THE LEAVENWORTH WEEKLY TIMES.

Successive Established by S. S. Anthony, Jan. 1861.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1873.

Times Established 1857 Vol. 28 No. 16

MEDICAL.

The Romance of Cure

The many evidences of extraordinary cures that are daily reported as effected through

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Ready Relief, and Perfect Purgative Pills, in written testimonials from all parts of the world, surpass in wonder the most extravagant miracles of enchantment. Physicians and medical men in all countries pronounce these wonderful remedies a mystery, that neither their science of analysis or chemical skill can explain. True, these medicines effect the most marvelous cures, and restore the dying to life, and relieve the most wretched pain-suffering victim of his torture, in from one to twenty minutes, and although they know some of the ingredients of their composition, and Dr. Radway has published their formulæ (withholding only two newly discovered roots), still both French, German, English and American chemists and pharmaceutists utterly fail with the same ingredients as suggested by them. The great secret, which gives these wonderful remedies are constantly achieving, lies in the great secret of combining the ingredients together, after selecting the pure and genuine roots.

Such was born of Modern Chemistry as Sarsaparillian Resolvent, Ready Relief and Radway's Pills are without parallel in the history of medicine for there are some infirmities and diseases that are considered as incurable, and sure death. Yet the most astounding cures have been made through these remedies of some diseases that have never been known to be cured by medicine.

Consumption, Scrofula, white swelling, tumors in the neck, stomach, ovaries, bowels, Bright's disease of the kidneys that have been pronounced incurable, retention, gravel, stone in the bladder, calculous concretions, ulcers and sores of the bones, sickness so deeply seated that no other medicine have ever been known to reach, have been cured by the Sarsaparillian Resolvent, aided by the Ready Relief and Pills.

Fever, ague, chills, dyspepsia—that threatens a living death, daily wasting away of the limbs and flesh—diabetes, involuntary discharge of water, fungi in the bladder (the Rocky Mountain's disease,) bottom sediment, when discharging urine, rheumatism, great examples—such and every one of these complaints, though but few out of the many that have been cured by Sarsaparillian Resolvent has cured and is daily curing in all parts of the world.

In one word, any disease—no matter under what name designated—that is nourished or increased by bad, impure, depraved, weak, thin, watery or poisoned blood, can be cured by RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

As many persons discredited their extraordinary power, from the fact of their disappointment in the use of other advertised remedies—and some believed it impossible for simple medicines made only from vegetable substances—roots, herbs, etc., to should possess such marvelous powers. You may can readily comprehend that the simple grasses of the field, after undergoing the chemical process of distillation designed by nature in the leaf and chyle, furnishes us with butter—certainly the most abundant fat, caloric or heat making—bone, tissue, muscle sinew and blood-making constituents for the human body.

But when those people who first doubt the efficacy of these remedies commence their use, they become their most earnest advocates.

WORMS.

The Only Safe and Sure Remedy for Tape, Pin and Worms of all Kinds.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors either of the womb, breast, ovaries, or bowels; the truth has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Resolvent has done the deed. For it has cured over twenty persons of Ovarian Cysts and Tumors, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Abdominal Consumption.

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

RUTHELLY, 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 box 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 for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the kidney. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

An Important Letter

From a prominent gentleman and resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, of over past forty years well known to the newspaper publishers throughout the United States:

NEW YORK, Oct. 11th, 1870.

DR. RADWAY—Dear Sir: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicines on myself. For several years I had been afflicted with some trouble in the bladder and urinary organs, which some twelve months ago culminated in a most terribly afflicting disease, which the physicians all said was a spasmodic stricture in the urethra, as also inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and gave it as their opinion that my age (72 years—would prevent my ever getting radically cured. I had tried a number of physicians, and had taken a large quantity of medicine, both allopathic and homœopathic, but got no relief. I had read of astonishing cures having been made by your remedies; and some four months ago I read a notice in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post of a cure having been effected on a person who had long been suffering as I had been. I went right off and got some of each—your Sarsaparillian Resolvent, Ready Relief and Regulating Pills—and commenced taking them. In three days I was greatly relieved, and now feel as well as ever.

C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Price, one Dollar per bottle. Sold by druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Radway's, No. 32 Warren, cor. Church street, N. Y.

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 INFLAMMATION 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.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will effect 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, Diphtheria, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgic, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Chest and Limbs, Gout, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

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

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

Travelers 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 FOR FIFTY CENTS.

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

Fifty cents per bottle.

Dr. Radway's Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated 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 diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Pit of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking in 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 disorders.

Price, 25 cents per Box.

RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren, cor. Church street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

Send PAGE AND TIME. Each one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church street, New York, and receive information worth thousands, that may be sent to return.

Weekly Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1873.

THIRTY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR ON THE NARROW-GAUGE.

The general impression that narrow-gauge trains must necessarily run at a rate of speed much below that attained upon the ordinary gauge, is wholly erroneous. During a trip to Holton, the other day, over the Kansas Central, the trains, both going and coming, run a considerable part of the distance at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. That's fast enough—very few trains, anywhere, make better time.

LIKE ATTRACTS LIKE.

Ex Senator Harlan would seem to have a decided penchant for being on the wrong side of things. He defended, or at least excused, the chief actors in the Credit Mobilier steal, and did his best to extenuate the corrupt offenses of the venal Caldwell. He now appears as the attorney of Vanderbilt in the attempt of the latter to defraud the Government out of some four hundred thousand dollars due for internal revenue taxes, and for non payment of which amount the personal property of the New York Central Railroad Company is now being seized and sold under instructions from the proper authorities.

A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.

Wells, member of Congress from Missouri, suggests a meeting of members of Congress of the Mississippi valley for the purpose of discussing the various interests of the people of this portion of the republic, and to see if some combinations can be formed to better subserve the neglected interests of the great West,—that is, of all the region drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries. This is a matter of great importance to the people of all the States interested, and we trust the meeting may take place, and that we may have a thorough discussion of the vast and varied questions involved in the interests to be looked after.

ANNEXATION.

It is reported that Senator Morton will, during the coming summer, deliver a speech which he had prepared to deliver, but failed for want of time, during the session of the Senate, based on his resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a report to the Senate showing the amount of imports from the provinces composing the Dominion of Canada to the United States for the years 1871 and 1872, and the amount of exports to the same provinces from the United States for the same years, and the amount of imports and exports between the United States and the same provinces for the two years preceding the termination of the reciprocity treaty. This speech will be a strong effort in behalf of annexation, showing its commercial importance to the Canadians, and the political advantage to be derived by the United States. It is the intention of the Senator to deliver this speech during the summer, in order that the agitation in this direction may be brought practically before the people of the two countries interested.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO THE BALLOT.

Susan B. Anthony made a speech before a large audience at Rochester, N. Y., on the the evening of the 3d inst., upon the question of Woman's Right to the Ballot, under the constitution in its present form. The Rochester *Democrat and Express* of next day contained reports in full of the speech, which we have carefully read, and find to be one of the ablest arguments ever made in favor of female suffrage. It is not a "lecture," but rather a legal argument, composed mainly of concise and pointed quotations from all the best authorities, and running through the whole hi-tory of the Government, from the adoption of the original articles of confederation down to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, all so adroitly dove-tailed together, fitted to each other and to the subject in hand, as to form, altogether, a continuous chain of seeming irrefragible arguments.

She begins by the assertion that our democratic-republican government is based on the idea of the natural right of each individual member thereof to a voice and a vote in making and executing the laws, and declares the province of government to be to secure the people in the enjoyment of their unalienable rights. She throws to the winds the old dogma that governments can give rights, and says:

Before governments were organized, no one denies that each individual possessed the right to protect his own life, liberty and property. And when 100 or 1,000,000 people enter into a free government do they barter away their natural rights? I answer, No; they simply pledge themselves to protect each other in the enjoyment of them through prescribed judicial and legislative tribunals. They agree to abandon the methods of brute-force, in the adjustment of their differences, and adopt those of civilization.

Nor can you find a word in any of the grand documents left us by the fathers that assumes for government the power to create or to confer rights. The Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, the Constitutions of the several States and the organic laws of the territories, all alike propose to protect the people in the exercise of their God-given rights. Not one of them pretends to bestow rights.

Then follows a long series of extracts from the speeches and opinions of the most able and learned statesmen and jurists of the country, from the earliest days of the Republic to the present time, all bearing upon the great question to which the speaker has devoted her life, and constituting a legal plea which would do no discredit to the ablest lawyer at the bar of the Supreme Court. She claims for woman the clear and unquestionable right to vote under the Constitution as it is, and says in her summing up:

And it is upon this just interpretation of the United States Constitution that our National Woman Suffrage Association, which celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the women's rights movement in New York the 6th of May next, has based all its arguments and action the past five years.

We no longer petition Congress nor Congress to give us the right to vote. We appeal to the women everywhere to assume their too long neglected "citizens right to vote." We appeal to the inspectors of elections everywhere to receive the votes of all United States citizens as it is their duty to do. We appeal to the United States Commissioners and Marshals to arrest the inspectors who reject the names and votes of United States citizens, as it is their duty to do, and leave alone those who, like our Eighth Ward inspectors, perform their duties faithfully and well.

We ask the court to render true and unprejudiced opinions of the law, and wherever there is room for a doubt to give the benefit on the side of liberty and equal rights to all citizens, remembering that "the true rule of interpretation under our national constitution, especially since its amendments, is that anything for human rights is constitutional, anything against human rights unconstitutional."

We ask the juries to fail to return a verdict of "guilty" against honest, law-abiding, tax paying United States citizens for offering their votes at our elections. Or against intelligent, worthy young men, inspectors of elections, for receiving and counting such citizens' votes.

We ask it is upon this line that we propose to fight our battle for the ballot—all peaceably, but none the less positively through to complete triumph, when all United States citizens shall be recognized as equals before the law.

—Thousands of Chinamen, we read, are employed at a railroad building at Cape Ann, and have contracted to work for eight years for the liberal sum of four dollars per month, share suits of clothes per year, and a free passage home. This is a great deal of Chinaman for very little money.

GEN. CANBY MURDERED.

Dispatches from the Modoc camp tell of the murder of Gen. Canby and several of the Peace Commissioners by Capt. Jack and his savage followers. The Indians entrapped the Commissioners, and commenced their bloodthirsty work at a given signal and Gen. Canby, the first victim died at the muzzle of Capt. Jack's pistol. Troops are in line preparing to move on the Modocs. A short decisive war of extermination ought to follow these outrages, and we believe the government will now direct such a policy, since a distinguished officer has been so foully murdered, and all peace propositions rejected.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Brigham Young, of matrimonial fame, will now enjoy the honors attaching to the position of New York *Herald* "Commissioner." Over his own signature he informs the world, through the *Herald*, that he does not intend to resign the Presidency, Priesthood, Manager, General Superintendent—or whatever you call it—of the Mormon Church.

EARTHQUAKE.

Our dispatches, this morning, give a description of an earthquake which destroyed the city of San Salvador, on the island of Gunnahain, Central America. The picture is one of desolation and horror. Eight hundred persons perished during the shock, and the terror of the scene was increased by a vast conflagration. The dispatches say that twelve million dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

COL. S. A. COBB.

Among the visitors in Leavenworth, yesterday, was Col. S. A. Cobb, of Wyandotte. The Colonel wears his Congressional laurels with the grace of a true Kansan, and bids fair to become one of the most useful Representatives ever elected from this State. By reason of his intellect and activity, he will be enabled to render his constituency valuable service in the National Council, and we believe he will employ his talents to promote the welfare of the whole State, without regard for individual gain.

THE NARROW GAUGE.

The Kansas Central railroad (the narrow gauge) is already, in its present state, one of the most valuable feeders to the trade of Leavenworth, and our people will all rejoice to know that this line, which is exclusively a home enterprise, is to be carried westward into the heart of the State during the present season. The financial agent of the company has arrangements now completed which guarantee to the company funds sufficient to build the road to the Solomon, and he writes that his prospects are most flattering for further negotiations, fully warranting the hope that ere the snow flies next fall the west branch of the narrow gauge will rest near the line of Colorado.

LOYALTY.

It is a remarkable fact, connected with the wreck of the ill-fated Atlantic, that the married men, with but few exceptions, perished, refusing to desert their wives and helpless children. Wives hugged their husbands to seek safety in flight from the sinking ship, but they stood manfully, and never deserted their dear ones. In the supreme moment of danger, wife and husband forgot all past differences and clung to each other in death. Such facts outweigh volumes of free-love arguments.

POMEROY.

The Washington correspondents are still talking Kansas Senatorial matters in their dispatches. The St. Louis *Republican* published the following dispatch Thursday morning:

"It is asserted that Pomeroy is working assiduously to succeed Caldwell in the Senate. He has sent his paid agents already out into Kansas to work up his chances. Kansas politicians concede, however, that whoever is selected by Gov. Osborn for the temporary succession, will succeed before the legislature when it comes to make a choice, Caldwell has announced that he has abandoned politics for ever, and that hereafter he will devote his time to commercial pursuits."

We implicitly believe the sentence in the dispatch which mentions Caldwell's announcement, but the report that Pomeroy is planning himself for another Senatorial campaign we accept with some grains of allowance. Mr. Pomeroy has undergone much trial and tribulation in the service of Kansas, and since he has resolved to settle down in Topeka to manufacture King bridges, and enjoy repose in the twilight of his life, it is hardly fair to drag him into politics again. Besides Kansas has a full quota of aspirants, who are yet in the flush and vigor of ambitious manhood, and anxious to serve the public.

A RULE THAT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the legality of a tax levied by certain towns in Wisconsin to pay interest on land subsidies given to railroads. The point raised was that private property can only be taken for public uses, and as the roads claimed to be private enterprise, not subject to control in their management or liable to local taxation, no right existed to confiscate the property of citizens for their benefit. The decision of the Court must proceed upon the theory that they are public improvements, and if they are so, it will logically follow that they can be held subject to responsibility and control, and made to serve the true ends of their creation. We know of no legal decision directly on this point, but it is evident the issue must soon be passed upon. Communities who embark capital in an enterprise, have a right to follow it and have an interest in its management. It is a monstrous doctrine that one portion of the people may vote to mortgage the property of the other portion against their consent, and no one has any right in the premises. The obligations of contracts are mutual, and no more bind one side than the other. The payment of money presupposes a consideration, and that not a vague fatuity, much less a positive damage. It must be real and substantial, else it is a failure, and ought to render the agreement void.—*Commercial.*

If the *Commercial* proves an honest convert to the above doctrine we shall rejoice. We have always held that Leavenworth had the undoubted right to compel the Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern Railroad Co. to comply with the conditions of its contract with this city, but the company has not so complied. It evaded a just obligation from the beginning, and to-day the road is not operated as the company agreed to operate it when it received a liberal subsidy from our people. The road is not serving the true ends of its creation. The *Commercial* is right when it says "The payment of money presupposes a consideration," and nowhere can a better illustration be found than in the payment of money to the L. A. & N. W. Railroad Co. The *Commercial* is right when it says the obligations of contract are mutual, and no more binding on one side than the other. The city of Leavenworth made a plain contract with the railroad company above mentioned, and fulfilled every agreement of the bargain, but the benefits were not mutual because the railroad company refused to fulfil the mutual obligations which it assumed. It remains to be seen whether the *Commercial* is honest in its declarations. In times past it took sides with the railroad, against the best interests of the people.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Editors and Publishers Association of the State of Kansas will be held in the city of Atchison, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, the 29th of May, 1873. Members will, as usual, confer on providing their own passes.

E. D. TRADEWELL,
President.

A. S. WRIGHT, Sec'y.
April 8, 1873.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Edward P. Smith, the recently appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was formerly Secretary of the American Missionary Society of New York, and previous to that was a clergyman in Philadelphia. During the last two years he has been the Government Agent of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, among whom he has wrought great practical re-ults. He is a firm believer in the humanitarian and utilitarian theory of Indian management—in other words, he believes that the Indians can be civilized, and, in time, if wisely and justly treated and prudently educated, be made self-sustaining. Mr. Smith has entered upon the duties of his office, and it is to be hoped he will be capable of demonstrating the practicability of his theory.

RETURNED BACK PAY.

The Washington *Star*, of Friday, contains the following list of the Congressmen who have returned the increased compensation voted them at the last session:

W. P. Sprague, of Ohio.
C. W. Willard, of Vermont.
G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts.
H. W. Corbett, of Oregon.
C. L. Merriam, of New York.
Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut
William M. Merrick, of Maryland.
C. C. Esty, of Massachusetts.
W. A. Wheeler, of New York.
E. Perry, of New York.
W. H. Roberts, of New York.
E. H. Roberts, of New York.
C. N. Potter, of New York.
James Monroe, of Ohio.
W. H. Upson, of Ohio.
Vior-President Wilson.
P. Van Trump, of Ohio.

WILL THE STATE PAPER EXPLAIN.

TOPEKA, April 10, 1873.

To the Editor the Times:

The *Commonwealth* of this date in commenting on my letter in yesterday's TIMES, says: "I *have* shown that I know nothing, and advise me to tell what I do know." How I can tell something when I know nothing I leave for the wise acre of the *Commonwealth* to tell.

But Mr. Editor, I accept the advice of the *Commonwealth* as legitimate, and will now tell the many readers of THE TIMES here in Topeka, what I "*do know.*"

First. I *know* that the *Commonwealth* dare not come out openly, and tell its readers whether or not it believes A. M. York to be a *perjured scoundrel*, who concocted the plot to defeat Pomeroy at the Senatorial election last winter.

Third. I do *know* that when, two weeks ago, the *Commonwealth* agent went around to make collections from its city subscribers, he was met with this language, *substantially*, from a leading Radical, that "*he paid his subscription under* PROTEST, that the *Commonwealth* was not worth a d—n."

Fourth. I do *know* that a person, now or quite recently, connected with that paper, declares that "*it a new daily was started here the Commonwealth* would loose four-fifths of its patrons."

Fifth. I do know that John Martin last fall stigmatized the conductors of the *Commonwealth as dirty lying dogs*, and that nothing has since occurred to relieve them from the odium of their slanderous language against that gentleman.

I do know a few items more about the "*mammoth*" journal in the land, but will reserve them for another time, and close now by taunting the *Commonwealth* with the prediction that it *dare* not answer the two questions I have above propounded.

So much for the "Official State Paper."

Yours respectfully, VIATOR.

FEMININE CURIOSITY.

Woman is woman's worst enemy. This has been the prevailing belief among men so long, that people accept it as solid truth. Men who have penetrated that mysterious assembly known as the sewing circle, or the softer sex social, do say that tea produces an intoxication that manifests itself in unrestrained gossip, and while under the conversational influences of the warm tea the fair sex abuse one another with a vigor and vivacity unknown to masculine dialogues. This is heresy and people can believe it or not just as they like. One can believe it without paying anything extra on subscription account with THE TIMES, or disbelieve it without offending the editor. But what we have to offer now is not heresy. It is a sentence spoken through the *Galaxy* magazine by a lady no less distinguished than Mrs. Annie E. Edwards. It is due to Mrs. Edwards to say that her stories have the charm of freshness, and the merit of entertainment about them. Picturing her "Vagabond Heroine—Belinda" who is sadly in need of a diamond necklace to heighten the charm of her personal appearance, Mrs. Edwards drops the chain of narrative long enough to turn about and say this to the world: "To the female conscience once fairly deadened by vanity, all successive downward steps come easily enough. If a diamond necklace be wanted, a necklace must be got; honestly if one can, but *got*."

So much for the woman's conscience once fairly deadened. It now remains for some acute observer to define the process of deadening the feminine conscience. In the absence of any better information we will presume that the ordinary conscience is not deadened in a day or a month or a year, but doubtless an indulgent mother ministering to the vanities of the female child from youth to womanhood, could undermine all the nobler traits of conscience, and in a number of years leave it fairly deadened to the right sense of honor. It is not an easy undertaking, but rather an expensive one, requiring a waste of time and money—time to teach the girl that it is dishonorable and shameful to earn a livelihood by honest toil, and degrading to associate with those who do maintain an existence by labor; and money to buy jewelry and fashion literature in profusion. There are many other processes no doubt, but we think the one described meets with more favor in fashionable circles than any other adopted, and hence is most in use.

The Art of Office-Hooking.

The Leavenworth Times thinks Ed. Rosewater made the science of office-holding a success. According to that paper Ed. was agent to hold both the offices of County Assessor, at $2,000 per year, and State Superintendent of Insurance at $4,000 per year. Gov. Osborn met the requirements and demands of public sentiment in removing Judge Webb, in consideration of the Judge going over to Greeley; but it is to be hoped the next Legislature will have sense enough to wipe out the Insurance law. It is an expensive nuisance, and a fraud of the first water.—*Parsons Sun.*

Scrapbook.

Among the regular contributors to the *Daily Graphic*, independent of its regular staff, are: Richard Grant White, Melville London (Eli Perkins), Andrew C. Wheeler (Hym Crinkle), Henry Clapp, Jr. (Figaro), Robert A. Bonfoll (Orpheus C. Kerr), and many other writers of note. Aside from the wonder of its daily illustrations it is one the most remarkable papers published in New York.

Somebody Young Must—A Rhyster Commences to Propose Regarding Gen's Pa.

The Washington Capital Hall this:

At an elegant dinner in this city the *enfant terrible* of the family was permitted to convey a sent near one of the most distinguished guests. This lyte noir is much given to outspokenness, which are not always appropriate. Moreover, the young man has a father who is a shining light in society. Hence to the name of the young baby, but the young conspicuous will call her Lilac. The company were startled by the voice of the young star asking, "Why is father like the devil?" An embarrassed pause ensued. Then he answered, "Because he is the father of Lies?" (lies). That boy did not get his dessert, for he was cut to bed.

PEACE PROMISES.

The Kiowas and Comanches Fu'l of good Intentions.

PETITION OF THE INDIANS.

To our Great Father, the President of the United States:

We, the chiefs, braves, warriors, head men and young men of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes of Indians, hereby acknowledge that we have heretofore incurred thy displeasure by numerous depredations and plunders, by murdering innocent people and taking into captivity women and children; this we have done while thou hast been feeding and clothing us, and in spite of the entreaties and warnings of thy messengers oft times sent among us. We have by these wanton acts of ours defied the people and government of the United States, until thou hast caused thy long-continued forbearance, and hast taken our chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree, prisoners, and carried into captivity more than a hundred of our women and children. We love our chiefs and women and children, and are brought into deep trouble and sorrow by our own disobedience, which has caused our great father to inflict this severe punishment upon us, and we beg of our great father to pass by our many transgressions, and forgive us, allowing us to begin life anew, and allow us to return to our loved chiefs and women and children. If our great father will do this, we solemnly promise, in the presence of all these witnesses, that, with the assistance of the Great Spirit above, we will hereafter obey the wishes of the great father, as made known to us by his agents and messengers among us. We will go no more raiding in Texas, but will remain on our own lawful reservation; we will maintain perpetual peace and friendship with the people and government of the United States, including the State of Texas; we will remain at peace with all other Indian tribes, and use our influence to induce them to maintain friendly relations among themselves and towards the government of the United States; and will in all respects, to the best of our ability, obey the wishes of our agent. All this we solemnly promise, relying upon the Great Spirit above, in whom we trust, to aid us in the faithful performance of our solemn pledges, made at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Indian Territory, this 28th day of 3d month (March), A. D. 1873.

Eve To-Yet,	Trotting Wolf,
Horseback,	Dangerous Eagle,
Mow-e-way,	Sun Boy,
Pony O. Coon,	Woman's Heart,
Red Food,	Ass Hanson,
Cheevers,	Running Bear,
Ocawacah,	Feather Head,
Ess-so-Soit,	Ice Hanson,
Little Captain,	Kicking Bird,
Iron Mountain,	Red Otter,
Py-Oh,	Fast Bear,
Howsah,	Heidi Sick,
Little Crow,	Qu-i-boi,
Wild Horse,	O dle-pi-qu-i-sa,
Tosh-u-a,	Pacer,
Kahaugwah,	John,
Blue Blanket,	Capitain,
Quits Quip,	Be-a-quo,
Bald Eagle,	Black Hawk,
White Wolf,	Deer Head,
Lone Wolf,	Bow,
Hard Fame,	Ass Habit,

We, the undersigned, were present at the council held at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, I. T., on the 28th of March, 1873, and witnessed the signatures of the Indians appended hereunto. Signed by

Charles R. Camp, C. M.
Wm. Madden,
Granger Dyer,
Black Beaver,
Wm. Matthewson,
A. D. Tomlinson,
Geo. H. Smith,
George W. Corover,
Lawrie Tatum,
U. S. Indian Agent.
J. M. Haworth,
H. F. Jones, U. S. Interp'r.
Thomas C. Battey,
F. Mabby,
John Shirley.

The foregoing papers were carefully interpreted to the Indians in council, and signed, I believe with a good understanding of its purport. There was no chief who was present at the close of the council who refused to sign it.

LAWRIE TATUM,
U. S. Indian Agent.

I certify that the foregoing paper was presented to the chiefs and head men of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians on the day of the date thereof, and after a clear interpretation of the same (as I verily believe) and a general council among themselves upon the subject, was signed by them freely. CYRUS BEEDE,
Chief Clerk Supt. Indian Affairs.

THE METROPOLIS.

We are told that Leavenworth is going forward more rapidly this spring, in the way of solid improvements, than she has for several years past. This is right, we like to hear of improvements going on in all of our cities as well as in the country.—*Kansas New Era.*

Probably Leavenworth is not boasting as much as Kansas City and St. Joseph, but it is evident to every unprejudiced man that visits the three principal cities of the Missouri valley that Leavenworth is making a better progress than her rivals, and a progress quite as rapid as that of any Western city. Our wholesale merchants aver that trade is better this year than at any previous time in the history of the city. There is a marked increase particularly in the wholesale dry goods trade, and in the jobbing of hardware. Much of the increase no doubt can be attributed to the building of the Kansas Central to an intersection with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R., and the running of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston trains to and from the city. But these recently opened avenues of trade have not alone brought about the marked prosperity. Leavenworth has one paramount advantage, that no amount of railway discrimination can overcome, and that is the high character of her merchants. Men doing business in this city are not adventurers who come in to sell a stock of goods, and then depart to avoid a swarm of creditors, without contributing anything to the permanent development of the town; but they are men of force, energy and means—men who value a good name, hence our firms are rated in commercial circles as first class, and known in the Atlantic markets as trustworthy and honorable dealers; therefore they are enabled to buy on better terms than inferior merchants. The recognition of this fact has caused Leavenworth a vast deal of business; the increase of business has multiplied the demand for new business blocks, and to meet this demand our builders and bricklayers are busy enough.

Why Hinges Gave. Mismanagement—The mystery Abbies to be Cleared Up.

[From the Little Rock Republican.]

There has been a vague effort, for the past few days, in respect to the probability of something who was the murderer or murderers of Gen. Thos. C. Hindman, who was assassinated at Helena on the 29th of September, 1868, and we are glad to know that his widow is now satisfied that his political enemies had nothing to do with it.

From information received by her through anonymous letters, of the authenticity of which she is said to be satisfied, it was not his political enemies who did the killing, and it was caused by an enemy of his with a lady either in Georgia or in Helena. Mrs. H. on last Monday came to Memphis to confer with her friend, Judge Underwood, of Helena, who has known her for close history. The lady had in her possession two letters, one dated the 17th of March, and the other the 29th, stating that if she would come to the *Appeal* office in company with Judge Underwood, the writer would reveal facts that would lead to the conviction of the guilty parties, all of whom were well known and had been on terms of intimacy with Hindman. Of the result of her visit to Memphis we are not advised.

—Whenever a reporter finds a policeman asleep he considers it a piece of legitimate police news and prints it accordingly.

—Good clothes and blankets do not go together, says the Duxbury News. If you have good clothes you must be careful. Our clothes are not very good, although we did not notice the cold when we commenced this item.

TONGANOXIE.

The Recent City Election.

Economy in the Administration of Municipal Affairs.

TONGANOXIE, KAS., April 8, 1873.

Editor Times:

As we are having a relapse of winter, with symptoms of January,—snowing, blowing, and cold, stormy weather,—I will impose on the good nature of THE TIMES again.

Our city election came off yesterday, resulting in the election of Dr. J. H. Van Eaemon as Mayor, T. B. Ashton as Police Judge, and Dr. J. C. Gamble, J. J. Blair, Henry Metz, T. F. Kirby, and G. Vanboxel as Councilmen. We congratulate ourselves with the idea that we will have a good administration of our city government. It stands us in hand to be very economical in our city affairs, else our outro will be more than our income. We need a prompt enforcement of our ordinances, so as to suppress, at least, some of the most low-lived, contemptible, and sneaking depredations that were ever committed in any town or neighborhood—such as stealing money from drawers, breaking open stores and destroying property, cutting harness, turning teams loose, &c. There is hardly a night passes, on which there is a general turnout of the citizens to church concerts or anything of the kind, but there is some mean, dirty trick perpetrated. There have been more thieving, and transactions of the above stripe committed during the past winter than during the whole three years before. However, somebody will get into a trap some of these times before they are aware of it, mind you.

Our school exhibition came off Saturday night last, as was mentioned in my last, and it was a credit to the schools and teachers. Although the weather was very inclement the crowd was large and respectable, and all agree that it was a good entertainment—as good, if not better, than anything of the kind heretofore. Our spring term of school will commence in a few days; the probability is that one if not both of the old teachers will be retained. I think they should be, for it would be hard to find other teachers who would give so near a general satisfaction as Mr. Kirdy and Mr. Leighty have; furthermore, they are our own citizens and pay their taxes here and spend their money with us, and, everything else being equal, I think they should have the preference.

I have in my possession a curiosity in the shape of a kitten with one head and *two bodies*, the bodies being united just behind the shoulders; it has eight distinct and well defined legs. So if you see Mr. Barnum around your city, please send him down, and *I will sell it to him right.*

There is to be a Ministerial Association of the Congregational ministers here this week, commencing to-day, which will hold about three days. About twenty preachers are expected to be present, and the prospects are that we will have a very interesting time.

Rev. Bailiff, our new Methodist preacher for this year, has not yet arrived. We understand he is a very able man and a good preacher. There is a good field for him to *labor* in, and plenty to do.

The people in this vicinity are making considerable preparation for having plenty of fruit in the future. Something near two car loads of fruit trees were delivered this week, and there will probably be three or four car loads more from the nurseries at Iowa City.

But while I am writing there is an animated conversation going on in my hearing on the everlasting whisky question. One man says there is only one preacher in one hundred who does not drink whisky. However, I have a little better opinion of the preachers. But I am growing tedious, and will close. Yours, FLETCHER.

CITY OFFICERS.

The Council on Monday night failed to confirm the nominations made by the Mayor for City Marshal. It is understood, although nothing is positively known, that two nominations were made, each failing of confirmation. The *Patriot* of last evening contains an article concerning this hitch, from which we make the following extracts. The views therein expressed concerning the Mayor's rights and duties in the premises have, in the main, our cordial approval:

"The failure to elect a Marshal would seem to indicate a difference of opinion between the Mayor, who has the right to nominate, and the Council, which possesses the right to reject or confirm. We have no knowledge whatever as to whom the Mayor recommended, or whom the members of the Council may prefer. But we desire to say that inasmuch as the good order and safe government of the city is confided to the Mayor's care in a far larger degree than it is to any member or all the members combined of the Council, then the preference of individuals ought to give way. Political antecedents, or present political status, should not have a feather's weight in determining this matter. The people of the city want an active, efficient Marshal. They want a man who possesses the nerve to arrest any desperado that may attempt his ruffianism in our city, and also to clean out those monte gamblers and other swindling operators that are now making Atchison their headquarters. Our people cannot afford to be overridden with these villians, nor can it bear up under the shame and disgrace of harboring them. We doubt not that Mayor Blair feels keenly the importance and responsibilities of his position, and that in recommending a man for Marshal he recommends one who in his opinion is best fitted for the preservation of law and order, and with whom he can cordially co-operate in any legitimate means for the expulsion from the city of vagrants and scalawags. We would not advise a blind submission to the Mayor's wishes, as such. But when his nomination for Marshal, for instance, is one eminently fit to be made, and the nominee is a man of recognized ability, firmness, and courage, then we submit that members of the Council in opposing it, are not acting from the broad convictions of duty and that commendable fealty to foreign party or personal preferences for the general welfare, that should characterize gentlemen who are charged with the government of the city.—*Atchison Champion.*

THE WAR-WHOOP OF THE APACHES.

The prop's of Arizona are very despondent over the present situation of affairs in that territory. Just as they had commenced to believe that the Apaches would cease their despoilations and outrages, they are again startled with the awful intelligence that the Indians have again resumed the war-path.

The Arizona *Miner* gives the following general summary of the results of the Apache uprisings during something over a decade past:

The Indian war in Arizona still drags its weary bloody length along. For twelve years the