

THE REGISTER.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF COUNTY

W. G. ALLISON, Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875.

THE resignation of Attorney General Williams having been accepted by the President he appointed to that position Judge Edwards Pierpont, of New York.

It is the opinion of the Cincinnati Commercial that the Democratic party should, "for its own good, be defeated." And for the good of the people we hope that it may be done.

THE Texas State Fair will be held at Houston from the 11th to the 15th of this month. In this latitude an agricultural show in May would be out of the question, but we guess it is all right for Texas.

BEN. WADE says he does not want the office of Governor of Ohio, and we believe that is one reason why the Republicans should nominate him. It is encouraging to find a man who does not want an office.

DURING the week the Missouri river has been very high, the water being nearly as much above low water mark as during the great flood near three years ago. An immense amount of property has been destroyed.

ACCORDING to the St. Louis Globe Secretary Delano was a rich man when he entered the Cabinet and has not increased in wealth since. One good reason why he should remain at the head of the Department of the Interior.

E. W. MAJORS, Treasurer of Crawford county, was tried for embezzlement at the late term of the District Court in that county. The jury failed to agree and the case was continued, defendant—Majors—to recognize in the sum of three thousand dollars.

CARL SCHUIZ sailed for Europe last Thursday. In reply to the many rumors as to his future home and occupation, he announces that his home will still be in St. Louis, and his occupation a journalist. He will be a good representative of America in Europe.

AND now we have a woman telling a true story about the new United States Treasurer, J. C. New, which she begins by acknowledging that up to the date of its publication she has lied promiscuously and persistently. Such "true stories" have become disgusting.

The latest from California is to the effect that there are more people there than can find employment, and the papers are advising no more to come unless they have plenty of money or know for a certainty where they are to get employment. Still they go.

We have received the first number of the Industrialist, a neat little paper issued weekly by the printing department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. The President and members of the faculty are editors, and it is published in the interest but not at the expense of the College.

The New York Herald published, the day after the centennial celebration at Lexington and Concord, the completest account to be found anywhere of the events which made the 19th of April, 1775, a famous day. It also reproduced the papers of that day, containing accounts of the battle.

On the morning of the 28th inst. a fire broke out in Oshkosh, Wis., which destroyed the opera house, the post office, all the hotels but one, and nearly all the business portion of the city, burning over a space one mile and a half long and a half mile wide. Hundreds of families are left homeless.

It is reported that President Grant and Attorney General Williams are somewhat troubled to know what to do with an Indian for killing another, as the Indians are not subject to our laws. We think the suggestion of the New York Herald a good one, that when an Indian is caught who has undoubtedly killed an other, he should at once be given a new gun and five dollars.

A CONVENTION is called to assemble at Buffalo, N. Y. on the 4th of July next for the purpose of considering the best means for securing a union of the United States and Canada. The managers desire three delegates from each Congressional district in the United States and the same number from each Parliamentary district in Canada. The enthusiastic managers hope to have the union effected by the 4th of July 1875.

In every State they have their drawbacks. And the news now comes from Memphis of great destruction of horses, mules and cattle by buffalo gnats, thousands of dollars worth of stock having been killed in the vicinity of that city. There has been a heavy advance in the price of mules and horses, causing great loss and inconvenience to planters. Probably Tennessee can now furnish a heavy emigration to California where they don't have such pests.

JOHN HARPER, senior member of the firm of Harper & Brothers, New York, died on the 22d of April. This leaves but one of the four brothers living. He was born at Newton, Long Island, in 1797, and was apprenticed to the printing business in 1811. In company with his brother, in 1817, he started a small printing establishment; two other brothers were afterwards taken into the firm. For years their publications have enjoyed a world-wide reputation.

THE Prussians have made a great bell from the brass cannons captured by the Germans from the French in the late war. It weighs fifty thousand pounds, and the clapper is so heavy that it requires the strength of thirty men to swing it. The Emperor has had it appropriately inscribed and presented to the cathedral at Cologne.

AS WILL be seen by an article published elsewhere in to-day's paper the Cheyennes are again off their reservation and on the war path. In the fight in the vicinity of the Sand Hills, in which the notorious prisoners of this tribe made good their escape, and in the late skirmish with a detachment of the 6th cavalry on the north fork of Sappa creek, the "noble red man" gave evidence of great improvement in the art of war, and used quite skillfully the arms supplied him by a generous government.

LAST Tuesday an immense multitude gathered at St. Patrick's cathedral in New York to witness the ceremony of conferring the Barretta on Cardinal McCloskey. It was a grand and imposing one, such as has never before been witnessed in this country. In addition to the embassy sent by the Pope from Rome, eminent men in the Catholic Church throughout the United States were present. After mass the letter from the Pope giving his reasons for conferring the title of Cardinal on Archbishop McCloskey was read in Latin, to which the Archbishop replied in the same language, when the cap was placed upon him.

AN effort is being made by the Chicago Temperance Alliance to have merchants, manufacturers and other employers of labor in that city make "pay day" come on Monday instead of Saturday. It is believed that this would tend to divert the wages of labor from the saloons to the meat market, and grocery and provision stores, greatly to the benefit of the families of the laborers. A man is doubtless much more liable to drink when he has money to foot the bill than when he has not, and the change of "pay day" from Saturday to Monday would probably be a good thing for the laboring classes in the cities; but here in Iola the temptation to spend time and money in the saloons could be done away with by the enforcement of the law.

Who shall be the next Governor of Ohio is a question that is now troubling most of the editors in that State, and it is one by the way that is of national interest, for if in addition to their late victories the Democrats succeed in carrying the State this year it makes their chances of success in the Presidential campaign in 1876 quite probable. The Democratic Legislature that has recently adjourned was extremely partisan in its acts, as is said to have been the lowest average of men ever assembled as lawmakers in the State, and it made itself generally obnoxious to the people. The present Governor, Bill Allen, has done nothing to strengthen his party. Under the plea of "reform" he removed from the management of penal and benevolent institutions tried and successful officers and put in their place political friends many of whom have proved inefficient and been a disgrace to him, and for the illegal removal of the Superintendent of the "Reform School for Boys" he is involved in the courts. There is great dissatisfaction with the management of the State under Democratic rule and a strong reaction in favor of the Republicans, so that to be successful it is only necessary for the Republican party to drop side issues, such as temperance and the third term hobby, and unite upon such questions as will bring to the front the better and the heroic elements of the party.

In a charge recently delivered to the grand jury at Beaver, Utah, by Judge J. S. Boreman, he makes the following statement of the debasing effect of polygamy, as practiced by the Mormons: "The children of said marriages are generally growing up as wild animals, without training, instruction or parental care. It is, of course, utterly impossible except in isolated cases, for one father to look after the training of children separated and in various families, and there is generally little or no effort made to look after them. The consequences are seen all over the territory that polygamy, in every phase of its character, is degrading and beastly. It drags man down to the level of the beast. Woman is placed in the same social position. She is looked upon as a drudge and slave, fit only to perform the hardest work and to gratify the slavish desires of those to whom she believes herself married. She never hears the cheering name of wife, but always hears the cheerless title of "my woman." She knows nothing of love. No section of the United States is filled with people so negligent as are the families in Utah. Vice is very prevalent, and general degradation everywhere marks the footsteps of this loathsome crime."

TWO REASONS WHY. Parents often ask why their children do not progress faster in their studies. I would reply, there are two great barriers to the thorough and systematic education of the pupils in our district schools—both of which are more the result of carelessness than the children of necessity. First, is the irregularity in the attendance of the pupils. We expect providential occurrences will prevent a regular attendance sometimes. But it is frequently the case that parents permit or require their children to remain out of school for some trivial excuse, not realizing that their absence will greatly retard their progress in study. Knowledge may be compared to a chain, the chain is a succession of links, but unless the links are securely fastened, the chain is of but little value. So a knowledge of any one branch is acquired by obtaining a succession of truths relating to it. But if in pursuing the study of any branch of science, the pupil is absent frequently,

thereby losing many of the truths concerning that study, his knowledge of it will be of little value because it is not properly connected. If the daily register shows a pupil to be irregular in attendance, almost invariably that pupil is making very slow progress.

From irregular attendance also comes the necessity of repeatedly reviewing the same study. The other fact which works greatly against the best interests of the pupils, is that we frequently find two or three text books on the same branch and of the same grade, but by different authors, used in the same school at one time. Evidently every one who has given this subject a thought knows what caused such a state of affairs. But I question whether all have duly considered the effect produced by it. Certainly every parent ought to know that it is not only detrimental to the progress of his own children, but also to that of the whole school, to send his children to school with a different series of text books from those used by the rest of the school. If the teacher is obliged to hear two or three recitations of the same grade in the same study, just because the text books are by different authors, he will be obliged to crowd them into the same time that he might otherwise devote to one. As a consequence, he has not as much time for explaining and demonstrating as he should have. This multiplicity of text books does injustice both to teachers and pupils. But is there no remedy for this evil? There is, and it is within our reach, too.

What mean Sec. 46 and 47 of our School Laws if not to prevent this unhappy state of affairs? Sec. 46 reads: "The district board shall require a uniform series of text books to be used in each separate branch in each school." Do the district boards comply with the requirements of this law? In no case have they done so where I have taught. The directors themselves, not knowing what books predominate in their schools, send their children to school with old books that they used when they were boys "back in Indiana."

In cases parents are unable to provide books for their children, Sec. 47 steps in and offers them friendly relief. It reads thus: "The district board shall provide text books at the expense of the district, for indigent children, and the children of parents who are not able to provide text books." The rigid enforcement of these laws would remove from our schools two of the greatest detriments which hang over them. A little legislation on the price of text books, would render valuable aid in this matter. For it is an undeniable fact that school books are sold at exorbitant prices. The law might regulate this matter, thus bringing text books within the reach of most of our farmers, to whom the grasshopper and chinch bug have become a burden.

J. F. GARRISON.

EGGUS EGGUS.

There have been a number of sensational articles going the rounds of the press to the effect that the East is flooded with bogus bonds issued by some of the counties of this State. Those who have had any anxiety about this matter may be somewhat relieved by the following correspondence taken from the Topeka Commonwealth:

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, April 23, 1875. Hon. D. W. Wilder, Auditor: DEAR SIR: I have seen a newspaper article, credited to the Kansas Farmer, charging that, among others, the counties of Ness, Pratt and Kingman, have issued a quantity of fraudulent bonds. I wish you to inform me whether any bonds of either of the above named counties have been registered in your office and if any, what amount.

A telegraph dispatch published in many of the papers states that Clark county has issued some fraudulent bonds. Please inform me if the statement is correct. Very respectfully yours, THOMAS A. OSBORN.

STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE, TOPEKA, April 23, 1875. Hon. Thomas A. Osborn Governor: DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of this date I would say that no bonds of Ness, Kingman and Pratt counties have been registered in this office. There has been no organization of Clark county, and no bonds issued. The reports recently published that six hundred thousand dollars had been issued in bonds by these and other counties were so malicious that they did not seem to merit an official denial. Very truly yours, D. W. WILDER, Auditor.

Immigration to Kansas.

We have heretofore referred to the great immigration movement into the West this spring, and the probabilities are that Kansas, Colorado, and all the country commercially tributary to Kansas City would receive its full share. From Kansas papers we learn that arrivals in that large prospectors' letters indicate a much larger immigration thither than the State has had for five years.

Undoubtedly, Kansas and Nebraska will be less favored by home-seekers than would have been the case had there been no drouth and insect pests last year, and no consequent destitution and suffering. But this fact, when once understood, will not materially hurt them. In the whole history of Nebraska there was never before such an occurrence, and but once before in Kansas. The soil of both states is unexceptionally good; the seasons are ordinarily prosperous. The drouth and insects of last year were exceptional. They may happen again, but will not likely for some years; may not for fifty. Meantime man can make homes and fortunes, and then stand a scourge and devastation and come out of it many thousand dollars better off than the same number of years would yield them in the Middle or Eastern states if uninterrupted by bad luck of any kind. Again, it was the newly settled parts of the state where the crop was confined to corn, that suffered most. In the older sections those farmers who had nothing but corn, and platted much of that late, suffered also, but those who diversified their crops did not materially

suffer. With the exception of a few counties Kansas raised a most excellent crop of wheat last year, castor beans, flax, etc., were abundant crops. Kansas is yet comparatively a new country; it is different from Missouri, Iowa or any other western states in its seasons and exigencies, and required experience to determine what to plant, when, and in what proportion. The older farmers have learned these facts, and in future can, in a great measure, protect themselves against misfortune by considering the time of planting and what to plant. New ones have the benefit of this experience, and can protect themselves likewise without the loss and trouble of learning how.

Kansas, therefore, offers as great advantage to farmers now as if she had never had a drouth or grasshopper, and home seekers will find it the best locality in the west for agriculture and stock raising, and should not be deterred from taking a good thing by the exaggerated and sensational stories of reckless newspapers and public mendicants.—Kansas City Journal of Commerce.

A Brush With the Cheyennes.

WALLACE, KAN., April 24.—On last Saturday we had intimations that Indians were around. Company H. of the Sixth cavalry, were ordered here from Fort Lyon, near Kit Carson, to go on a scout. They arrived at Wallace on Sunday evening armed and equipped for their mission, under command of Second Lieutenant Hendley, of said company. They left here at daylight on Monday, and struck the trail of the Indians about five miles from here. The trail was then two days old. Lieutenant Hendley, with the consent of a veteran at once abandoned all of his supplies, leaving them under charge of a sufficient guard, and at once proceeded to the business on hand, and which he effectually done to the satisfaction of all hunters and border men, which he told in his own words as follows:

Under date of the 24th inst: I attacked at daylight yesterday on the north fork of Sappa creek, a party of fifty Cheyennes, which I believe to be some of those who have not been at the agency. I cut off twenty-seven from their ponies and demanded their surrender. My demand was answered by a volley of rifles. I then attacked them and after a desperate resistance they were all killed. Nineteen warriors, including two chiefs and a medicine man, were found among the dead, the balance, eight in number, being Indians not engaged in the fight.

We captured over one hundred and twenty-five ponies, the remainder escaped with a small portion of their stock. I burned their camp consisting of twelve lodges and all their effects. Sergeant Papier and private Tens of my command were killed. The above severe lesson given it is believed will be the means of saving a great deal of trouble to settlers in this country during the present season.

Post-Office Changes in Kansas.

During the week ending April 24, 1875, furnished by Wm. Van Valk, of the Post-Office Department: ESTABLISHED—Comersville, Decatur Co., Frank Kimball Postmaster; Coopersburg, Rice Co., Robert Cooper; Martin, Ellis Co., Phranda D. Robinson; Norman, Phillips Co., John E. Mundell; Seward Creek, Marshall Co., George H. Russell. POST-MASTERS APPOINTED—Dexter, Cowley Co., Mrs. Sarah A. Williams; Wacona, Mitchell Co., Charles H. Hayes.

STATE NEWS.

Sedgwick county wheat has begun to joint. The Standard proposes a rowing match on the Kaw, at Lawrence. The Wilson County Citizen advocates cotton planting in that locality. Highland University is indebted to a New Jersey lady for a legacy of \$25,000. A vein of clear white gypsum, four feet thick, has been dug through at Wichita. A large emigration from Central Illinois to Morris county is expected this season.

Louis Melius, formerly of the Lawrence Tribune, is now engaged on the Burlington, Iowa, Gazette. Linn county is agitating another county seat election. It has been a month since the last one.

The Eureka Herald declines to publish theological communications containing over six hundred words. The Council Grove Republican speaks of George A. Crawford as the "brawny-armed son of a New England."

A colony from Pennsylvania are soon to take possession of a tract of land near Larned, on the A., T. & S. F. Railroad. John Kiper has been appointed by Gov. Osborn special immigration commissioner of Kansas in Europe without compensation.

The Independent says that McPherson county doctors report numerous cases of scurvy throughout the county, caused by a want of vegetables. The chinch bugs passed over Parsons on their way to Texas on Tuesday last week. The grasshoppers are marching in the same direction.

Hutchinson must be a very unhealthy place. The News says it does not know a maiden in that town who has attained an age beyond sixteen years. D. W. Wilder is preparing a history of Kansas, and we understand it will be sent to press in May, and that it will be a very complete and readable book.

The jury in the case of E. W. Majors, County Treasurer of Crawford county, disagreed and the case was continued, the defendant to recognize the sum of \$3,000.

The Osage Mission Journal says Judge H. W. Talcott, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Goodin's resignation, fills the position with ability and gives general satisfaction. The dog question is being agitated in some parts of the state. At Oskaloosa they have been poisoned on an extensive scale. In Lawrence the City Council is puzzled to know what to do with them.

A Leavenworth mechanic who went to California to better his condition, has written to his wife to send him money to get back home. He is willing to come back to Kansas if he has to fly upon the wings of a grasshopper.

The Nationalist vouches for the truth of the story that on the home trip of the editorial excursionists from Galveston, a cow could not make her calf leave the track when the train was approaching, and she lifted the calf off with her horns.

MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.

Gen. Crook assumed command of the department of the Platte on Tuesday. Thomas C. Woodward, of Iowa, has been appointed Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office. Julia Ward Howe is President of a new Woman's Suffrage Club, just organized at Boston.

The New Orleans Louisianaian suggests a national convention of colored editors, to be held in Cincinnati Aug. 2. Somebody has been around Atchison passing \$10 counterfeit bills on the Syracuse National Bank, of New York.

Germany is now supplying Russia with large proportions of manufactured goods formerly furnished by England. A party of ten thousand persons left Yankton on last Saturday to join the Sioux City expedition for the Black Hills.

Ten and twenty dollar notes of the National Hide and Leather bank of Boston, with fictitious signatures, are in circulation. The Louisiana Legislature has adjourned. The Spanish Government has paid \$45,000 of the \$80,000 of Virginian indemnity.

Agents of the French Government have made contracts in Bohemia for the supply of 10,000 horses to be delivered next June. The London revival is increasing. Several hundred ministers were present at one of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's meetings last Tuesday.

The Cuban insurgents continue to destroy small plantations, and Captain-General Valmadesa is sending out troops to protect property. No other book sold out of Guizot's library brought so high a price as Commodore Wilkes' "Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition."

The grangers are going to start a new magazine to their interest, to be published by John P. Jewett, who brought out "Uncle Tom's Cabin" twenty-five years ago. Legal proceedings have been commenced by the Prussian government for the removal of the prince-bishop of Breslau, for a violation of the ecclesiastical laws.

The citizens of Brownsville, Tex., deny the charges of the Mexican Minister at Washington that ex-Confederate soldiers have been concerned in the recent raids on the Texas border. A temperance meeting under the auspices of the Catholic societies of Philadelphia, was held recently in Barnums Hippodrome in that city. Upward of 10,000 persons were present.

Prof. Max Muller is about to publish a volume entitled "Language as the True Barrier between Man and Beast." It will likely afford much food for thought to upholders of the Darwinian hypothesis. In a dispatch from Brussels it is stated that Prince Napoleon will shortly establish a newspaper in that city in the interest of the Bonapartists. A well-known Parisian editor will assume the charge of the new organ.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance has adopted an address to the people to take advantage of the clause in the new liquor law, affording local option as a protection against the licensed sale of liquor.

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GROCERIES, Glassware, Queensware, Notions, &c.

We keep a full assortment of Breadstuffs consisting of FLOUR, CORN MEAL, Buckwheat and Graham Flour, AT WHOLESALE PRICES. SALT, In all quantities, from a Barrel to a Car load.

WE PAY The Highest Market Price, IN CASH, For all kinds of Country Produce. South Side Public Square, Iola, Kansas.

WM. NEWTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in

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HARNESS, BRIDLES, SADDLES, &c., &c., Keeps a Full Supply Of everything found in a FIRST-CLASS HARNESS SHOP. All Work Warrented. A general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS. South side Madison Avenue, Iola, Ks.

Kansas Lands!

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Is positively selling BETTER GOODS and more of them for LESS MONEY than at any other Dry Goods establishment in South Kansas. My Stock consists of a full line of

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Window Hollands, Paper Shades and Patent Curtain Fixtures constantly on hand. Wall Paper in great variety. J. & P. Coats and Clark's O. N. T. Spool Thread in all numbers, and the story is not half told. We will prove the facts at the counter.

CLOSING OUT! MY ENTIRE STOCK Boots and Shoes, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, —AND— GENTS FURNISHING GOODS Are now offered

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES With the intention of closing out. Now is the Time, and the Sign of the Big Boot the place To get the Very BEST BARGAINS ever offered in this Market.

Jno. Francis & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES AND DRUGS. Our Stock is Entirely New! Everything having been purchased since our loss by Fire, April

The attention of Merchants and Dealers generally is called to our stock of goods consisting of everything in the Grocery and Drug line, which we are now selling as low as any house in Southern Kansas can sell the same quality of goods. It is not always the article that costs the least money that is the cheapest. We are buying and have on hand the BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET. We are handling the QUINCY EAGLE and SIOUX CITY FLOUR, which we can warrant to be of first rate quality.

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