THE LEAVENWORTH WEEKLY TIMES.

Democrative Established by D. R. Anthony, Jan. 1861.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1873.

Times Established 1857. Vol. 28, No. 4.

MEDICAL.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skan and Beautiful Complexion

SECURED TO ALL

RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN

RESOLVENT.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING cures, so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderfully medicine that every day an increase in flesh weight is seen and felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases; Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Blotch Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, Constitutional, Skin and Syphilitic diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

Kidney, Bladder,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or thread-like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and Pain in the Small of the Back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions Radway's Sarsaparilla Resolvent, aided by the application of Radway's Ready Relief to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of Radway's Regulating Pills per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days, the patient will soon be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the Urine will be restored its natural clear amber or sherry color.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, and stools making constituents, with Tissue-making, Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs, Heals, Renovates and drives out of the Body the products of Decay and Corruption. Consumption, White Swelling, Dropsy, Syphilis, Cancer, Tumors, &c., are all of a scrofulous diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent!

That Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the result of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflammation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or from the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicine, and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, not absorbed or changed from their natural condition.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors either of the womb, ovaries, or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparilla settles this question. For it has cured overtwenty persons of Ovarian Cysts and Tumors, as well as Tumors of the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Abdominal Consequences.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one bottle of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have or twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

☞ Price, one Dollar per bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT, NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first, and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, ALLAYS INFLAMMATIONS, AND CURES CONGESTIONS,

Whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAYE'S RADY RELIEF

Will in from ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every DRUGGIST'S and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. It internal, 20 drops diluted in water as a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pains will be stayed in from one to twenty minutes. Pain's attacks where

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will afford instant ease! Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where there is pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

20 drops in a half tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED

FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Marsh, Miasmatic, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, (added by Radway's Pills,) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief.

Radway's Ready Relief

has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of Enlarged Liver, Pat Spleen, Disordered Kidneys and Saffron-colored Skin that are sure to follow the use of the "Cathartics," "Cure Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic and other treatments where the medicines need accumulate, and become deposited in the system.

Radway's Ready Relief

is the best, cheapest and surest remedy that can be used for Fever and Ague, Bilious and other Fevers,

BOT ONE

person need suffer, be they ever so much exposed to Fever and Ague, if they will only take Radway's Ready Relief, and keep their bowels open with Radway's Pills. Hundreds in the West, who have hitherto paid doctors at the rate of one and two hundred dollars for a few months treatment, are keeping themselves and families free from Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Rheumatism, &c., for one or two dollars a year for Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills (costed.)

The Ready Relief will afford instant ease to all. Price only 50 cents per bottle.

N. B.—See that every bottle has an India Rubber Stopper. Sold by all druggists, and at Dr. Radway's office, No. 32 Maiden Lane, New York.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS

Perfectly Harmless, Elegantly Coated with Sweet Gum, Purge, Regulate, Purify, Cleanse and Strengthen.

Radway's Pills.

For the Cure of all Disorders of the Stomach Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera.

Warranted to Effect a Positive Cure

PURELY VEGETABLE,

Containing no Mercury, Minerals, or Deleterious Drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of

RADWAY'S PILLS

Will free the system from all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 cents per Box.

Sold by DRUGGISTS and TRUE PAINE AND BOTTS, Gen. Agts. for RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Weekly Times

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1873.

THE scarcity of railroad passes is a terrible blow on the hotel business of Topeka.

As the result of the snow storm, nearly all our railroads are snow-bound.

PROUTY takes his defeat for Printer, like a philosopher. He evidently thinks it a blessing in disguise.

THE anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, the poet of humanity, will be celebrated in Leavenworth this evening.

THE reported defection in the Atchison delegation is promptly denied. They are sound on Pomeroy.

IF the opposition fail to unite on Representative Lowe, some are to urge C. W. Babcock to announce himself.

A NUMBER of our insurance men seem to think it is about time to muster out Superintendent Webb, of the Insurance Department.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S test case on the Women's Suffrage question is in a fair way to reach the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE small-pox is raging in Boston, while Leavenworth bids defiance to its ravages. We used to try it, but no one died, and small-pox shunned us afterwards.

GEN. J. C. STONE, has been spoken of as a candidate for Senator. One good argument for him is that he declines to make any effort for the place. His extensive European and American acquaintance would be invaluable in the position.

PETITIONS are in circulation asking our Representatives in the Legislature to act in the Senatorial fight for the best interests of Leavenworth. These recommendations indicate no preference, and as the members are asked to vote for the good of the city and county, they should be largely signed.

SOME of Pomeroy's opponents are very foolishly claiming that Martin, State Printer, represented the anti-Pomeroy interests. Let us look at it. The first ballot was 64 for Prouty; therefore Pomeroy only needs three to have a majority of the Legislature. They reason well for Pomeroy.

A WEATHER-PROPHET, by a close calculation, recently discovered that we were to have another snow, and it has come with a vengeance. We hope none of these wiseacres will prophesy any more snow storms; we've had enough. Unless they immediately predict good weather, we move to bury them in the snow-drifts.

WE were shown recently by Chief Engineer Vaughn, of the Kansas Central, a published list of Narrow Gauge Roads completed or in process of completion, from which it appears that there are more of them than is generally supposed. We regret that the list was not complete, so that we might have given it to our readers; but it demonstrated very clearly that the American public is becoming more interested in this economical system. The Narrow Gauges will soon be the rule, not the exception.

IF Senator Caldwell should resign or be expelled, Leavenworth should try to secure the succession. We have, since the admission of the State, endeavored to elect a Senator, and succeeded only in 1871. Since that time our representative has been crippled by the charges of bribery that have been made, so that we have reaped no advantage from his position. In case of a vacancy in his place, we trust Leavenworth will act wisely, and secure an able and honest representative.

THE NEXT SENATOR.

We cannot sufficiently admire the cheek of the men who claim that Leavenworth should have a Senator. Blessed are they that ask little, for they shall not be disappointed. The prayer of these gentlemen is "Give us this day our regular Senator, with a Governor and numerous other officers thrown in;" or, "Kick out Caldwell, who has only four years to serve, and put in any other Leavenworth man for six years."

This cool abandonment by Leavenworth men of our Senator, should excite the sympathy of all feeling men for Mr. Caldwell. Cold-blooded ingratitude from men who have been befriended by the Senator, is a poor recommendation for these petty politicians in their future affiliations.

The election is before the Legislature, and the members will examine carefully each candidate's claims, and, in making up their decision, the character of the advocates of each candidate will enter into the verdict.

If any candidate is endorsed by unstable, dishonest and ignorant manipulators, however pure his character, he should not be elected, on account of his surroundings. The Legislature will judge each man by the company in which he is found, and no candidate, whose friends seem to be midnight brawlers and blasphemous slanderers, will ever be elected. God save some of the candidates from their friends.

A FAIR REPORT BY CALDWELL.

The New York *Herald*'s correspondent attributes the following retort to Senator Caldwell:

The revelations of Governor Carney today before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, confirm the rumor that Caldwell paid him $15,000 to withdraw from the Senatorial contest.

"I admit it," says Caldwell; "but what Senator has not seen that rival candidates who withdrew at the proper time had foreign missions or consulates or Indian agencies. Let the Senator who has no glass in his own electoral house throw the first stone."

AUTHORS are now photographed as readily as actors or Presidents. A certain publishing house displays pictures of its bookmakers in the window, about which crowds of curious persons can be seen studying the shaggy face of Josh Billings, the handsome, clean-cut features of John Hay, the pleasant, roguish eyes of Bret Harte, or the sober countenance of Mark Twain. It is difficult to get a good picture of George William Curtis, as he never visits photographers. Whittier is another difficult man to catch, although there are good photographs of him to be had.

A COMIC incident happened, the other night, at the Teatro Apollo, Rome, during the performance of a ballet. In the middle of the stage a large fountain was sending forth a real spray of water amid the applause of the spectators. All at once the jet fell, the water ceased and, at the same time, a crowd of frightened ladies, in all manner of undress, bounded across the stage. The reservoir pipes had burst, and inundated the dressing rooms. The scene may be imagined.

A SAN FRANCISCO reporter recently interviewed Matilda Heron, and he says there was a bottle on the table labeled "Cherats of Magnesia," and when she saw him eyeing it she took the bottle in her left hand, put her right arm around his neck, and despite of his struggles compelled him to taste the cord, but he should go off and write that she kept whisky in his bottle.

—A British zoologist throws cold water on the hydrophobic system by stating that whales are peculiarly subject to chaulmugra.

—Well, postal judges enforce the tobacco crop of Missouri last year at 20,000 hogsheads. The produce year it reached 12,000 hogsheads.

THE HERALD ON CALDWELL.

The New York *Herald* goes for Senator Caldwell in the following style:

A whole winter spent in the gallery of the Senate would scarcely reveal the fact of this man's presence upon the floor. The Senate is full of men like him; but, like the white caps which fleck the tide, it is not easy to distinguish one from another. But, for all this, Caldwell is a dangerous man, and "useful" in his way; his usefulness alone made it possible for him to attain his infamy of distinction. The legislators who preferred his claims to those of other persons were indeed to see his fitness by such an insignificant argument as a thousand dollars for a vote. According to the testimony his competitor, Governor Carney, was persuaded to get out of his way for fifteen thousand dollars, and got seven thousand dollars besides for "electioneering expenses." And it is said that the money thus spent in Caldwell's behalf was not his, but the corruption fund of the man who expected to own him after purchasing his election. If he had not been their instrument in their jobs he would be doubly a villain; but his record shows that he is indeed a supple tool. We should hesitate to speak to him thus if these facts had not been clearly shown in the investigation which is now in progress. His connection with the use of the money for the purpose of bribery seems beyond all doubt, unless, indeed, the sworn testimony is both false and malicious. As it stands it is too bold and clear to be mistaken, and marks him as a man who is a disgrace to his State, to the Senate, and to the country. If it is true, any unnecessary delay in his punishment will be a crime only less heinous than his own offences. The first duty in this affair devolves upon the Senate—the duty of his immediate expulsion from the body of which he is unfit to be a member. But this will not entirely cover the case or satisfy the demands of justice. This man must go from the Senate to the Penitentiary. He has falsely worn the badge of a Senator; now let him assume the stripes of a convict. He has shown himself as faithless in his high position as he was unscrupulous in obtaining it. The least that he can do by way of repentance is to serve his State breaking stones in his prison clothes. If we would save the Republic, we must make of him an example to political corruptionists. His name must stink in the nostrils of all honest and dishonest men, and his fame become undying infamy. He was execrable in his acts; let him be execrated in the mouths of his countrymen. Others in the Senate are as bad as he, but their guilt has not been established. A Nemesis awaits the others also, and, sooner or later, it will fall like a thunderbolt, blasting their lives and their reputations. Upon Caldwell it has fallen already, and even now he may cry out with Cassio, "Reputation, reputation, reputation! Oh, I have lost my reputation! I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial!"

The testimony in Caldwell's case is so straightforward and seems to fix the charge of bribery so completely upon the Senator, that in his case the issue cannot be evaded. The man who buys his way into the Senate is fit only for the penitentiary, and we expect this to be the end of Caldwell's career, for nothing short of it will satisfy the people.

For Sale.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The testimony of ex-Governor Carney in the Caldwell case is enough to make one doubt whether such a thing as legislative honesty exists any longer in the United States. When Mr. Caldwell made up his mind to go into the contest for the Senatorship, he vowed that he would win if it cost him $250,000. His first operation was to buy off his competitor, Mr. Carney, for the sum of $10,000 down, and $5,000 conditional upon his (Caldwell's) election; and then he began the systematic purchase of the honorable gentlemen whose votes in the Legislature were to confer upon him the coveted honor. To one he paid a thousand dollars, to another twenty-five hundred, to a third as much as five thousand—but this member seems to have been uncommonly high-toned. One he secured by paying off a note that troubled him. Another was tempted with a saddle horse, and a large amount of money besides. The whole Doniphan county delegation was fixed for $7,000, and at times the market was so flat that Kansas legislators could be had for the ridiculously low price of $500 a head. Nor was there much difficulty or delicacy in conducting the negotiations. When the gentlemen "heard that Caldwell was buying," they came forward with a rush to offer themselves for sale. It is usual, we believe, in transactions of this sort, for those who receive the money to give some sort of explanation to their own consciences. Some of the Legislators considered the sums paid by Caldwell as reimbursement of their election expenses; others were complimentary enough to say that as Mr. Caldwell was a very unpopular and discreditable person, they could not afford to go home and defend their course in voting for him unless he offered compensation for the strain upon their conscientiousness and the damage to their standing among their constituents. The prevalent readiness to sell must have kept down the prices; for it turned out that Mr. Caldwell got into the Senate for only $60,000—although one of the Legislators whom he had purchased failed to vote according to agreement, and ran away with the money in his pocket.

The question has of course occurred to a great many people, what return did Mr. Caldwell expect from an investment into which he went so heavily? Men of his stamp are not usually willing to spend $250,000 without some tangible equivalent for their money. Perhaps certain facts which have been developed in one committee-room of the Capitol while ex-Gov. Carney has been enlightening a select company in another, may throw some light upon the answer. A great deal can be made in Congress when "good things" are urged upon Congressmen in consideration of their influence; when railroad companies want Senators and Representatives to take "a friendly interest" in their schemes, and all sorts of enterprises are anxious not to be interfered with or investigated. Credit Mobilier stocks, which pay 1,500 per cent. dividends in a year and a half, are not to be picked up every day; but we have Oakes Ames always with us, either in person or in some of his many imitators and successors, and the yawning pocket need not be long unfilled. The railways probably furnish Congressmen of a business turn of mind with all the trade they can desire, and if the truth were told we should doubtless find on the books of a good many corporations a "suspense account," like Mr. Durant's $435,000, which has been audited without a very close examination of the items. Mr. Caldwell declared, according to Mr. Carney, "that the Kansas Pacific Company had promised to pay him some money to assist in his election, and so far as he was concerned they would get no legislation until they kept their promise." Mr. Bushnell, on behalf of the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier, confessed to contributing to "general political purposes," because it was every man's duty to do something "to save the country," and the particular method by which the country was to be saved in his case was the contribution of $5,000 to the "election expenses" of Senator Thayer. This was a pretty large sum, but Mr. Bushnell said he was in the habit of paying from $1,000 to $2,500 for such purposes, "just as he would "pay taxes." Even the excellent Mr. Harlan, when he was Secretary of the Interior, came upon the Union Pacific for $10,000 to defray the cost of electing him to the United States Senate, though what cost there could be in such an election, unless it was managed like Mr. Caldwell's, has yet to be explained.

With these instances before us we can understand how corruption at the State capitals is the natural result of the loose morality and debased sense of honor which prevail at the national seat of government. If six years in the Senate are equivalent to a handsome fortune, we shall have mercenary adventurers buying their way into the seats of Monroe and Clay and Webster. If a member of the House is permitted to make money out of his position, the House will inevitably be overrun with scamps, and the honest men will be driven out. There must be thorough work with the cases now before Congress, or we shall never have a reform. Whatever may be said of the guilt or innocence of individual members, there can be no doubt that the three Investigating Committees now in session are on the track of shameful corruption. Let each make a searching inquiry and a just report; and then we shall look to Congress for a salutary example.

THE KANAKAS.

Their Civilization.

[Mark Twain" in the N. Y. Tribune.]

I can imagine what is going on in Honolulu now, during this month of mourning, for I was there when the late King's sister, Victoria, died. David Kalakaua (a chief), Commander-in-Chief of the Household Troops (how is that for a title?) is no doubt standing guard now over the closed entrance to the "palace" grounds, keeping out all whites but officers of State; and within the Christianized heathens are howling and dancing, and wailing, and carrying on in the same old savage fashion that obtained before Cook discovered the country. I lived three blocks from the wooden two-story palace when Victoria was being lamented, and for thirty nights in succession the mourning pow-wow defied sleep. All the time the christianized but morally unclean Princess lay in state in the palace. I got into the grounds one night and saw some hundreds of half-naked savages of both sexes beating their dismal tom-toms, and wailing and caterwauling in the weird glare of innumerable torches; and while a great band of women swayed and jiggered their pliant bodies through the intricate movements of a lascivious dance called the hula-hula, they chanted an accompaniment in native words. I asked the son of a missionary what the words meant. He said they celebrated certain admired gifts and physical excellences of the dead princess. I enquired further, but he said the words were too foul for translation; the bodily excelencies were unmentionable; that the espabilities so lauded and so glorified had better be left to the imagination. He said the King was doubtless sitting where he could hear these gushly praises and enjoy them. That is, the late King—the educated cultivated Kamehameh V. And, mind you, one of his titles was "the Head of the Church;" for although he was brought up in the religion of the missionaries and educated in there schools and colleges, he early learned to despise their plebeian form of worship, and had imported the English system and an English Bishop, and boxed the works himself. You can imagine the saturnalia that is making the night hideous in the palace grounds now, where His Majesty is lying in state.

The late King was frequently on hand in the Royal pew in the Royal Hawaian Reformed Catholic Church, on Sundays; but whenever he got into trouble he did not fly to the cross for help—he flew to the heathen gods of his ancestors. Now this was a man who would write you a beautiful letter, in a fruitless hand, and word it it faultless English and perhaps throw in a few graceful classic allusions; and perhaps a few happy references to science, international law, or the world's political history; or he would array himself in elegant evening dress and entertain you at his board in princely style, and converse like a born Christian gentleman; and day after day he would work like a beaver in affairs of State, and on occasion exchange autograph letters with the Kings and Emperors of the old world. And the very next week, business being over, he would retire to a cluster of dismal little straw-thatched native huts by the seashore, and there for a fortnight, he would turn himself into a heathen whom you could not tell from his savage grandfather. He would reduce his dress to a breech clout, fill himself daily full of whisky, and sit with certain of his concubines while others danced the peculiar hulahula. And if oppressed by great responsibilities he would summon one of his familiars, an ancient witch, and ask her to tell him the opinion and the commands of the heathen gods, and these commands he would obey. He was so superstitious that he would not step over a line drawn across a road, but he would walk around it. These matters were common talk in the Islands. I never saw this King but once, and then he was not on his periodical debauch. He was in evening dress attending the funeral of his sister, and had a yard of crape depending frim his stovepipe hat.

The Augustan Age of Murder—Woman the Cause of It?

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The more we think the matter over the more we are amazed at the conviction of Edward S. Stokes. The more we ponder on it the more persuaded are we of Mr. Stokes' innocence. The decision of the jury is as superficial as society itself.

Had we been a juryman we should have acquitted Mr. Stokes by the teachings of St. Paul and the light of heaven that Mr. Tremain hoped would inspire the judges of his persecuted client. We should have commanded the presence of Josephine Mansfield, and, pointing at her the finger of scorn, dramatically affirmed, in the language of Nathan unto David. "Thou art the man!" Mr. Tremain hoped would inspire the judges of his persecuted client. We should have commanded the presence of Josephine Mansfield, and, pointing at her the finger of scorn, dramatically affirmed, in the language of Nathan unto David. "Thou art the man!" Even the excellent Mr. Harlan, when he was Secretary of the Interior, came upon the Union Pacific for $10,000 to defray the cost of electing him to the United States Senate, though what cost there could be in such an election, unless it was managed like Mr. Caldwell's, has yet to be explained.

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BALM FOR A BLEEDING HEART.

A Sympathizing Jury Give an Indiana Jilted One $2,500—The Story of Her Wrongs.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Jan. 3.]

The interesting breach of promise suit which has been on trial in the Superior Court for several days, in which Miss Florence L. Johnson, living near Morristown, Shelby county, sued Alonzo Tyner, formerly a resident of the same locality, but now engaged in the grocery business in this city, for $10,000 damages for wounding her womanly pride and lacerating her heart, was given to the jury at the opening of the court yesterday morning. The parties to the suit are both well connected, the plaintiff belonging to one of the best families of Shelby county, and the defendant being related to Hon. James N. Tyner, member of Congress from the Eighth District. They have known each other from childhood, and the friendship thus existing between them ripened into a warmer affection, which was mutually confessed, and an engagement of marriage made in the fall of 1871.

Extracts from the letters that passed between them, which were read during the trial, showed them to have been a very affectionate pair of lovers. The history of their love-making, as brought out by the evidence, would do, with a change of names and localities, for at least six courtships out of ten, though it concluded very different from the average of such affairs. They had their quarrels and reconciliations, the jealousies and confidences. The green-eyed monster seems to have preyed very frequently upon the senses of Mr. Tyner, as the evidence showed that he acted very unpleasantly on several occasions on account of trivial causes. His sweetheart, who is a bright-eyed brunette, very properly die not consider herself bound to obey all his behests, although desiring to act in accordance with any reasonable wish of his, and as he was somewhat exacting, several quarrels occurred.

Their differences were of short duration, however, and up to last June it seemed love would finally obliterate the discordant elements in their natures, and a happy marriage follow. But, from some cause or other, the flame of love in the breast of the young man went out as sudden as a candle in a gale. For some time he had played the role of the ardent lover, when to Miss Johnson's great astonishment he came to her one day in the early part of last June and informed her that he would not marry her, as he no longer felt any affection for her. As only five or six days previous to this she had received a letter from him containing the warmest professions of love and constancy, the surprise of the young woman was natural, but it finally gave way to a proud indignation, and she gave him his release.

The engagement was reported as broken off, but the little world in which the parties moved went on as usual until about the 1st of last October, when the marriage of Mr. Tyner to Miss Emma Elston, of Milroy, Rush county, was announced. This produced considerable feeling among the friends of Johnson, as it appeared almost a direct insult to her for him to marry so shortly after breaking faith with her. Stung to the quick by this culminating act of disregard to her feelings, she determined to sue him for damages for a breach of promise, and accordingly instituted proceedings in the Superior Court, Tyner having become a resident of this county.

The case was very ably managed on both sides—Voss, Davis and Holman appearing for the plaintiff, and Porter, Harrison and Hines conducting the defense. Both parties have been in attendance throughout the trial, sitting but a few feet apart, and a number of their friends have manifested great interest in the proceedings. The jury retired yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding her $2,500 damages. The defendant is worth about $5,000, according to current reports, so the divison is pretty equal. The sympathies of the majority of the spectators were on the side of the vivacious looking little brunette from the beginning of the trial.

LOVE AND LAUDNUM.

A Young Man Attempts Suicide.

[From the Omaha Bee.]

William Smith is the name of a young man who for several months past has been employed at the Omaha Smelting and Refining Works, and taking his daily bath and nightly holidays at the United States Hotel, corner of Douglas and Tenth streets. Some time ago he became acquainted with a girl named Alice Collins, and it was not long before he fell deeply in love with her. She was the sole object of his thoughts at all times and at all places. So infatuated, in fact, did he become with the fickle Alice, that he imagined that even with all her faults—and she has many of them, so it is said—there was not another person in the world like her. He hesitated not to make the most costly sacrifices for her—indeed, it is said that he spent every cent that he had for her benefit. What then must have been his chagrin and disappointment when, a day two or three since, he learned that his adored Alice had gone back on him, and would no longer reciprocate his attentions. The world had no longer any any attractions for him; his mind wandered, and he contemplated suicide. Yes, he would go and plunge himself into eternity, and thus put an end to all troubles here below.

Proceeding then, on Wednesday evening, to Goodman's drug store, with a firm determination to carry out his rash intention, he purchased a bottle of laudanum, properly labled, and returned to his hotel, where, when alone, he drank a large portion of the contents of the vial, and soon after made his appearance in the bar-room, where several of his friends were assembled. In a short time it became apparent to them that William Smith was out of his mind, and the conclusion reached was that he had taken poison. One of the gentlemen present immediately rushed up town for a doctor, but being unable to find one, entered, as luck would have it, Goodman's drug store, and stated the case to Frank Kennard, the clerk. Kennard, having sold Smith the laudanum, comprehended the situation in a moment, and putting up a plentiful supply of ipecac, to be used as an emetic, he ran down to the hotel, where he found Smith being put through a lively walk-around by his friends. Kennard wanted him to take the ipecac, and upon his refusing, the by-standers, not wishing to see him consigned to an untimely grave by his foolishness, forced him to swallow a dose of it that would have vomited two ordinary men. But Smith wouldn't vomit worth a cent. Another effort to obtain a doctor was then made, and Dr. Coffman was finally found. He came to the would-be suicide's aid, and succeeding in counteracting the effects of the laudanum. The walk around was continued for some time, and at 1 o'clock Smith was put to bed in his room, and the door locked. Yesterday morning he made his escape from the room by crawling out through the transom over the door, and came down stairs, will appearing to be a little out of his mind and looking rather foolish. Some of his friends tried to enter into conversation with him, and endeavored to find out what had caused him to attempt suicide, and not being able to obtain an answer from him it was discovered that he had lost his speech. Smith finally comprehending the nature of the inquiries put to him, satisfied the curiosity of his friends by writing upon a piece of paper the name of "Alice Collins," meaning thereby that she was at the bottom of all his troubles. All day yesterday he was obliged to carry on conversation, by means of pencil and paper, and it may be several days yet before he regains his power of speech.

Yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a companion, he took a walk and visited the room where Alice Collins lives, and not finding her at home the two men sat down and waited a few moments, hoping that she would soon make her appearance. While they were thus waiting, Smith's companion noticed that he kept feeling around his boots in an uneasy and suspicious manner, and thinking that he was still intent on committing suicide, and suspecting that he had a knife concealed in his boot-leg, the friend suddenly pulled off one of Smith's boots, and in it found the bottle of laudanum, with a portion of the contents remaining.

Last evening Smith was feeling very sorry over his conduct, and deeply regretted his foolish action. He has made up his mind that it will be a long time before he again attempts to "shuffle off his mortal coil," and when he does it will be a successful shuffle, and for something else than an unworthy woman. This morning he started off to work, which we hope will bring peace and happiness to his disordered mind and restore his lost voice.

—A ship has arrived in the Thames freighted with manure from Australia for use in England.

KANSAS.

At the January session of the American Institute Farmers' Club of New York, Col. P. Dickerson, of this State, was present and read an admirable paper on the general history and resources of Kansas. The following is the paper as published in the proceedings of the club:

Between the Missouri river on the east, and the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains on the west, a distance of a little over 400 miles, and between the southern boundary of Nebraska on the north, and the Indian Territory on the south, a stretch of 200 miles, lies the State of Kansas, having an area but little less than that of England, Wales and Scotland, and considerable more than that of all the New England States combined. Beginning at the east with an elevation of 800 feet above tide water, the surface is undulating, but gradually rises until an altitude of 5,000 feet is attained.

At the western boundary of the State, situated between the thirty seventh and fortieth degrees of north latitude—bounded on the east by Missouri and west by Colorado—it occupies the most central position of any of the United States. Though one of the youngest, yet it is to-day among the most important of the States. Rich in historic interest,—for it was here that the struggle of the rebellion really began,—rich in a climate which nothing can surpass on the globe,—rich in soil, unequaled for fertility and productiveness,—rich in a people, energetic, intelligent and industrious, who have established a system of education which not only secures the very best of common schools free to her 68,000 children, but also offers the advantages of colleges and universities, without price, to every child in the State. Rich in great rivers and numerous smaller streams, far advanced in railroads, telegraphs, and other means of transit and communication; with a past full of interest to the nation and the world, a present crowded with progress and cultivation, and a future full of bright prospects and cheerful hope, Kansas presents to-day the spectacle of a country rescued from waste and savage life, and made to take a proud position in the sisterhood of States, and all within the memory of a school-boy ten or twelve years of age.

Struggling through the storms and strifes of border warfare and the rebellion—she cast, in 1870, a little over 50,000 votes, with a census return of 300,000 population. And here her life really began, and has continued to grow with an increase of fifty per cent. annually. Doubling her population in two years, she bids fair to count it in millions by the time the nation celebrates its centennial anniversary. She in this year plow 2,000,000 of acres, yielding as per the census report, in 1870, more per acre than any other State of the Union with the same outlay of capital and labor. Her farmers will own $1,250,000 head of live stock, exclusive of the great herds and droves which are driven on to her plains to fatten. She will do again as she always has done since she became a State, take the premiums for cereals, fruits, and vegetables, in the face of all competition—and she will count among her people hundreds of thousands who are prosperous, contented, and happy in their Western homes, and who look back with something akin to horror at the hopeless, aimless, existence they lived in the crowded districts of the East.

A glance at the statistics of the nation is all that is required to prove this assertion. In 1870, the yield per acre in Kansas of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley and potatoes was from fifteen to fifty per cent. more than in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, Illinois, Tennessee, North Carolina, Nebraska, and Iowa, and the value of the agricultural products and live stock owned by her farmers for that year would, if divided among the people, give to every man, woman, and child in the State, $163 60. What other State, old or young, can show such record? Prominent among the reasons for the great prosperity are two very important facts:

First—Observations made by the Government show that in the Eastern States forty-eight per cent. of the annual rainfall is in the Autumn and Winter, while in Kansas only twenty-two per cent. of the annual precipitation occurs in the winter months, leaving seventy-eight per cent. to moisten the earth in the spring and early summer, just at the time when it is most needed; and, again, the same authority assures us that for the past ten years the average fall of rain in Kansas in the months of May, June, July and August has been greater than in the States of New Jersey, Iowa, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, New York, Nebraska, Vermont, Illinois, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Second—The same amount of capital and labor necessary to own and cultivate 100 acres of land in the older States, will enable the farmer to own and cultivate 1,000 acres in Kansas, which, from the water and railroad facilities for transportion northeast and south to the markets of the lakes and Mississippi River, and its proximity to the great mining regions of Colorado and Utah on the west, is always certain of commanding remunerative prices, as is shown by the statement previously made of the census returns from eleven of the principal agricultural States. Within her borders, and including Kansas City, there are published fourteen daily, seventy-four weekly and eleven monthly newspapers, and it is asserted that the leading journals of the East have a larger subscription list in Kansas, in proportion to her population, than in any other State of the Union. Take, in connection with these facts and other ones, that in sixty-two hours from where we stand, we can tread her soil, and then in palace cars, over as fine a road as there is in the world, feast our eyes on her magnificent val