

BAXTER SPRINGS NEWS.

M. H. GARDNER, Editor and Publisher.
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SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1890.

A COMPROMISE PROBABLE.

In the little squabble between the city council and our city attorney the strings were pulled to a high tension on Monday evening. The council was called in special session, as will be seen elsewhere in this paper, for the purpose of ousting Mr. Smith. Messrs. J. M. Cooper, C. W. Daniels and about twenty others appeared in the council chamber in an endeavor to stop hostilities and bring about a reconciliation, not in the interest of Mr. Smith particularly, but in the interest of the city. They claimed that if the fight proceeded it might result in great injury to certain interests of the city, and they were about right in that regard. They asked the council to give them a little more time and an opportunity to work a few days more in the interest of a peaceable settlement of the difficulty.

A general discussion of the matter was indulged in lasting fully two hours, during which some misunderstandings on the part of the council were explained away by Mr. Smith and the tension was loosened considerably thereby. The final outcome of it all was that the council deferred taking action upon the resolution to declare the office of city attorney vacant until the next regular meeting which will be next Tuesday evening.

There seems to be a general inclination in the United States to let Canada do the talking and the work in reference to annexation. When the people up there have made up their minds that they want to become a part of this country it will be time enough to decide whether or not we want them. Uncle Sam is not doing anything in a hurry now, as he has discovered that he has plenty of time, and the Kanucks will have to show that they are worthy before they can ever hope to have consideration from the greatest nation of the earth.

Congressman Perkins introduced a bill in the lower house Monday appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of a site for a public building at Parsons; also a bill prohibiting the formation of trusts and trust companies. The bill makes it unlawful for any individuals or companies to make an agreement by which the manufacture of any article of commerce or consumption is to be restricted or its price to the public regulated.

If the year 1890 is not a prosperous one it will not be the fault of those who are making prognostications. There is a general and widespread belief that the year will see a great revival of business, not only in this country, but in foreign ones as well, and even now there seems to be a loosening of the lines because of the optimistic views of the business men of the country. There is every reason to think they are correct.

It is reported from Washington that Congressmen Mills and Carlisle are busy remodeling the tariff bill that was defeated last session. There is great room for improvement in it and it is to be hoped that the recognized leaders of that branch of congress will see the error of their ways and revise the bill to suit the wishes of the American people. When they do that its passage will not be a difficult matter.

A charter was recently filed with the secretary of state for the Kingman County Sugar Company of Kingman, capital stock \$500,000. This company proposes to build a mill and factory for manufacturing and refining sugar and syrup from beets and glucose from grain and seeds; also to manufacture vinegar, alcohol, barrels and barrel staves.

A committee of sugar producers were before the ways and means committee of congress Monday arguing in favor of a continuation of the present tariff on sugar in the belief that it is now on the verge of becoming a great and profitable industry in this country.

It is said there are 4,000 negroes already in Oklahoma and more are going there. When the time comes for voting the political complexion of the new territory will not be in doubt.

THE COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

The following article clipped from an exchange puts the case of country newspaper offices squarely before the people and we hope all will read, reflect and profit thereby:

We all talk so much of the necessity of protecting the local butcher, the local merchant and the farmer against the encroachments of aggregated capital in the hands of large concerns which seek to drive out the smaller ones and destroy competition, but the local printer has no champion. As a rule he grubs along and hoes everybody's row but his own. He never pools issues with his rivals, but persists in a competition with them that is positively ruinous. The large printing establishments and binderies are continually getting up new designs in blank work of all descriptions for use in country offices, banks and other business houses, and by reason of their multiplied productive capacity, beating him in prices and slowly but surely driving him out of the job printing business. Each year witnesses their further encroachment upon his field. Besides the close competition of his fellow country publishers in the newspaper field, he has to contend with the metropolitan dollar weeklies. The matter contained in them is made up from the dailies, and every dollar received for them by the publishers is clear profit except the cost of white paper, printing and mailing, which is extremely trifling. In addition to this the publisher of the city weekly requires payment strictly in advance and suffers no loss of 25 to 35 per cent of subscription accounts. It may not have occurred to most newspaper readers, but it is a fact, demonstrated by experience, that if a country publisher could keep up a home circulation of 1,000 with cash payments strictly in advance, he could meet the competition of the city weeklies at the subscription price of \$1 a year and make more money than he does now at \$1.50 a year and the regular per cent of loss in bad accounts. Hundreds of readers take their country paper at \$1.50 a year, paid some time or never, and remit \$1 in advance for their city weekly, yet every week the country publisher is called on by those who say: "You charge too much for your paper. I kin git the Tribune or Globe-Democrat for a dollar and they have a heap more readin' in than yours." This must not be understood as a complaint. We simply desire to remind our readers of a few points that may have escaped their attention, and to make a sort of preface to these remarks, to-wit: Subscription accounts have of late been paid in so slowly as to be discouraging and aggravating. Their amount is now entirely too large for a safe and profitable conduct of this business. They must be paid or a large part of the remuneration for the work of the past year will be lost. Each subscriber can far better afford to pay the small sum he justly owes than the editor can to lose the aggregate of all he has justly earned.

The creamery at Peabody, Kansas, has been in operation seven years and has made money from the start. Eleven wagons are kept on the road gathering cream. The products are mostly shipped to New Mexico. The business of 1889 amounted to \$45,000. In one week the Jetmore, Hodgeman county, dairy shipped 5,750 pounds of cheese, besides supplying the local markets with cheese and butter. The cows are evidently appreciating the 15-cent corn that is so plentiful in that country. Senator Plumb has introduced a bill increasing all pensions now existing by one-half, and no pension hereafter granted shall be for less than \$6 per month. Kansas has more miles of railway than any other state in the union, save one, and with not one-fourth of her lands under cultivation.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury. As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucus surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine; it is taken internally and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents per bottle. Joplin News: The huge chunk of lead taken from the DeGraffe mine at Belleville is being encased in an oak frame and will be saved for exhibition at the world's fair. It is the largest body of solid mineral ever raised from a mine in this district. It has not yet been weighed, but its weight is estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000 pounds.

Kansas Agriculture.

It has been stated that no state has been the subject of so much exaggeration as Kansas, and that of all the liars since the father of lies went into business, the Kansas real estate liar has removed the fruit cake from the stand and lifted the linen from the shrubbery. But, on the other hand, all of you are witnesses that no other state has ever been so abused as Kansas. I have myself heard men say that this whole homestead business was a game of chance, the government putting up a quarter section against the entryman's eighteen dollars that he would not stay there. If the alleged advantages of the state have been advertised at great expense, its alleged disadvantages have been proclaimed free gratis, for nothing. Twice in the history of Kansas in 1860 and in 1874 the east has been covered with missionaries of defeat, apostles of disaster, heralds of ruin, for the most part our own citizens, who in the name of "Aid" proclaimed Kansas a famine-stricken land beside which the Desert of Sahara was a blooming conservatory and a flourishing market garden. In 1860 it was announced that in-stricken Kansas "acorns had been used for food and the barks of the trees for clothing," and an aid-seeker in 1874, or rather in the spring of 1875, stated that the grasshoppers had poisoned the grass so that it made the cattle's mouths sore to eat it, which calls forth another statement to the effect that this poison not only affected the mouths of the cattle, but decayed their teeth so that a certain farmer in a northeastern Kansas county had expended his entire fortune in cotton and oil of cloves to stuff in the old cows grinders. Besides what we have done ourselves, against ourselves, every fugitive from Kansas to his father-in-law's mansion beyond the Wabash has spread the tale of misery and destitution, and there never was a newspaper beyond the Mississippi that did not gladly publish all the letters and communications offered it in regard to the worthlessness of Kansas.

Between the possibly too-glowing eulogist of Kansas and the reckless defamer, the truth has been discovered through the teachings of experience. It has been discovered that Kansas is, first of all, an agricultural and pastoral state. It has been definitely ascertained that this is not a lumbering or mining country; it is not Wisconsin or Pennsylvania, but Kansas—fifty-two million acres. The numerous holes bored in the ground at public expense have settled the fact that the wealth of Kansas does not lie 1000 or 1200 feet below the surface, but within eighteen inches of it, that the farmer and stock raiser, probably a combination of both, is the coming man, the sole hope of the state.

Now, in view of the settled facts about Kansas, what should the Kansas farmer do?

In the first place, he should brace up. It is believed, and with reason, by non-farmers, that the Kansas farmer is the most inveterate growler under the canopy and that a beneficent and all-powerful Providence cannot make weather to suit him. He is depressed by adversity, and he is not elated by prosperity. But the other day a friend of mine was congratulating a Kansas farmer on the big corn crop. "Oh, yes," said the congratulated, "but it will be an awful amount of work to shuck it." In the course of my newspaper work in Kansas I once agreed to run an "agricultural column" provided it could be filled with original matter. As a result I was flooded with communications to the effect that the country had enjoyed but three good crop years in eighteen and that the farmers were on the verge of pauperism. All suggestions as to the raising of this product or that were met by vigorous declarations that it had been tried and failed. As, in my judgment, the object of a county newspaper was not to proclaim its country to the world as a hopeless and irreclaimable desert, that agricultural column was discontinued.

With a cessation of this chronic growling should come a declared purpose to stay with Kansas. The Kansas farmer should no longer spend his time on the ridge-pole of his horse straining his eyes across the prairie looking for somebody to come from the east and buy him out. No man ever made the most of a farm he proposed to leave at the first opportunity.

There is an aged story of an Irish gentleman who had an old servant who was a great aggravation. At last, after a quarrel of unusual proportions, the master said, "This is intolerable and we must part." "And where," asked the aged servant, "does your honor intend to go?" "And if he leaves Kansas where does the Kansas man, farmer or other, then "intend to go?"

Does he desire to go northward and meet the blizzard half way? Do the drifting red sands and bitter streams of Oklahoma present advantages superior to Kansas? Are the hot winds that occasionally visit us so attractive that they are to be sought at their source? Does that broken bladder, the California boom, still woo him? Are the arid slopes of the Rocky Mountains more desirable than the prairies of the state shown by indisputable figures to be this year the banner corn state of the union? Would the Kansas man like to try again the fathomless mud of Illinois, where for

two months in the year the horses go around with their tails tied up in a ball at high water mark?

But there is no necessity for taking the word of the real estate men or of the much belabored Kansas newspapers. Just consider the fact that Kansas year after year ships flour north, south, east and west. You can find that out by visiting the railroad depot platform. When you have found a state that does that you have found the agricultural center, and you should not fail to impress the fact upon your memory.—Extract from Noble L. Prentiss' Clay County Fair Address.

Are You Interested?

Perhaps the readers of the NEWS would like to know in what respect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is better than any other. We will tell you. When this Remedy is taken as directed, as soon as a cold has been contracted and before it has become settled in the system, it will counteract the effects of a cold and gradually lessen its severity, it not effectually cure the cold in two days' time and it is the only remedy that will do this. It acts in perfect harmony with nature and aids nature in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions, liquefying the mucus and causing its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs and restoring the system to a strong and healthy condition. No other remedy in the market possesses these remarkable properties. No other will cure a cold as quickly or leave the system in as sound a condition. Fifty-cent and one dollar bottles for sale at Craig's Drug Store.

Prosperity Coming.

The Atchison Champion thinks that the state of Kansas is entering upon an area of unprecedented prosperity. There is every indication that this prediction will prove true. In fact the state is prosperous now and only the stringency in financial circles in all parts of the country causes the least depression now. In every part of the state immense crops were raised and everywhere there is plenty. Could the farmers realize a fair price for what they have there would be no cause for complaint from any part of the state.

But while it is true that very low prices must be taken for what is sold, it is equally true that what is to be purchased can be had at lower prices. While the latter does not compensate for the former on account of the great amount of produce that is for sale, yet it goes far toward it and were it not for the fact that the farmers are many of them in debt they would do very nicely even as matters are now.

And it is the small and what in good times would be insignificant debts that are now burdening the farmers and causing them trouble. So far as the real estate mortgage indebtedness is concerned there is no cause for alarm. The land of Kansas would pay all of that without an effort on the part of the farmers and without a plow being put into the ground. And the other debts will be paid without trouble, too, only they are pressing and the farmers do not like to let their crops go at prices that are nothing less than a sacrifice in order to secure the money to pay them. But reports from all parts of the state are to the effect that these small debts, which are generally secured by chattel mortgages, are being rapidly paid. In McPherson county alone there were 1500 chattel mortgages canceled in November. At such a rate as this it will not be long until all is paid and when the farmers have succeeded in freeing themselves of this burden they will be comparatively free.

There is enough wheat, corn, oats, hogs and cattle in the state to make times not only easy, but good, and if they are not sold it is because the farmer can better afford to hold them for higher prices. But when that which is ready for the markets in Kansas is sold there will be enough money in the state to not only relieve the pressing needs of the farmer and merchant, but enough to make money plenty and debts scarce.

There need be no fear for the future in Kansas. The energy and industry of the people will make any state prosperous, and they will not have long to wait for the prosperity that is sure to come to them.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she craved for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Sprigs of orange blossom sell for \$1 each in New York. There does not seem to be much encouragement to matrimony in such prices as that.

Purify the Sick Room.
Don't breathe the fever tainted air of the sick room when you can render it almost instantly sweet and pure by using Dr. Keller's Disinfectant. Its use will destroy the poisonous exhalations in smallpox, scarlet fever and other contagious diseases, and prevent the spread of the disease. It is not poisonous and will not stain the clothing. Try it and you will be delighted with it. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at Craig's Drug Store.

(First published Jan. 4, 1890.)
Summons by Publication.
Before Ed. Hodgkins, Justice of the peace of the city of Baxter Springs, Kansas.
Louis Seasingood, Alfred Seasingood, Jacob Menderson, H. B. Livingston and Philip Seasingood, partners as Seasingood, Menderson & Co., plaintiffs, vs. R. A. Love, defendant.
Said defendant is hereby notified that on the 25th day of December, 1889, an order of attachment for the sum of \$54.00 and the probable costs of suit, not exceeding \$50, was issued by the above named justice of the peace against his goods in the above entitled action and that said cause will be heard on the 31st day of January, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m.
C. G. HORNOL, for plaintiffs.
Attest: Ed. Hodgkins, Justice of the peace.

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