# The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, .....Editor.

TROY, KANSAS:

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

Of New York.

## Massacre of Custer's Command.

Almost in the midst of the Centennial Fourth of July rejoicings, came the news of the dreadful slaughter of Gen. Custer and his command in the Black Hills country. This occurred on the 25th of June, 30 or 40 miles below the Little Horn. Custer and Col. Reno were to make the attack in concert; but it appears that Custer, feeling himself equal to the emergency, made forced marches, and commenced the attack contrary to orders, before Reno came up. Custer had less than 400 men, with which he attacked a village of from 2,500 to 4,000 warriors. Out of Custer's whole command, about 315 were killed, and only 15 wounded. The odds against them were so overwhelming, that the men were dragged from their horses by the savages. The dead were horribly mutilated. Seventeen commissioned officers were killed, including Custer, his brother-in-law, and every relative he had belonging to the command. It is supposed the Indians met with heavy loss, but the number could not be ascertained, as they carried their dead away. Reno's command were surrounded for several days, but Gen. Gibbons came to their rescue, and the Indians fled.

It is upon occasions like these, that we can appreciate the style of warfare of Harney at Ash Hollow, or Chivington at Sand Creek. Annihilation is the only sure remedy against Indian massacres. It may be asserted, as it has been before, that the Indians are imposed upon and swindled. This is true. Agents and contractors have stolen the money appropriated for the benefit of the Indians But this is not a sufficient palliation to satisfy the public. It is no excuse for their treachery and atrocities. As long as Indians have the power to commit mischief, they will commit it, no matter how good the treatment they receive. It is to be hoped that President Grant, by the time he retires from office, will have his fill of his Indian policy. Government will enter into solemn treaties with Indians, as if they were a responsible people, worthy of confidence. Whenever the treacherous rascals violate the treaties, and go to murdering the whites, their leaders are invited to Washington, loaded with presents, and their tribes are given the best class of arms and ammunition, to enable them to repeat their treachery more effectively than before. They cannot be civilized, and are not fit for any earthly use. It is time to send the Quakers home, and place Indian the Department under control of the military. Take their guns from them, and if they must be fed, place it beyond their power, as far as possible, to commit murder in return. Whenever they commit a depredation, or even go beyond their prescribed bounds, let the punishment be quick and terrible. Control them with fear, and this failing, by extermination.

FEARFUL STORM IN IOWA.—On the night of the Fourth of July, about the same hour of the squall in this part of the country, north-eastern Iowa was visited by a fearful storm. The water came down in perfect sheets, flooding the whole face of the country in a brief time. This rain continued for some hours. The most terrible calamity occurred at the little town of Rockdale, three miles south-west of Dubuque. The town was but a small one, containing a few houses, stores, a hotel, and a mill, and perhaps not over fifty inhabitants. It was situated at the junction of two creeks, which rose so rapidly that the town was overflowed, and escape to the high ground cut off. The mill-dam, above town, broke, carrying away a railroad bridge, which was swept against the houses, crushing everything in its way. Not a house was left in the town, except the mill. Out of the entire population, but one family and a single man escaped. Thirty-nine persons, men, women and children, were drowned. Over thirty of the bodies have been recovered. The water was twenty feet deep over the ground where the town stood. Most of the citizens had been celebrating the day in Dubuque, and going home fatigued, were mostly in bed when the flood came.

☞ The Bristow papers, ashamed of their treatment of Blaine, are now inventing stories to justify themselves. They say that a Pennsylvania delegate once had a matter before Congress, and Blaine demanded of him and received $5,000 for supporting it; and that before its passage he demanded and received still more money. They say that if Blaine had been nominated, this man would have taken the floor and exposed the whole transaction to the Convention. The question is, if he had done so, would he have injured Blaine, or rendered himself an abject spectacle, by confessing himself a briber and corrupter of Congressmen? It certainly would have been harrowing to the feelings of such a pure being to have to look on and see a corrupt man like Blaine nominated!

☞ The best evidence that the Republican party is not proscriptive on the financial question, is the fact that Judge William D. Kelley has just been re-nominated for Congress, in Philadelphia. Judge Kelley has been the leading Republican Greenbacker; his District is the strongest hard-money quarter of Philadelphia, being the residence of the principal bankers, brokers, and wealthy citizens; and his opponent was an able hard-money man. It will be seen, that when a man has been able and faithful in other things, as Judge Kelley has, Republicans do not discard him because of a difference of opinion upon the greenback question.

DRAW YOUR OWN INFERENCE.—At the time of the late State Convention at Topeka, one of the Doniphan County delegates met Fleischer, of the Atchison *Courier*, and in a conversation, asked him to come out in his paper in favor of Mr. Perry for Judge. Fleischer replied that he would cheerfully do so, if Perry would agree to oppose Guthrie for Congress; that Guthrie had to be beaten, at all hazards, and he was going to bend every effort in that direction. As Fleischer does not favor Perry, but has come out strongly for Hubbard, what inference do Guthrie and his friends draw from the fact?

☞ Postmaster-General Jewell has resigned, upon the invitation of the President, and James M. Tyner, of Indiana, has been appointed in his place. The change is said to have been made in order to give Indiana a position in the Cabinet, to strengthen the Republican cause in that State. But Mr. Pratt, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, resigned on the same day. As he is an Indianian, will his resignation strengthen the party in the State?

☞ The Hayes Clubs throughout the country are calling themselves "Scalpers," and are considering what style of uniform they shall adopt. The appropriate uniform of "Scalpers" is very simple: breech-clout, blanket and moccasins; hair shaven close, except a tuft on the crown; head smeared with red paint; side arms, a tomahawk and a knife.

☞ There were sixty deaths from sunstroke in New York, on Tuesday.

## District Judge.

The Atchison *Champion*, of June 27th, under the above title, announces the candidacy of David Martin, of Atchison, and says of him, that "he is an able lawyer, and would discharge the duties of this position with decided capacity and impartiality. His integrity and his ability are alike unquestioned." The *Champion* then proceeds to pay a very handsome compliment to Mr. Perry. And then it goes on to state of Judge Hubbard, what Col. Martin knows is not strictly true. He says that Judge Hubbard has given more than usual satisfaction during his term; that his decisions are generally regarded as discriminating and just; *that he has never been suspected of being influenced by corrupt or improper motives.*

Just what amount of mental reservation the acute editor of the *Champion* has in these statements, can never be known. But when he states that Judge Hubbard has never been *suspected* of being influenced by corrupt or improper motives, we undertake to say that Col. Martin knows better. He knows that Judge Hubbard has not only been suspected, but that he has been boldly charged, with favoritism of a most shameless kind.

He dare not submit his case upon these charges to the only earthly tribunal competent to judge of its truth—the Bar of the District. He knows that Judge Hubbard has, from the time he first mounted the bench, been accused of making decisions and wielding his discretion for the sole purpose of building up friends among the people; and three-fourths, if not four-fifths, of the Bar of the District will say, and do say, that the charge is true, and that Hubbard's strength is the fruit of this demagoguery upon the bench. The Judge has been heard by more than one attorney of this District, to boast of this political power that he held. He has been heard to boast that he knew he was not popular with the lawyers, but that he could, by the use of his office, be re-elected.

This sort of thing is not "corruption," probably, in Col. Martin's meaning of that term; but most men would say that a Judge who bartered justice for popular favor, and to hold his place over the known hostility of the Bar, was acting highly "improper." But Col. Martin further says, that Judge Hubbard has given more than usual satisfaction. Is that so? Does the Colonel recollect the lively times that occurred in the session of the Legislature of 1874, when Hon. A. H. Horton, of Atchison, presented a petition from the Atchison Bar, for the creation of the 16th Judicial District? (House Journal, page 125.) Horton's Bill, as introduced, (page 231) coolly informs the public that "it was to provide a Judge therein." (House Bill 198.) This bill sought to detach Atchison County from the 2d Judicial District, and leave P. L. Hubbard as Judge of the remaining Counties. Horton's movement was met by a strong remonstrance from the remaining Counties against letting Atchison County escape the honor she had imposed upon the rest of the District; but also at the same time praying that, if the District was divided, Doniphan, Brown and Nemaha be erected into the new District, and that Atchison be left with Hubbard as Judge of the 2d Judicial District, and that she have him all to herself.

There was not a lawyer in Atchison, except W. R. Smith and W. W. Guthrie, who did not sign the Atchison petition. Every lawyer in the District, outside of Atchison, signed either a remonstrance against a change at all, or a petition to detach Doniphan, Brown and Nemaha. (See Senate Bills 22 and 205.)

If, then, Judge Hubbard has given such intense satisfaction, it is certainly since January, 1874.

The nomination of P. L. Hubbard insures the open hostility of more than half the Bar, and the secret hostility of nearly all the rest, who are so situated with respect to official positions and their cases in Court, that they dare not war upon him openly. Of all the Bar of the District, only one, W. R. Smith, his brother-in-law, has lifted his voice in his defense. With respect to Mr. Perry and Mr. Davjd Martin, no such objection can be urged. Neither of them will have any scalpers on their track, either before or after the Convention. Neither of them will hava any vengeance to do upon anybody, if either is elected. Why, then, should the peace and harmony of the Republican party in this District be marred by a bitter contest over the Judgeship? P. L. Hubbard knows that his re-election is opposed by too many of the older attorneys of the District to render peace possible, if he takes the nomination. His re-election would entail the scalping of attorneys who oppose him, and they are more than half of the whole Bar. His Honor has already been much accused of favoring, from the bench, his friends, and punishing his enemies. His treatment of C. W. Johnson has been observed by all the lawyers of the District, giving countenance to the charge of favoring and punishing those whom he will. With the personal war that is made upon him, can he, from the bench, "mete out justice fairly to all men?" It is not possible. The cry of favoritism, which has already filled the air, will be intensified, and the law business of the District be in an uproar.

But another grave charge that is made against P. L. Hubbard, is a lack of learning in the law, and a total want of that keen discernment which makes the able jurist. The lawyers rarely speak of it by any milder term than "imbecility." It must be, there is some truth in this charge, or his Honor would not need to descend to the vulgar subterfuge of jury testimonials—a practice that is utterly unknown before any Court whose Judges inspire the respect of the bar, or the confidence of the people. Judicial scallawags alone have resorted to it in Kansas. If gushing jurors have presented such documents to the able Judges of the State, they have only read them with a smile, and put them away as waste on the first occasion.

Now, the *Chief* has been the only paper in the District willing to give a hearing to the opposition to Judge Hubbard. We expose his weakness, by the aid of many of the Bar, who are not candidates, and without favorites. We have never assailed his private character, nor permitted it to be done in our columns. His judicial career is public property. We have a right to hold it up to the public gaze, and to call attention to its weakness and absurdity. If this is personal, within the meaning of the *Champion*, then the contest is personal, and must continue so, until his friends see the utter folly of trying to force him upon the District, over the will of Bar and people, by the skilled tricks of a few political thimble-riggers. While supporting Mr. Perry, and doing what we can to elect him, we make no war upon Mr. David Martin. Indeed, we are disposed, upon a very slight personal acquaintance, but mainly upon the unanimous testimony of all the lawyers having any considerable practice in this District, and upon the long ago expressed opinions of Mr. Perry himself, to most fully and cheerfully accord to Mr. David Martin, (who is, unfortunately, no relative of Col. Martin,) not only all that the Colonel has said, but more, even. We are informed that Mr. Martin is strictly temperate, and above the dodge of playing teetotaler at Hiawatha, and yanking in beer guzzlers by the dozen at Atchison, in the lowest doggeries, "for political effect," in that intemperate town. Mr. Martin has the reputation of being a close thinker, a diligent and pains-taking lawyer, of orderly habits, though not so showy in manners or style of oratory, as some of the lawyers of larger reputation; but for sterling worth, the best of the lawyers say he is the peer of the best.

From the *Champion's* account of David Martin, and from what others say, if he had as large an acquaintance in Doniphan County as Mr. Perry, he would be just as strongly supported as Perry. But both being lawyers who have attained eminence in their profession; both being gentlemen of pleasing address and strict integrity, the rivalry between these two, and the zeal of their friends, cannot be otherwise than that generous partiality of personal attachment alone, without the gall of opposition.

Mr. Martin, however, if no better qualified or deserving than Mr. Perry for the position, will labor under the disadvantage of locality. The position of Troy, with respect to the railroad facilities of the District, will be greatly in favor of Mr. Perry, and ought to be seriously considered in making the selection. It is no small matter to require Atchison to go to Seneca to get injunctions, &c., at chambers. But it is even a greater hardship to require Brown and Nemaha to go to Atchison, and lose two or three days, to get a temporary order. To this extent, at least, is locality going to cut a figure. Mr. Perry, at chambers, can be seen by the whole District, without regard to railroad connections.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR JULY—Makes a feature of the national holiday. Its tribute to it includes several contributions,—stories and sketches, poems and pictures, puzzles and paragraphs. All the American flags of history, from the "Rattlesnake" and the "Palmetto" of 1776 to the Stars and Stripes of the present, wave out at us from two of the pages; the "Boston Boys" who gained their right to the "Common" are remembered in a poem and shown in a drawing; and on the "Centennial Page," the events of the Century that are most worthy of record are duly recorded, and some of them pictured.

In its miscellaneous contents, the number includes many other attractive and interesting articles. Mrs. Oliphant has one of her most charming "Windsor Castle" papers; and Susan Coolidge a romantic story of humble life in Germany. There is "The Vikings in America," in which those adventurous pirates of Norway are credited with the original discovery of the New World; "Turret-Ships and Torpedoes," a well-illustrated article, full of information regarding naval armament, inventions, warfare; "The Mother's Stratagem," a capital story by Edward King; a comical picture called "The Mouse's Mistake," and a sweet little poem for the girls, entitled "Jemina Brown." "The Boy Emigrants" begin digging out their gold under circumstances of excitement and interest; and Mr. Aldrich's story of "The Cat and the Countess" ends in a very happy and entertaining manner. We are sorry to lose this story, and the admirable series of dainty and amusing silhouettes—numbering almost one hundred—which has illustrated it to such perfection.

Marion Harland's "Little Housekeepers'" page gives the girls a recipe for "Broiled Celcken;" "A young Contributor" furnishes an amusing story; Jack-in-the-Pulpit, and the other departments, have their usual store of good things; and chief among the numerous illustrations is the frontispiece—an excellent engraving of "A Wooden Pulpit in the Church of St. Andrew, Antwerp."

SCRIBNER FOR JULY— Though not entirely given over to Centennial topics, contains much, the publishers claim, that will just now be of peculiar interest to the American public. The accounts of the singing of the Declaration (even those by the signers themselves) are very conflicting, and Col. Higginson's "Story of the Signing," in this number, is a concise and reliable review of the subject. The illustrations of this paper are quite striking. Recent research has shown that some of our most orthodox and cherished legends of the Declaration will not do "to tie to." But, if we must give up the "Ring! Grandpa!" story, Col. Higginson seems to think, we shall find, by way of compensation, plenty of authentic legends about Washington in the next paper: "A Little Centennial Lady," by Mrs Constance Cary Harrison—a delightful, illustrated sketch of Sally Fairfax, Gen. Washington's pet and friend. This is a rare piece of magazine writing, and embodies portions of Sally's journal, written in the quaintest of language.

Miss Jane Stuart writes racily of her father's celebrated portraits of Washington, and gives new anecdotes of both painter and president. Accompanying this is an engraving of Stuart's portrait, from the original in the Boston Athenæum.

In a paper on "Harvard University," by Mr. H. E. Scudder, there are other glimpses in type and picture of Revolutionary times and people, including the Washington Elm and Washington (Longfellow's) House. This is pronounced the best popular review of the University that has ever appeared.

Other interesting papers are: the first of Col. Waring's illustrated series on the Mosel River, entitled "The Bride of the Rhine:" a notable defense of Webster's course on the Compromise Measures of 1850, by Prof. W. C. Wilkinson; a story of bell-pulling by Edward Bellamy, entitled "A Providence," etc.

WIDE AWAKE FOR JULY, 1876.—The July number opens the third volume of Wide Awake, with a grand Centennial story by Sara J. Prichard. "The Only Woman in Town" was an actor in the memorable fight at Concord, and it is her due that she should be honored, if only with this late laurel.

With this number open the new serials, "Nan, the New-Fashioned Girl," by Mrs: S. C. Hallowell, and "Good-for-Nothing Polly," by Ella Farman. Both, lavishly illustrated, promise to never once slip back into the old, beaten paths of the usual story-tellers. Celia Thaxter furnishes a full-page poem, "The Sad Little Singer." There are three excellent short stories, "Why Lily-bud Didn't See the Centennial Open," "The Candy Frolic," and "Tom's Centennial," besides minor poems and papers. Perhaps the article really demanding most attention is "The Bad Boys of France." We commend it to the perusal of those of our citizens whose duty it is to be interested in the Reform-Schools, Houses of Correction, and Bad Boys of our own country.

This magazine, first-class in every particular, is only $2.00 per annum. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

☞ An agent was around, last week, soliciting subscriptions to Prof. Tuttle's Centennial History of Kansas. We do not know what success he met with; but the work is a great, big fraud. The book contains some early history of Kansas, compiled from other works, a lot of inappropriate second-hand wood-cuts, and a quantity of photographs and biographies of citizens of Kansas, many of them unknown except in their immediate neighborhoods. Some months ago, circulars were sent to many citizens, asking for their photographs and a sketch of their lives, which it was proposed to insert for a moderate sum. As the circular stated that the object was to insert the photographs and biographies of some of the most eminent citizens of Kansas, quite a number had their vanity sufficiently touched to comply with the request. And thus it was that the Centennial History of Kansas arose to the dignity of an illustrated book on fine hogs or blooded cattle.

☞ The contemptible babyism enacted in order to defeat Blaine, takes the shape of a grim joke, when we remember that Connecticut opposed him because his nomination would result in defeat, and Indiana went whining to the other State delegations, saying that if Blaine was nominated, they could not carry Indiana, and now find a Connecticut Cabinet officer pushed overboard, in order to give the place to an Indiana man, that the State may be saved. Before election day, they will be begging Blaine to go there and speak, in order to carry the State!

☞ Santa Anna has made his final retreat at last, and hobbled out on his wooden leg. He died in the City of Mexico, on the 28th of June, in the 84th year of his age. He had an adventurous and changeful life.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.—We would ask the editor of the Sabetha *Advance* whether he has seen the volume of Kansas Reports that he speaks so learnedly of, which contains the decision in the Palermo case; or whether he makes assertions upon the say-so of Judge Hubbard or some one of his friends? If he has that volume, will he please give the title of the case that he speaks so confidently of? But what is the use in asking him to do what is not in his power? Somebody has told him to publish a falsehood, and he has done it, to boost up Hubbard's reputation. The case decided by the Supreme Court, was a *quo warranto* case, in which Miller and Harrington were plaintiffs, and Kimber and others were defendants, and was relative to the defendants undertaking to exercise authority as the city government of Palermo. The case we referred to, was an injunction applied for by Charles Miller against Robert Tracy, as County Treasurer, to restrain him from collecting from Miller the Palermo city tax. Hubbard granted a temporary injunction, until he could take the points of the case under advisement. He has the matter under advisement still, and perhaps will continue to have until time shall be no more. It has been under advisement so long that he has forgotten all about it, and now insists that it is that other case. But it is buried out of sight, amidst the debris of the things he has forgotten, and cannot be found in the Supreme Court Reports.

A STRAW.—The last Democratic President was a bachelor. Tilden is a bachelor. The last Democratic President was blind in one eye. Tilden is blind in one eye. Straws show which way the wind blows.—*Chicago Times.*

Here are more straws: The last Democratic President proved a failure, and almost ruined the country. The Southern Confederacy, the result of Democratic teachings, chose a man for President who was blind in one eye. He was not exactly a bachelor, but he made his exit in the dress of an old maid.

But here are more straws on the other side: The opposition to the Democracy, in 1840, nominated an Ohio soldier, Governor and Congressman for President, the first two letters of whose name were *Ha.* The Democrats nominated a slippery little trickster from New York, the last two letters of whose name were *en.* The name of the Whig Vice-President ended with *ler;* and while the Democratic Vice-President's name did not end with *dricks*, he was called *Dick.* The result of the election will finish the parallel. The only place that will fail, will be in case of Hayes' death. No danger of Wheeler Tylerizing.

OLD LAPPIN SKUN OUT.—Sam. Lappin escaped from the Shawnee County jail, Monday night, together with two other prisoners, both colored. One was the same negro who attempted to release Lappin a short time ago, and who had been imprisoned for the act. Lappin did not exactly creep out of the key-hole, but how he got through the hole by which he did escape, is as great a wonder in Topeka as the famous puzzle as to how the calf got through the gate-post. The escape was well planned and executed. Pursuit has been made, but so far without success. The principal agent in securing the escape is supposed to have been one Stanley, a "retired filibuster." Well, Sam., if we don't see you any more, bye-bye, old fellow.

"On, Stanley, on!"
Were the last words of Lappin.

☞ Political "straws" are now being looked for on all hands. Here is a significant one: During the grand celebration of the 4th, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Gov. Hayes occupied the stand, and loud and continuous calls went up from the immense throng for Hayes to make a speech, while little "Reform" Tilden sat beside him, almost unnoticed. Hayes had the modesty and good sense not to say anything for political effect, but the incident showed in what direction the popular enthusiasm ran.

☞ Hubbard and his Sepoys have been bushwhacking David Martin until they have got his dander up, and he publishes a card, (in the *Patriot*, and *Champion*,) notifying them that if they want business, he will give it to them. He proposes to publish the record of Hubbard and his gang as treasury leeches, place a copy in the hands of every voter in the County, and speak in every precinct, giving a history of their operations. If he once goes into it, he will make a complete job of it.

☞ B. P. Waggener, of Atchison, in a speech at a Tilden ratification meeting in St. Joseph, Tuesday evening, said they could expect but little from Kansas, and the Kansas Democracy looked to the Democratic party to save them from a worse fate than Sodom and Gomorrah. Bailey didn't say it was fire and brimstone that he feared, or whether he was in danger of being served as the Sodomites wanted to serve the two angels that were stopping in Mr. Lot's house.

☞ The supporters of Tilden will perhaps have noticed in the daily papers, of Sunday, a dispatch stating that the suit of the St. Louis and Terre Haute Railroad against Samuel J. Tilden and others, has been postponed until October; but perhaps they do not exactly understand it. This is the railroad that Tilden and his confederates stole, and they are staving off the trial until after the election, so that it may not injure the cause of "Tilden and Reform."

☞ For the benefit of the Hiawatha *Herald*, we will state that Judge Horton has been a subscriber to the *Chief* for years; therefore, when the *Herald* says that the *Chief* has ever said that if Hubbard was not re-elected, Horton would lose all his practice, or any part of his practice, Horton must know that the *Herald* lies.

☞ It is said that Tildon was really not nominated on the second ballot, when the voting ceased, but that the clerks withheld the tally, and held up two fingers, as a sign that a change of two votes was necessary. As most of the delegates were just then holding about four fingers, they were not hard to manipulate.

☞ Swayze is in trouble again. This time, it was a big buck nigger that went for him. The darkey gobbled him up, and had started down stairs with him, to wring his neck, when the whole force of bumble-bees employed in the office made a combined attack, and rescued the old codger.

☞ Henrietta Cook, of Osborne County, has been sentenced by Judge Holt to be hanged, for poisoning her husband. Such a sentence must make a murderer laugh outright, knowing that, under our laws, there is no probability that one will ever be hung, except at the hands of a vigilance committee.

☞ One Taylor, a mail route agent in Southern Kansas, has been arrested for robbing the mails. Certain papers, in announcing this fact, have taken particular pains to state that he is a brother-in-law of Col. Phillips, as if he could help it, or should be punished for his relative's dishonesty.

☞ Judge David Davis was the favorite of many delegates in the Greenback Convention, for President. He was also advocated by many Democrats for nomination as their candidate. Well, this same Judge Davis has announced his support of Hayes and Wheeler.

☞ We see, by the published portraits of the candidates on the Republican and Democratic national tickets, that Hayes is the only one that wears a beard. Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks are clean shaven. Hayes is the man who will beard them.

☞ J. P. Coffee was married to Hattie Crow, over in Holt County, the other day. Here is a hint to sick Democrats. Perhaps it would improve the dose to take coffee with their crow.

☞ Conundrum—Did Peter Cooper make the barrel to hold Tilden's money?

OUR SIDE.—The column editorial in the Atchison *Champion*, relative to the unjust course of the *Chief*, might have been itself more just, had it not overlooked the fact that the *Chief* has very rarely found fault with the editor of the *Champion*. If he will go over our articles again, he will discover that in nearly every case, where allusion has been made to the editor of the *Champion*, it has been to the *pro tem.* editor, and the course of the paper under his charge. He certainly did not pursue the course of a peace-maker, as the *Champion* claims has been its wont, but made the paper an out-and-out Hubbard organ. Did not Col. Martin say, upon his return from Philadelphia, that the *pro tem.'s* conduct of the paper had been entirely satisfactory to him? We might add, that we have said not one word against Judge Hubbard's private character. Except reference to his connection with the Lottery, everything we have said against him has related to his acts as Judge. We have done this to show why he should not be re-elected, and every word has been true. This is the time to expose such things—not, in the character of peace-maker, wait until after he is re-elected, when it would do no good.

☞ Mr. Blaine is now at his home in Maine. His condition has not materially improved, and his physician says it will be necessary for him to remain quiet for months. The Governor has tendered him the appointment of Senator, in place of Mr. Morrill, and he has signified that he will accept it.

☞ The little scrimmage that Snoddy had, the other day, is getting his name up. The following paragraph, from the New York *Sun*, illustrates what fame is:

"J. D. Snoddy, notorious throughout Kansas in the rebellion as a bold guerrilla, has been ignominiously whipped in a street fight.

☞ The Democrats of Savannah, Mo., ratified, the other day. Their resolutions endorse, first, Tilden and Hendricks, then the Democratic platform, and then Hon. David Rea, and his speech on the finances, which was ultra Greenback. This Democracy is a flexible party.

☞ Samuel J. Tilden has the use of but one eye. He is going that one eye on the Presidency. "Solomon Thrifty's" old Almanac used to say, "in a country of blind people, the one-eyed man is King." This may account for Tilden's strong hold upon the Democracy.

☞ Portraits of Tilden make him appear as if smelling something disagreeable.—*Ex.*

He smells defeat in the atmosphere. That is sufficiently disagreeable, especially after having spent a "barrel of money" to secure the nomination.

☞ Whatever the Democrats may say of Gov. Hayes, they speak in terms of the highest respect of Mrs. Hayes. Let the Republicans imitate the example, and never speak harmfully of Mrs. Tilden.

☞ A Corn Pome was one of the 4th of July productions, by a Southern Kansas poet. A corn pone would have been more toothsome.

☞ The compositor made "John Doe," last week, name "Soden" as one of the great jurists of the world. It was written Eldon.

☞ The St. Joseph *Herald* has changed hands, and been reduced in size. W. W. Davenport is now business manager.

☞ Colorado has adopted her State Constitution, by almost 10,000 majority, and is now a full-fledged State.

☞ Hard money carried the Democratic platform, but Greenbacks nominated the President.

A Washington correspondent of the Omaha Herald says: "Ex-Senator Pomeroy is about to set up the pins' for his re-election to the senate. He is quite confident. The other day when an applicant for office approached him, he said; 'I can't do much for you now, but after March4 I shall be in the senate again, and will then be able to help you.' * * * Since the expiration of his senatorial term, he has lived in Washington and operated as a lobbyist in corgress. He is a personal friend of Zach Chandler's, and is on excellent terms with Grant. There is no one, either in or out of office more potent with the powers that be than ex-Senator Pomeroy."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### OUR CENTENNIAL LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1876.

ED. CHIEF:—The great day has come, and, with it a hundred thousand strangers, to witness the ceremonies. Go where you will, you meet immense crowds walking in all directions; and soldiers, in new clothes, are scattered throughout the city, while bands of music are filling the air with sweet strains, and boys are welcoming the day with loud shouts, and great noise with fire-crackers.

The parade, last night, was one of the most gorgeous affairs ever witnessed in any American city. The procession formed at 8 o'clock, and marched through the important streets, arriving at the old State House, on Chestnut Street, at midnight, when the new Liberty Bell, which was recently erected in the cupola, was rung to greet the advent of the new century. Some songs were then sung, the bands struck up a few lively patriotic airs, and the long line of men, with torches flickering in the mysterious moonlight, continued their march, not ceasing until the clock struck three. At sunrise on the Fourth, every bell in the city was rung, a thousand different whistles sent forth their piercing shrills, and a hundred guns boomed and awoke the echos in the hills.

The military parade was the grandest spectacle of the day. It formed at 8 o'clock in the morning, and took its course through the principal thoroughfares, on both sides of which the people massed themselves in close proximity, and there they stood until half past ten, watching the graceful movements of the boys, listening to the numerous bands, and waving their handkerchiefs, and yelling for very joy.

There must have been, at the least estimate, one hundred thousand people congregated at the space in the rear of Independence Hall, to witness the imposing ceremonies, half of whom could not enjoy themselves, on account of the impossibility of getting near enough the stand to hear the speakers. But, however, the music by Gilmore's band and the songs by his one thousand singers could be heard by every one, and were received with loud cheers and clapping of hands. When Richard Henry Lee, a grandson of the original reader of the Declaration of Independence, finished reading Jefferson's immortal document, he was greeted with immense applause. Bayard Taylor rendered his own Centennial Ode in such a forcible, earnest manner, that it was some little time before the uproar was lost in silence. Evarts' oration, as might be supposed, was a splendid production, and if it had only been delivered in a hall, everybody could have heard it, and thereby its appreciation would have been considerably enhanced. Dom Pedro, of Brazil, Tilden, Acting Vice-President Ferry, Hayes, and many other distinguished individuals, were present during the ceremonies. Hayes was loudly called upon for a speech, but he did not pay the least attention to any one, not even giving the great crowd a bow. There he sat by the side of his bachelor opponent, Tilden, with whom he was conversing as pleasantly as if they were the best of friends. At the conclusion of the programme, seventy-six peals were rung on the new bell, and the great mass of humanity divided and scattered in all directions. The grass on Independence square has lost its greenness, and looks as if a swarm of Kansas grasshoppers had been to work upon it. But who cares? It will all come up again, before a hundred years!

The attendance at the Centennial grounds, during yesterday and to-day, was so large that there was no comfort in examining the exhibits in any of the buildings; and the heat is so intense, that it is far more agreeable to keep in the shade of the trees, and listen to the music of the Marine Band, of Washington, which commenced giving concerts in the Lansdowne musical pavilion, on the first instant. This band has been engaged for thirty days, and will render rich programmes daily.

The West Point cadets, numbering about three hundred, arrived last week, and are stationed at their encampment, on George's Hill, within the grounds. These young gentlemen look very fine, and a more promising squad of soldiers can scarcely be found. They are reviewed every day, at five o'clock in the afternoon. They have evidently had superior training and must realize, to some extent, what patience is.

It is astonishing to see the number of people who visit the Kansas and Colorado building. It is always full, and one scarcely has a chance to register his name. The exhibits have all been arranged in good taste and order, and can be examined with advantage. Every one is enthusiastic over the tall stalks of corn, the immense cutter bean trees, and the silk cocoons. The Colorado minerals excite wonder and admiration. One man asked us how it was possible to have such a magnificent agricultural State so near another that produced such rich displays of ores, etc. We laughed, and said we could not inform him.

CARLOS NOGGS.

## "HE IS WEAK, BUT HONEST."

### A Man Who Carefully Guards the County from Expense.

In 1867, P. L. Hubbard entered upon the duties of the office of County Attorney of Atchison County. Atchison County could then hardly have had 15,000 population, as she only had, in 1870, 15,570. If less than 15,000 was the population, the County Attorney was not entitled to a salary of twelve hundred dollars; yet P. L. Hubbard drew his three hundred dollars a quarter with great regularity. But probably the Commissioners had established the salary, and he was not to be blamed for taking all he could get in that way. With respect, however, to another class of gouges, no such charitable view can be taken.

The statute is very explicit, that no costs shall be paid by the County, in cases of misdemeanor. (*Gen. Statutes, Chap. 8, Sec. 26. Shields vs. Shawnee Co., 5 Kansas, 541.*) It is difficult, therefore, to see how a respectable attorney could make out a bill against the County for "fees" due himself, when no costs could be taxed against the County in misdemeanors. If there could be any doubt on this subject, a country Squire would find them resolved in the last two clauses of Sec. 139, Chap. 25, Gen. Statutes, page 285, and there it is said that in misdemeanors, for a trial, the Justice or Police Judge shall tax a fee of five dollars, but adds, that "in no event shall the County be liable for any of the fees herein provided." The same section excludes the allowance of any fees in criminal cases, whether preliminary examinations or trials, or drawing indictments be named in the bill. The very section at which his Honor was looking when fixing the amounts to be charged, contained these words:

"BUT IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COUNTY BE LIABLE FOR ANY OF THE FEES HEREIN PROVIDED."—*Gen. Statutes, page 285, Sec. 139, last clause.*

Did not his Honor know that he had no right to charge these bills, or did he not care? This is the same old question. His friends have usually preferred that people should think him a fool to pronouncing him a knave. Reader, you pay your money—you may take your choice. The bills and amounts charged, and the cases, are given below:

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| State vs. Leantha Cox, drawing information, | $ 2.50 |
| " " " " conducting trial, | 5.00 |
| State vs. Lewis Thoining, attending case, | 2.50 |
| State vs. Jas. Malley, [tried and acquitted], | 10.00 |
| State vs. John Morris, preliminary, | 5.00 |
| " " " " drawing indictment, | 2.50 |
| " " " " trial in Dist. Court, | 10.00 |
| State vs. Weimer, Wood & Wood, | 7.50 |
| State vs. John Malley, [acquitted,] | 2.50 |
| State vs. John Shanahan, [dismissed,] | 5.00 |
| " " " " | 2.50 |
| Grimes & Bryning vs. County, | 20.00 |
| Fees as County Attorney, [no bills,] | 67.50 |
| State vs. John Shanahan, | 7.50 |
| State vs. C. G. Means, | 2.50 |
| State vs. Charley Eiler, [this was an assault and battery case, and was dismissed,] | 2.50 |
| State vs. Annie Grant, | 15.00 |
| State vs. Champ & McManus, | 15.00 |
| State vs. Wm. Howell, | 7.50 |
| State vs. Brown & Bier, | 15.00 |
| State vs. John McSwane, | 7.50 |
| State vs. T. R. Elliott, | 7.50 |
| State vs. Short and Nelson, | 7.50 |
| State vs. Clark, | 7.50 |
| State vs. Bob Gibson, | 5.00 |
| State vs. T. C. Williams, | 2.50 |
| State vs. R. R. McSwane, | 15.00 |
| State vs. Wm. Carnahan, | 7.50 |
| State vs. Messenger, | 2.50 |
| State vs. Solomon Peak, | 2.50 |
| State vs. Thomas Juniper, | 15.00 |
| State vs. Baxter Parrot, | 5.00 |
| State vs. Thomas Kelley, | 12.50 |
| " " " " | 5.00 |
| Henry Windsor vs. V. W. Parker, | 25.00 |
| State vs. Oliver Davis, | 30.00 |
| | $302.00 |

These illegal fees extend from March, 1869, to the close of his term. As these are fees he got for attending to cases, we are curious to know what he thought his salary was given him for.

The case of the State vs. Oliver Davis was a murder case, and in its prosecution it appears Mr. Hubbard developed more than his usual amount of energy, and manifested a zeal he had not shown in any previous case. Mr. Davis was his immediate neighbor, and then a prosperous, well-to-do citizen of Atchison. Mr. Ingalls, in his defense of Davis, charged that the County Attorney had been actuated by petty malice, excited by envy of his wealthier neighbor. He charged that during his term of office, crime went unpunished; that thieves and robbers walked the streets in open daylight, to ply their trade, conscious that P. L. Hubbard could not or would not bring them to punishment. He charged that Col. Hubbard had received the entire and undivided support of thieves, gamblers, and robbers, because they knew his re-election would secure comparative immunity. I have taken the pains to go through his Honor's record as County Attorney.

State vs. John Wendell, dismissed.
State vs. W. K. Marshall, dismissed.
State vs. Barker et al, forfeiture.
State vs. Westfield, plea of guilty; 3 months in County Jail.
State vs. Addison Moore, dismissed.
State vs. Rost, plea of guilty; one year in penitentiary.
State vs. Nelson Turner, acquitted.
State vs. Martin Wymer, dismissed.
State vs. Geo. Sneed, judgment for $100.
State vs. Edward Gibbs, forfeiture.
State vs. Daniel Loander, dismissed.
State vs. Timothy O'Gorman, dismissed.
State vs. Susie Dean, dismissed.
State vs. James Angus, forfeiture.
State vs. Geo. W. McCutchen, dismissed.
State vs. Jacob Wymer et al., dismissed.
State vs. John Shanahan, acquitted.
State vs. James Malley, dismissed.
State vs. John Morris, plea of guilty.
State vs. Patrick Clare, dismissed.
State vs. Jas. Boyle, plea of guilty; 1 month in County jail.
State vs. Jacob Star, dismissed.
State vs. Jas. Powers and Thos. Kelley, dismissed.
State vs. John Shanahan, second case, dismissed.
State vs. Jacob Hooper, dismissed.
State vs. James Foreman, acquitted.
State vs. John Waggener, forfeiture.
State vs. John Cooler, plea of guilty; two years.
State vs. Tracy, dismissed.
State vs. Oliver Davis, acquitted.
State vs. W. F. Wehr, dismissed.
State vs. Clark, verdict of guilty; fine of $15 and costs.
State vs. Daniel Campbell, dismissed.
State vs. Angus, Button, and Everest, demurred out of Court.
State vs. Thos. Kelly, dismissed.
State vs. Joseph Gwevin, dismissed.
State vs. John Freebolts, dismissed.
State vs. Nelson Abbott, dismissed.
State vs. A. L. Hutchison, dismissed.
State vs. Isaac and Samuel Lions, dismissed.
State vs. Henaugh, d