

# BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME IV.

GREAT BEND, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1888.

NUMBER 40.

## Rail Road Time Cards

**A. T. & S. F.**  
On and after January 9th, 1887, trains leave Great Bend as follows, viz:

GOING EAST	
No. 4, Atlantic Express	4:59 a. m.
No. 8, Eastern Express	6:00 p. m.
No. 8, New York Express	6:38 p. m.
No. 42, way freight	1:57 p. m.
No. 44, " "	4:00 p. m.

  

GOING WEST	
No. 3, California and New Mexico Ex.	10:10 p. m.
No. 7, Colorado and Utah Express	11:04 a. m.
No. 5, Denver Express	10:00 p. m.
No. 41, way freight	10:14 a. m.

GREAT BEND WAY FREIGHT.  
Arrives from east..... 12:15 p. m.  
Departs for east..... 2:30 p. m.

**C. K. & W.**  
LEAVES.  
Express..... 11:10 a. m.  
Freight..... 2:00 p. m.  
DEPARTS.  
Express..... 4:40 p. m.  
Freight..... 10:00 p. m.  
All trains daily except Sunday.  
W. TORREY, Agent.

**Mo. Pacific.**  
ARRIVES.  
St. Louis Express..... 12:45 a. m.  
Colorado Express..... 5:00 a. m.  
DEPARTS.  
St. Louis Express..... 5:30 a. m.  
Colorado Express..... 10:00 p. m.  
All trains daily.  
E. W. WAYNANT, Agent.

ATTORNEYS.  
THEO. C. COLE. ELRICK C. COLE  
County Attorney.

**COLE BROTHERS,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
Office in Court House.  
Best Counsel in German by Theo. C. Cole.

J. DAY, Notary. J. H. BEMENT, Notary.  
**Day & Bement,**  
Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Loan Agents,  
Collecting a Specialty,  
Rent Property and Pay Taxes.

C. F. DIFFENBACHER, D. A. BANTA.  
**DIFFENBACHER & BANTA,**  
Attorneys at Law  
Office in Allen-Hubbard Block rooms 9 and 11.

J. RICHFROCK, Notary Public. J. H. JENNISON, Notary Public.  
**Richcreek & Jennison,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
Real Estate & Loan Agents.  
Collections Promptly Attended To.  
Office over Moss' Grocery Store,  
GREAT BEND, - - KAS.

PHYSICIANS.  
**F. LIGHTFOOT,**  
Physician & Surgeon,  
Headquarters at Allen's Drug Store.

A. V. McCormick, M. D. V. L. Chester, M. D.  
McCORMICK & CHESTER,  
Physicians and Surgeons.  
Office over Dodge's Hardware store,  
northwest cor. La Fayette Park,  
GREAT BEND, - - KANSAS.

**Shaw & Ayres**  
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.  
HEADQUARTERS AT  
**Wilson & Shaw's Drug Store.**

**DR. W. H. WHITE,**  
Homopathic Physician.  
Office in the Willner Block, opposite the Postoffice. Night calls promptly attended to, lamp burning at office door all night.  
GREAT BEND, - - KAS.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.  
**Typer House,**  
Terms reasonable. Good sample room for commercial men.  
East Side Square,  
GREAT BEND, - - KANSAS

**Valley House,**  
N. R. HOLMES, Prop.  
Near depot. Best accommodations in the city. Transient \$1.50 per day; by week \$4. A good feed stable in connection.

FRENCH  
**Restaurant,**  
JOE TROILLET, Proprietor.  
Meals at all hours. Fine French audies, fresh fruits and cigars.

PEOPLE who have to buy coal for half a dozen stoves these days have solved the problem of "getting rid of the surplus."

COAL is in such favor just now that we learn of one neighbor who has his coal pile labeled, "Not to be Used Except in case of Fire."

WEATHER REPORT—Prevailing colds in the regions of the nursery, and consequent squalls and a rising temper in the maternal neighborhood.

It is said that the employees of the Kansas City Times, from the business manager down to the devil, have taken out life insurance policies, since brute Corrigan's attack on Dr. Munford.

THE Hiawatha World is pained to note that it is the fashion of most country papers to give a man's pedigree when he gets married, and recite the good he has done, just the same as though he was dead.—Ex.

THE hand book of Ness county, a handsomely printed pamphlet of 26 pages, has reached our table. It shows the county in good shape, and is an honor to the enterprise and push of the business men of Ness City.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, has a man that claims to be the devil. They put him in jail where, we presume, without much stretch of imagination he can fancy himself in hell. In Kansas our cranks are all saints, and go to the legislature, or become assistant attorney generals.—Ex.

WE LEARN of a butter dealer who recently sold a quantity of rancid butter at a house in Indianapolis, Ind. The next time the dealer called at that house he was caught and taken inside, stripped of all his clothing and smeared from head to foot with his own butter. Served him right.

AN EXCHANGE says that a folded newspaper placed under the coat in the small of the back is an excellent substitute for an overcoat. There is considerable warmth in a newspaper, that's a fact. Many a man has become heated by simply reading an article in a newspaper, and at such times he wants to make it hot for the editor too.—Leavenworth Sun.

A SAN FRANCISCO justice of the peace formulated an oath for a Chinese witness like the following: "I swear by the Chinese gods, foreigners' god, the God of heaven and earth, that if I am a liar in this case my head will be cut off the same as this chicken's head is cut off, and that I will be drowned in the ocean and never get back to China," and while repeating the oath the Chinaman held a cleaver in his hand, with which he severed a chicken's head from the body when he finished the words.

EVERY day our real estate men are receiving letters from eastern men who contemplate coming to Barton county in the early spring to make investments. There can be no doubt but that the real estate business will receive an early impetus. Thus far our crop prospects are exceedingly good, and you will find a very few men who are dissatisfied with the result of last year. There will be no rush into the market of outside property, and what transfers will be made will be of good property, at good prices.

THE failure of the Reading railroad strike is only another instance of the inability of employees to dictate terms to employers. The principles upon which strikes, if principle at all is wrong. The lack of unity upon the part of the strikers, and the abundance of labor render it almost impossible for those who stop work for any cause and try to prevent others from filling their places to succeed. There should be laws enacted by the national legislature to assist in the settlement of questions between the employer and employee.—Salina Herald.

THE Oklahoma boomers are becoming organized again, so says the Arkansas City Democrat. "The headquarters seem to be at Arkansas City. Investigation shows that many recruits are paying in their \$25 each to become members of the Oklahoma settlers association. Sub-associations are being organized in several western towns. Though the utmost secrecy is attempted to be preserved, it has developed that the intention is to raise at least a 5,000 stand of arms to distribute among those boomers having none, and should congress not throw open the coveted land by April 1st, the leaders state that a strong force will march and, if necessary, take forcible possession, and maintain it by armed resistance to any power that may attempt to dislodge the settlers.

## TWO ITEMS.

Before the republican farmers of Kansas follow the lead of their eastern leaders too far; before they join the whoop now being incited for the purpose of driving the whole organization finally to the defense of the present tariff with all its grinding tyranny over business, they ought, if no more, to consider the cost in dollars and cents to themselves of a few items in the list.

Kansas have boasted to the world for two years over the wonderful railroad building by which the western part of the state has been so rapidly made available for settlement. Great as has been the railroad building it has not kept pace with the needs of the people. One reason for delay has been the difficulty of obtaining material. The manufacture of rails has been exclusively in the hands of a combination. This combination has fixed prices at what it pleased. When building was low they sold steel rails at \$27 a ton, and sometimes for less. When the railroad companies began in response to the demand of the people to construct new lines, the rail combination began to run the price up. Last year the demand was pressing. The roads needed rails and had to have them at almost any price. The combination, without any increase in the cost of raw material or wages to justify them, had the price up to \$42 a ton. It was a shameful exaction, but Mr. Blaine's theory upholds it. The laborers who made the rails got no more money. The difference went in the form of profits to a few firms.

Suppose 2,000 miles of railroad have been laid in Kansas in the past two years. This estimate is less than the fact, but we will state it so. Suppose it takes sixty pounds of rail to the yard. This would give in round numbers ninety tons to the mile or 180,000 tons laid in Kansas. Thirty dollars a ton is an extravagant price, allowing for any rate of wages or cost of production. If the Kansas roads had to pay \$36 a ton, then a permanent debt of over \$1,000,000 has been laid upon the people of Kansas by the rapacity of the combination, or, at 6 per cent, a tax of \$60,000 a year, not to mention the destruction of the rails by wear and tear. The calculation is not based on the cost of the rails in England, but on the difference between the cost here and the natural price compared with what the combination forces out of the people.

For it is the people who bear the burden. Most of the Kansas counties are the owners of railroad bonds. Money directly from the pockets of the people is paying for railroads and indirectly it will have to reimburse the companies for every dollar they have invested.

Another item on the tariff list stands out prominently. The duty on nails is 42 per cent, which is intended to be, and practically is, prohibitive. Being prohibitive it has brought into existence another beautiful combination. The price of nails is fixed and the amount dealt out to the market measured by a combination as strong as the steel rail ring. At least a cent a pound is the difference between the cost, allowing a fair profit to the manufacturer and the cost as it really is to the man who builds his home. The Kansas farmer gets not more than a cent a pound in all for his wheat. For every pound of nails he uses he gives to the Pennsylvania nail ring a pound of wheat, not to support laborers in nail mills for they would get exactly the same wages if the cent were knocked off, but to keep up the combination.

It is reported that the rail combination threatens to shut down the mills if a proposition is made to lower the duty. That is their game. To shut down costs them nothing but a contraction of the market. They shut down every little while anyhow in order to keep up the price by limiting the supply. They enjoy shutting down. They never attempt to produce as much as they can except when the price is somewhere near \$40 a ton.

It would be interesting to hear from the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island about what trouble they have had in getting enough rails for the money at their disposal to do the building they wished to do. The Union Pacific has laid out a system of feeders in Kansas and will build them at once if it can get clear of government restrictions. This system will embrace over a thousand miles of new track. If the ring remains in command of the institution, the people of Kansas will have to pay another tax, not to help wages but to enrich the managers of the combine.—Kansas City Times.

Ed. Wood is going to resume the publication of the Lyons daily and weekly Democrat. What's the matter with the Soldiers' Tribune?

COL. H. INMAN is writing a story entitled "Two Christmases," the first chapter of which appeared in the Ellsworth Democrat of last week.

IN SOME parts of Kansas the squabble has already begun as to who shall and who shall not be delegates to the national republican convention at Chicago.

ON MONDAY the Sterling Bulletin, daily and weekly, passed into the hands of Mr. J. E. Junkin, formerly of the Chase Record, and Samuel H. Steel, of Philadelphia, Pa. We wish them success in their enterprise.

THE Leavenworth Standard says that some of the miners at work in the coal mines there earn as high as \$100 a month. As their work last all the year round it would seem that coal mining was not such bad business after all.

AN ITEM in the Boston Herald, deploring the "terrible suffering" in western Kansas, says that "sixty persons were killed by the late blizzard, and all the rest of the people are living on corn bread." Did the Herald get its information from a "religious" blanket sheet which has acknowledged itself "not a boomer" but has not stated just what it is?

IF THE war tariff is such a boon and blessing as so many republicans declare, Mr. Blaine at their head as chief fugleman and spokesman, why has the financial condition of the country changed in so many important, if not to say vital, particulars? Why have millionaires and paupers so alarmingly increased in numbers? Why has there been such a great revolution in the distribution of wealth? What has become of that vast middle class, once the pride and the bulwark of the nation?—Kansas City Times.

## The Double Wedding.

Last Thursday evening a company of sixty guests assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Jones, on south Stone street, to witness the marriage of their daughters May M. to George H. McGinnis, of this city, and Zilphia to Mr. Jet Albright, of Milan, Mo.

The spacious residence was well filled with friends and relatives all anxious to participate in the wedding festivities, and at the appointed hour, 8 o'clock, the brides and grooms marched into the parlor to a wedding march executed upon the organ by Miss Mabel McIntosh.

Rev. J. W. Thompson, of the Presbyterian church, administered the "oath of allegiance"—performed the marriage ceremony, in a very impressive manner. Congratulations and bride's kisses flew about in a great way, and the newly made men and wives received many a word of admonition and encouragement.

Refreshments comprising many kinds of fruits, cakes, meats and other delicacies and substantial were served and greatly enjoyed, and the gentlemen retired to the smoking room to tell over personal experiences and recall former similar occasions.

The brides, May and Zilphia, and Mr. McGinnis one of the grooms, are all well known and highly respected citizens of this city. Mr. Albright is a young business man of Milan, Mo., with whom an acquaintance is a pleasure.

Following is a partial list of the presents received by the brides:

- Best room water set, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hale;
- Silver cake basket, Messrs. and Messrs. J. V. Brinkman, F. Zutterman, E. L. Chapman, Misses Katie Brinkman, Jennie Vincent and Lida Norton;
- Handsome fruit basket, Messdames and Messrs. Will Kelly, F. D. Wilson, G. H. Hulme, H. M. Kilne, M. Gillmore, C. F. Willner and W. W. P. Clewett;
- Pickle dish, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gillis;
- Silver butter dish, Father and Mother;
- Handsome toilet bottle, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dalgic and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Chapman;
- Table linen, Mr. and Mrs. Kerpinger and Mr. Schaffer;
- Silver center, Father and Mother;
- Silver butter knife, brother George;
- Napkins and table linen, Frank Giles and family;
- Set silver teaspoons, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chesped;
- Flush card receiver, Dr. S. J. Shaw and wife;
- Handsome parlor lamp, Messdames and Messrs. L. Teed, Joe Ewalt, B. A. Charles, G. M. Lattrell, Frank Patterson and Messrs. Benton Wilson and John Berry;
- To MARY:  
Set solid silver teaspoons, Mr. Caro and wife;  
Front stand, Mr. P. J. Hill;
- Set of glasses and butter dish, Miss Mabel McIntosh;
- Table linen and napkins, Mr. and Mrs. Landon;
- Of Leland;
- Flush lamp, Mr. P. J. Hill;
- To ALICE:  
Pickle dish, Mr. P. J. Hill;
- Gold ring, Mr. W. P. Thompson;
- Glass water set, Miss Mabel McIntosh;
- Handsome oil painting, sister May and brother George;
- Pickle dish, sister May and brother George.

## What is it? Why is it? And How is it?

A tariff is defined as a custom duty collected on articles imported from another country or nation. This may be levied for different objects. One of these may be to afford aid and protection to those engaged in the production or manufacture of similar articles, and by this means enhance the price to the extent of the duty imposed, and another object may be to procure money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the government. In either case it's a tax to the extent of the amount of the duty imposed and is paid by the final purchaser and consumer. Taxes in whatever form they may come are to a majority of people a burden, and the greater directness they assume the more disliked because apparent. In some sections it has been advocated to abolish all taxes upon personal property, because so large a proportion of it escaped. Men who are considered truthful and honest in common business matters, when it comes to giving an honest and true statement of their personal effects for the purpose of assessment and consequent taxation, are found to quibble and deceive. So the more indirect the collection is made the less the burden is felt. But the injustice and inequality of the tax may be greater. In levying duties upon articles of every day use and necessity, than upon articles of luxury the poorer class of people pay the larger amount because they are the most numerous, and if the larger part of the customs duties are collected from articles of this character, then it becomes evident that the laboring and poorer classes of the people pay the largest proportion of the government expenses. Justice would seem to require that the property of the country should at least be made to bear its fair proportion of the cost of maintaining the government upon which it relies for protection and its rights in property. It has been quite popular in the past to extol largely the benefits derived from a tariff having for its object the protection of home manufactures, alleging that wages were thereby increased and that the workman was therefore greatly benefited. This thought lacks many important elements before it can stand the test of being truly the working man's friend. These advocates of protection tell us that it is necessary in order to protect our workmen against the pauper labor of Europe. Then why in the name of common sense don't they put the tariff on the pauper laborer that comes to our shores instead of on the manufactured goods. The fact is the protection is extended to the manufacturer, and our workmen are left to compete with all the pauperdom of the world, and pay the manufacturers for that high privilege. We, as a nation, have been inviting the people of every clime, lame, halt, and blind to come and make their home with us. And in the same breath demand that we shall pay a tribute besides. The protection is all on the side of the manufacturer instead of the laborer. The workman performs the same service of the cat's paw in the job, and the manufacturer represents the monkey. It's too plain to need explanation that the cry raised by protectionists is in the interest of capital wholly, while at the same time, employees serve the right to procure labor where they can obtain it the cheapest. Then let the workmen have, an equal chance; at least, if he must sell his labor in the open market and in competition with the whole world give him the same opportunity in the purchases he has to make. While entire free trade is not practicable or to be desired the near approach that can be made to it, and at the same time provide for the expenses of the national government, the better for the nation at large. The best legislation is that which results in the greatest good to all.

## The Lime Kiln Club.

The fourteenth assistant agriculturist of the agricultural department forwarded a communication in which he inquired what particular laws of "hy-teans" the Lime Kiln club followed to preserve its general health. If it had any particular rules laid down or programme mapped out the government would like to have them.

"De secretary will answer dat we ar' simply guided by common sense," replied the president. "We wash our feet occasionally. We take a dip in de rain bar'l when it ar' not to cold weather. We hand our green melons ober de fence to de payburs. When it snows in July we put on obsequious an' when de daisies blossom in January we lay aside our red dannel shirts. We neither stuff nor starve. If dis

gov'ment wants to be healthy let it pour lager beer into a rat hole an' cold water down his front—eat less sweet cake and drink mo' buttermilk—sleep mo' hours an' do less poker playin'."—Detroit Free Press.

## ELLINWOOD ITEMS.

From the Express.  
Louis Muller is now helping his brother in the jewelry business in this city.

Ed. Bockemuhl came up from Hutchinson last week to spend the holidays with his old chums.

Frank Rader, of Frisco, was in the city the past week. He is spending the holidays with his parents.

We noticed that several of those who shook the fantastic toe at the State Center ball, came home with their frame shaking.

The Christmas tree at the Presbyterian church, Saturday evening last, was one of the finest. The church, although large, was crowded to its utmost. The scholars of the Sabbath school were called by classes, and went forward and received their presents. All seemed to be well pleased.

The wife of W. W. Rinker, one of our enterprising farmers, died on Tuesday last, of cancer of the stomach. Mrs. Rinker leaves a husband and one small child to mourn the loss of a loving wife and an affectionate mother. The sympathy of the entire community are with the bereaved.

## A Model Editor.

A man who runs a paper should know every human caper, and hold up the torch of knowledge like a gleaming midnight taper.

He should be profound as Plato, plain as a boiled potato, and as humble to his patrons as a street and crossing scraper.

He should honor in his journal every captain, crank and colonel, and dish up their proud achievements in a hodgepodge cooked diurnal.

He should puff—the hardened liar—clubs and concertos, church and choir, with long adjectives sonorous, sweet, seraphic and supernal.

He must write the funny column, that makes all his readers solemn, with the fashions, frills and flounces, furbelows and—what dye call-'em?

Quell the copy hounds' wild revel, squeal and massacre the devil, and put on a brow of thunder that shall petrify and appal 'em.

He must be a news-reflector of the lyceum and lecturer, and rain down his taffy torrents on the veteran milk inspector.

He must be a prompt adviser to each foreign king and kaiser, and keep out his keyhole telescope to dodge the bill collector.

Lynn, Iowa, Union.

## Clippings.

One touch of winter sets the whole world achin'.

One of the western ranches is owned and managed by a woman. She is, probably, the cow belle of the west.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

In Arizona they dig for wood and climb for water. A fine spring of excellent water has just been discovered at the top of a peak two thousand feet high.

Some of the colored people are trying to get subscriptions to aid them in sending a delegate from this county to Africa, to help found a colored government.

A lady of Lamar says that all but about ten men in that town carry either a knife or a revolver in order to get a chance to kill someone.—Granada Exposition.

The wheat crop in this state is in splendid condition and doing much better than it is in either Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa or Kentucky.—Mead Center Press-Democrat.

"Ah, my son," said the minister, "I'm glad to see you in the Sunday school at last. Is this your first Sunday?" "Yes, sir." How do you like it?" "Oh, guess I kin stand it until after the Christmas tree."

A Granada paper says a regular bell was raised on the streets of Lamar a few nights ago. Pistol shooting, flourishing of knives, terrorizing citizens and defying the officers was the order.

The ~~eye~~ of the girl of the are small, tapering and beautifully shaped; her hair is as beautiful as the ~~stars~~ and she is without a hair; her form is as a ~~rose~~; and her figure excites the ~~eyes~~ of surprise and makes you want to em—her.