# Weekly Times

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1870.

LAWRENCE is again agitating for a free bridge.

GEORGIA advices indicate a Republican victory.

A TESTIMONIAL to James W. Hale, the father of American cheap postage, is afoot.

The Cologne *Gazette* states the daily cost of the Franco-German war at $750,000.

A NEW Oceanic cable is to be laid next summer between the shores of Rhode Island and Wales.

SENATOR SHERMAN, on behalf of the Finance Committee, has reported against the repeal of the Income Tax.

GOV. MCCLURG has appointed Hon. D. Y. Jewett to serve in place of Mr. Drake, for the remainder of that gentleman's term in the U. S. Senate.

THE Chicago *Tribune* attacks Secretary Boutwell's financial policy. Diminished debt and appreciated securities are hard facts to ignore.

THE election of United States Senator by our State Legislature, will take place on Tuesday, January 24th, 1871, the day appointed by law.

THE agitation called forth by the bad faith of the railroads, continues to spread through the county. We publish elsewhere the resolutions adopted by the tax payers of Easton.

A CO-OPERATIVE colonization scheme has has been started in New York. It proposes to enable workingmen in that city to populate the Indian Territory.

THE Cuban insurgents continue their gallant struggle against Spain. Is it not about time that a European power should be refused permission to murder freemen on American soil?

OUR telegraphic columns contain full details of the dispute between the President and Senator Sumner. General Babcock's indiscreet words will disgust the Nation, and will doubtless be rebuked by the President.

ROBERT TOOMBS AND JUDGE STEVENS have issued a fire-eating address to the people of Georgia. The endeavor of the Republicans to make the common school system of the State efficient annoys these distinguished Democrats.

KANSAS is the champion corn State. The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives our average yield of corn per acre as 48.4 bushels. The average yield in all the States is 22.3 bushels.

IT is now evident that Paris will not be a Christmas present nor yet a New Year's gift to King William. The provisioning of the city must have been far more complete than was supposed.

A RUMOR is afloat that Theodore Tilton is soon to retire from the editorship of the *Independent*. We trust it may prove untrue, for Mr. Tilton has made his paper among the most valuable of American religious weeklies.

THE Pope, fearing an interference with his hierarchical independence by the government of King Victor Emanuel, has decided to entrust Cardinal Paul Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, with plenary power to appoint all the English-speaking bishops of the Church.

THE Centennial of Beethoven, the Shakespeare of music, is being musically celebrated all the civilized world. Dispite the war, Germany is holding jubilee under the direction of her ablest living composers. London holds high festival, and New York and the "Hub" are making preparations for a worthy celebration.

O. BALDWIN, the gigantic and pugilistic, who is at present in the Boston House of Correction, refuses to accept the release offered him, because it is conditioned by a requirement to leave the peaceful State of Massachusetts. We hope our friends at the "Hub" appreciate the compliment.

THE news concerning the release of certain Fenian prisoners by the English Government, does not affect, materially, our article on the Irish Question as it is not a full act of amnesty, and does not carry with it a repeal of the political penal laws by which Ireland is oppressed. It is a mere sop, and will fail as all half measures have hitherto done.

THE indictment of Congressman Butler, of Tennessee, furnishes a number of exchanges with a text from which to discourse of the depravity of the present Congress. We do not believe that this Congress is exceptionally wicked, and we regard it as a healthful symptom that some anxiety is shown to get rid of the black sheep.

WILL our Northern friends, among whom the Atchison *Champion* is included, please understand once for all that there is no proposition on the part of this city to cause bulk to be broken here. It is a significant fact that the only threat against traffic comes from the Railroad Company. Our citizens are not thirty days men, but have enlisted for the war.

SENATOR ANTHONY has done good service in endeavoring to reduce the wasteful and needless expenditure connected with the publication of Patent Office reports. Their cost is quarter of a million, and their fate condemnation as waste paper. It is proposed to publish future reports weekly, so that manufacturers and inventors may keep themselves informed of progress in their departments.

THE truth about the Chinese massacres of Missionaries is beginning to leak out. The French priests had, it appears, not only taken possession of land and "heathen" temples, but had even established a civil government of their own. Their converts were shielded from the laws of the Empire, and from taxation. The English Missionaries also have too usually shewn a greater reliance upon gunboats than upon the Gospel.

### THE JOY BILL.

We have been offered, by a gentleman in this city who holds a lucrative surveying contract, a statement that Mr. Sidney Clarke is resolutely set on doing justice in the matter of railroad communication to the interests of Lawrence, Leavenworth, and the Government. We fully appreciate the "disinterested" efforts of the gentleman in question to vindicate the character and aims of Mr Clarke, but it is not our practice to publish electioneering documents gratuitously, nor can we accept the responsibility of any inferences that a fertile imagination, versed in the exposition of texts, may seek to attach to our words. We are not willing to discount Mr. Clarke's promises before they mature. Whenever we shall receive assurance that our temporary Congressman has defeated Mr. Joy's project, we shall duly credit him therewith. We are inclined to think that there is an opportunity open to Mr. Clarke to make a little capital by doing a last act of good service to the State. True, such conduct would be somewhat eccentric, but we shall be happy to find him in a position to indulge in it. Meanwhile, we give him the benefit of the statement made in his behalf, and await his action.

### SPORTING ITEMS.

WILD DAYRELL, the celebrated English race-horse, died recently at Clinton, near Hungerford, in England. He was 18 years old, and he had a record on the Derby that made him a nabob among the fast horses. He received, as he deserved, distinguished attentions in his declining years.

—Robert Bonner, evinces a very active ambition to continue the owner of the fastest trotter on this or any other continent. He has three other marvels of speed, besides Dexter, working up to the maximum speed, Pocahontas and Joe Elliott, the sporting world have quite frequently heard about. Their performances have been publicly announced. He has a three year old colt, however, with which the best talking sporting men prophecy that he will "Startle" the world. His name is Startle. He is in training under the hand of Carl Burr, who says "he has pulled his shoes off and turned him out to grass for the winter." But before he did so he put him gently, without urging him at all, to his best paces, and he made 2:25. "He is the world's wonder and no mistake," so Burr says. So say we, if there be no question about his time as given.

—"Joe Elliott," Bonner's horse, has recently made his mile in 2:18¾. Pocahontas, also Mr. Booner's mare, made *half* a miie in 1:06¼. It is said that he has been offered $60,000 for the latter animal.

### OUR MONEY SENATORIAL NOVELIST.

The following letter, which Mr. Bonner thinks it necessary to state was received in Mr. Pomeroy's own handwriting, has been published in the New York *Ledger*. Mr. Pomeroy calls it "a letter which explains itself" We think it reveals the character of the writer also:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1870.

MR. ROBERT BONNER—My Dear Sir: I see in one of my New York papers, that I am reported as having denied the article which appeared under my name, some time ago, among the "Senatorial Series" in the columns of the *Ledger*. In writing you now I desire to say that the reported and supposed denial probably originated from the fact of my having written a note in explanation of some "inaccuracies" which crept into the the article, and are to be attributed to typographical errors, or by the mistake of the the amanuensis employed in writing, or myself in stating them—which, I could not tell, and that in my haste in leaving my hotel in New York, I had not seen the article in proof. If I had remained in New York and embraced the opportunity to have read the proof, then no explanation would have been necessary, and you would not have been troubled with this letter from me. I am very truly, &c.,

S. C. POMEROY.

Mr. Bonner also publishes the subjoined receipt, "every word of it, and the figures," he says, "in the handwriting of the distinguished Senator:"

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Rec'd Two Hundred Dollars for an article published in the New York Ledger.
$200. S. C. POMEROY.

Of course no one for an instant suspected the proprietor of the *Ledger* of any attempt to defraud the reading public. There did, however, seem some reason to suspect one of his employees of sharp practice. In his first explanation "the distinguished Senator" asserted that the article was not his, but was the work of a "*Ledger* reporter" with whom he had a chat about Kansas history in a New York Hotel. In his second explanation "which explains itself" we have quite another story, and are told that the article was dictated to "an amanuensis." Mr. Bonner, you see, had paid two hundred dollars not to his reporter, but to "the distinguished Senator" and was about to justify himself by the publication of the receipt. We advise "the distinguished Senator" next time he turns historian to write for fame, not for greed. He now stands convicted by his own confession of conduct that would cause even a hungry literary pirate to blush. We hope that historical societies may be formed, as in Topeka and Lawrence, throughout our State, so that its history may be preserved from the mendacities of "the distinguished Senator."

### AN INFAMOUS PROPOSITION.

Mr. Jay has now before Congress a bill by which he proposes to relieve the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad of its contracted obligations to build a road from Fort Leavenworth to Lawrence. The Company has already received 125,000 acres of State lands in aid of its enterprise. These acres it now desires to confiscate.

Should this bill pass every road, with the single exception of the Neosho Valley, that has received aid from the State of Kansas will be made tributary to the cities in the neighboring State of Missouri. The passage of the bill will authorize a direct violation of the charter granted by the State and of the terms imposed by the Government.

The National Government is deeply interested in the defeat of this nefarious attempt upon the public purse. Translatitudinal communication such as the projected aid promised road would open, is a military necessity. The sum at present spent on teams which the road would save is very large. There will be a corresponding loss to the National Treasury involved in the abandonment of the road.

The people of Kansas are alive to the importance of this question. They have voted their monies liberally in aid of railroad enterprises, and have performed their part of the contract; they ask to be defended from all breaches of faith attempted by the other parties to the contract. They will not calmly see their property confiscated to the enrichment of a corporation that proposes to make Kansas an appanage of Missouri.

It is possible that Mr. Joy's bill may pass the House, wherein Mr. Sidney Clarke sits to misrepresent the State that has emphatically repudiated him. In two months the case will stand differently. We shall then have a Representative acquainted with the necessities, desires and rights of our State. But whatever may be the fate of the bill in the House, we shall look with confidence to the Senate for the defeat of this shameless attempt to injury the State and the Nation by the repudiation of solemnly contracted obligations.

### IRELAND.

The fate of a country whose contributions to our prosperity have been so immense as those of Ireland have been, can never be a matter of indifference to the generous minds of America. The present time seems peculiarly appropriate for a consideration of the actual position of the Green Isle under British rule. No political question is before us to cause us to extenuate, or set down aught in malice; no threatened breach of international obligations exists to excite our sympathy or alarm our patriotism. We can, therefore, afford to speak with judicial calmness.

Two items of news suggest themselves in connection with this subject. One is the *fact* that the British Government has despatched a large military reinforcement to the Island in order to prevent, on the occasion of the anniversary of the "union" of the two countries, the manifestation of the continued dislike for that "union" entertained by the people. The other is the *rumor* that Mr. Gladstone is about to release the Fenian patriots who are in dungeons for the crime of having loved their Fatherland too well. We fear the fact must be held to disprove the rumor, and that for many a day to come the old story in which, since '98, the Irish race has wailed with sad, sweet music its exile and its woe, remains true with but slight changes.

"'Tis the most distressful country
That ever yet was seen,
They imprison men and women
For wearing of the green."

Remembering, as we do, the brave service some of the imprisoned men did for freedom under the stars and stripes, we would gladly credit the rumor that promises them release. But we do not think the British Lion will easily let escape from its claws such dauntless foes as O'Rossa and Burke. The new military expedition proves that all the sops thrown to Ireland within the past two years have failed to pacify her discontent, and so long as that discontent endures liberation of the prisoners seems an over sanguine dream. England can afford to be careless of men who blusteringly invade Canada, but men who courageously have entered her own borders as apostles of liberty are not to be so treated. They aim at a vital place and receive a corresponding penalty when captured.

Legislation has done little to remedy the national grievances of Ireland. The bill for church reform simply rectified in an imperfect fashion a sectional religious wrong; the land measure was of a weak character, and angered landlords without satisfying their tenants; nothing has been done to encourage manufactures, develop internal resources, or to meet the demand for recognition as a co-equal power. While, however, the British parliament has proved unequal to the task of conciliation, the Irish national movement has made great progress and formed important alliances. The old feud between Protestant and Catholic has lost much of its bitterness, both have bethought them that their country and their wrongs are common, and the Orange and the Green have been seen side by side in public processions. Further, the people of Ireland have discovered that the workingmen of England are their friends, and that they can profitably co-operate in a Republican struggle. Fenianism thus comes into relation with the radical movement agitating all Western Europe. It is no longer possible for the government to play off one nationality against another. What the precise outcome of the new Irish struggle may be we pretend not to say. But of this we are sure, that it will be free from many of the follies and weaknesses of past efforts, and that, either as an absolutely independent power or as a coequal partner in a new confederation, a new era of prosperity will come to reward the people for many virtues, and to repay them for many woes. There is native in the Irish race a generous and alert genius the world cannot afford to lose. American sympathy will always be given to every wise effort aiming at the restoration of Ireland to its rightful place in the brotherhood of nations.

### THE ANTI-RAILROAD TAX AGITATION.

The agitation now prevalent in Leavenworth County and City is neither peculiar nor original. Our Atchison cotemporary may amuse itself and terrify its simple-minded readers with sensational head lines, but it will sooner or later learn that not one county alone is concerned in the endeavor to obtain an honest fulfilment of railroad contracts. The manifestation of feeling here is but a wave of a great tide of indignation and resolution now sweeping our State. A new era has come in our history. Our citizens have been roused from their absorption in their own stores and farms to a consideration of the great principles of right on which the safe of the common welfare depends. They have spurned the rule of a traitorous Congressman; they have broken up and are about to punish the corrupt ring he organized. It is a universally obtaining law that no force ends in itself, but takes new directions when the purpose it was first used for is accomplished. Motion changes into electricity and heat; reform in one department of life leads to the the amendment of all. This law we remark operating in the affairs of our own State. The energy of our people having accomplished a revolution in our internal politics, is now addressing itself to new work. Our exchanges from all parts of the State show that that work is to be the correction and regulation of our system of railroad subsidies. Our County Convention in its meeting to-day may go to its duties with the knowledge that the sympathies of the people of Kansas will be with it in every righteous and prudent measure it may adopt to prevent our further enslavement by corporations that have no conscience.

The first work of the convention will probably be to recommend the passage of a law restraining County Boards and City Councils from disposing of any property belonging to the people without having first obtained authority from a direct popular vote. It is certainly somewhat late in the day to lock the door after so many horses have been stolen, but we have still a little stock it seems advisable to secure. On this question there will be but one opinion inside and outside the convention, save in the minds of railroad directors.

Having prevented the possibility of further mischief in the future, it will be not unnatural should the Convention give some consideration to the heavy burdens now weighing on us, and to the means by which they may be made more endurable. We have felt the worst pressure of these already, for the taxes of the present year will reduce our bonds to the Bridge, and to the Kansas Pacific Railroad two-thirds in amount. What we need as a county is not the return of our money, but the faithful performance of promises worth much more now, and of increasing and permanent value in the future. The Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern Railroad Corporation has set before us the evil example of repudiation, but as that course is neither honest nor wise we do not believe it will find among us any favor. Our assets are of value, if they can be realized, and we venture to suggest to the Convention that it will be better to consider what steps can be taken to make them of value, than to entertain any plan that would make them worthless. We trust also that in the discussions of the Convention due regard will be paid to the fact that when the Bridge bonds were negotiated, one hundred and thirty of our leading business men pledged their faith with that of the County. Those gentlemen have large business interests in New York; one of them often has goods in that city equal in value to the whole of the bonds. We cannot afford to do anything tampering with the faith so generously placed in us. We are sure that no action tending in any such direction will be taken. What is required is that our own bonds be honored, their conditions enforced, and our assets based on them made valuable. When those assets are honestly applied to the liquidation of our indebtedness, we shall be a prosperous and debt-free community.

### NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The bill introduced last session by Mr. G. F. Hoar is again before Congress. The object of the measure is to secure an efficient system of popular instruction in every State of the Union. We extract the following synopsis from the N. Y. *Sun*:

The sum and substance of the project is this: The President is to appoint for each State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a State Superintendent of National Schools, at a salary of $3,000 per annum. Each of those Superintendents is to divide his State into as many divisions as the State has Representatives in Congress, and the Secretary of the Interior is to appoint an Inspector of each division, at a salary of $2,000 per annum. Each of these divisions is to be again divided into school districts, and the Secretary of the Interior is to appoint in his one a local Superintendent, who is to receive three dollars per day for the time actually employed in the duties of his office. The State Superintendent is to direct how many schools shall be kept in each district, and the local Superintendent, with the approval of the State Superintendent is to hire or build the school house. There are provisions for taking property for school purposes where none suited can be had by voluntary contract, and for furnishing books gratuitously to children who are unable to pay for them. The sum of $50,000,000 is directed to be collected by a direct tax upon the several States, to carry out the provisions of the bill; but if it be proved to the satisfaction of the President that any State has a system of common schools which provides reasonably for all the children therein, the collection of the tax and the appointment of officers in that State shall be suspended.

We think the measure in many of its details illjudged and extravagant, but we have the deepest sympathy with its purpose. We cannot, therefore, endorse the hope the *Sun* expresses that the bill may be summarily rejected. Let it be well considered and carefully revised. If its plan is made more economical and the Senate instead of the President is made the judge of cases in which its provisions shall be applied, there will be small room for objection. In basing our Government upon universal suffrage we have intrusted the future of the country not to the virtue and intelligence of our best men, to but the average man. What that man is and deserves, our future and desert as a nation will be. The school must educate the child that is father of the man who is to cast the ballot on which will depend the future of the world's freedom. We should prefer that every State should organize its own educational system, but when Tennessee and other States refuse, we think that the Government has resting on it the duty of protecting its citizens from ignorance. The right to education is a clearer natural right than that to the ballot. Tennessee elects rulers for us all, and we have a right to guard ourselves from the results that will surely follow a failure to sustain our Common Schools.

### WHAT THEY SAY.

The N. Y. *World* commends Gov. Hoffman's friends for their prudence in not pushing his candidature for the Presidency at present. It thinks it may be necessary to give the nomination to a citizen of Pennsylvania or Indiana in order to influence the October elections. It is rather far from hatching time to be counting chickens.

THE Emporia *Daily News* has the following excellent remarks on the railroad tax question:

As will be seen in the proceedings published in to-day's paper, the people of Freemont are taking steps to oppose the payment of the railroad tax which is now due for the interest and principle of the bonds issued to the M. K. & T. Railroad last summer. The grounds for this opposition are stated in the resolution of the association. The refusal to pay the tax is based upon the company's violation of its contracts, in two or three particulars.

We were one of those persons who advocated these bonds, and are the last person to ever think of any sort of repudiation, or non-payment, but we are glad steps have been taken to let the railroad company know, *now and forever*, that when it makes a contract with the people of Lyon County it must stick to it, or suffer the consequences. It has too often been the habit, heretofore, of railroad companies to be very kind until they thought they had the people tied fast, and then to tell them to whistle. We don't want any foolishness about this matter. We want the tax paid up, and we believe the people are ready *to fulfill their obgations*. They did not expect any difficulty with the company. They do not want any now. All they want is fair and square dealing. Nothing but this will do from railroads or any other corporations.

The New York *World* does not consider Mr. Schurz's recent speech of the slightest *legislative* importance. It thinks he is beyond the pale of Republican mercy, because his action tends to the disintegration of the party.

The New York *Herald* says:

General Grant, in short, is now required to play the *role* of Old Hickory in drilling the Republican party from its loose militia system to the discipline of a regular army. And it seems to us that, as General Jackson's military experience made him a political party leader equal to all emergencies, the much larger and more comprehensive military experience of General Grant should be as effective with him in managing the rank and file, conspirators and deserters of the Republican party. A scheming traitor inside the party lines can do more mischief than a regiment of declared enemies. General Grant, therefore, as the Republican General-in-Chief, and as the standard-bearer of the party for the succession, should contrive in some way to get up a Congressional caucus on this question of party discipline, and in some cases some test should be applied which will solve the problem whether Tom, Dick and Harry are with Grant as the recognized head of the Republican camp, or are against him.

The N. Y. *Times* discusses a plan for the reorganization of the Republican party in the State. There seems a prospect that the allies of Tammany will at length be driven to their proper place.

The N. Y. *Tribune* exposes the attempt of the Union Pacific Railroad to defraud the Government in the matter of the interest due on its bonds.

The Lawrence *Democratic Standard* has an able leader on the dangers attending an over liberal distribution of subsidies to railroad corporations. It states that Douglas County is bound in railroad subsidies to the amount of $1,035,000.

The N. Y. *Herald* fears lest General Grant and his administration should, like Cæsar, be slain in the Senate, "Sumner, pompous, pretentious and consequential, is the proper man to play the part of Brutus." Carl Shurz is compared to "the envious Casca."

The New York *Times* opposes the bill introduced into Congress assessing the Government clerks in order to provide for them a general relief fund. It contends that the clerks should be paid fair wages and be allowed to make such use of all the money they earn as they may think best.

The Missouri *Republican* is very solicitious for the reform of the Civil Service.

The Atchison *Champion* has taken our advice and read Col. Anthony's report, but is as much in the dark as ever. Well, we are sorry. We called attention to the facts, but did not undertake to supply brains.

## THE ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY RAILROAD.

**Route of the Road—Its Condition—Dissatisfaction—Leavenworth the Favorite; the Opportunity should be Improved—Towns—Troy to Seneca—Norway, Ryan, St. Francis, Mannsville, Hiawatha, Hamlin, Sabetha—A Prosperous Country—Local News, &c.**

[From our Traveling Correspondent.]

SENECA, KAN., Dec. 19.

On the evening of the 16th, at 5:40, we took the western bound train over the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad for Hiawatha, the county seat of Brown County. The eastern terminus of this road is at Elwood, opposite St. Joseph. The road passes through the counties of Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, and will be completed to Marysville, the county seat of Marshall. Its continuation is laid down on the maps, to Washington, in Washington County, where it is to form a junction with the Union Pacific, Central Branch. It is well constructed, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the smoothest road I have yet passed over in Kansas. There is the usual fault-finding along the line, as to the exhorbitant freight and passenger tariffs; and people are supremely disgusted with those in charge of affairs at St Joseph, who take it upon themselves to delay freight. A general complaint is raised, and a great many business men are going back to the "wagon and team." A great desire is manifested for a satisfactory arrangement for transportation over the Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern, and St. Joseph & Nebraska, to Troy. In that event, Leavenworth will come in for a large share of the trade of the Northern Tier. But it is generally understood that the St. Joseph & Denver will put freight rates up, in that case, to the same standard from Troy as from the St. Joseph. I have found in my travels, that Leavenworth men stand very much better all over the State than those of any of the rival cities. The desire is growing to be universal throughout Kansas, to build up the great city of the West in our own State. If the people of Leavenworth will now begin to take care of themselves, the rest of the State will help them. It has no affinities with neighboring States that ought to be allowed to come in and usurp those natural ones she has towards her own cities. St. Joseph, and other rivals, have received encouragement from contiguous localities in Kansas, that has thus been diverted from Leavenworth. These localities have secured what they were primarily seeking, viz: Communication by rail with the commercial centers of the older States,—and that done, there they end; and in all respects else, are Kansas people,—solely interested in securing, within the bounds of their own State, the Metropolitan city of the West. If this is not the truth in the case, they are universally insincere in their statements. We shall not set that down against them. Let the business men of our city put to work, and work harmoniously, and the day will come that shall see her proud and prosperous and her rivals deserted and decaying. It should not be understood in any of the foregoing remarks that any complaints are aimed to be "trumped up." I simply intend to relate the condition of affairs in this portion of the State for information.

In my letter from Troy, I omitted to state that the Atchison & Nebraska is expected to reach White Cloud by the first of January, and that arrangements are being made to run trains from Atchison via Troy to St. Joseph. In this connection I may suggest, again, the importance of securing transportation for freight from Leavenworth to Troy without breaking bulk. A run of five miles from Troy brought us to Norway, which, aside from being a station, has assumed no importance as yet. From Norway to Ryan the distance is four miles; to St. Francis, fourteen; to Mannsville, eighteen. The same may be said of these stations as was said of Norway. Five miles farther and we are at

HIAWATHA.

Such a nice little city we were not quite prepared to see. The business houses and residences are quite faultless, and a more gentlemanly set of business men cannot be found. We found our way to the Addison House, where we spent the night, and, by invitation, next day, had the pleasure of partaking of the hospitalities in store for all those who patronize the Hiawatha House. Mr. A. J. Selleg is the proprietor, and the truth is not infringed upon when we say that he keeps one of the best and most popular hotels in Northern Kansas.

In our call upon the business men, we found F. E. Collins, Esq., of Leavenworth, Special Agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, in town, and he seemed to be the most popular man extant.

Hiawatha has now about 800 inhabitants and they are increasing rapidly. The professions and usual departments of trade are as well represented as in most towns of that size. Among them we shall notice the following:

H. C. Wey, an old Leavenworth man, has established himself here in the hardware and stove trade. He keeps a splendid stock and does a large trade.

Nelson & Wells are the most popular dry goods dealers in town, as they deserve to be. Their store is always crowded with customers.

J. B. Butterfield has all he can do in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

W. S. Bristol does a large business in the furniture trade.

B. B. Mann has just opened a fine Billiard Hall, which he runs on the most unobjectionable principles.

We called at the Hiawatha *Dispatch* office. A. N. Ruley, publisher and editor. We find him ensconced in a splendid office, and publishing a paper in which his people take great pride. We are indebted to him for courtesies and some "items."

Arrangements are being made for the building of a fine flouring mill. There is talk of building a large stone court house in the public square, soon, to supplant the frame building now occupying that position. Good, substantial sidewalks, of the best oak plank, are being laid down all over town.

We called upon Mr. E. N. Morrill, County and District Clerk, and from him obtained the following notes:

The present county officers are: County and District Clerk, E. N. Morrill; Sheriff, J. E. Bowers; Treasurer, A. McLaughlin; Register Deeds, J. W. Oberholtzer; Probate Judge, D. K. Babbitt; County Attorney, B. F. Killey; County Superintendent of Schools, Noah Hanson; County Commissioners, M. C. Willis, J. S. Tyler and C. F. Bowren. County officers elect: Legislature—Representatives—Eleventh District, J. F. Babbitt; Twelfth District, E. C. Parker. Senator—Fifth District—Brown and Nemaha counties, A Craverott; Probate Judge, D. K. Babbitt; Supt. Schools, R. C. Close; District Clerk, H. J. Aten.

The census of the county is about 7,000, and immigration is pouring in. Great inquiries are made for lands.

The rate of taxation is three mills.

There are fifty-six school houses in the county, and the schools are all well attended. There are about 2,000 children.

Several new coal banks have been opened lately which attract the larger share of attention at present. The veins average from fourteen to eighteen inches of very fair coal.

The people want a railroad down the Grasshopper to Leavenworth, and are ready to do their part whenever they meet with sufficient encouragement. How would it do to look up that matter?

Eight miles from Hiawatha brings us to Hamlin, which is nothing more at present than a mere station. Ten miles further on is the nice little town of Sabetha, in Nemaha County. A recent description in THE TIMES will suffice, for the present, concerning the places.

A rapid run of seventeen miles farther, under the conductorship of the popular George Anderson, and we are at Seneca, seventy-seven miles from Elwood. There we stop over Sunday, leaving our observations concerning "the county seat of Nemaha County, to be summed up in our letter from Marysville, the end of the track. A local item, however: William T. Green, incarcerated in the county jail at this place for stealing some horses in the county some months ago, escaped, within the aid of some one on the outside, on Friday. On his departure, he took another horse from a gentleman near town, and from another a watch. Parties are in pursuit with flattering hopes of success. He has already served two terms in the Michigan Penitentiary for like offences. If he is caught, the chances for another term seem to be "dead against him."

A gentleman informs me that he saw two wild deer near here yesterday. People have generally thought that all game of this species had long ago fled "to parts unknown."

W. F. G.

## KANSAS.

A FARMER carried twelve bushels of wheat to mill. The cost of grinding was twenty cents per bushel, and the wheat was worth eighty cents per bushel. The miller took three bushels for grinding. How much was the farmer wronged of?

Here is a practical problem and a fact of continual occurrence. Farmers, look to this.—*Augusta Gazette.*

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY's visit to Lawrence has been postponed from the 24th inst. to the 24th of January.—*Lawrence Tribune.*

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—T. Horne, the City Marshal of Osage Mission, attempted to arrest a railroad hand for drunkenness last Tuesday. The man was in the act of pulling off his coat for the purpose of resisting the officer, when the marshal drew his revolver and shot him dead. The marshal was immediately arrested and taken to Iola, where he is now confined, pending the investigation. The deceased was a young man, and but recently married. The marshal's conduct has been severely censured by the citizens.—*Iola Press.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Parker *Record* says: "D. C. Jennings, who has for some time been driving a job wagon in town, shot himself yesterday afternoon. While getting into his wagon from the ground his revolver was discharged and dropped to the ground. Jennings was seen to straighten up after the discharge, with the lines in his hands, but immediately fell. He lived a little more than half an hour, but did not speak. He leaves a wife."

WE do not wish to mix in the newspaper election of United States Senator, further than to express an opinion now and then. But we do not think that the effort to make Judge Lowe a candidate is impolitic. The people have elected him to Congress, and want him there during his whole term. They do not desire to go into another election before his term commences, and have the same fight over again. We have no doubt he is satisfied with his place, and his friends ought to be. That Judge Lowe is a good honest man, no person believes more heartily than ourself; but there are other good men in the state, and these favors may as well be divided around.—*White Cloud Chief.*

THE terminus of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad is only seven miles away and still coming.—*Marysville Locomotive.*

A GOLDEN WEDDING.—Dr. R. Huson celebrated his golden wedding at Lawrence, on Tuesday. The Doctor is a hale old man, bearing well his weight of three-score years and twelve. He has a summary way of doing business, as the following advertisement recently published in the Lawrence papers proves:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—COME and pay up, or, by the living Moses, we will sue you! Dr. S. K. Huson will be at the office every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, in the mean time, Mrs. Huson is authorized to settle the same. Remember, a hint to the wise is sufficient.

We trust no one in Leavenworth is in danger of a visit from "the living Moses."

JUMPING A TOWN SITE.—Some fellows have jumped and pre-empted the town site of Belleville, the county seat of Republic county. The town contains a hotel or two, and a number of store buildings and residences. Altogether we take it to be rather a soft thing for the jumpers. Facts are not known in the matter it was not what might be considered actual jumping, for the gentleman who pre-empted the site was one of the town company, and to him had been entrusted the care of entering the land from the government office. The remainder of the members of the company (it is claimed), not acting in accordance with contracts formed and entered into at the outset of their formation, the fellow concluded to conduct affairs to suit himself. Two parties entered into the speculation with him, acting as witnesses in proving up on the land, and share an equal portion of the spoils. The balance of the discomfited town companies have been endeavoring to institute criminal proceedings against the gentlemen, and had him arrested under a charge of grand larceny, but they found it a difficult task to prove that a man could carry away a quarter section of land.—*Marysville Locomotive.*

WE have received the first number of the Leavenworth Weekly TIMES, a beautiful forty column paper containing thirty columns of lively reading matter, replete in variety. This is decidedly one of the neatest and ablest Republican papers in the West, and to those who desire a good newspaper of his political persuasion we cheerfully commend it.—*Democratic Standard.*

GIRARD was visited by spirits on last Saturday and Sunday. A spiritual lecture was delivered by a Bourbon County lady, and various mediums conversed with the spirits of those who had left this mundane sphere. Among the spirits was that of Wallis Walls, an old chief of the Blackfoots, who said he roamed over these prairies some eighty years ago, and never saw a pale face. He spoke English fluently having learned the language since he has been in the "Happy Hunting Grounds," so he said. He was asked his opinion of the Neutral Land question, but refused to give it, although he said he had one. Mr. Laughlin had better secure his services and assistance while preparing the argument to be submitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs this winter.—*Girard Press.*

BOARD OF TRADE.—The Fort Scott Board of Trade held a meeting last night, and the new by-laws of the Organization were introduced and adopted. The meeting then adjourned to meet again next Tuesday night, at which time a permanent organization will take place; in the meantime the books will be opened for our business men to become members.—*Fort Scott Monitor.*

MANY miles of telegraph wire on the Sedalia Railroad, and a large part of the business of the city, was suspended yesterday.—*Fort Scott Monitor.*

THE clergy are beginning to see that there is a wider field of usefulness than the pulpit, a higher platform, where they can command a much larger audience, and consequently do much more good.

Rev. Mr. Sharman, late pastor of the Unitarian Church at Lawrence, has accepted a call to become associate editor of the Leavenworth TIMES. Mr. Sharman has the reputation of being a gentleman of scholarly attainments, and of much terseness and force as a writer. We doubt not that he will be a most valuable acquisition to the editorial corps of the TIMES.—*Wyandotte Gazette.*

APROPOS of a story told by its New York correspondent, the Philadelphia *Press* makes a capital suggestion as to the way in which stolen goods might be identified at banks when presenting checks to be cashed. The story was that Jo. Jefferson not being able to get the money on a check drawn to his order, because nobody knew him, turned to the teller and said in the tones of Rip Van Winkle, "If my little dog Schneider was here he would know me." The suggestion is that if the following actors should find themselves in a similar predicament, Mr. Owens need only lay down his cheek and say, "Jest so, Judge;" Lucille Western might cry, "O God! O God! me che-ild, me che-ildren;" Pauline Markham might put her foot on the counter; and Edwin Forrest need only rush into the bank, seize the teller by the throat and yell "Liar and slave." No doubt the money would be instantly forthcoming.

### MY CREED.

As other men have creeds, so have I mine;
I keep the holy faith in God, in man,
And in the angelhood of woman and of love;
I hold to one true church of all true souls,
Whose churchly seal it neither bread nor wine,
Nor laying on of hands, but holy oil,
But only the anointing of God's grace.

I hate all kings, all caste, and rank of birth;
For all the sons of man are the sons of God;
Nor limps a beggar but is nobly born,
Nor wears a slave a yoke, nor carr a crown,
That makes him less or more than just a man.

I love my country and her righteous cause,
So dare I not keep silent of her sin;
And after freedom may her bells ring peace!

I love one woman with a holy fire,
Whom I revere as Priestess of my house;
I stand with wondering awe before my babes,
Till they rebuke me to a nobler life.
I keep a faithful friendship with a friend,
Whom loyally I serve before myself;
I lock my lips too close to speak a lie,
I wash my hands too clean to touch a bribe,
I owe no man a debt I cannot pay,
Save only the love men ought to owe,

Withal, each day, before the blessed Heaven,
I open wide the chamber of my soul,
And pray the Holy Ghost to enter in.

Thus reads the fair confession of my faith,
So crossed with contradictions of my life!
Yet still by help of Him, who helped men,
I face two worlds, and fear not life or death.
O Father, lead me by thy hand! Amen.

—THEODORE TILTON.

### The Origin of the Human Race—New Argument Against the Darwinian Theory.

[From the Providence Journal.]

Mr. Darwin's theory of development, which seemed to link man to the ape, and to deny the Scripture doctrine of creation and Providence, promises now to confirm the Bible, and to place man above all other forms of life on earth.

Mr. A. R. Wallace, the distinguished traveler and naturalist, who worked on the the theory independently of Mr. Darwin, and has expounded it with more simplicity and force, thinks it does not hold true in application to man.

The theory is that in the struggle for life the fittest always survive, and that any superiority of organization gives a great advantage in the struggle. All progress, therefore, must be in the line of immediate utility, and not as preparatory to some future end.

But there are elements in man's organization, distinguising him from lower animals, which bring no present advantage, but in some cases involve serious discomfort, while they are of great service in forwarding ultimate progress. The brain of pre-historic man, Mr. Wallace says, was nearly or quite as large as of man in our age of advanced civilization, and therefor quite disproportionate to his wants. It could not, then, have been developed solely by those laws of evolution, whose essence is that they lead to a degree of organization exactly proportionate to the wants of each specie; never beyond those wants.

The want of a hairy covering is a serious disadvantage to the savage, depriving him of a natural protection against the severities of climate, and particularly against rain. This could not have come about by natural selection, for such a variation is immediately harmful to its possessor, and would certainly have been lost again in cold climates.

The loss of the prehensive power of the foot would have been a calamity to man *as an animal*; and the latent capacities of the hand were of no immediate use to savages or to man before the stone ages.

The same applies even more strongly to man's moral and mental faculties, the power of conceiving time and space, and of the forms which underlie mathematical science, and of the distinctions between right and wrong. Natural selection could never lead to the development of powers so far removed from the natural necessities of savage men, and which even now appear to have relation rather to the future of the race than to its actual status.

None of these endowments confer any immediate advantage, but they are all necessary for the full development of human nature. The inference Mr. Wallace draws from them is, "that a superior intelligence has guided the development of man in a definite direction and for a special purpose, just as man guides the development of many animal and vegetable forms."

Such an inference, by a cautious scientific observer, brings scientific teaching into a close harmony with revelation, and leads to belief in that special Providence over man's advent on earth, and his advance in civilization, which the Bible makes known.

### The New Cattle Disease—Important Instructions to Farmers and Stock Men.

The Secretary of the State (N. Y.) Agricultural Society describes the disease now prevailing among cattle in Dutchess County, as follows:

The following information in relation to the recent outbreak of cattle disease in Dutchess County is furnished by the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society. Farmers in all parts of the county, particularly upon the lines of through cattle traffic, should be on their guard, and upon the first indication of disease showing any of the symptoms stated below, should give immediate notice to the State Commissioner nearest them. The State Cattle Commissioners are Lewis F. Allen, (address Buffalo, N. Y.,) M. R. Patrick, Manlius, Onondaga County, and Dr. Moreau Morris, No. 391 Mott-street, New York.

The disease is the epizootic aphtha, commonly known as the foot and mouth disease, which is at this time prevailing to a very annoying extent in Great Britain. It is highly contagious,