Weekly Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1878.

"GEORGE T. ANTHONY NOT THE MAN."

Under the above caution the Chautauqua *Journal* reviews the Governor's letter to the Troy *Chief*, and concludes, with the press of the State generally, that the writer is not in sympathy with the people of Kansas upon the living issue of the day. The Republican papers of Kansas are outspoken upon this question, and declare positively that the party must not make the mistake of putting a man at the head of our State ticket who is not in sympathy with our people upon the currency question, and several of them go so far as to declare positively that they will not support such a man if nominated. The great majority which the party has always been able to command in this State has caused conventions to exercise less care in the selection of candidates than would be necessary in a closely contested State, but the great unanimity of our people, of all parties upon the money question, warns us that it is not safe to go too far over toward the camp of the money power when choosing our standard bearer next fall. Men of great personal popularity, like General Grant, have sometimes been able to carry the people with them, notwithstanding differences upon matters of principle, but it is hardly fair to presume that this can be done by a man whose personal "popularity" is of such a character as to cause him to run seventeen thousand behind his party vote with the advantage of a Presidential ticket to pull him through. The *Journal* says:

We have received from Governor Anthony a circular letter written to Sol. Miller, of the Troy *Chief*. In this the Governor makes an effort to explain his financial views in that way that will commend him to the people of the State.

If the letter reflects the Governor's financial views, then we must conclude, that upon the important subject of finance, Geo. T. Anthony is just about out of 'views' at this particular time. In his letter he endorses no plan, gives forth no ideas, and in fact succeeds tolerably well in writing a non-committal letter. After a careful perusal of the printed slips over the Governor's signature, we concluded that George T. had written to Sol. Miller. "Only this and nothing more."

But notwithstanding the Governor's letter upon the approach of a campaign in which he expects to be a candidate, the people understand pretty well his views upon this question, more vital to the interests of Kansas than all others.

It is well-known that in the contest between the Eastern money lender and the Western producer, that the Governor's sympathy has been with the former. It is also known that his views were against the restoration of silver. It is also known that the Governor has not, and never has been western in his ideas and sentiments. He is in no sense a representative of Kansas. Now comes the question, do we want such a man for any office? The people of this country are the leaders, and should elect no man to position who is not a true representative of their sentiments. To do this is beyond the power of Geo. T. Anthony, and should he succeed by trickery as before in getting the nomination, we do not believe he can be elected. Republicans of Kansas should make no mistake, and especially in the way of allowing aspirants to dictate party principles and candidates. Let the people speak out, and see that every convention from State to county adopt a platform of principles in harmony with the views of the masses, and place in nomination men whose ideas and sympathies are with the West upon the great questions of the day, and this done, Geo. T. Anthony will be found not to be the man.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

The Salina *Herald* endorses the remarks of THE TIMES in regard to the great mistake made by many western States in changing their congressmen too often, and thinks that when a State has a good delegation, as Kansas has now, it is good policy to keep it. The *Herald* says:

We reproduce, in another part of this paper a short and timely article from the Leavenworth TIMES, deprecating the propensity among western States for making frequent changes in delegations in Congress. The TIMES makes some very sensible and timely suggestions that Kansas should think over during the next few months. Kansas has now, in Congress, as sound, as faithful, and as able a delegation as any of the States in the great and rapidly growing West. Our Senators and Representatives, although most of them new in Congress—serving their first term—have given abundant evidence of ability, and of devotion to the interests of their constituents, and we cannot afford to dispense with their services. They are growing men; and the longer we keep them there, the greater will be their influence, and their consequent ability to do us good. We have nothing to gain, and may lose much, by making a change. It occurs to us that we cannot do better than to re-elect all of them.

ABOUT RESUMPTION.

When Secretary Sherman was before a committee of the House, a few days ago, explaining his scheme of resumption, Gen. Ewing asked him:

In case of a drain of gold from the Treasury, what measures would you resort to in order to check it? I mean after resumption?

To this the Secretary replied:

The Treasury ought to be so strong that the thing would check itself. You can scarcely imagine in the probabilities of business, that with no outstanding liabilities that are not covered by actual cash on hand, except the $300,000,000 of legal tender notes, the drain upon the Government would be so great as to exhaust the reserve of $120,000,000. The proposition is all based, not upon the fact that $120,000,000 would pay $300,000,000—we all know that is not so—but upon the fact that it is impossible to gather together United States notes and to present them in such a mass and in such a continuous stream, and that the very effort to do so would raise the value of United States notes. Their convenience is so great and the necessity for them so apparent, that such an effort would at once bring them up to par in gold. I think that a drain of five, ten, fifteen, or twenty millions would at once tend to bring up the value of greenbacks until they were at par in gold, and then there would be no object at all in drawing them out

RETURNING THE COMPLIMENT.

Referring to the glib manner in which eastern journals threw such terms as "repudiation" at the people of the west during the remonetization contest, the Chicago *Post* "comes back" at Boston as follows:

The Massachusetts people called the people of the West repudiators not long ago because they demanded the silver dollar. What shall be the return compliment when rotten savings banks of Boston and Lowell cheat their poor depositors by using a stay law specially enacted for such emergencies as runs, and which pay only twenty per cent to their depositor in a year. We do not know what such work is called in the East. In Chicago it is termed dishonest means of preventing bankruptcy.

THE SENATE AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Boston *Advertiser*, a thoroughgoing Republican journal, has this to say in regard to the attitude assumed by certain Republican Senators toward the President:

"The president has every reason to be calm and serene. Nobody pretends that he is infallible, or even that he has not made mistakes. But thus far he has kept strictly within the line of his duty. The errors he has made are not of a nature to justify congress, or even Republican senators and representatives in calling him to account. The senate is within its rights when it rejects his nominations, but it is impertinent when it criticises him for making them. The laws give him his constitutional advisers, and when gentlemen chosen solely to make the laws interfere with their gratuitous advice, it is he who has the right to complain, and not they because their advice is unheeded."

OLD AGE.

The Albany *Journal* calls attention to a very remarkable obituary column which lately appeared in the Narragansett (R. I.,) *Weekly*:

It recorded the death of twelve persons, nine of whom had passed the regulation three-score-and-ten limit; seven of whom had passed fourscore; five of whom had reached or passed four-score-and-ten; and one of whom was well on towards fivescore. David B. Platte, of Rancatuck (R. I.,) was 73; Bethsheba Weeden, of East Fairhaven (Mass.,) 75; Rev. Daniel Slocum, of Kenyon Mills (R. I.,) 80; Ezra Babcock, of Waverly (R. I.,) 86; Mrs. Catharine Wells, of Rhode Island, and Oliver Davis, of Stonington (Conn.,) 90; Deacon Nathan Webb, of East Lynn (Conn.,) and Ruamy Perkins, of New Bedford (Mass.,) 93; and Mrs. Welthan Godfrey, of Hope Valley (R. I.,) 97 years, one month and twenty-eight days.

THE FOREIGN PRESS.

The foreign press comments, furnish something of a idea as to the opinion of the leaders. Vienna journals of a semi-official character uphold England stoutly, and assert that war will now be Russia's fault, if arms are resorted to. England, they say, is the champion of international rights, and in that role should be sustained by other powers. It is also declared that the carrying out of Russia's proposal to restore to Turkey certain territory, or to annul the indemnity clause of the treaty, will be to vitiate the contract. The St. Petersburg *Journal* says that the English circular is lacking in conciliatory views or proposals, and resentfully repels the charge, made by Salisbury, that Russia is actuated by ambitious motives. The London *Times* sharply condemns the effort of the Liberals in Parliament to embarrass the government's action in calling out the reserves.

RIVERS OF GOAL.

Upon a memorable, historic occasion, we are told, "The King of France, with forty thousand men, Marched up the hill, and then Marched down again," but what was there in all this, of glory, of prowess, of military genius,—what was there of any of these things or sundry other things, to compare with the brilliant campaign which has just been made by the invincible armies of our Governor, against that obstreperous engineer on the Santa Fe Railroad? Alas, nothing. History repeats herself, and doubies on it; she sees what she did in France, and goes it several better in Kansas. There was an engineer, once on a time, who was hoisted by his own petard, but this revolutionary engineer was "histed" by the Governor's guard—defeated, dispersed, conquered, vanquished, captured, corralled, and teetotally cleaned out. This was owing to the fact that by making a forced march on Sunday night, the guards took the engineer by surprise, struck him between his two wings, as it were, and divided him; if he had known they were coming, and had concentrated himself, we think he would have licked them. But he didn't know it—and thus we are furnished with another painful illustration of the ills that are liable to overtake a man because of the lamentable fact that his foresight is never as good as his hindsight. But it's useless now to talk about what might have been; the war is over and victory perches upon the banners of the Governor. We are sorry for the engineer, but it served him right; he had no business to be an engineer, and a laboring man in a state whose Governor considers "all kinds of labor degrading."

The war is over, and the veteran victors of the campaign are coming home in triumph to the several bosoms of their anxious families, and where blood was wont to flow, beer will much more abundantly gush forth, and "We'll all drink stone blind, When Johnny comes marching home." Yet in the midst of our revelries we'll not forget the awful moment of their departure: 'Twas on a Sunday. One of the most beautiful days that had ever beamed in this latitude of perfect weather was just drawing to a close; the April sun had just sunk silently to rest behind the western hills as is his custom at this season of the year; the holy calm of a peaceful Sabbath evening had settled down upon the city, and all the people had settled down in their several churches, as they usually do, and were just in the midst of their evening prayers, when, upon the sacred quiet of the sanctuary, burst in the hoarse notes of war, the voices of the captains and the shouting, calling the people to arms! The shrill squeak of the fife blended with the anthems of the choir, and the roll of the war-drum drowned the parson's words of peace. There was hurrying in hot haste, there was a sound of reveiry at the depot and around the saloons, and the small boy turned out *en masse*, and then the troops—brave, gallant men, who appreciated the dangers before them, but who marched forth with courage undaunted and with a fixed determination to face death as bravely as they had ever faced a barkeeper—

"Their's not to reason why
Their's but to do and die."

That's the way the war commenced, and is it any wonder that veterans who went forth under such circumstances and with blood in every eye, should have scooped that engineer as soon as they found him? We guess not.

CAN THEY BE COMPELLED TO PAY.

The debate in the United States Senate on the bill to compel the Pacific railroads to provide a sinking fund for the payment of their indebtedness, has brought forth the very astonishing proposition that Congress has no authority to compel these institutions to pay their debts. Senator Matthews, of Ohio, who is a good lawyer, asserts that Congress has no authority to force the roads to provide a sinking-fund, and that it is better for the Government to lose all it has loaned them than give its assent to a bill which in effect upsets the decisions of the Supreme Court, and Senator Hill of Georgia declares that "there is no legislative power to compel a railroad to pay its debts; these roads were not incorporated to pay their debts, but to carry freights and passengers; the courts are the proper authorities to compel the payment of debts." Commenting upon this, the St. Louis *Republican* of the 8th says:

If this strange doctrine is true it is important that the public shall know it, and there ought to be a final determination of it by the highest tribunal of the land as soon as it can be obtained. If it be true that the charter of the roads cannot be altered without their consent, then they are not bound to pay their debt to the Government at all. If they pay, it will be an act of sovereign grace; if they refuse to pay, there is no power to compel them, and the whole debt—$100,000,000, principal and interest—will fall on the people. The congresses of 1862 and 1864 created monopolies which are beyond the reach of the creator; they alienated powers and rights of the people which subsequent congresses are incompetent to recall, and they gave to these monopolies authority over the public, for which there is no remedy or redress. It seems incredible that this can be law. Still, senators and others who have the reputation of able jurists, say it is law; and the question ought to be promptly settled. If the people of the United States, through their supreme legislature, have no control over the Union and Central Pacific railroads, let us know it.

THEY ALL DO IT.

The Governor's letter to the Troy *Chief* is severely criticized by everybody. Not only is it condemned by those journals that have no particular admiration for His Excellency, but even those that are his best friends find it impossible to discover anything in the document, or in the motives that prompted it, which they can endorse or defend. Take the following, for instance, from the Pleasanton *Observer* of the 6th:

It seems to us that the Governor has gone a little out of his way to declare against the President. His late letter to the Troy *Chief* is not the dignified production which we would have expected from such an able man. This infernal office maggot has honey-combed many a good brain. We regard George T. Anthony as the best Governor Kansas ever had, but we do not think his political expectations demand such a fling off against the Administration. A pettifogging newspaper exhibition will not help him any.

OUT WEST.

Some of the Live Towns Along the Kansas Pacific Road.

Brookville, the terminus of the Saw Valley division of the K. P. has a population of about three hundred, and is the home of many of the railroad men. The merchants here are dependent, in some measure, on this class for trade. While here I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. L. C. Warner, an ex-conductor of the K. P. Tired of railroad life, has bought a general stock of merchandise, and has settled down to business for himself.

A favorite with the traveling public by his courtesy and gentlemanly manners, Mr Warner cannot fail in his new undertaking, and I bespeak success for him anywhere.

Owing to the pouring rains which greeted me at Brookville, my progress was slow, and I was unable to "do" the town as thoroughly as I otherwise should have done.

ELLSWORTH,

the county seat of Ellsworth county, has a population of eight hundred, and lies in one of the finest portions of the Smoky Hill Valley. It is a growing town, and the people are energetic and enterprising, proud of their past success and their future prospects. Churches, schools, stores, a bank, a good newspaper, a steam flouring mill, and a No. 1 hotel. These are all here, and with business men of foresight and solidness, Ellsworth bids fair to become one of the most prosperous cities of the West. When the surrounding country is properly developed of its agricultural resources, Ellsworth bids fair to number as its population, not eight hundred, but eight thousand souls.

The land interest of Ellsworth county are ably represented by the firm of Wiggin & Sprigg, whose bulletins cover all the railroad and government land in this county. They are well acquainted with every quarter section and are always ready to show land and answer all questions in relation to real estate. They are men of energy and business ability of the first order, and are gentlemen of large local influence. They are now publishing a monthly paper called the Ellsworth *Land Journal*, devoted to the interests of Ellsworth county, which will be sent free to all who may desire it. It gives a full description of the county, also of the lands they have for sale.

WILSON,

twenty-five miles west of Ellsworth, although young, is a live and growing city of about three hundred souls. It's location is high, commanding and attractive. The Smoky Hill river is in full view half a mile to the south; north, three miles, is Wilson Creek Valley, covered with as fine farms as one can find in Kansas. Six years ago, when the town was first started, no one dreamed that this would prove to be a farm country, but now there are hundreds of cabins and cottages, wheat fields and corn fields, corrals and herds, and they are rapidly transferring the old buffalo range into a garden.

The business life of Wilton is in keeping with the material progress around it. The merchants here drive business as if business were the one purpose of life There are three hotels, of which the Wilson House, C. J. Clousen, proprietor, is the best, several dry goods, grocery and drug stores, all of which are doing a rushing business. Messrs. Lafferty & Powers are the live, go-ahead land agents of the place and are kept busy showing selling railroad lands and improved farms and locating Government claims. All who stop at Wilson should live give them a call. The lumber interest is well represented by the enterprising firm of Hines & Latshaw, who have a large stock of all kinds of lumber on hand at prices as can be bought at any other point, allowing the difference in freight. They also have the agency for the Kansas wagon, and are selling large quantities of them; in this section they are considered the "reliable." Mr. Latshaw is dealing largely in grain, and has an elevator capable of handling all the grain sold here. I am under obligations to the good people of Wilson, as well as all the other towns on the road, for many favors, and succeeded in getting a large list for the DAILY TIMES, but I must bid adieu to these good people and continue my journey westward toward the setting sun.

RUSSELL.

My next stopping place is a live busiy town, and is the county seat of Russell County. There I found more real growth than at any other point. Standing on the corner of one of the principal streets I counted twenty-seven houses in process of building, and all good substantial buildings. Russell is growing very fast, as a large per cent of the emigration stops at this point. Business of all kinds is well represented, and the merchants are pushed to their utmost to supply the demand for all classes of goods. Snopp & Childs are a live Real Estate firm—lately started here, and are doing a big business in selling government and railroad land, also, in the practice of law. All persons stopping at Russell should give them a call. Time and space will not admit of going into particulars, but suffice it to say that the town is well supplied with churches, schools, newspapers, elevators, steam flouring mills, lumber yards, hardware, groceries, drugs and dry goods stores, two hotels, lawyers, doctors and ministers, and is one of the most promising towns on the K. P. My stay, although short, was made very pleasant by the citizens of Russell, and I hope to have the pleasure of visiting them again soon, but the "train is due" and I must leave for another field of labor, which is

HAYS CITY,

distant twenty-five miles west, from Russell. Here I spent two days very pleasantly among my old acquaintances. Hays is taking quite a start this spring in the way of building, owing to an increase of trade and immigration. Kinger Bros. are building a fine stone store of Mayminn lime stone, the fitting of which is very easy, as this stone can be cut with a common hand saw, or hewn out with an ax without any more damage than they would receive from quarrying or cutting so much wood, and as this stone is plenty here, building is much cheaper than the building of lumber. H. Cars has commenced the erection of a fine stone hotel and many other buildings are to be built soon. The business men of Hays are all a good solid enterprising class, and all carry fine stock of goods. The land officer is located here, with B. J. F. Hanna register, formerly of Salina. Mr. Hanna is a man well suited to the position and assisted as he is by an able corps of assistants makes things warm in a business like manner.

I called on the officers of the Post, and was never more kindly entertained in my life, Maj. D. M. Vance commanding at Fort Hays, is a very fine gentleman, and did everything to make my visit pleasant as did also all the other officers. The "Major" although not a "married man," has fine quarters, and his everything around him is pleasant and comfortable, I was invited by him to visit the mammoth farm of H. E. Smither's three miles South of the Fort, so after an elegant dinner with the Major in company with Lieut. Allen and Mr. Moore, correspondent to the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Major, we started on our visit to Mr. Smithers. He has one of the largest, as well as one of the finest farms in the State. He conducts his business systematically, and with as much order and precision as a well-ordered military camp. Being a man of order he has everything about him done in order—there is a place for everything, and everything is in its place he never permits anything to go at "loose ends," and his work is always done "on time." It is no disparagement to other good farmers to say that Mr. Smithers has the model farm of the State.

All the railroads are crowded every day with immigrants, and it looks as though the eastern States were moving out here *en masse*.

Yours,. STEVE.

The Prophecy of a Turkish Statesman Fulfilled.

[New York Tribune, 5.]

When Fuad, the great Turkish statesman who opposed the Russian pretensions which led to the Crimean War, was approaching his end, he called for writing material and traced, with trembling hands, a political testament for his master. "When this writing is placed before the eyes of your Majesty," he wrote, "I shall not be in the world. You can, therefore, listen to me without distrust, and you should imbue yourself with the great and grevious truth that the Empire of the Osmanlis is in danger. An intestine dissension in Europe and a Bismarck in Russia, and the face of the world will be changed." The "intestine dissension in Europe" broke out in the next year, when Germany was placed under overwhelming obligations to Russian diplomacy, while France was prostrated and a renewal of the alliance between the Western Powers was rendered impossible. The Hohenzollern who telegraphed to the Czar from Versailles on the day the peace was signed, "Prussia will never forget that it owes to you that the war has not taken extreme dimensions," has shown his gratitude by enforcing the neutrality of Austria, while Russia was exhausting the military resources of Turkey. Ignatieff, moreover, has been as successful in conducting the negotiations of San Stefano as Bismarck himself was in dictating his own conditions of peace for Sedan. The empire of the Osmanlis is now falling to pieces, and the face of Southern Europe has been changed. Fuad's political testament read like a prophecy fullfilled.

ABOUT RESUMPTION.

Secretary Sherman Before the Congressional Committee.

We make the following extract from the report of the interview between Secretary Sherman and the House Committee on Banking and Currency, as reported in the New York *Herald* of the 5th:

Mr. Ewing—After resumption the greenback must remain at par in gold as long as the Treasury maintains resumption.

Secretary Sherman—Certainly, and while they are at par in gold they will not be presented to any considerable extent.

Mr. Ewing—Of course, if there was an established difference of one per cent. or half of one per cent. between gold and greenbacks the Treasury would be broken pretty quick.

Secretary Sherman—Yes, sir, or a quarter of one per cent.; there is no doubt about that.

Mr. Ewing—Therefore, after resumption, greenbacks must necessarily be at par with gold so long as the Secretary is able to maintain resumption. Now, I am supposing a case of drain of gold from the action of foreign creditors or from any other cause, and want to know what means you would resort to to check it.

Secretary Sherman—I do not think that it would be necessary to resort to any means; but if it were necessary to devise some means I would resort to such as have been adopted in other countries—the temporary suspension of specie payment. That is a question for Congress. The British Bank act which is so often quoted as the standard, makes no provision for suspension. There is no legal suspension of payment in England, nor does our law make any provision for it. If the Government should meet such an adverse state of circumstances as to make suspension absolutely necessary the Government would necessarily have to take the responsibility of it, leaving Congress to determine whether the circumstances justified it. That has always been so.

Mr. Phillips—Then do you think that the Secretary of the Treasury has power to suspend specie payment.

Secretary Sherman—No sir; but if demands were made upon the Treasury which the Secretary could not pay unless he was to pay them out of his own pocket he would have to stop paying. That is all that there is about it.

Mr. Ewing—Have you come short of the point of your actual inability to go farther would you feel at liberty to stop?

Secretary Sherman—That I cannot state. That will not occur in my time if you give me such a reserve as I mention, and it will not occur at all in your time or in my time in my judgment. But we cannot anticipate what the future will bring forth. We do not know but that we may be involved in war which would compel a suspension of payment and we do not know what might be the

EFFECT OF WAR IN EUROPE.

Mr. Phillips—I was going to ask you on that very point. Would not a general war in Europe result in raising the price of gold?

Secretary Sherman—Wise men differ very much upon that. I think that a general war in Europe would give such a demand for our agricultural products and for everything that we produce and sell that it would probably inspire confidence and there would be less danger.

Mr. Phillips—Might it not raise the price of gold as compared with currency?

The Chairman—Or might it not have the effect of sending our bonds home?

Secretary Sherman—We are not bound to pay for our bonds unless they are due.

Mr. Ewing—But banks and others that hold gold would be tempted to buy bonds and the gold would go out.

Secretary Sherman—I do not think so. I have shown you now in these figures that with such a reserve as I have mentioned the government of the United States is stronger for resumption than the bank of England?

Mr. Ewing—Is now?

Secretary Sherman—No; I say it will be if you give us the reserve I mention. It will then be stronger than the bank of England.

Mr. Ewing—You said on Monday that it is now stronger.

Secretary Sherman—I do not think that it is now, but I say that before the first of January, with an additional reserve of $50,000,000, and if you will provide enough means to carry on the current expenses of the Government, with or without regard to the sinking fund, we will be stronger than the Bank of England. If you make good the sinking fund we would be better off; but if you do not make it good it does not affect the question of resumption. With that $50,000,000 additional, (making our reserve $130,000,000 or $140,000,000), with the fact that our notes are of universal credit, and are distributed throughout this great extent of country and among 40,000,000 of people, with the fact that $70,000,000 of our notes are now in the Treasury not likely to be called upon, and with the fact that the banks have to take care of $70,000,000 more, which they cannot run in upon us without subjecting themselves to the violation of the law of their creation, with their notes absolutely secured by United States notes, if we cannot maintain specie payment then it is impossible to maintain specie payment on a paper circulation.

The Chairman—That is on the theory all the time that paper and gold are equivalent.

Secretary Sherman—Certainly. Specie payment means the equivalency of gold and paper. It is on the theory that the one per cent. difference between gold and silver will disappear before the first of January that I propose to commence specie payments; but suppose that I am mistaken; suppose that your fears are well grounded, and that I am oversanguine, as some people say I am, still Congress will meet in December, and then the question will be so apparent to everyman that, if the Resumption act cannot be carried out, I shall come to Congress and say that I have been unable to accumulate this reserve, or that an adverse state of circumstances has arisen and that I am unable to do what the Resumption act requires of me.

Mr. Ewing—But in the meantime the country is on the rack and torture of preparation for impractical resumption.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Gen. Butler and His Greenback Bill—Col. Phillips's Postal Savings Bill—Public Buildings at Leavenworth.

GEN. BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1878.

EDITOR TIMES:—There is no man in either end of Congress so direct and business like as Gen. Benj. F. Butler. He never fails to command attention when he speaks, and generally brings out a new thought, or embelishes an old one. With an immense law practice on his hands he finds leisure to be in his seat most of the time, for the average four hours of daily Congressional service seems not to interfere with his current business, and I have never heard it charged by any one that he is or has ever been derelict to duty as a member of Congress, or to look over or slight one of his constituents. The factory and servant girls of Massachusetts remember him as a friend and benefactor. During the winter of 1868-9 I stopped in the city of New Orleans, and

TOOK MUCH INTEREST

in conversing with all classes—especially the native elements—relative to the war, the cause of it and the issues growing out of it. No city on this continent has such a mixed, conglomerated population take it in any sense one can think of. A considerable portion of the people are foreigners hailing from every quarter of the globe. The creoles take rank as the leading class in Orleans and seem proud of their ancestry. The numerous foreign elements in New Orleans make it a hard city to govern and never was governed with credit but once and that was during Genl. Butler's administration in 1863. The oldest and most respectable citizens asserted this fact and many of them admitted to me that they would be glad to have Butler for Mayor during life. Barring his national politics the people of New Orleans

LIKE GENERAL BUTLER,

he kept the city clean; he employed the poor and made it safe for a woman to circumnavigate the city at any hour of the night. For six months I sojourned in the city and never heard General Butler abused the whole time I was there. In national politics they were against him and everybody else, unless thinking and acting with them. Butler's campaign in that section was a successful one, and from what I know of it has induced me to become a warm admirer of him. He's got pluck, and is not afraid of anybody. He's a man of much finer sensibilities than he is generally credited with.

GREENBACK RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution he offered on the first of April, 1878:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to report to this House, forthwith, a proper bill or bills

First: To provide for the re-issue of the fractional currency of the denomination of fifty and twenty-five cents, for the withdrawal of subsidiary silver coins of the same denomination now in circulation, as fast as they may be received into the Treasury, and prevent further issue thereof.

Second: To provide for the printing and issue of $20,000,000 of legal-tender notes of the denomination of one, two and five dollars, in equal proportions, to be paid from the Treasury for the current expenses of the Government for circulation among the people.

This resolution Butler proposes to call up on Monday next. The General says the fractional currency was the most convenient currency we ever had, and he wants it put afloat again.

THE FRACTIONAL NOTES

could be sent by letter, while the fractional coin cannot be sent in a common letter at all. A silver half dollar breaks the envelope of its own weight. If it does not break it of its own weight, it tells everybody it is there, and somebody else breaks it, and it does not reach its destination. He thinks $20,000,000 of each—$40,000,000 in all, would make up considerably for the contraction which has taken place since the passage of the Resumption Act. He says we are told that we have a great deal too much currency, because we have a great many large bills, and it is said we do not need so much; that before the war we had only about $250,000,000 and we have not had any such increase of population as corresponds to the increase of currency. But did it ever occur to gentlemen that with this money of retail we are doing, four, five, six, seven, eight times as much business, retail business, now as before the war. Before the war we had 27,000 miles of railroad, now we have 77,000. The receipts of the postoffices before the war were only $8,000,000, now they are over $40,000,000, all done in currency. The telegraph was hardly started before the war; now its receipts are sixty or seventy millions, all done in currency. The Express Companies now ramify the country and before the war they were of little importance.

It will be seen that Gen. Butler takes in the financial subject pretty fully. The object of retiring our fractional currency I never could understand. It cost us less to float annually than the interest bearing bond with which the silver was purchased to coin the subsidiary coin.

COL. PHILLIPS' POSTAL BILL

is a very important measure. There is some opposition to it from certain money interests, but I am confident that no bill before Congress has the merit in it that Mr. Phillips' bill has. It provides for the safe deposit of the money of the people in the vaults of the Government, and the certificates received as evidences of deposit may themselves be used as money. The Colonel has been very earnest and enthusiastic in his bill. It is just what the country needs, and with it the question of resumption would be settled forever. It would do away with rotten savings banks and not benefit solvent ones. I don't know that the country would be worse off if all savings banks shut their doors to-morrow, providing they paid their debts. The Finance Committee of the House has been very busy during the past month. Secretary Sherman was before it a few days ago. He was also before the Senate Committee a few days before on the same subject. He had some friends on the Senate side who they let him off easy. The House Committee on Banking and Currency are not friendly to his financial schemes, and cornered him badly enough. His theories would bankrupt everybody, and he has a fresh instalment every time he goes before the Committees. The eastern hard-money men are losing confidence in him, and have so expressed themselves in the past few days. The question of a

PUBLIC BUILDING AT LEAVENWORTH

is one few are opposed to, except Kansas City and Topeka. These towns and a clique of fellows in this city from those places have joined teams against an appropriation for Leavenworth, it will not be Mr. Phillips' fault. He has left no stone unturned that one man could turn. I suppose it is apparent to every Leavenworth man that Kansas City and Topeka interest will not let a competing town have a public building at their expense.

No man ought to blame Phillips in this matter, after knowing the facts. The Missouri delegation is favorable to Kansas City and the Topeka interest has managed to link on to the Missouri delegation and hope to have Missouri pull it through.

Dr. McMillan, of Neosho county, expects to return home at once. He says he has no hopes of getting his bill through this session.

Col. John Rankin, of Lawrence, Kan., is in the city. H. N. J.

Thirty Thousand Destitute Men in Baltimore.

[St. Louis Times, 6.

There are 30,000 men in Baltimore destitute of a day's work, and the distress for want of employment was never so general in that city as it is now. These are alarming facts and have been brought before the Council in such a manner as will probably result in measures for the public relief. It is quite certain that this vast amount of idle energy cannot remain unutilized much longer without injury to the body politic; and equally certain that it cannot be justified upon any principle of justice or economy. The credit of the city is unimpaired and there is work enough in the way of needed improvements to give every able-bodied loiterer in the corporation something to do. Charters and statutes must be stretched a little to prevent starvation.

Don't Tamper With Bad's Dollar.

[Inter Ocean, 6.]

We call the attention of some of our Eastern brethren who have such a hatred of the silver dollar, to the reading of the law against marring the coin. Don't go to toning down the eagle's wings, and trimming his tail feathers, or paring down the nose of the goddess, or boring holes in her head. The fine for each such offense is not less than $1,000. Western silver has been expended for the silver dollar, and by the memory of our daddies, that "E Pluribus Unum" and bald-headed eagle must be let alone, or there'll be trouble.

We Have Room Enough for all for Them.

[Albany Journal, 5.]

Immigration has again set in with indications that it will be much larger than the average for some years past. As all our cities are now overflowing with surplus laborers, it is much to be hoped that these fresh arrivals from the old world will be shown every inducement to lead them to strike out at once for the great West. In these dull times there is no assurance for immigrants unless they look to the soil.

And the Judge Shall say to Those on the Right, "I was Hungry and ye Fed Me."

[Commonwealth, 7.]

The Nicodemus, Graham county, sufferers, are receiving aid from Leavenworth. We note that Col. Thomas Moonlight has contributed a paper of tacks, and H. Miles Moore a bottle of ink. It will be a happy moment for the poor colored man when he sits down to drink his ink and eat his tacks.

Eating Themselves Out of the Country.

[Chicago Post, 5.]

It is often said that some men and women eat themselves out of house and home, but now the fashion is for men who have been appointed to foreign missions to eat themselves out of the country. He would be a cheap, a very insignificant minister who would be permitted to go abroad without a banquet.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" in St. Louis.

[Globe Democrat, 5.]

The fight between the men who pay the taxes and the men who steal the taxes in this city has commenced. It can be made short, sharp and decisive, if the honest men so declare.

The Best of Any Paper West of the Mississippi.

[Pushcity Gazette, 5.[

The Leavenworth TIMES runs the best department of State news of any paper west of the Mississippi river.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thurman's Pacific Railroad Funding Bill Passes the Senate.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—At the expiration of the morning hour, the railroad funding bill came up as unfinished business, and Mr. Sargent continued his remarks, uninterrupted by adjournment on Friday.

At the conclusion of Mr. SARGENT'S remarks Mr. Blaine formally offered his amendment to the twelfth section of the bill, striking out the words "reserving the right to alter, amend or repeal," and insert "but so long as said Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroad companies shall faithfully comply with the provisions of the said acts of 1862 and 1864, and of this act relating to payments to the United States on account of bonds advanced and of the sinking fund to be established as aforesaid. Such compliance shall be deemed and taken as sufficient to meet the obligations of said companies on account of such bonds prior to the maturity thereof."

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the credentials of George H. Pendleton, Senator from Ohio. Laid on the table; also a communication from the Secretary of War, asking the appropriation of $20,000 for printing the records of the Confederate States. Referred.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes in relation to the temporary filling of vacancies in the Executive Departments. Referred.

Mr. MATHEWS gave notice of his proposed substitute for the bill to repeal the bankrupt act. Referred.

Mr. DORSEY introduced a bill relative to the rank of certain retired military officers. Referred.

The bill providing for a public building at Topeka, Kan., was taken up and amended so as to limit the cost to $200,000, and passed.

A debate ensued between Messrs. Blaine, Sargent, Bayard and Thurman, and then Mr. Edmunds obtained the floor but gave way to Mr. Thurman, who said a number of Senators had gone away, some of them not feeling well, and he had said he would not ask a vote on any of the propositions to-day, but would ask the Senate to finish the bill to-morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened it adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mr. MORRILL reported from the Finance Committee the bill to repair and put in operation the mint at New Orleans. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Morrill said it was the opinion of the committee that this would afford all additional mint facilities.

The general deficiency bill was reported and placed on the calendar.

At the expiration of the morning hour unfinished business—the Pacific railroad funding bill, was considered, and Mr. Edmunds advocated the bill of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS dissented entirely with Messrs. Matthews and Hill as to the constitutionality of the proposed legislation, and said that if the corporations should succeed in breaking down legislation at this time, it might be that the time would come when the voice of the people would be heard and their affairs placed in the hands of impartial men. The provision for the payment of the obligations of these corporations was purely an administrative act and required different application from time to time, as circumstances changed—as new roads were built, as new men came in the directory; as stock was run up or down by bulls or bears, yet it was proposed to tie the hands of this sovereign administrative power behind its back for twenty-two years—nearly an entire generation. He did not think the gentleman from Maine would, upon reflection, think this was an entirely safe mode of procedure. He said that it might happen that the House should pass into the hands of foreign holders, who might bedevil the roads and bring about a state of things where there would be no net earnings, the interest of the first-mortgage bonds would not be paid, and all would go down in value. Yet, the Senator from Maine, in the innocence of his nature, and supposing that everybody was as honest as himself, would fold his hands and allow himself to be put in a bag and placed in the custody of the Union Pacific railroad.

Mr. BLAINE, interrupting, said the Senators had referred to Jay Gould.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had not referred to Jay Gould or any other individual.

Mr. BLAINE insisted that he did so in reference to a stockholder who held a large quantity of stock, and who was painted blacker than he really was.

Mr. EDMUNDS said there were many men who were not so black as they were painted. There were Senators who were not as black as they had been painted in connection with stocks. He had not indulged in any personal references and referred to individuals by name.

Mr. BLAINE proposed to amend his amendment so as to remove every objection to it raised by the Senator from Vermont, by adding a proviso "that the annual amount to be paid, in addition to the net earnings and one-half of the transportation, shall never be less than $500,000, and nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to waive any existing claim of the Government against the roads.

Mr. VOORHEES advocated the amendment proposed by Mr. Blaine, and in his remarks asked Mr. Thurman if he did not consider that the present bill made the Government secure against loss.

Mr. THURMAN replied that he did not.

Mr. VOORHEES asked why, then, he did not perfect such a bill as would do so.

Mr. THURMAN said because he could not get such a bill through this Senate.

Mr. VOORHEES went on to declare that he had in the Reconstruction and other acts of Congress, seen repeated disregard of constitutional obligations and contended that the present bill went beyond constitutional limitation as to the right of contract, and he hoped the amendment of the Senator from Maine would be adopted. The scenes of the past four weeks about the capitol should not be repeated, if it could be avoided. If the bill was not acceptable with it, then let the Judiciary Committee do its work over again and prepare a bill that would be an acceptable finality.

Mr. ALLISON advocated the amendment proposed by Mr. Blaine.

At half-past five a motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Patterson and resisted by Mr. Thurman.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the vote resulted—yeas, 29; nays, 36.

Mr. THURMAN then proceeded to close the debate. He said the bill was not framed on the idea embraced in Mr. Blaine's amendment. That amendment proposed to make a law that should stand for twenty long years, and it proposed to go farther and surrender the power to alter amends or repeal. For many years the roads had sought this surrender, but this was the first time such a proposition had been made by a Senator on this floor or a Representative in the House of Representatives. If the road could obtain this surrender, they would give much more than the sum named in the amendment. A reservation was put in the bill to retain for the Government control over all contracts with these corporations, and sooner than see it abandoned, he would see the bill sink to the depths of the sea.

The amendment of Mr. BLAINE was then voted upon and lost—ayes, 23; nays, 35.

Mr. THURMAN'S amendment providing for the endorsement of sinking fund bills by the Secretary of the Treasury was then adopted, Messrs. Sargent and Chaffee, stating that it was evident that all amendments to the bill were to be voted down, withdrew their respective amendments.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the bill, and upon which the vote was—ayes, 40; nays, 19.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to regulate the compensation allowed to railroads for the transportation of the mails. Referred.

The Senate passed a bill to provide a code of regulations. A b