketable as others.

The mutilated currency thus collected is sold at the Sub-Treasury in Wall street, where the discount on mutilated bills average about ten per cent. Here it is kept in quantities, and then forwarded to Washington, where, at the Treasury building, it is destroyed. The speculator, in a majority of cases, buys dilapidated currency at about eighty cents and sometimes for seventy-five; this he disposes of at the Sub-Treasury for ninety, and as this is about the average of the business, its lucrative results may be easily computed on the extent of ground covered by the speculator. The business is increasing in this and neighboring cities, women, in many instances, having adopted it, meeting with much success.—*New York Times.*

### The Banner County.

Republic county is undoubtedly the banner Republican county in Kansas, if not in the United States. Out of 1,071 votes polled at the recent election, Greeley got only 48. The number of votes cast for members of Congress was 1,048, and of these Democratic candidates received only 14. The Democratic candidates on the State ticket received only from 3 to 16 votes—five of them getting only four votes each, and one (Pratt) only 3. In nineteen of the twenty precincts of the county, not a vote was cast for either of the Democratic candidates for Congress; in eighteen of the precincts not a single vote was cast for any candidate on the Democratic State ticket; and in thirteen of the precincts the vote was solidly Republican on National, State and county tickets. If any county in the country presents a better showing than this we have yet to hear of it.

### Death of Gen. Meade.

Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade, whose death occurred at his residence in Philadelphia, November 6th, 1872, was the son of American parents, and born in Cadiz, Spain, in 1816. After the usual preliminary education he entered the United States military academy, where he was graduated June 30, 1835, and joined the army as brevet-second lieutenant of artillery. He shortly afterward resigned his commission and returned to civil life, where he remained until May 19, 1842, when he was appointed to a second lieutenancy in the corps of topographical engineers. He served in that capacity through the Mexican war, and particularly distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto and Monterey. Promotion in those days came slowly, and the breaking out of the rebellion found him only a brevet-major. In June, 1861, he obtained the full rank, and in August of the same year was appointed brigadier general of volunteers. From this time his rise was rapid, the steps in his brilliant career are too familiar to require more than briefest recapitulation. He took an active part in the peninsular campaign, and fought gallantly at Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, June 26 and 27, 1862, and in one of the latter conflicts of that memorable retreat was slightly wounded. At the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17 of the same year, he was again wounded, and had two horses killed under him. He shared in the terrible defeat which overtook the Federal army under Burnside at Fredericksburg, and two days later surperseded Gen. Butterfield in the command of the Fifth corps. On the 28th of June, 1863, he was given the chief command of the army of the Potomac, and shortly afterward repulsed the confederates under Lee at the hotly contested battle of Gettysburg—which may be considered the turning point of the civil war. He retained the position of commander-in-chief until April, 1865, when it was conferred upon Gen. Grant, who received from his predecessor most hearty assistance in the series of operations which finally culminated in the surrender at Appomattox.

Gen. Meade belonged to what may be termed the old military regime; or in other words, he was a soldier of the old school—that school where modesty and high-bred courtesy were always combined with unblemished courage, and where the honor was ever kept as bright as the sword which defended it. Hardly any man rendered more valuable services during the late war than Gen. Meade, and his victory at Gettysburg was literally the salvation of the country; yet he never obtruded himself upon the public attention avoided rather than sought notoriety. Taking no part in politics, and having nothing to do with either the press or the platform, he pursued the even tenor of his way, content to forego the noisy applause of the mob for the unbroken quiet and unalloyed happiness of domestic life. A noble gentleman, an ardent patriot, and a true hero is lost to the nation forever, now that death has closed the eyes of George Gordon Meade.—*St. Louis Republican.*

### Exemption Law of Kansas.

The people of Kansas have acted upon the wise principle that it was to the advantage of neither the creditor nor laborer to strip the family of the unfortunate of a home, and thus make it impossible for him to provide for himself and those dependent upon him, or pay his debts, and have accordingly, made the following law exempting real property:

A homestead to the extent of 160 acres of farming land, or one acre within the limits of an incorporated town or city occupied as a residence by the family of the owners, together with all the improvements on the same, shall be exempt from forced sale under any process of law, and shall not be alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife, when that relation exists.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

1. Family Bible, school books, and family library. 2. Family pictures and musical instruments used by the family. 3. A pew in any church or place of public worship, and a lot in any burying ground. 4. All the wearing apparel of the debtor and his family, beds, bedsteads and bedding, cooking stoves and all the appendages, and all other cooking utensils and stoves, sewing machines, all spinning wheels and looms, and all other implements of industry, and all other household furniture not herein enumerated not exceeding five hundred dollars in value. 5. Two cows, one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, one span of horses or mules, twenty sheep and the wool for the same, either raw or manufactured. 6. The necessary food for the support of the same for one year, either gathered or growing, or both; also, one wagon, cart, or dray, two plows, one drag and other farming implements, including harness and tackle for teams, not exceeding three hundred dollars. 7. The grain, meat, vegetables, groceries and other provisions on hand, and also the fuel necessary for the support of the debtor and his family for one year. 8. The necessary tools and implements of any mechanic, miner, or other person, used for the purpose of carrying on his trade or business, and in addition thereto, stock in trade not exceeding four hundred dollars. 9. The library, implements and office furniture of any professional man.

### The Progress of the Epizootic.

We publish in another column an account of some of the famous horses that have died in and around New York from the prevailing horse disease. Until lately the carefully kept blooded and trotting horses have escaped the ravages of the epidemic, but now they seem to succumb to it as well as others.

The *Nation*, in a well considered article, calls attention to the fact that the horse, as he at present exists, is a creature of civilization as much as man himself is. It animadverts with justifiable severity upon the treatment generally accorded to this noble animal, and thinks the present disease may be the result on a large scale of the long misuse to which he has been subjected.

The disease, according to all accounts, is steadily working west. It is prevailing at the present time in Milwaukee and Louisville as severely as it has in the East. We also see by Western New York papers that it has there become epidemic among the horses throughout the country, although at first it followed the line of the Erie canal.

That the disease will find its way west of the Missouri river there seems but little doubt. It will be the part of prudence for our farmers and all others who are dependent upon horses for drawing wood, &c., to lay in a good supply ahead immediately. The stagnation of business induced by the prevalence of this disease is very marked in the towns and cities where it prevails. Oxen are generally introduced, as far as possible, to supply the place of horses, and do supply it in many particulars, but in many others they can not.

Some writers estimate that the epidemic will entail upon the country a permanent loss of one-third of its horses. Should this be the case, an immediate rise in the prices of horses would seem likely to follow.

### Boston and Chicago.

While the losses by the Boston fire have been so large as to have a perceptible effect on the business of the whole country, they will not fall so severely upon Boston as the Chicago losses fell upon Chicago. The destroyed property at Chicago was heavily mortgaged, and a large proportion of the mortgages were held in Boston; but the property destroyed by the Boston fire was all owned in Boston. In other words Boston owned itself, and a part of Chicago, while Chicago owned only a part of itself. Boston was a great reservoir of accumulated wealth. The assessed value of its real estate for taxable purposes for 1872 was $443,283,450, and the assessed value of its personal property $239,440,850. The total real and personal property was $682,724,300, which is three times as great as the total taxable wealth of Chicago, although Chicago had a considerable larger population than Boston. There is no city in the Union, New York not excepted, that is as able to bear this calamity as Boston. That it will recover from it there is no doubt—not, perhaps, with the surprising western vigor of Chicago, but with a no less steadfast resolution and advancement. It possesses its own peculiar and strongly marked character as a centre of ideas, learning, wealth and art. It has impressed its character upon half the country; indeed it has left its mark upon the habits and institutions of the whole country, and it will have the lively sympathy of the whole country in its great disaster.—*Chicago Republican.*

### The New Parcel Post.

The new parcel post is attracting a good deal of attention, through the public generally, postmasters included, do not seem to throughly understand it. The following is a brief abstract of the new law, published in the United States Mail:

"Small packages of merchandise, not exceeding twelve ounces, composed of dry material not calculated to damage the mails, may be mailed to one address for two cents for each two ounces, etc., prepaid by postage stamps, if not connected with any written matter except the address."

It should be distinctly understood that every parcel should be fastened in such a manner as will render an examination of its contents possible, and must contain no writing except the address. Questions continually arise as to how the law is to be interpreted in certain cases. Hitherto the authorities at Washington have given it a liberal construction. Milliners, stencil-plate makers, makers of printers' materials and booksellers are prominent among the new patrons of the office. The express companies are lowering their rates on small articles. A vast increase of the business of the Post Office Department is expected.

### Deaths of Famous Horses From the Epidemic.

The relapse of the horse disease has assumed a singlar phase. Cab and common stock either escape it, or are slightly attacked, while blooded horses are seriously afflicted.

Commodore Vanderbilt's horse, Mountain Boy, who died on Friday last of the epizootic disease, was a bay gelding, fifteen hands high. He was foaled in 1860, sired by Mr. Robert Bonner's famous stallion Edward Everett, his dam being by Gridley's Roesbuck, a son of Blackbird. He was bred in Orange county by a Mr. Bingham, and was called the Bingham coal. When five years old he trotted and won a race over a heavy half-mile track, making a mile in 2:29. Soon afterward Mr. Vanderbilt purchased him of Mr. Bingham. His sire, Edward Everett (late Major Winfield), is a bay horse, foaled in 1855, got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by imported Margrave, granddam by Trumpeter. He was bred by A. Lilburn of Grange county, who sold him in 1859 to Mr. Bonner. This celebrated stallion is the sire of Joe Elliott, who trotted a mile in 2:15¼, also of Judge Fullerton, one of the very best trotting horses on the turf. Mountain Boy was a horse of wonderful speed. He trotted a half-mile in 1:06, and has a record of 2:20¼. If he had had the right training when he first appeared on the turf he would have made a phenomenon. He trotted several races, and beat the queen of the turf, Lady Thorn, at Staten Island, Waverly and Saratoga.

The famous trotting horse Dreadnaught, owned by Mr. Thomas Rogers, died in the early part of last week. He was eight years old. Dreadnaught was 15¼ hands high, of a sorrel color, finely formed, and possessed of great trotting action. He was trained for the turf by Alex. Patterson, and trotted a number of races. He was an improving horse, of great speed. He had a record of 2:27, and trotted two miles in 5:50 over Fleetwood. He was valued at $25,000.

Mr. Samuel Truesdell's gray trotting gelding, Lottery, died on Saturday morning, the 16th inst. He was sired by Hambletonian, dam by Norman Morgan. He was nine years old last May. Lottery was fifteen hands and three inches high, of an iron-gray color, and of great trotting action. He was in the hands of honest Dan Pifler, and began his trotting in the spring of 1871. He trotted a number of races that year, showing great endurance in all his contests. During last summer he trotted in all the principal purses for horses that had never beaten 2:25, and showed that he was an improving horse, giving promise of trotting down in the twenties. He had a record of 2:27, and was valued at $20,000. Lottery died of dropsy, which set in on Thursday, and he sank rapidly.

The celebrated trotter, Western New York, that has made his mile in 2:29, owned by Mr. Dennison, has succumbed to the epizootic. He died last week. Mr. Meserole's dun trotter, G. L. Fox, died on Saturday, the 16th inst. There are also a number of other first-class trotters who are sick and in a precarious condition.

The two-year-old bay colt, Cavour, by Tom. Patchen, out of Black Topsy, owned by Mr. J. C. Runkle, of Maine, died on Monday last from the prevailing horse epidemic. Cavour was entered in the Spirit of the Times stake of 1873.

The famous trotting mare Sontag died in West Milbury, Mass., on the 11th inst. Sontag was foaled in 1846, her sire being Harris' Hambletonian. In 1855 she beat Flora Temple in 2:31. In a two-mile race with Flora she won the first heat in 5:07.

### The Money Market.

There is but little perceptible relaxation in the money market, and our best financiers are of the opinion that there will be little "let up" before next spring. The stringency came on so gradually, however, and was so well prepared for it in most cases that there are no fears of a panic. People have learned prudence, and it will do them good for the future.

It is often asked what makes money so tight here just at the present time? There are several concurrent causes, but the chief, we think, is that it is scarce in England also. It should be remembered that it is not by any means this country only that feels the grip of a close money market. Money in England, which ordinarily commands from three to three and a half per cent. interest per annum, is now hard to get at six and seven—a rate equivalent to twenty per cent. or more here. This stringency calls in the loans made in the United States, prevents the sale os our railroad securities, and drains us of a great amount of ready money which England before had no use for.

But what makes the stringency in England? The Franco-Prussian war was the chief cause. The working classes in France—especially in the country—are generally industrious and thrifty, and their savings had accumulated in the banks and reached England. The war called them all back, and thus took millions from the British vaults. Moreover, the return of peace greatly stimulated the work of public improvements in Germany, and a good deal of money has been placed in railroad and other bonds which had formerly flowed to this country for investment. The increased rate of interest there, and, we must add, the fact that confidence in American railroad securities has been greatly shaken, and have added largely to check the flow of money hither.

Meantime, we have been speculating heavily and living extravagantly, and now that our notes of hand are not taken readily in lieu of currency, we find ourselves short of circulating medium. We must now go to work to shorten sails, and get our operations down near to a cash basis, and then by next spring we shall find matters in good shape for a new start.

### A Mob at Parsons---A Narrow Escape.

On Saturday night, a band of Land Leaguers, numbering some fifty masked and thoroughly armed men, made a decent upon the town of Parsons, Labette county, the headquarters in Kansas, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, apparently with the purpose of killing the person in charge of the M., K. & T. land office in that place. They took the town and stationed pickets around it. They then went into the St. James hotel, where old Mr. Parsons (some relative of the Mr. Parsons who is so largely concerned in the road). Deputy Land Commissioner of the road, was boarding. They demanded of the clerk where Mr. Parsons was. He replied that he did not know. Two of them immediately seized him and, pointing their pistols to his ears, informed him that they would try and increase his knowledge upon that point. He immediately "saved," and offered to show them to Mr. Parsons' room. They went to the room, seized the old gentleman and were taking him out of the house. In so doing they passed through a room in which some parties were playing cards. Among them was a stalwart Texan by the name of Barnes. He comprehended the situation at a glance. Springing from his seat, he grasped the old man by the collar, jerked him from the grasp of the ruffians, seized one of them by the throat and put his pistol to the other one's head, telling the old man meanwhile to leave, and then walked the two leaguers out of the house another way. Mr. Parsons ran out a back way and escaped to the depot. The Texan having dismissed the leaguers thought that discretion the better part of valor, and also made tracks for the depot, where he and Mr. Parsons found an engine ready fired up, and mounting her were speedily run out of town. The leaguers, after blowing around awhile and threatening to kill all who had assisted in helping Mr. Parsons off, finally left without doing any damage.—*Lawrence Journal.*

### Miss Nellie's Debut at the White House.

The debut of Miss Nellie Grant, who will make her first appearance in society this winter, will add somewhat of brilliancy to the entertainments at the White House, for, in what station, or where in society does not the introduction of a pretty young lady do as much? There is always a charm and freshness about the first "season" which no after experiences afford. Then, a young lady in the White House will be such a novelty. I believe there never has been one installed there in the position Miss Nellie will occupy. Miss Harriet Lane, the niece of Dr. Buchanan, was its mistress, and did the honors for her uncle, but no one of the Presidents has had a charming young daughter to add grace and beauty to a circle always incomplete without it. Miss Nellie Grant occupies a very prominent, and no doubt an enviable position, socially, and public attention will be no end to the flattery bestowed, or the protestations of devotion and affection showered upon her: her dress will be reviewed by the Jenkinses of the press with painful minuteness. Already bulletins appear in the papers in regard to dresses purchased by her in Paris, describing them as the *chef d'œuvre* of North's establishment, glace silks and laces, sprays of jessamine and lilies of the valley—such dresses we are told as the royal princess of England has worn on similar occasions. Predictions of sensations and ovations to the President's daughter are daily made, and speculations freely indulged in regarding the prospects of the destiny she will of course be expected to fulfill. In the meantime her course will be watched with interest by other than the Jenkins, by those who have a desire to have her do credit to herself, and make the best use of her possibilities and opportunities. This young lady in question is said to be a very lovely character, possessing a quality for which her father is so remarkable—rare common sense. If this be true, the future may hold for her, so favored by fortune, blessings for herself and benedictions for the world.

The first Odd Fellows, lodge in Kansas was organized at Tecumseh, in Shawnee County, and was afterwards removed to Topeka, where it is now in existence.

## State News.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A negro woman by the name of Mrs. Moore, living on the corner of Parallel and Sixth streets, on Thursday last, attempted, by the aid of a razor and an assault on her throat, to do away with her little worldly cares and troubles of this wicked world. She made two serious gashes in her neck, but fortunately and wonderfully each time missed the jugular vein, the severing of which would have caused her almost instant death. A physician was called in, who sewed up the aperture and the would-be suicide is now in a fair way to recover. No cause can be assigned for which this rash act was attempted, and it will probably go on record as a case of temporary insanity.—*Atchison Champion.*

A correspondent of the *Commonwealth* says that a young man recently died at the City Hotel in Ellsworth, from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a polecat. He says this is the sixth death from the same cause that has come to his knowledge within the last six months, all of them having been bitten at night while asleep on the plains.

On the night of the 15th, Wm. McConnell, residing near Cherokee, was killed by a horse. He had fastened a hitch-strap to his wrist, and on alighting from his horse he became frightened and ran away, dragging Mr. McConnell nearly half a mile. He was found three hours afterwards in a dying condition. It was a cold disagreeable night.

Adam Brenner, of Doniphan, manufactured eight thousand gallons of wine, and one thousand gallons of peach brandy this season.

Jos. McCrum, and A. B. Symns are doing the pork packing business in Doniphan this year.

In one year, Wichita expects to be the fifth City in population and wealth in the State. It has added 1,200 to its population in the past twelve months, and now claims 3,000.

The epizootic has appeared at Garnett.

Miss Cora Cox was drowned at Iola, a week or two since.

Girard has a one-armed printer. The *Press* says he is a good workman. In distributing he uses a job stick, filled with type, which he sets before him on his case. In setting he also places the stick before him in the same way, and justifies the lines with almost as much celerity as though he had a dozen hands.

The Osage Mission *Transcript* learns that a colony of three hundred Irish will soon leave the Green Isle for this country, and they intend to settle in the vicinity of Osage Mission.

The following items are from the well stored local columns of the Wichita *Eagle*: Thousands upon thousands of buffalo hides are being brought in here by hunters. In places whole acres of ground are covered with these hides, spread out with the fleshy side up to dry. It is estimated that there is, south of the Arkansas and west of Wichita, from one to two thousand men shooting buffalo for their hides alone. Is it any wonder that the red man sometimes protests against the wanton destruction of his cattle.

Republic is the banner County so far. She cast 1,028 votes for Grant and 49 for Greeley.

The free bridge across the Kaw at Wyandotte is completed.

Eldorado, has a cut stone school house which cost $10,000. It is a very fine architectural design.

It is said of Newton that the grave yard there contains the ashes of thirty-two men of whom thirty-one died without going through the trifling formality of pulling off their boots.

Marysville has contracted for a $15,000 school house, also two new bridges. Marysville is constantly increasing in population and wealth, and will become eventually one of the best cities in Kansas.

The Paola *Western Spirit* says: The Topeka *Daily News*, Fort Scott *Daily Republican*, Fort Scott *Evening Echo*, Oskaloosa *Statesman*, Humboldt *Statesman*, Wamego *Dispatch*, and now last but not least, the Paola *Democrat*, have suspended. The election has had a bad effect on the bantling.

400,000 bricks have been made and put into buildings in Ellsworth this season.

Last week the Hiawatha *Dispatch* made its appearance with a new head.

The residence of the Rev. Beatty, in Independence, was entirely consumed Wednesday night at about 7 o'clock. A valuable portion of his library and household goods was destroyed.

Wednesday night an old log house on the out skirts of Fort Scott, used as a stable by H. T. Wilson, was burned. Mr. Wilson lost two very fine carriage horses in the flames, but an insurance of one hundred dollars was on each of them.

A shooting affair of a desperate character occurred at Fort Dodge on Thursday last, which grew out of an attempt our informant says, of a party of herders to capture and run the dance house of Kelley & Hunt. Three or four Texas men took the outfit, one of them made whisky and sugar free to everybody, while the others kept up the dance, music and condiments until daylight.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—A party of hunters from Hackberry township, got an outfit for a hunting expedition of Mr. Miller of this city a week ago Saturday, and went down into the Nation for a hunt. After being out a few days, one evening as they were preparing to camp for the night Mr. Robbins in pulling his rifle from the wagon, accidentally discharged it, the large ball with which the gun was loaded, passing through his heart, and he falling dead instantly.

In not less than an hour afterward Mr. Farr, another of the party, in loading his gun was accidentally shot in the arm, which has since been amputated. The former gentleman leaves a wife and five small children in destitute circumstances.

Grey Wolves are prowling nightly about the streets of Waterville, visiting pig-pens.

### More Captives.

Superintendent Hoag is in receipt of letters from Agent Tatum, at Fort Sill, under date of the 12th inst., announcing that the noted Kiowa chief, Horseback, had brought in two more white children. They were obtained from the Quahada Commanches. One of them is a boy, aged twelve years, who says that his name is Adolph Cohn, a German boy, captured by the New Mexican Apaches, near San Antonio, Texas. The other boy's age is not given by the agent, but is probably thirteen or fourteen. He can not remember his parents' names, further than that they were called John and Sarah. He says that his mother was killed when he was taken, but that his father was away from home. Other persons were killed when he was captured. All he remembers of the place is, that it was near a military post and mountains. He can not speak English, and thinks he has been with the Indians ten years, though Agent Tatum doubts if he has been a captive so long as that. When the boys are properly clothed, they will be sent to school.

Horseback was extremely desirous of exchanging those white captives for some relatives of his recently captured by Gen. Mackenzie. He named over nineteen women and children, any one or more of whom he would like to exchange for. Among the women the untutored Indian mentioned his mother-in-law. Agent Tatum could give him no definite answer, but told him he would use his influence with the government, and perhaps some system of exchange might be adopted.

AMERICAN COMBUSTIBLE CITIES.—In truth, no change of form in our architecture will bring security. That must proceed from a change in the materials employed. In Florence, Rome, Naples and other continental cities the case outlasts the latest generations of the family that reared it; the palace remains long after the dynasty has perished. They build more wisely than we, of materials that neither burn nor decay. The Florence of our age is the Florence of the next. In Genoa we look upon the porches and facades which Columbus looked upon, may even lodge in the chambers where he may have lodged; in Venice we sail under the sculptured cornices and grinning gargoyles which shadowed the annual marriage journey of the Bucentaur for half a dozen centuries. Paris and Madrid, Amsterdam and London, Vienna and Dresden, abide from generation, waxing always in interest and accumulating in splendor. It is only in America that the cities of one day are the bale fires of the next, and it is perhaps time that we adopt new arts of construction. But it will be utterly absurd and benighted to visit upon the graceful and becoming architectural device of Monsieur Mansart the penalty which is due to our own stupid negligence and folly.—*New York Tribune.*

COL. LEWIS DOWNING.—Col. Lewis Downing, Chief of the Cheroke Indians, died from inflamation of the brain, at Tahlequah, the capitol of the Cherokee Nation, on the 12th. We knew Col. Downing during the late rebellion. He was a well educated man, a sincere Christian, and one who gained the esteem of all who were thrown in contact with him. During the war he was Lieut. Col. of the Third Indian, Cherokee, regiment, Col. W. A. Phillips being its commander. His death will prove a great loss to his people. He was very friendly to the whites, displaying none of that prejudices so characteristic of all Indians. He favored with much zeal every reformatory measure calculated to benefit his people, and we believe, urged the passage of a law by Congress under which the Cherokees would become citizens of the United States, and their lands from a Territory of the same.

W. P. Ross has been elected Chief by the Cherokee Council. He is an excellent man, with hardly enough Indian blood in his veins to swear by. He is a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*(For the Chief.)*

SEVERANCE, KANSAS, Dec. 3, 1872.

EDITOR CHIEF:—Well, we are all doing as best we can. We have no coal, so we make our fires of corn. We find it cheaper than coal, even if we could get it. Corn is worth 15 cents per bushel, while Fort Scott coal is 35 cents per bushel. Two bushels of corn will go as far as one bushel of coal. Some of our old farmers say it will be the cause of famine before another year; however others do not think so. There is some excitement in the hog market. Buyers are plenty but prices do not suit, they are only paying 3.25 per head; most all are holding off and asking 3.75 and 4.00. Prospects are that if 3.50 is realized, they will have the top figures. Hogs are plenty. Capt. Flemming has three or four car loads to ship to-day; Capt. Clanch and Dr. Bell have two car loads. William Word has already made the first shipment, and ready for the second. William Word is a lucky buyer and gets first-class hogs every time. John Kinin is buying but will not ship until about the 15th inst.

Last week there was some excitement at the school taught by L. W. Kings in Dr. Archer's District; the Soul Sleepers attempted to vote Mr. Kings out of school for opening his school by repeating the Lord's Prayer. Last Saturday all hands met at the school house and voted on Prof. Kings; the result, two to one in favor of Pro. Kings. All parties now became satisfied and are sending their children to his school. Such proceedings are always best left alone, as it is the cause and beginning of trouble in the District, and eventually between the people.

DOMINOE.

### A Monte Playing Judge.

Judge Philander Lucas, of Liberty, Mo., was arrested in Kansas City on the 21st for drunkenness, and disorderly conduct, and carrying concealed weapons. The Judges' "philandering" grew out of the trial of several monte men in his court on Tuesday. They were fined, but this punishment did not satisfy the Judge, and he tried to incite a mob to hang them and their attorney, and was very nearly successful in so doing, when the men escaped to Kansas City. The Judge followed them and a difficulty ensued, leading to the Judge's arrest, as before stated. It is said his animosity to the men grew out of the fact that he lost heavily betting with them. The papers of Kansas City comment severely upon his conduct, and some of them call for his impeachment.

### The President and Women.

The President expressed himself very freely recently upon the question of women receiving from the government the same pay as men when they perform the same work. He said he should not fail to use his influence whenever he could to bring about this change. It had been a source of great satisfaction to him that the present civil service rules threw all places open to women as well as to men through competent examination. He saw no reason why women should not receive the same pay as men in departments when similar work was performed, and he should take occasion to call attention to the matter in such a way as he should think best calculated to secure the end in view.

A HEBREW resident of San Francisco, who has his daughter's welfare at heart, has published the following card: "The advertiser, a gentleman of the Hebrew faith, of the most respectable social standing and in good circumstances, but living somewhat retired and conscious of the purity of his motives, and the high integrity of his acts, has no hesitation in adopting this mode of announcing his desire to have introduced to him some respectable and honorable man of the same faith as himself, to whom he can give his daughter in marriage. Riches, of course, acceptable, but any honorable man with a start in life will not be objectionable. The advertiser thinks it as well to state that his daughter is, if not a perfect beauty, very good looking, young, well educated, of domestic habits, and brought up to walk in the right path. Communications will be received and attended to with all the sacred honor which the subject is entitled to."

PAPER AND FIRE.—The examinations of the safes rescued from the recent great fire in Boston have produced curious results. Paper considerably "clayed" stood the fire best. Parchment paper used for legal documents was shriveled up, and the printed and engraved lettering was so blistered that it could be read when the writing was illegible. Books packed tightly into a safe suffered less than those that were set in loosely. In treating charred papers which could not be made transparent by any kind of strong light, it was found that the employment of sulphuric acid, oxalic acid or glycerine caused the lines, words and figures to become legible under a magnifying glass. Universal experience proved that lead pencil writing was legible in cases where ink marks could not be deciphered.

### Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, } SS.
DONIPHAN COUNTY,

In the District Court for Doniphan County, State of Kansas.

A. Johns & Bro., } Plaintiffs,
vs.
David F. Gott *et al*, } Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1872, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M., and four o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Troy, in Doniphan County, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, for cash, the following described personal property, to wit: One brown Gelding horse, four years old, one bay mare, eight years old, and one brown gelding horse, three years old, taken as the property of David F. Gott, and offered for sale to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy certain judgment and costs now of record in the District Court for Doniphan County, in the State of Kansas, in which A. Johns & Bro. are Plaintiffs, and David F. Gott *et al* are Defendants.

Given under my hand, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1872.

SAMUEL MAQUILKEN,
Sheriff of Doniphan County.

December 4th, 1872-2w. Pr's fee, $4.50.

### Road Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for a change in the County Road, known as the "Iowa Point and Atchison County Line" road, will be presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Doniphan County, Kansas, at its next regular meeting, on January 6th, A. D. 1873; said change to be as follows: Beginning on said road on section line, between Section 14 and 15, in Town 2, Range 19 east; to run due north on said line, until same intersects road on quarter section line running east and west, through section 11; thence due east to intersect "old road."

November 5th, 1873. dec5w2.

### Notice.

My wife, Rebecca Meshler, having left my bed and board without cause or provocation whatever, all persons are notified not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no bills of her contracting. JOSEPH MESHLER.

### Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Job McDaniel, deceased, late of Doniphan County, were granted to the undersigned, I. N. Smallwood, by the Probate Court of Doniphan County, State of Kansas, bearing date November 7th, 1872. All persons indebted to the estate, are required to make immediate settlement; and all having claims against the estate, are notified that if the same be not presented for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, they may be precluded from any benefits of said estate; and if not presented within three years after said date, they will be forever barred. I. N. SMALLWOOD, Administrator.

November 14, 1872-3w. Pr's fee, $3.

### Notice.

TO heirs, creditors and legatees of the estate of Job McDaniel, Sr., deceased, take notice, that on the 2d day of December, 1872, the undersigned presented his petition to the Probate Court of Doniphan County, State of Kansas, praying said court to order the following lands sold belonging to said estate, to wit: The North west quarter, of Section 19, Town 6, Range 21, in Doniphan County, State of Kansas, less five and one-half acres out of South-east corner of said quarter, $6.50 petition will be heard on the 1st Monday of January, 1873.

I. N. SMALLWOOD,
Executor of the estate of Job McDaniel.

THE ILLUSTRATED

## PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

VOLUME FIFTY-SIX, 1873.

*The Science of Mind* is the central point around which revolve the whole circle of sciences. It is the key to universal knowledge, and Self Knowledge is the key to the Science of Mind.

*Phrenology* is the demonstrable basis of Mental Philosophy. It shows how the diversities of human character and capacity are related to the laws of the universe; harmonizes the human being with the Divine, "and justifies the ways of God to man."

*"Know Thyself."*—Since the Grecian sage inscribed these immortal words on the Temple of Adelphi, the world has struggled as never before towards a solution of the problems of human existence.

*The Correlation of Forces*, now an established fact, has furnished an enduring basis for all the material sciences, and brought each of the tremendous powers of nature—*Heat, Light, Electricity, Magnetism* and *Attraction*, within the domain of law and order.

*The Origin of Evil*, still earnestly discussed by Ethnologists, is bringing light out of the shadows of the past, and cannot fail to interest the truth-seeker.

*The Origin of Life*, a still more intricate problem, is actively engaging the minds of our leading Physiologists. The results will be given in this JOURNAL.

*Physiology and Psychology* will be prominent features; embracing the subjects of Soul, Mind, Bodily Structures and Functions, Social Relations, Education, Religious Creeds, Marriage, Training of Children, Criminal Jurisprudence, etc.

*Physiognomy and Temperaments*, Signs of Character, Peculiarities of Organization, Transmissions of Mental and Bodily Qualities, etc., given.

*Self Improvement.*—Vain are all the teachings of science and the marvels of art, unless applied to perfecting ourselves and improving the race. It is for this we "live, move, and have our being," and to this result THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will tend.

*Happy Homes* are the result of a