Weekly Times

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1877.

THE TIMES.

Now that our spring "house-cleaning" is all done, we invite our friends to come and see us. We have a firmly rooted conviction that THE TIMES is the model printing office of the West, and a walk through the establishment is all that is necessary to convince the visitor that we are right in this. From time immemorial the name "printing office" has been associated with dinginess and dirt—a place where drunken "tramps" make their rendezvous, where old papers, cigar stumps and empty bottles most abound, where the floors are covered with waste paper, machine grease and tobacco juice, and the only wall ornaments are horse-cuts and the imprints of the devil's inky paws. And the picture thus drawn is not exaggerated—you can see the original of it in almost every town in the country. But there is no reason why a printing office should be any more filthy than a dwelling house, and in either case the fault is wholly with the "house keeper." At THE TIMES office we pride ourselves upon being neat housekeepers and we do not permit any dry-goods store in the country to go ahead of us in neatness, cleanliness and order; when we invite our friends to come in and see us we don't feel obliged to warn them to "put on their old clothes," and no one of the scores of ladies and gentlemen who call every day, on business, or to "see 'em print," ever feel that they are in danger of soiling their garments, by coming in contact with filthy floors. The establishment is carpeted throughout, not only in the editorial quarters, but in the counting room, hallways, and composing room; the clean kalsomined walls are ornamented, not with cobwebs, old handbills and finger marks, but with picture hangings that would do no discredit to a parlor; the woodwork is white and the stoves are black; the whole place is always as carefully swept and dusted as any house in town; the newspapers are kept in order, and in their places—not on the floor or in piles in the corners—the desks and the lamps are always clean, and the whole place wears an air of cheerfulness and comfort, day and night. The mob of drunken rowdies which used to be an inseparable adjunction to every printing office in Leavenworth, is unknown about THE TIMES establishment—our compositors are all ladies and gentlemen, and our composing room is conducted as orderly as a bank.

And the internal working of the establishment corresponds with its external appearance. The business of the office is conducted upon business principles, and we have demonstrated the fact that this was all that was necessary to make THE TIMES one of the most succesful and profitable business enterprises in the city. We have but one scale of prices; we have put everything down to the lowest paying rates, and treat all customers alike; we have no "dead head" list, and no half-price list, but the same "half-bushel" measures every man's "corn," and if you don't think the advertisement will be worth the price, you don't have to put it in. We carry no load of dead accounts; transient customers pay cash in advance at the counter; with our regular customers we settle monthly or quarterly, and we are willing to wager the DAILY TIMES for ten years that there isn't a business house in Kansas that can show a cleaner set of books—and those who know how the newspaper business is usually conducted, will know what this means. We use legitimate business enterprise in securing business but we don't beg or bore anybody for his patronage, nor promise to do his work for nothing; our prices are as low as we can afford to take, and if you can't afford to pay them, we don't "trade." Everything runs like "clock-work," and our books will show, to a dollar, the condition of the office at the close of any day's business. Our subscription prices are lower than those charged by any other paper in the country—the regular rates, by mail, being six dollars a year for the daily, and one dollar for the weekly—just half as much as western papers usually charge. We reduced our prices to these figures about two years ago, and as a result our circulation has almost doubled. THE TIMES now goes to subscribers at almost every post-office in the state of Kansas, and has a larger paying subscription list than any other paper west of St. Louis. We intend, in the future as in the past, to conduct our business on business principles, and give our patrons the worth of their money. We employ none but competent assistants in every department, and extend the circulation of our paper by making it worthy of the patronage of the people, thus maintaining for it the reputation it already justly bears, of the leading paper in Kansas.

A RECOGNITION OF BOTH ELEMENTS.

There have been a great many things of late in connection with the present administration that have been bothering the Bourbons—not exactly things which were, but things which were to be. It was claimed that if Mr. Tilden got in that immediate reconciliation between the North and the South, a general embracing and making up, as it were, would follow; that partisan strife and the bitter hatred of political factions would be heard of no more; that the colored man would be as free from the attacks of the bulldozer as is South Africa from the sleet and snow of Greenland; but just how this was to have been brought about our Bourbon friends did not condescend to inform us. It is a well-known fact that the party Mr. Tilden represents has been the advocate of slavery since that party first saw the light; that it was the means of engendering the bitter strife which has existed between the races since the close of the war, and it has never been its policy to heal up the old sores occasioned by the rebellion, a child of its own fostering. Just how this admirable policy of reconciliation and reform was to be carried out under Tilden isn't exactly clear to the average mind, but how reform and reconciliation have been carried out under President Hayes can readily be seen. It was suggested that it would be a very graceful thing indeed, if the President would recognize the native whites of the South. He therefore appointed Gen. Key, an ex-confederate from Tennessee, as Postmaster-General. Then it was hinted by the Bourbons that had Tilden succeeded he would have recognized the colored race; and this President Hayes has done by appointing Fred Douglass as Marshal of the District of Columbia, a most responsible position, at a salary of ten or twelve thousand dollars per year. This we call a very fair recognition of both these elements, and now we trust our Bourbon friends feel easier.

OUR PREMIUM LIST.

We are now offering the finest list of premiums, for subscribers to THE TIMES, ever offered in the state. There is nothing of the lottery character about it—no chance game—but a straightforward business proposition of so much pay for so much work. To give the reader an idea of the attractive offers made, we append the following list of premiums, which we are now offering to those who get up clubs:

First grand premium—one of Chickering & Sons' pianos; style, rosewood, seven octave square. Price, $650. To any person sending THE TIMES $650, in subscriptions, at the regular price, for the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES, or both, for one year, or more, we will give one of Chickering & Sons' latest style pianos, boxed and shipped on board the cars, in this city.

Second grand premium—one of Mason & Hamlin's celebrated organs. Price, $180 to $285. To any one sending us the catalogue price of one of these organs in subscriptions, we will give one of the above organs. Every church in the west here has an opportunity to obtain an organ, for nothing, by a little exertion.

For $85 in subscriptions to daily or weekly, or both, we will give a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, price $85; and for $60 in subscriptions an $80 machine, old style.

For $50 in subscriptions, we offer a large No. 7 "Royal" cook stove, with full set—8 pieces—of cast ware, weighing 350 lbs, and worth $25.

For $60 in subscriptions, we offer a large No. 8 "Royal" cook stove, with full set—8 pieces—of cast ware, weighing 300 lbs, and worth $30.

For $70 in subscriptions, we offer a large No. 8 "Royal" cook stove, with iron clad, low copper reservoir and warming closet, complete with full set—8 pieces, of cast ware, weighing 386 lbs., and worth $35.

For $55 in subscriptions, we offer a large No. 77 "Scientific" cook stove, with full set—8 pieces—of cast ware, weighing 285 lbs., and worth $27.

For $65 in subscriptions, we offer a large No. 77 "Scientific" cook stove, with full set—7 pieces—of cast ware, weighing 525 lbs., and worth $32.

For $80 in subscriptions, we offer a large No. 88 "Scientific" cook stove, with iron-clad, low, copper reservior and warming closet, with full set—7 pieces—of cast ware, weighing 420 lbs., worth $40.

For $60 in subscriptions, we will send a perambulator, or beautiful child's carriage, worth $32.

For subscriptions to daily at $6 a year, or weekly at $1 a year, or both, to the amount of $135, $240, or $300, we will give as a premium a No. 3, No. 8 or No. 30, Macneale & Urban safe, valued at $135, $240, or $300.

For $120 in subscriptions at regular rates as above, we will give one of the celebrated "Kansas Wagons," manufactured by the "Kansas Manufacturing Company," at Leavenworth, and which took the highest premium at the Centennial exposition.

For $100 in subscriptions we will give one of the well known Hughes' riding plows, valued at $60.

For $40 in subscriptions, we will give Dickens' Works, 14 volumes, in cloth; price, $15.

For $30 in subscriptions, we will give Dickens' Works, 14 volumes, in cloth; price, $10.

For $30 in subscriptions, we will give a Bible, full gilt, morocco binding, illustrated by Dore; price, $12.

For $30 in subscriptions, we will give a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; leather binding; price $12.

For $15 in subscriptions, we will give Webster's National Dictionary; price $5.

For $10 in subscriptions, we will give either the complete works of Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, Milton, Burns or Pope; 8 vo., sheep or leather binding; price, $5 50.

For $5 in subscriptions, we will give a pocket edition of Webster's Dictionary, containing 18,000 words, rules of spelling tables of money, abbreviations, &c.; price $1.50.

For $30 in subscriptions, we will give a solid silver watch, 2½ oz. case; price, $16.

For $60 in subscriptions, we will give a solid silver watch, 3 oz. case; price $25.

For $90 in subscriptions, we will send a plated tea set—6 pieces—price, $42.

For $5 in subscriptions, we will give a solid silver napkin ring; price, $1.50.

For $10 in subscriptions, we will give a champion washing machine, a very useful article for every family; price, $5.

For $15 in subscriptions, we will give a Beckwith sewing machine.

For $2 in subscriptions, we will give a Sprague can opener, a useful article in every household; price, 75 cents.

For $9 in subscriptions, we will give a handsome solid silver napkin ring; price, $3.

For $15 in subscriptions, we will give a plain solid silver set of tea spoons; price, $7.

For $25 in subscriptions, we will give a solid silver set of tea spoons; price, $11.

For $150 in subscriptions, we will give a 4-ton hay scale, from the Chicago Scale Co. The catalogue price of these scales is $150.

For $30 in subscriptions, we will give a first-class lawn mower. Something every gardener should have; price, $20.

For $100 in subscriptions, we will give a large size cook range, complete; price, $60.

For $12 in subscriptions, we will give a three bottle fine silver-plated breakfast castor; price, $3.50.

For $20 in subscriptions, we will give a five bottle, satin chased, silver-plated dinner castor; price, $6.

For $6 in subscriptions, we will give a solid silver fruit knife; price, $2.

For $10 in subscriptions, we will give a silver-plated knife, fork and spoon, in case; price, $4.

For $5 in subscriptions, we will give a silver-plated tobacco box; price, $1.50.

For $30 in subscriptions, we will give a 2½ inch musical box, which play two tunes; price, $6.

For $2 in subscriptions, we will give one whip rack—they are very convenient—price, 50 cents.

For $2 in subscriptions, we will send a copy of the WEEKLY TIMES and *Kansas Farmer* for one year. The price of the *Farmer* alone is $2.

Parties may subscribe for ONE year or for TEN years. For example: If you desire the $60 sewing machine, send us $60 and we will send a receipt for ten years' subscription to the DAILY TIMES and a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, as a premium. Or, if you prefer the solid silver watch, send us $30, and we will return a receipt for five years' subscription to the DAILY TIMES, and a solid silver watch which retails at $16.

In many instances, the premiums offered are equal to the full amount of subscription, and all that we receive for the paper is the difference between the wholesale and retail prices of the articles. As will be readily seen by anybody, there is no money in it for us, but we intend to make THE TIMES *the* paper of the West; we want to have it taken by every family in Kansas, and we shall spare neither labor nor expense to accomplish this end.

TOPEKA AND LEAVENWORTH.

The Topeka *Commonwealth* of Sunday morning copies approvingly, from the Paola *Spirit*, the following item in regard to the matter of public buildings:

> The bill appropriating $50,000 for a United States Court House, at Topeka, passed the United states senate, but was lost in committee. It transpires that the opposition of Congressman Phillips killed the bill. He opposed it because no provision was made for a like building at Leavenworth. Thus, on account of a petty squabble between two towns, Kansas is to lose the benefit of a commodious government building in which to hold United States courts, and house United States officials. The truth about the matter is that the state capitol is the place for the United States Court House, and we fear Col. Phillips' opposition in this matter will be looked upon as rather factious by the people of the state at large. Nebraska, with about one-third our population, has a fine government building, at Lincoln, because her people united and demanded it. Kansas has none, simply because Leavenworth, through Col. Phillips, acts the dog-in-the-manger. Col. Phillips' zeal in behalf of Leavenworth, is somewhat superseviceable. He ought to feel that he is the representative of the whole state, and not of the interests of one little neck of woods. It is evident that unless we choose between the two, we shall have no government building like other states. Hence, we choose the capital as the most convenient, and likely to satisfy the greatest number of people.

The selfishness of Topeka is magnificent. At the last session of the legislature, and when the question of making appropriations for the benefit of the insane was under consideration, it was stated by those who had investigated the matter thoroughly (and the statement agrees with good common) that $100,000 appropriated to complete the asylum at Osawatomie would enable that institution to receive and care for at least two hundred mere patients, with but little increase in current expenses; and that by an appropriation of $75,000 for an addition to the building in course of construction at Topeka, about twenty-five patients could be accommodated there by duplicating the present running expenses of the Osawatomie institution. It was apparent that but one of these institutions could get an appropriation, and with the fact in view that making the appropriation for Topeka would accommodate a comparatively small number of patients, would double the current expenses of the state in providing for the insane, and would afford no relief to the large number of unfortunates now confined in the different county jails—yet the result was an appropriation for Topeka, secured through Topeka efforts and influence—a result which can have no other meaning than a purpose to build up a city at the expense of the state.

And the policy which Topeka is pursuing in regard to public buildings means the same thing. It is well-known that if the Topeka influence had been willing to have appropriations for Leavenworth and Topeka both, such appropriations could have been had, but she would not consent to it.

The population of the state is rapidly increasing, and the centre is swinging to the west and south. The question will soon have to be met as to the division of Kansas into two U. S. judicial districts; with the rapidly increasing business of the state, it would be folly to say that we shall not, in a few years, have two districts—the one north of the river and the other south, or an eastern and western district, and whether the line is drawn east and west or north and south, it is at least probable that Topeka will thereafter have no occasion to trouble herself about providing accommodations for U. S. courts, for it is not at all necessary that the court should be held at the capital of the state. Indeed, it is the exception rather than the rule, that such buildings are located at the capital. The business of the court is governed in a great degree by the commercial business of the people, and as a result the government buildings are generally located at the commercial centres. In Ohio the U. S. courts are held at Cincinnati and Cleveland, in Wisconsin the public buildings are at Milwaukee, in Michigan at Detroit, in New York at New York City, in Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and, in short, in nearly all the states, the U. S. courts are located at the principal commercial cities, without reference to the location of the state capitals.

Already, litigants in this state sometimes have to travel hundreds of miles to attend the Federal court, and every year will make this inconvenience more keenly felt. Now, that one of the places for holding these courts will be north and the other south of the Kansas river, is conceded, whether the state be divided into eastern and western or northern and southern districts, it is not only right and proper for Mr. Phillips to insist, when appropriations for such buildings are made, that one of them should be north of the river, in his district, but it is his duty to his constituents, and Topeka may learn, in the course of time, that it would have been better for her to have assisted him, rather than to have defeated both appropriations by her opposition to Leavenworth, thus placing herself in a position where, after the state is divided, she will have to take the chances of having the court of her district located at Fort Scott, Emporia, Junction City, or some point in the southwest.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Both of the political parties are now in the field with calls for conventions, to be held in the course of a week, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the several city offices, to be supported by the people, at the ensuing April election. Although two tickets will be placed in the field under party auspices, there will be no political significance in the result of the election, for the people have pretty generally made up their minds that a man's fitness for the position to which he aspires is a matter of vastly more importance, in filling our city offices, than the candidate's political affiliations, or his opinions upon national subjects. And in this, as in all other matters of public interest, THE TIMES is in sympathy with the people. There is no more reason why Republicanism or Democracy should be taken into account in selecting a man to be mayor of Leavenworth, than in the choosing of a church deacon, and so far as we are concerned we propose to give very little weight to such considerations. If the Republican convention nominates better men for all the positions to be filled than the Democratic convention, we shall support the Republican ticket throughout, but where there is an incompetent or unworthy man on the Republican ticket, and a good man put forward for the same position by the Democracy, we shall support the Democratic nominee, and if both parties put up bad men we shall support an independent candidate. We make this plain statement of our intention previous to the meeting of either convention in order that our position may not be misunderstood. We do not propose to be driven by the cry of "party" into the support of any man who is unworthy or unfit for the position to which he aspires, especially in a case of this kind where there is nothing political involved. The people of Leavenworth have too much at stake in the management of their city affairs to take the risk involved in the election of an incompetent man [illegible] important position simply because [illegible] he runs on happens to be hooted "republican." Everything indicates that the next two years will be a period in which interests of vast importance to Leavenworth are likely to arise, and it would be suicidal for us to fill our public positions with men who will not be equal to the occasion. The people of Leavenworth have something more at stake in the result of the coming election than the mere empty hurrah of a caucus victory, and we cannot afford to give our support to any Tom, Dick or Harry that may be put forward with nothing to commend him but a party nomination. The city needs the services at this time of her very best men, and no "bummers" or ward politicians should be permitted to stand in the way of her obtaining them, neither should any good man feel at liberty to decline a position to which the public interest calls him.

If the Republican party, when it meets in convention next Wednesday, will shake off the "dead beats" and chronic office-seekers, who have nothing to commend them but their infinite 'cheek," and nominate a ticket composed of the best men of the party, it will be supported by the people and elected, but if it permits the classes above referred to, to control its convention and put themselves in nomination, it will be beaten out of sight.

The people have grown tired of the rule of the office-seekers, and propose to put an end to it. There is a growing feeling among all classes, and in all parts of the country, that the time has come to rebel against the reign of the "political bummers," and turn over a new leaf. Col. Ingersoll struck the popular chord, and expressed the feelings of the people on this subject, when, in his great New York speech of last week he said:

> "Our elections are too frequent. They interfere with the business of our country. Where elections are so frequent men make, as it were, a business of politics. If they fail to get one office they immediately run for another, and they keep running until the people elect them for the simple purpose of getting rid of the annoyance. (Laughter.) Lengthen the terms, purify the ballot, and the present scrambles for office will become contests for principles. (Applause.) A man who cannot get a living—unless he has been disabled in service of his country or for some other cause—without holding office, is not fit for an office. (Applause.) A professional office-seeker is one of the meanest, and lowest, and basest of human beings—a little higher than the lower animals and a little lower than man. (Laughter and applause.) He has no earthly or heavenly independence; not a particle. A successful office-seeker is like the centre of the earth; he weighs nothing himself, and draws all things toward the office he wants. (Laughter.) He has not even got a temper. You cannot offend him. You cannot insult him. Shut the door in his face and so far as he is concerned it is left wide open, and you are standing on the threshold with a smile, extending the hand of welcome. He crawls and cringes and flatters and lies and swaggers, and brags and tells of the influence he has in the ward he lives in. We cannot too often repeat that splendid saying, 'The office should seek the man, not man the office.' If you will lengthen the term of office, it will be so long between meals that he will have to do something else or starve."

THE TIME FOR ACTION.

It is important that every great movement should be made not only in the right way but at the right time, and if Leavenworth proposes to become the centre of the system of narrow gauge railroads inevitably to be built in this state during the next few years, it is all important that she should move in the matter now. If the proper effort is put forth at the present time there is nothing to stand in the way of the accomplishment of all we hope for, but a delay of sixty days, or even thirty days, may make it too late—the opportunity which is now presenting itself may be past, some other town may step in and gather the fruit, and leave us to upbraid ourselves again for having permitted another good chance to pass unimproved.

Everybody admits that the next few years are to witness the construction of a more or less extensive system of narrow gauge roads in this state, our state legislation of late has been very friendly to work of this character, and has been framed with the view of encouraging the construction of such roads. They are comparatively cheap, both in their construction and operation, and are therefore peculiarly adapted to the wants of this country. A road upon the three foot gauge can be built and successfully operated through a new country, where neither the resources of the people nor the demands of business would justify or support the construction of one of the heavier lines, and yet the narrow gauge will effectually meet all the business demands of this country at the present time, and for many years to come; hence the attention of the people in all those sections of the state not already furnished with railroad facilities, is directed toward the narrow gauge—even though they could get a road of the broad gauge, they prefer to have the other, because it is a cheaper line to build, and as the cost of building must be borne, in the end, directly or indirectly, by the people of the country through which the road runs, this is a very important reason, and another, equally important, is that the cost of operating it, after it is built, is much less, and it is thus enabled to carry passengers and freight at lower rates than can possibly be done by the broad gauge road.

But it is not necessary to enumerate all the reasons why these roads are to be built. That the construction of such a system is to be commenced in Kansas, in a very short time, is a conceded fact, and the only question for us to consider now is, shall we draw the lines to Leavenworth and make this city the centre of the system, or shall we stand still until some other point has carried off the prize?

CHEAP TELEGRAPHING.

The *Journal of Telegraph*, in its issue of March 15th, announces a reduction of tariff rates to all points in the East and South, by the Western Union Telegraph Company, of from fifty to seventy five per cent. less than the former tariff rates. A dispatch can now be sent from Leavenworth to any of the principal cities, in the East, for fifty cents for ten words during the day, while at night the tariff for twenty words, is but twenty-five cents. Dispatches of ten words can be now sent to St. Louis and Chicago for twenty-five cents, and it is understood that the Western Union Company will adhere to these hard-pan prices, if it is found that the people and the business community will respond in such proportion as to make good the diminution in rates. The company has also made a great reduction in the tolls heretofore charged for telegraphic money orders, which has grown to be a very important branch of their business, principally because it affords a cheap and rapid mode of transferring money from one point to another, without unnecessary delay. This reduction in rates not only extends to every point in this country, but to Europe also, and messages can now be transmitted by cable from Leavenworth to London and other European cities, for forty-five cents per word, which puts it within the reach of all.

WHAT NASBY THINKS WE NEED.

Nasby, disgusted and sore, says the trouble with the Democrats is that they come at the people wrong end foremost. He can see no hope for his party in the future unless there is a succession of disasters during the next four years, "wich we must do all that we kin to bring about." A healthy potato rot, he says, would be worth thousands of votes to the Democrats, and a smashing panic would be even better. He declares that what they want is for the mills to be stopped, produce to go down to zero nothing, grasshoppers and cholera to prevail, and liquor to go up to fifteen cents a drink. If these could be supplemented by an earthquake, hurricanes, yellow fever, weevil in the wheat, cut worms in the North and cotton worms in the South, floods and droughts, and "yooniversale rooin and disaster," he believes they could elect the next President. In conclusion he says: "Give us all these, with a choice assortment of other disasters, and we shel win, for the people will be very apt to say that after all a Dimekratic administration coodent be wuss. We want rooin for a while to make the Dimocrisy endoorable."

ENCOURAGING FOR THE FUTURE.

Letters were received from Lawrence Hawn, at Salt Lake, Utah, who writes that new and rich discoveries are constantly being made all along the mineral districts.

The reports from the Black Hills seem almost fabulous, but he predicts great losses in the beginning for the wave of human beings that will flood that country in the spring who know nothing of mining, nor fitted for the hardships of a minors' camp. From the outlook he draws these conclusions: "That if the remainder of the country develops her interests in proportion as these mineral regions, the next twenty years will be the most prosperous period materially this country has ever seen."

AN EDITOR BEATEN.

Swayze, editor of the Topeka *Blade*, was met in the streets of Topeka, one evening last week, and, taken by surprise, was knocked down and kicked and beaten up in a bad way, by one J. W. Wilson, formerly one of the editors of the Topeka *Times*. The immediate cause of the attack was an item in the *Blade*, stating that Wilson was now a gambler and required to pay his fine as such. If Wilson had been fined as a gambler, the fact was a proper matter for publication as news. The fining was an official transaction that officially revealed a criminal in his dangerous character, and removed the veil of privacy that every decent newspaper feels bound to respect with private citizens.

Some of Swayze's newspaper and political enemies have been chuckling like villains over his mishap, and they take special pains to parade the fact that no one offered to interfere and stop Wilson after he had felled Swayze and was kicking him in the face, but that the crowd instead cheered him on. If this is true the crowd probably consisted of other gamblers and roughs, for no man of any decency would be guilty of conduct so low.

The papers which have expressed their gratification at this outrage, excuse their brutal delight on the grounds that Swayze pours forth his abuse upon those whom he takes a dislike to or fails to blackmail, and that the character of no man or woman who crosses his path is safe; but it is peculiarly noticeable that these papers which now rush out to applaud a gambler and rough for knocking down an editor who published the fact, that he had been fined like others of his class, generally have a reputation for nothing else but blackmailing and slandering regardless of truth, private character or anything else but the gratification of their spleen. Only such sheets can get down low enough to applaud an outrage like that committed upon Swayze.

We have spoken about as freely in our disapproval of Swayze's style of conducting the *Blade* as any one in the state. When he assumed to champion such public enemies as Lappin and Mowry, and some of the papers that now kick him after Wilson has knocked him down were then applauding him, we were not sparing in our condemnation of his peculiar course. But however much he may have been wrong then or at other times does not justify the approval of such an outrage as this.

Editors have a right to protection from the assaults of gamblers and roughs while in the performance of their duty of trying to make their respective communities unpleasant for such characters. And the editor who chuckles over another whom he has a petty spite at because some such character has taken the advantage of him and knocked him down, shows that he would make himself an associate and accomplice of gamblers and roughs for the sake of wreaking a mean revenge on him.

For these reasons, and not for any personal or other friendship we feel for Swayze, we sympathize with him; of course, taking it for granted that he told the truth when he reported that Wilson had been fined for gambling, and none of the papers which have applauded Wilson have disputed the statement. —*Wathena Reporter.*

The above is a clear question, and it is the opinion entertained by all fair minded honorable men. There has never been a question raised as to the truth of the statements made in the *Blade* The only point against him seems to be that he exposed the Topeka lottery swindle and other equally infamous frands.

SPRINGDALE ITEMS.

Prosperity at Springdale—General House-Cleaning—Blood Pistols, Etc., But no Gore.

EDITOR TIMES:—Our village seems to be enjoying a good degree of prosperity. Our merchants are opening splendid spring stocks. Our host and postmaster is painting up and dressing in spring style and soliciting the dimes. R. W. Reynolds has also painted up and made some addition to his building, and is receiving a choice stock of dry goods from St. Louis. Our young friend, Milt Reynolds, is pushing the smithing to the satisfaction of his numerous customers, and our genial Dutchman, Andy Swartz, is working night and main building and repairing wagons. Drs. Grover and Lee are both doing well, but their friends like them better than *they* like each other; last Saturday night, they came in contact at Reynolds' store, and after passing some words they became warlike, Dr. Lee appropriating a scale weight, and Dr. Grover flourishing a pistol, made it very lively for a while, but a timely interference of friends saved the *clard*, and probably life. The parties were duly before Esquire Schenk, to-day, and after paying a little cash, settled and concluded to be "dacent." The cause of the row—bad blood, not bad whisky. Farmers are plowing. The wheat generally looking well, and pleasant smiles playing upon the faces of the grangers; cause—a law against G. Hoppers.

PARVO.

A Woman Sold at Auction.

[Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.]

American newspapers have often commented upon the fact that in some parts of England women have been sold at public auction during the last century. Yesterday the novel sight of a woman being sold under the hammer was witnessed by hundreds of people in front of Currie's auction store. When it became known that such a sale was to be made a large crowd gathered to see if the authorities would allow such a disgraceful scene to go on. At 10:30 the woman was brought out. Her name was unknown, but she was recognized by some of the bystanders as a person who had work in a millinery establishment on C street before the fire, and her character had never been question. She seemed perfectly composed in the presence of so large a crowd, and never moved a muscle of her face as the auctioneer called out for the first bid. She stood in an elevated position, dressed in plain muslin, without any special attempt at display. She was a handsome brunette, with regular features, dark hair and eyes, and a complexion as pure as wax. She was finally knocked down for eight dollars, and to the surprise of everybody, the bidder was a married man. He says the woman is somewhat dilapidated, but he thinks he can melt down the wax and make her up into tapers for Christmas trees. She originally cost eight hundred dollars in New York, the workmanship being of the best, and was for a long time displayed in a Broadway milliner's window before she was shipped to the Comstock.

For ten days past there was almost a continual snow storm in the mountains, with loss of life in several instances from avalanches. Maj. Hawn's theory, first promulgated in THE TIMES some ten years since, that a heavy body of snow in the mountains is followed by an abundance of rain here, has become a recognized fact. We may then be assured that in the coming season there will be no lack of rain.

The results of Maj. Hawn's researches in the practical sciences are among the most prominent in the West.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

An Interesting Letter From Our Washington Correspondent.

Kansas People at the Capital, and What They are Doing.

How the Kansas Legislature Made an Ass of Itself.

THAT SILLY RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.

EDITOR TIMES:—The Kansas Legislature is remarkable on resolutions and in doing things just at the wrong time. The resolution, if it had sprung from an universal sentiment in the state and independent of special motion, it would have received much consideration from President Hayes; but when it presumed to bolster up

A DECAYED ROOSTER

in another state rather than some live man in our own, it simply subjected itself to derision, and besides injured our claims to additional representation in the executive branches of the government. The fact alone of taking up a man in an adjoining state, and he at a discount in national politics, is proof positive that we believed our state not entitled, or at least doubtful of it, and was eager to let the country know about it. The members of the legislature little thought when they were whooping through their laudatory resolutions naming a cabinet minister, or suggesting one, that the distinguished nominee was laid up in Washington.

ON A JAMBOREE.

To say the resolution was a mistake, would be putting it mildly, for it was nothing short of an egregious blunder, and so regarded here. There are quite a number of respectable names in our own state, and while such remain with us it was in bad taste to sound the praise of an outsider, and compromise our delegation who are on the ground and want to make the best arrangements possible. The hot haste in which the resolution was smuggled through made it black with suspicion. "Be sure you are right and then go ahead," was the truism of Crocket, and should be placarded in the hall's of the Kansas Legislature.

PRESIDENT HAYES

feels very kindly towards our state, as I heard an Ohio man remark the other day who over heard a compliment he passed upon it, and that he will have fair representation. The would-be minister the President had known some forty years, and, therefore, how absurdly futile for the legislature to risk its reputation on the advocacy of an individual whom the President know *too well.*

A KANSAS PARTY.

There was an effort made a few evenings since to get the Kansas people together, and to make a pleasant party to all concerned. It may be said to have been under the auspicious of the Kansas Republican Association, and a compliment to the old and new delegations, and such other citizens of the State as live temporarily here. The National Hotel parlor shown under a brilliant chanderlier, and with the accompaniments of music and a quadrille, a few hours proved quite entertaining. At ten o'clock supper was announced, and just eighty persons sat down to the table, or in other words, forty couples. It was intended to be a clean Kansas outfit, and some effort was put forth to exclude loafers and interlopers. But any one knowing anything of Washington society must know how difficult it is to *shake off such* under such circumstances. Pomeroy, better known here as

SENATOR DILWORTHY,

put in an appearance and affiliated as best he knew. He has some friends here who swear by him and push him ahead when possible, but these persons really have no right to the state themselves. It is about time that such be *shook*, and the *simon pure* be substituted.

AFTER SUPPER

and before leaving the table, Mr. Dallas, superintendent of the Dead Letter office, and from Baldwin City, Douglas county, invited brief speeches from the new and old members of the delegation, naming them. Senator Plumb sitting at the head of the table first responded in his characteristic manner which was duly and appropriately applauded. Next came Mr. Ryan, Mr. Haskell, Mr. Osborn, Mr. Clark and Mr. Harvey, not consecutively as here given, because a lusty friend or two of Senator Dilworthy called him out, and he responded, several of the company afterward remarking to me that it was in bad taste for him to be called up before our own members, who had already been named by Mr. Dallas. Messrs. Haskell and Ryan made several pleasant hits, and Mr. Haskell especially, who has that sang froid and broad, social, benevolent, uncompromising spirit, permeating mind and body which never fails to kindle mirth or conviction, whenever he chooses, in his hearers, Col. Phillips was loudly called for but on inquiry it was found th at a business engagement had called him away. Senator Ingalls was indisposed and could not attend.

THE LADIES,

present were mostly of Kansas. Mrs. Senator Plumb and Mrs. Ryan I had never met before, are both pleasant, modest and agreeable, and were highly spoken of by all who met them. I don't see how Col. Plumb and Mr. Ryan can make mistakes with the counsel of these ladies. A good woman and her counsel cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Senator Logan once remarked in my hearing that he owed all his advancement in life to Mrs. Logan and her counsel. Mrs. Judge Brown was also present, and since her sojourn here has won lots of friends. She is one who lives to do good in the world, and will turn aside a good way to do it. Mrs. Gen. Michell, Mrs. Dallas, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Neal, of Atchison, Mrs. Kelley, of Allen county, Mrs. Beebe, of Clinton, Douglas county, and the wives and daughters of employes were also present. Some gentlemen present besides those mentioned, were Judge Halderman, Gen Fishback, who interviewed the Indians, Gen. McMillan, Capt. Ewing, of Thayer, Mr. Shimmons, of Lawrence, Capt. Dunlap, of Shawnee county, and Capt. Powell, of Pottowatomie county.

As a whole it was a very pleasant meeting of the Kansas people, and all effort at display and notoriety was avoided, the greatest merit I can mention.

GRASSHOPPERS.

The bill introduced by Col. Phillips, authorizing a commision to look after the grasshopper, was passed. It appropriates $18,000 and appoints three commissioners to look into and inquire after the pestilent insect, with the view of preventing their destructive exploits and squelching them in the future, and it is a good measure. Few people in the East understand, or at least appreciate, the fearful damages these modern locusts have inflicted on the Western states, and especially Kansas; therefore, as congress had treated the subject of congressional inquiry, and consequently aid, to devise a method or means to prevent recurring ravages rather derisively, Col. Phillips in the house and Senator Ingalls in the senate determined to force a vote and put names on record, the result being that few were willing to squarely deny the experiment and furnish means to the ultimate extinguishment of the grasshopper.

PERSONAL.

Maj. Ben. Simpson, Mr. Gaylord of Irving, Mr. Yuracus of Blue Rapids, Mr. McCall of Smith county, and Mr. Frank Hunt, are in the city. There are more Kansas people in Washington now than I have ever seen before, and I will not do them the injustice to say they are after office, but that they merely wanted to witness the inauguration and shake hands with President Hayes.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

President Hayes, so far, is pronounced a success almost universally. A few, like Simon Cameron, have some doubts, and this is because Simon can't say, "thumbs up and thumbs down," as he used to, and, as he said one day last summer, when the administration was out of town, "It's a h—l of a time." He has turned over his senatorial toga to his son Don., and will doubtless disappear in active politics.

PLUTO.

Mammoth Silkworms.

Louisa Bourdine, living in the south part of the county, last year sent a quantity of silkworm eggs to her friends in Italy, which have proved so healthy and successful that she has orders to negotiate with Mr. Cronier, of Silkville, for his entire egg product.—*Burlingame Chronicle.*

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Cabinet Meets to Discuss the Condition of Affairs in Louisiana and South Carolina,

Which Just Now is What is the Prevailing Topic of Conversation Throughout the Country.

A Probability That the President Will Make up His Mind Upon the Subject To-Day.

A Demented Washingtonian Sues Gen. Grant for False Imprisonment and $100,000 Damages.

CABINET SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—A cabinet meeting was held to-day at 10 o'clock a. m. The President did not receive any callers. The cabinet session is likely to continue during the greater portion of the day. All the members are present, and affairs in South Carolina and Louisiana are under consideration There are a vast number of papers bearing upon these cases being examined, but little discussion is involved, as there is a harmony of views with the President. It does not seem probable, judging from what is already known, that these cases will be disposed of separately, but it is believed that the project of withdrawing troops from their present positions in New Orleans and Columbia will be seriously considered. There is intense interest manifested to know the result of their considerations.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

It is understood that the board of engineers making an examination as to the foundation of the Washington National Monument to thoroughly ascertain whether it is sufficient to sustain the weight of the complete structure, have reported in favor of the strength of the monument, and an appropriation of $200,000, or so much as remains after the examination costs are paid, has become available.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The report that Gov. Packard is inclined to violence in New Orleans has been the subject of comment in the administration circles, and not of a favorable character, though it has been formally talked of. Upon representations to the President that Packard may be under the impression that such action on his part would influence an early determination by the government, the President is reported to have said that such a view would indicate a poor perception of judgment and worse opinion of the firmness of the administration The war department is convinced that the troops now in New Orleans will compel obedience to the laws, if a violation of the public peace is begun.

THE CRISIS TO-DAY.

There is every probability of definite action being taken by the President to-morrow upon the Louisiana and South Carolina question.

A CIRCULAR.

Secretary McCrary has issued the following circular in regard to removals, promotions, &c., in the war department:

Washington, D. C, March 20, 1877.—All employes now in the service of the United States under the war department are hereby informed that hereafter removals will be made in this department for cause only, and promotions will be ordered up on the sole ground of merit. Every official must understand that retention and advancement in the service will depend on his record of good behavior and efficiency, and not upon external influence. No political test is required beyond the earnest support of the constitution and its amendments and proper respect for the rights of citizens guaranteed thereby. Industry and faithfulness in the discharge of duty, a good moral character and strictly temperate habits will be required and enforced, and the heads of bureaus will report promptly any case of idleness, neglect of duty, incapacity, drunkenness, or any immoral or dishonest conduct. In case of a vacancy, a report thereof will be made, accompanied by a list of all the most reliable and efficient clerks in the same office, division or bureau, from which list the vacancy shall be filled.

ENTER TYNER.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner entered upon the duties of his office to-day.

SUING GENERAL GRANT.

Thomas Briggins, who was before the committee on the administration of the affairs of the lunatic asylum, as a witness, a year ago, and testified about the spirit of General Grant being at his bedside, has entered suit in the circuit court of the District against ex-President Grant for false imprisonment, and $100,000 damages. He was arrested a month ago by the police for threatening General Grant and sent to the asylum.

BLACK HILLS MAIL ROUTE.

The post-office department to-day made provisions for a mail communication with the Black Hills country, orders being issued for the establishment of a tri-weekly service between Kearney, Neb., and Deadwood, in the Black Hills region, a distance of 320 miles, to commence May 1st, and also for the establ