The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, ...Editor.

TROY, KANSAS:

Thursday, : : : : : : May 31, 1877.

A VETERAN.—We see it stated that the *Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, has been sold at Sheriff's sale. Whether the paper will be discontinued or not, is not stated. The *Post* was by far the oldest literary paper in the United States—having been established in 1820 or 1821—and for years, before the advent of the *Ledgers* and the *Weeklies*, was the most popular paper in the country. Old and middle-aged people of to-day will remember when the *Post* was the favorite paper in their fathers' families. It was at the height of its popularity between the years 1835 and 1850. It once published an article in favor of the abolition of slavery, which caused it the loss of 45,000 subscribers in the South. Between the years 1830 and 1835, the *Post* was published by Samuel Coates Atkinson, in connection with the famous *Atkinson's Casket*, which was *the* magazine of that day. They were afterwards purchased by George R. Graham, who continued the publication of the *Post*, and changed the name of the *Casket* to *Graham's Magazine*. Subsequently, the *Post* was published for some years by Samuel D. Patterson & Co., then by Henry Peterson, then by Deacon & Peterson, and afterwards by different other publishers; but for some years past, it had lost its ancient prestige. Some of the most celebrated writers in the United States were contributors to the *Post*, in its palmy days—among them, John Lofland, (the lamented "Milford Bard,") Dr. Robert Montgomery Bird, (author of "Nick of the Woods,") Joseph R. Chandler, Bayard Taylor, who wrote his first letters from Europe for this paper, Grace Greenwood, and scores of others. The ill-luck of the *Post* will cause a pang of regret in the breasts of many, as they are reminded of the days of long ago.

PETTENGILL'S NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.—A very useful and interesting volume of 376 pages has just been issued by the old and well-known advertising agency firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York, entitled Pettengill's Newspaper Directory and Advertisers' Hand-Book for 1877. The preparation of the work has involved much careful labor, information having been sought from every city, town, and village where even the smallest newspaper is published. The leading facts are given respecting 8,574 separate publications, designating the politicial or other distinctive character, the frequency of issue, the names of publishers, etc., and showing how many of each edition (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) are published in each State and Territory in the United States and Province in British America.

The book is elegantly printed from new type, and, beside its mine of information, it contains portraits of leading New York journalists, and illustrations of the extensive offices where the publishers transact their business in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. It is sold at the low price of $1.00 per copy, and is certainly cheap at the price to any business man who does advertising, or to any person who is interested in the extent of the Newspaper business in America.

However careful the publishers may have been to avoid the errors of other Directories, they have been imposed upon and led into errors equally great as any of their predecessors. For instance, we see papers reported in this Directory as having a circulation of 1250, that have not a sheet over 300.

MORTON ON THE SITUATION.—Senator Morton has published a long letter in the Indianapolis *Journal*, giving his views of the Southern situation and Hayes' policy. He has no doubt that Chamberlain and Packard were both fairly elected, and ought to have been sustained, but that the President was powerless to do it. They were deprived of their offices by force; but the only way in which they could be sustained was by the use of the army, and Congress had refused appropriations to support the army. Hayes yielded to the inevitable, rather than struggle against the inevitable, to fail at last.

Here, then, is the humiliating confession that the Government is unable to protect its citizens in their rights. A people who were lately in rebellion against the Government, but were defeated and forgiven, resist the legally elected officers, and deprive them of their positions, and the Government is powerless to extend to them the protection granted by the Constitution. The President abandons the effort to aid them, because failure seemed to be inevitable. When this is the conclusion forced upon the statesmanship of Senator Morton, it places the United States in a humiliating light before the world.

☞ The Democrats of Missouri have just shown how *that* party goes in for pacification, where they are in power. Missouri is overwhelmingly Democratic, but there are a few Republicans in office throughout the State. The late Legislature determined to remedy this, even if they had to wipe out laws, municipal organizations, and everything else then existing. They re-districted the State for Congressman, so that every District would be undoubtedly Democratic. To effect this, they run the lines in all outlandish shapes, making each District a monstrosity in shape, without regard to convenience or any interests the Counties might have in common. They also passed a law ousting every County Judge in the State from office, and empowering the Governor to appoint others in their stead—who will all be Democrats, of course.

☞ John E. Utt, General Ticket Agent of the A. & N. Railroad, and an old White Cloud boy, told us some time ago that Gatling, the inventor of the celebrated "Gatling gun," was at one time a resident of White Cloud.—*Champion.*

Dr. R. J. Gatling, the inventor of the Gatling Gun, was never a resident of White Cloud. He was there in the Spring of 1857, and purchased a large interest in the town, and also purchased a considerable amount of land in the vicinity, at the sales of the Iowa Trust Lands. During that and the following two years, he made frequent visits to the town, and sometimes spent weeks there; but his home was at Indianapolis, and he never claimed to be a resident of Kansas. We think he still owns considerable property at White Cloud, but believe he has not visited the town since the commencement of the rebellion.

☞ The Topeka *Blade* announces that Mrs. Swayze has withdrawn from editorial charge of the paper, and that J. B. Fithian will hereafter be its editor. It may be well enough to state that Mrs. Swayze never has edited the *Blade*, but that Fithian has been the real editor ever since Swayze's death. We suggested, some weeks ago, that Mrs. Swayze would get sick of having her name at the head of the paper to attract sympathy, and having to bear the responsibility of all the slush emitted by the *Blade*. It is unnecessary to say that Mrs. Swayze has the sympathy of everybody, no matter what their relations may have been to Swayze. None of the objectionable articles in the *Blade* were written by her.

☞ The epidemic that rages now, is the crushing of workmen by falling buildings, &c. First was the loss of life by the falling of a portion of the new Post Office building in New York. Then came the terrible destruction of life by the falling of the dome of the new Court House in process of erection at Rockford, Illinois. Last week, a number of lives were lost at Chester, Pa., by the breaking loose of the steamship Saratoga, which was being launched. A number of minor accidents also come in to fill up with.

☞ A Chinaman named Chin Mook Sow has committed suicide in San Francisco. We don't blame him.

A Newspaper Relic.

Dr. Hopkins, of Severance, has sent us a copy of a newspaper which he found in an Eastern Medical College, and which is supposed to have been left by an Ohio physician. It is a copy of *The Ohio Register*, Vol. 1, No. 23, published at Mount Vernon, Ohio, September 25, 1816. It is a small quarto, containing three columns to the page, and is printed on the coarse, bluish-gray paper common in that day. It was published every Wednesday, by John P. McArdle, who also carried on book-binding in connection with his "printing house." The terms are the usual ones of the time—$2 a year in advance; $2.50 if not paid at the expiration of six months; and $3 if not paid till the end of the year. He also advertised that he would pay a "generous price" for clean cotton and linen rags, if delivered at the office.

They were just on the eve of a State election, and politics seemed to be warm. The paper carried no ticket at its mast-head, but different correspondents and officers of public meetings present tickets for publication, which, they say, will be supported by many voters. The leading candidate for Governor was Thomas Worthington; but Ethan A. Brown, James Dunlap, and Othniel Looker, were also candidates. However, an item from the *Muskingum Messenger* says that it has authority for stating that Ethan A. Brown, of Cincinnati, is not a candidate for Governor. Peter Hitchcock, Joseph Vance, Joseph Foos, and David Clendinen, are announced as candidates for Congress from that District. William Gavitt, of Licking, William Stanberry, of Licking, and Joseph Brown, of Knox, are candidates for the State Senate, to represent the Counties of Licking, Knox and Richland.

This was the year after the close of the last war with England, and Resumption was one of the issues of the day. A convention of delegates from the banks of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore had been held, and resolved to postpone resumption until the following July. Samuel H. Smith, Commissioner of the Revenue, gives notice to Revenue Collectors that the Revenue will not be collected in coin in October next, unless an arrangement shall be effected with the State banks to supply the community with the necessary medium. A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, gives notice that funds have been assigned for the payment of certain Treasury Notes and interest.

Mr. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, also publishes a letter to the Bank Commissioners at Philadelphia, stating that information received at that Department renders it probable that within a few days the sum of $8,400,000 in gold and silver coin, and in the public debt, will have been actually received, on account of the subscription to the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, and that it will then be their duty to notify a time and place within the city of Philadelphia for the election of the directors.

It is announced that a bill has passed the British Parliament, authorizing the exportation of machinery for the erection of a mint in the United States of America. Also, that in Canada, specie is said to be 2 per cent. below par, compared with New York notes; adding, "it will be remembered that its exportation is prohibited."

"Great News" from Europe had been received by vessel from Cadiz. The American Consul had received a letter in five days from Madrid, which announced a declaration of war on the part of Russia against Prussia.

The Fort in Apalachicola Bay, which had lately been occupied by runaway negroes and hostile Indians, had been completely destroyed by a detachment of United States troops, under the command of Lieut. Col. Clinch.

An article from the *Aurora*, (not stated where published,) commences that "the subscription to the United States Bank is filled. One merchant of Philadelphia took the whole of the shares unsubscribed for, at the last meeting of the Directors. That merchant is the Democratic merchant, STEPHEN GIRARD, whose whole subscription amounts to *three millions and one third of a million of dollars*—more than the whole subscription of New York, or Boston, or Charleston, by upward of a million of dollars."

The result of the Maryland election is given, which resulted in a complete Federal victory. There are 28 Federal to 12 Democratic Senatorial Electors, which will insure the Senate to the Federalists for five years, and the House of Delegates would probably be the same.

There are no editorials in the paper, but the proprietor publishes one or two cards over his own signature.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Chillicothe, Benjamin Hunt had been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $1844, for robbing the United States mail, while carrying it on the Wheeling route; and Thomas W. Noble was sentenced to four years, for having, in conjunction with James Essex, assaulted John G. Hicks, a mail-carrier between Wheeling and Zanesville, and partially robbed the mail.

A song is copied from the Boston *Gazette*, written in Irish style, to the tune of "Paddy's Wedding," in which Congress is slashed for having doubled the pay of its members—a salary grab. It is principally directed against Henry Clay; but mention is made of "Johnson the bold, who did not shoot Tecumseh, O," and Ormsby, and Lowndes, and Hardin.

Among the advertisements, is one giving notice that a petition will be presented to the next Legislature, praying for a law incorporating the town of Mount Vernon; and another that a petition will be presented to the Legislature, praying for a new County to be created, to be taken from parts of Licking, Knox, Delaware, and Franklin. The new County taken from these, was never created.

In closing, we will give the Salary grab song in full. Henry Clay was the Speaker of the House. It was his action on this bill that almost caused his defeat at the next election; and this campaign was the one in which he regained the confidence of the old hunter who determined to "go back on him," by the illustration of "pick your flint, and try again:"—

A NEW SONG.

TUNE, *Paddy's Wedding.*

O! won't you hear
What roaring cheer
Was spread by Johnny Congress, O!
And how so gay
They doubled their pay,
And doubled the people's taxes, O!
There was Clay the scold,
And Johnson the bold,
Who did not shoot Tecumseh, O!
And Ormsby and Lowndes,
As eager as hounds,
On the scent of the loaves and fishes, O!

Arrah! by my shoul, it would make your heart leap for grief, to hear the poor soldiers begging for their pay, the widows for their pensions, and the officers for new loans, while all the members are drinking and singing merily, O!

Twelve dollars a day,
Twelve dollars a day,
Twelve dollars a day's the dandy, O!
There was Clay in the chair,
With his flax-colored hair,
A signing the tax bill cheerly, O!

And smiled as the rabble
So loudly did gabble,
The audience scarcely could slumber, O!
It was age, it was no,
'Twas too high, 'twas too low—
"The ayes will rise!" said the speaker, O!
And quickly rose,
Two eyes to the nose,
And the salary bill was carried, O!

Yes! by my shoul, they were all unanimously disagreed upon every question, except the salary bill—Gentlemen, order! This bill proposes to give us all a yearly salary of *fifteen hundred dollars*, and MYSELF *three thousand*;—Shall it pass? Aye! aye! aye! The aye's have it—therefore they all began to sing:

Twelve dollars a day,
Twelve dollars a day,
Twelve dollars a day's the dandy, O!

But, och! by my shoul,
They all stared like an owl,
When the people all hissed their ditty, O!
Said Clay, we're all broke,
They don't relish the joke,
The devil has got in the rabble, O!
We have put on their backs
A mountain of tax,
An army, a back *et cetera*, O!
Which so tamely they bore,
That we all could have swore
They were perfectly broke to the halter, O!

How shall we creep out of the scrape? says one. Says Clay, I will persuade the people that twelve dollars a day is too little to support myself and my wife. Says Hardin, I'll turn the thing off in a joke. Says Ormsby, I'll beg pardon of my constituents, and promise never to do the like again. "Well done, my lads!" says Johnson, and so they all began to sing again:

Twelve dollars a day,
Twelve dollars a day,
Twelve dollars a day's the dandy, O!

TAKE 'EM ALL.

While Europe, breathless, stands and waits,
And war in every rumor lurks,
'Tis not too late for Sergeant Bates
To go and join the Turks.

—New York Commercial.

And even when war's harsh alarms
Resound, time ample will remain
For Wendell Phillips to take arms
And join the Russian train.

—Boston Globe.

Let Mary Walker fly with speed,
And don her pants and gulp her tea,
And mount a hungry mule, and lead
The Austrian cavalry.

—Graphic.

And why need "Eli" linger here,
His wondrous yarns to try on?
Let him across the ocean steer,
And back the British Lie-on.

—New York World.

And there's the frisky George F. T.,
Who yaws from shore to shore;
We beg him cross the salt, salt sea,
And ride the dogs of war.

—Oil City Derrick.

And eke, the doughty Pulitzer,
Who braved the Southern Fire and sich—
Harangue the Turks at Fulischixkar,
Or Russian hordes at Tschishkanvitch.

—St. Louis Journal.

But wait for D. R. Anthony,
With his subclavian artery;
There's not a man from sea to sea,
That better could be spared than he.

Literary Notices.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN TOURIST.—The tour from the banks of the Missouri to the heart of the "Rockies," by S. G. Pangborn, late of the Kansas City *Times*, Knight & Leonard, Chicago, printers; T. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kansas, publisher.

The far West, prolific in matchless scenery, is rapidly ascending to the very highest plane of the artistic in illustrated publications, the grandeur of the surroundings and the exhilaration of the air appearing to elevate the mind and the taste alike. The Rocky Mountain Tourist is, possibly, the most beautiful, and, at the same time, suggestive exemplification of this influence yet finding its way to the world at large, and the Appletons will have to look well to the laurels of their "*Picturesque America*," and the "*Aldine*" folks keep a careful eye upon the near future, or the new West will yet teach them new lessons in the "art preservative." The Rocky Mountain Tourist is indeed worthy of a place in any gentleman's library by the side of "Picturesque America," and certainly no higher compliment could be paid it. Its letter press is the perfection of typographical excellence, and its arrangement a model for book printers, the illustrations so lavishly scattered over its pages are superb in design and execution. Many of them are from the finest drawings by Moran, the subjects entirely new, and the treatment and general character of each well worthy that distinguished artist's reputation. Of the striking views are the several in Mancos and the McElmo Cañons; one view, that of the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, being ten by fifteen inches. In all there are some forty of these exceedingly realistic engravings, all of which equal, and many surpass, the finest works of the Harpers. The Tourist, aside from its typography and highly artistic illustrations, is a work of rare interest, written, as it is, in an easy and graphic vein throughout. There is no strained effort at flowery expression, stilted rhetoric, or pedantic argument; on the contrary, the descriptive is vivid in clear cut detail, gossipy in the flitting from point to point, and practical in every feature. Mr. Pangborn, the author, is an old newspaper man, and the treatment of the Tourist is more of the journalistic order than of the stereotyped book writer. This leads to freshness and originality, and while the interest of the reader is very cleverly sustained to the end of the point, that 'tis fact rather than fancy guiding the writer, is so plainly apparent as to lend additional charm, and lead the reader to flights of really delightful anticipation of personal experience among the Alps of America. Regarding the Rocky Mountain Tourist as beyond all comparison the most elegant and complete publication of description ever issued, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. has purchased the exclusive right to it for the sole benefit of the thousands of patrons who make its line their grand thoroughfare to the Mountains. The Rocky Mountain Tourist is, therefore, not on sale, but all desiring a copy have but to write to T. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kansas, to receive it without money and without price.

☞ Our Washington correspondent, "Chow-Chow," must entertain a very mean opinion of Senator Morton, if he means what he says, in his letter published this week. Senator Morton will scarcely take it as a compliment, to be credited with smothering his principles, and hypocritically pretending to endorse a policy he detests, and which is contrary to everything that he has advocated all his political life, for the sake of securing patronage, in the way of post-office appointments for his friends.

☞ Holt County, Mo., still holds her claim to be called "Bloody Holt." Two more tragedies there recently. A young lady school teacher at Oregon, was killed, several weeks ago, by a ruffian boy, who struck her on the breast while she was correcting him; and last week, a young man named Poe was poisoned. It was at first thought to be a case of suicide, but the belief now is that the poison was placed by some one else in beer which he drank.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"There is Nothing so Successful as Success."

WASHINGTON, May 6th, 1877.

The genius who coined this pithy axiom, deserves either a monument, or to have his name placed upon the pension rolls. It is a truism peculiarly applicable to politics, and hence the Administration's "new departure" upon the pathway of "peace and good will to all men," gains fresh adherents each succeeding day; and should, perchance, the followers of Governors Hampton and Nicholls vindicate the endorsement that has been given to them by Mr. Hayes—almost at the forfeiture of his own title to office—then when Congress convenes, there will be none in the Republican ranks sufficiently bold to antagonize the programme that he has marked out. Even those discontented spirits in the Senate, who at first were disposed to show their teeth, are beginning to see their error, and are hastening to assure the President that they in no wise desire to obstruct his policy. Governor O. P. Morton, who is by all odds the most sagacious politician in all the land, was one of the very first to discover that the public pulse would throb responsive to a policy of conciliation; hence, whilst Messrs. Blaine, Cameron and others were indulging in mutterings of dissatisfaction, he was engaged in rinsing gore from his bloody shirt, preparatory to its final interment; and at the very time that short-sighted pigmy politicians were looking to Governor Morton to lead the vanguard in an attack upon the Administration, he was quietly occupied in cementing an alliance with Rutherford B. Mark the result: thus far he has obtained more patronage than all of the other Senators and members of Congress combined. His master stroke of diplomacy was in securing for his friend, James N. Tyner, the position of First Assistant Post Master General, which position carries with it the appointing of all post office officials, save those located in the Southern States; these—the last mentioned—the Hon. Mr. Key is permitted to make, under the delusive idea that he is the *bona fide* Post Master General, whereas, in truth, he is but the veriest figure-head. A review of all appointments made in the Post Office Department, since the installation of James N. Tyner as First Ass't Post Master General, develops the astounding fact that more than one-fourth of the entire number are from the State of Indiana. Think of this, ye office hungry Kansans, and weep. If the "*brains*" of our delegation had been as sagacious as he deems himself to be, then, instead of expending himself in damning measures and men beyond his control, he would have husbanded his strength, to procure some little patronage for his people. This would have placed him in better condition for his next race—however, it is "his funeral," not ours.

I notice that Col. Phillips has obtained for a son of R. H. Bishop, Esq., of Salina, a cadetship at West Point. I have known young Bishop since he was quite a boy. He is earnest, intelligent, ambitious, and a youth of splendid moral character, who, since he was large enough to back a bronco, has contributed greatly to his own support. Well done, Col. P. You have made an admirable appointment, and can rely upon it, "Ebby" will pass muster.

My friend, Judge Halderman, has given up the Chili Mission in disgust, and returned to his cosy home on Leavenworth's favorite Boulevard, where, under the shadow of his own vine and fig-tree, he will chant, to melancholy measure, "Twas ever thus, from childhood's hour;" and "thusly," while the few remaining sands of his life run out, he will study over the problem of "8 to 7," and cogitate upon those inscrutable ways of those mysterious politicians who are prompt to promise and slow to perform. *Au revoir*, Judge; we of the National muchly miss your genial face and honest grasp, but you shall be remembered in our orisons—and in our cups.

The newspapers published in this city are fearfully exercised because Secretary Sherman has signified his intention to enforce the plain provisions of that law that was passed April 11th, 1875, requiring that the patronage of the Treasury Department be distributed to the several States in ratio to their population. The law in question was a most equitable one, and is based upon the very spirit that underlies the fabric of our temple of liberty. But even if it were not so, the law is mandatory, and Secretary Sherman has no legal alternative other than to execute it. However, we have at hand a solution to the frenzied furor which has prompted the *Evening Star* to indulge in this choice billingsgate: "What a roaring farce, this civil service reform. Two thousand clerks must be turned out, neck and heels, and their places filled by an importation of grangers, pork-packers, Bourbon gentlemen from the blue-grass region, miners, monte-dealers, &c., in order that Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Nevada, and the rest of them, may have their exact allotment." The very pregnant facts are: The District of Columbia is entitled to 47 appointments in the Treasury Department, whereas, she actually has 1,341, or twelve hundred and ninety-four in excess of her quota. Kansas, on the other hand, is entitled to 66 appointments—she has only 45, and half of those are bogus.

The President has finally issued his proclamation calling Congress together in extra session on the 15th day of October. No one seems satisfied—all had hoped for a session early in June.

Yours, Truly,

CHOW-CHOW.

Our Courts.

EDITOR CHIEF:—I have read both the communications in the *Champion* upon "our Courts," and also each of the editorials commenting upon and reviewing said communications. "X" says: "It is well known that the Supreme Court is *overburdened* with work—it is far behind its docket—some three or four hundred cases, at least, and this from no fault of its own, as its Judges are men well-known, of established character, and possessing both *industry* and *ability*. But it results from the law which now allows an infinite number of small cases, involving no *important legal principle*, and of trivial amount as to the subject of controversy, to encumber the docket of the Supreme Court, and to occupy the time and energies of its Judges." The italics are mine. Then, "X's" remedy is to limit the right of appeal, in Justice and District Courts, to a much larger amount than the present law allows, and thus relieve the Supreme Bench of work—regardless of the rights of litigants who may wish to get relief in said Supreme Court, failing to get it in the inferior Courts.

With all due deference to the dignity of the Supreme Bench, the character of its Judges, etc., permit me to say, that one cause, as much as any other, of the difficulty complained of by "X," and by many attorneys and litigants, is the lack in the Supreme Court as a body, of that very *industry* ascribed to *each* and every member of said Supreme Court by "X." Grant them the ability which "X" says they possess, surely, then, the "infinite number of small cases, involving no important legal principle," would be *briefly* decided, and disposed of immediately, or soon after having been heard, without occupying but very little of the time and very little of the energies of said Judges. Time and energy thus husbanded, could be given to the hearing and determining of other causes; and that infinite number of small cases, which are such a burden, could be disposed of, and thus the Court be relieved of about all the business before them, according to the language of, "X;" for, as I understand it, that word *infinite* would include the couple of hundred cases on the docket each term.

The fact is, that many of the cases that go to the Supreme Court do not involve many new and important legal principles; but from the number of cases *reversed* every term, lawyers believe that, unimportant as they are in that respect, they are important to their clients, and should be decided according to law, and hence they find their way to that tribunal. If the people and attorneys had more confidence in the ability of the inferior Courts of our State, many of the District as well as the Justice Courts, then these small cases, involving unimportant legal principles, would never reach said Supreme Court; but inasmuch as the attorneys have not that confidence in said inferior Courts they are in many cases compelled to go to the Supreme Court, in order to get a determination of their clients' rights upon which they can rely, believing that said Supreme Court will *quickly* dispose of them rightly; for lawyers of the ability and experience such as a Supreme Bench is generally composed of, should have no difficulty in deciding them as they should be, and that without occupying much of their time and energies. My remedy, then, is, elect lawyers of *experience* and ability to the District Judgeship, such as Judge A. G. Otis, and then but few of those unimportant legal questions which come up from the Justice Courts, will ever reach the Supreme Court; but while in many Districts the Judges are pre-eminently lacking in experience, to say nothing of ability, and those "unimportant" cases, as a consequence, do reach the Supreme Court, then have the Commissioners revise Sec. 11, ch. 27, of the General Statutes of 1868, which now reads as follows: "The opinion of the Court shall, in all cases, *as soon as practicable*, be reduced to writing, and filed in the cause to which it relates," to read as follows, after the word filed: *Provided*, that in no case shall the filing of the opinion be delayed for a longer period than three months after the final hearing of said cause. Then, in my opinion, would the majority of these unimportant cases be decided, as they could and should be, shortly after hearing, and not held under advisement for months, to occupy the time and energies of the Judges, which could then be given to the hearing of other causes with which the docket is now, from term to term, encumbered, that—"infinite number of small cases, involving no important legal principle," spoken of by "X."

NOMOS.

TROY, May 21, 1877.

FROM GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.

PIANOS ¾-octave, fine **rosewood** (not used over six months), only $130; cost $650. New Pianos at wholesale. Great bargains.
ORGANS Nearly new, $30; 2 stops, $45; 5 stops, $50; 6 stops, $55; 7 stops, $60; 9 stops, 65; 12 stops, $55 to $75. Rare opportunities. New organs at wholesale. Beware imitations. Best offer ever made, **read.** Sent on 5 to 15 days' test trial. Money refunded and freight paid both ways if unsatisfactory. Est. 1856. **Agents Wanted.** Discounts to Teachers, Ministers, &c. Address **DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.** 31may4w.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

The Healthiest of us are Liable to obstructions in the bowels. Don't neglect them. It is not necessary to outrage the palate with nauseous drugs in such cases. The most effective laxative known is TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and it also the most agreeable. Its operation is soothing, cooling, painless. Sold by all druggists.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 *Outfit Free.* P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

THE BLACK HILLS,

By H. N. MAGUIRE, who has spent 12 years in this region. Latest accounts of Gold and Silver prospects, Agricultural and Grazing resources, Climate, Hunting, Fishing, Indians, and Settlers' adventures with them, Mining and Wild Western Life, the Waterfalls, Boiling Geysers, noble Scenery, immense Gorges, etc. With 27 fine illustrations, and new map. Price **ONLY 10 CENTS.** Sold by ALL NEWSDEALERS, or sent post-paid for 12 cents by **DONNELLEY, LOYD & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.**

25 **Extra Fine Mixed Cards,** with name, **10** cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

"Zuccato's Patent Papyrograph."

THIS PAPYROGRAPH WILL PRODUCE FROM One to a Thousand fac-similies of any Design, Writing, Drawing, Map, Notice, Price List, Examination Paper, etc., etc., using one writing and an ordinary copying press. The process is simple, easy and rapid. Send for descriptive circular, and address THE PAPYROGRAPH CO., Norwich, Conn., or JOHN MONTEITH, 409 N. Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Notice of Meeting of Board of Equalization.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of County Commissioners of Doniphan County, Kansas, will meet at the office of the County Clerk of said County, on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1877, as provided by law, to act as a Board of Equalization of the valuation of personal property of said County for said year, at which time all persons feeling themselves aggrieved can appear and have all errors in the returns corrected.

Attest: CHARLES RAPPELYE,
May 3, 1877.—4t. County Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, } SS.
DONIPHAN COUNTY.

In the District Court for Doniphan County, State of Kansas

Charles J. Drury, } Plaintiff.
vs.
Adam Brenner. } Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1877, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the north 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 real estate, to wit: A part of the south-east quarter of section five (5), in township five (5), of range twenty-one (21), bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone situated five hundred and ninety-eight (598) feet south of the north-west corner of said quarter section, thence east six hundred and sixty-six (666) feet, thence south five hundred and fifty-four (554) feet, thence west six hundred and sixty-six (666) feet, thence north five hundred and fifty-four (554) feet, to the place of beginning, containing eight and fifteen hundredths acres, more or less, excepting therefrom one acre, to be selected by the said Adam Brenner, as a homestead.

Also, a part of said south-east quarter of section five (5), in township five (5), of range twenty-one (21), bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the south-east corner of said quarter section, thence west on the section line six (6) chains and eighty-two (82) links, to Washington street, thence north with said street twenty-two (22) chains and fifty-four (54) links, to Tenth street, thence east with said street six (6) chains and eighty-two (82) links, to the section line, thence south with the section line twenty-two (22) chains and fifty-four (54) links, to the place of beginning, containing fifteen and thirty-seven hundredths acres, more or less.

Also, a part of the south-west quarter of section four (4), in township five (5), of range twenty-one (21), bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of said quarter section, thence north with the section line twenty-two (22) chains and fifty-four (54) links, thence east on a line parallel with the south line of said quarter section seven (7) chains and twelve (12) links, thence south on a line parallel with the west line of said quarter section twenty-two (22) chains and fifty-four (54) links, to the south line of said quarter section, thence west on said line seven (7) chains and twelve (12) links, to the place of beginning, containing sixteen and five hundredths acres, more or less—all in Doniphan County, Kansas.

Taken as the property of Adam Brenner, and offered for sale to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy a certain judgment and costs, now of record in the District Court for Atchison County, in the State of Kansas, in which Charles J. Drury is Plaintiff, and Adam Brenner is Defendant.

All appraised at $4,300 00.
Given under my hand, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1877.

THOMAS J. VANDERSLICE,
Sheriff of Doniphan County, Kansas.
May 31, 1877—5w. Pr.'s fee, $22 50.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, } SS.
DONIPHAN COUNTY,

In the District Court for Doniphan County, State of Kansas

J. P. Johnson, } Plaintiff.
vs.
Carl Peterson,
H. Hanson,
John Kilkenney,
Bridget Kilkenney,
F. Westheimer, and
S. Westheimer, } Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1877, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the North 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 real estate, to wit: The north-west quarter of section thirty-one (31), in township three (3), of range twenty (20) east, except as follows: beginning at the south-west corner of said quarter section, thence running east thirty-five (35) rods, thence north ninety-one and a half (91½) rods, thence west thirty-five (35) rods, thence south to the place of beginning, containing twenty (20) acres. Also, lot three (3) in block nine (9), lot one (1) in block six (6), and lot seven (7) in block twenty (20), in the town of Severance—all in Doniphan County, Kansas. Taken as the property of John Kilkenny, and offered for sale to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy certain judgments of J. P. Johnson and Westheimer Bros., and costs, now of record in the District Court for Doniphan County, in the State of Kansas, in which J. P. Johnson is plaintiff, and Carl Peterson, H. Hanson, John Kilkenney, F. Westheimer and S. Westheimer are defendants.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1877.

T. J. VANDERSLICE,
Sheriff of Doniphan County, Kansas.
May 31, 1877—5w. Pr's fee, $13 50.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, } SS.
COUNTY OF DONIPHAN,

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

Rachel R. McCreary, } Plaintiff.
vs.
E. Snyder,
S. M. Irvin, and
J. W. Zook, Administrator of the Est. of Wm. Zook, deceased, } Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1877, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the north 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 real estate, to wit: The south half of the south-west quarter, and the south half of the north half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-seven (27), in township two (2) south, of range nineteen (19) east, in Doniphan County, Kansas. Taken as the property of E. Snyder, and offered for sale to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy certain judgments of Rachel R. McCreary and J. W. Zook, Administrator, and costs, now of record in the District Court for Doniphan County, in the State of Kansas, in which Rachel R. McCreary is plaintiff, and E. Snyder, S. M. Irvin, and J. W. Zook, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. Zook, deceased, are defendants.

Appraised at $2,800 00.
Given under my hand, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1877.

THOMAS J. VANDERSLICE,
Sheriff of Doniphan County.
May 31, 1877—5w. Pr's fee, $12.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, } SS.
DONIPHAN COUNTY,

In the District Court for Doniphan County, State of Kansas

James E. Martin, and
William H. Martin, } Plaintiffs.
vs.
Charles L. Sampson, } Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1877, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the north 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 real estate, to wit: Twenty-six and two-thirds (26⅔) acres off of the east end of the north half of the south-east quarter of section two (2), in township two (2) south, of range nineteen (19) east, in Doniphan County, Kansas. Taken as the property of Charles L. Sampson, and offered for sale to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy a certain judgment and costs, now of record in the District Court for Doniphan County, in the State of Kansas, in which James E. Martin and William H. Martin are plaintiffs, and Charles L. Sampson is defendant.

Appraised at the sum of $535.00.
Given under my hand, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1877.

T. J. VANDERSLICE,
Sheriff of Doniphan County.
May 31, 1877.—5w. Pr.'s fee, $10 50.

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