Weekly Times

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1878.

BE FAIR.

A late number of the Leavenworth *Times* pretends to quote from the speech which it says was made some years ago by Geo. Anthony, in the State of New York. We never heard of the speech before, but any reader with a grain of sense can readily see that the quotations are sentences garbled out of their connections, and thus made to convey sentiments which neither Governor Anthony nor any other sensible man ever entertained.—*Abilene Gazette.*

The TIMES published the extracts from Geo. T.'s speech and stated at the time that we were unable to procure the whole speech. There are two printed copies of that speech in existence. One in Medina, in the hands of Geo. T.'s friend, who declines to let it pass out of his hands, and the other, Geo. T. has in Leavenworth.—*Leavenworth Times.*

If there are but two copies of the speech in existence, and the TIMES possesses neither of them, where were the garbled extracts obtained? Be fair.—*Abilene Gazette.*

THE TIMES simply stated that there were two copies of that speech in existence. There may be other copies about which we have no knowledge. The extracts were taken from a criticism of the speech by a Miss Hedley, one of the most talented and highly cultured ladies in Western New York, published in the *Tribune*, of Medina, New York, April 17, 1862, immediately after the delivery of the speech by Geo. T. and if the quotations had not fairly represented the sentiments expressed by him, he would certainly have contradicted them at the time; but instead of so doing he replied to the lady's letter, and defended the position he had taken. The original copy of the *Tribune* of that date is in our possession. We so stated in our issue of the 17th inst. In fairness then we ask you why say "garbeled?" If the editor of the *Gazette* would "be fair" or intends to "be fair," let him write to Geo. T. and ask him if the extracts are true in word and spirit. The columns of the old *Bulletin* and *Kansas Farmer* prove it, and Geo. T. will never deny it. "Be fair."

NEW PAPER.

No. 1 of vol. 1 of the Clifton *Journal* is at hand. It is well edited, well printed, and deserves to succeed. The *Journal* is owned and edited by D. A. Beckwith, recently connected with THE TIMES as traveling agent. He is a ready writer, has had considerable newspaper experience, and can be relied upon to give the readers of the *Journal* a first-class paper.

MAILS ON THE SANTA FE.

Our Subscribers on the Santa Fe road and its branches will confer a favor upon us by notifying us of every failure to receive THE TIMES as promptly as other Missouri River dailies are received, since the mails are now so arranged that our papers ought to go through promptly, *every day.*

RATHER THIN.

The New York *Herald* of Friday and Saturday has long articles, under sensational headings, in regard to another big Plymouth church scandal—charging the superintendent of Plymouth Bethel with the ruin of one of the young ladies of the society. The story is told with all the usual embellishments, but the letters upon which the charge is based contain nothing but what might with propriety be written by any minister to a member of his congregation. The story may be all true but the evidence which the *Herald* has thus far brought forward falls very far short of proving it.

BISMARCK.

Although Prince Bismarck is by no means aged for a statesman, already he feels that the pressure of public business has become too severe upon mind and body. It is no light work for one man, no matter how great the outside talent at his service, if he require it, to govern the German Empire, comprising several kingdoms and principalities, with a population now close upon 43,000,000. The strain of over-work of the mind, as the sword outwears the sheath, is evident in the increasing weakness of the body, and from both causes comes the necessity to retire every now and then into the country away from public affairs. But "quiet to quick bosoms is a bane," and one effect of his responsibility as a public officer of the Empire is to rush back to business at brief intervals before the good effects of his rest can be realized.

A NATION'S GRATITUDE.

The New York *Herald*, which has never been accused of partiality to General Grant argues that the proposition to retire him with General's full pay is one which ought to have received not only the unanimous approval of Congress but the hearty indorsement of the entire nation. Indeed,—says the *Herald*,—it would be but a feeble expression of the gratitude due to the great soldier from the American people:

The services rendered by Marlborough and Wellington to Great Britain, important as they were, shrink into insignificance beside those performed by Grant for the United States. The English commanders' military genius stood their country in good stead in war, but the victories they won were not essential to the preservation of the constitutional structure of the British government. The American soldier saved the Union and gave the nation greater strength and influence at home and abroad than it possessed before the terrible trial through which it triumphantly passed under his leadership. It has been said that Republics are ungrateful, and perhaps it is fortunate that their ideas of gratitude do not extend far enough to saddle the country with gifts and pension lists that pass down to posterity and become a perpetual burden on future generations. But the proposition to bestow the full pay of a general for life on a soldier like Grant was one so just and moderate that no voice in Congress or out of Congress ought to have been raised against it. It was defeated by the Democratic Senators, and like many of their recent proceedings in Congress their action in the matter is calculated to deprive their party of the confidence of the country.

LOPP IT OFF.

The New York *Tribune* has come to the sensible conclusion that a very large proportion of the money spent by Congress in printing "Public Documents" is more than wasted, and in regard to the cumbersome and useless agricultural reports, the *Tribune* says:

While the Senate was feeling around for some arguments to justify itself in defeating the sensible amendment of the Printing Committee to reduce the size of the Agricultural Report by 100 pages and the number published by 100,000 copies. Mr. Sargent made the telling point that in addition to the enormous expense for printing and binding which these overgrown editions of bulky volumes were constantly saddling on the country, the railroad mail service, which is paid for according to the weight of mail matter carried, was at the same time very materially increased. Year after year the receipts of the Post-Office Department keep falling behind the expenditures, and year after year Congress, by its liberal printing and diffusion of worthless documents, helps to keep up this ruinous amount of outlay for postal service. By the decision of the Senate in regard to this single document, the mails will be burdened with at least one hundred tons of dead matter, and the same proportion holds with all the rest. If the farmers of the country derived any practical benefit from these sloppy treatises which they are taxed to pay for, there would be some excuse for this extravagance. But a very small percentage of them ever see the book, and there is more instruction in the agricultural columns of the *Weekly Tribune* every year than has been published by the Agricultural Department during the entire period of its existence. From every point of view, this public Printing is an enormous sink of public money. It costs the people of the country between $5,000 and $6,000 every day. Is there any citizen so guileless as to believe that it is worth that amount of money?

THE TOP OF GEN. SHERMAN.

The Washington *Post*, about a week ago, gave diagrams of the heads of some fifteen or twenty prominent men, taken by a "conformator"—the great big wooden concern that the hatter squeezes down on to your head to take your measure for a "plug"—and in speaking of its map of the top of Gen. Sherman, the *Post* says:

The head of Gen Sherman, measured with the hair off, is the exact likeness of a birch bark canoe with both ends abbreviated. The beauty of the canoe is thereby obliterated. It is a curious shaped head, sufficiently regular in outline, but coiling up in as much eccentricity as is assumed by a leather shoe-string in a pile of hot ashes. Concave on one side and convex on the other, it indicates a character as erratic as the general's steps in a polka quadrille, and just about as graceful. It is a fit match to his brother's cranium. John's head is lop-sided on the right, and the general's lop-sided on the left. A corresponding bulge ornaments the secretary's head on the sinister hand, but the general throws his breastworks up on the dexter. The diagrams of the brothers' heads, when observed side by side, look like a pair of well-worn Indian moccasins, and it is probably a dim perception of this fact that caused the general to be christened Tecumseh. It measures twenty-two and three-eights inches, and wears a 7⅜ hat.

DON'T DO IT.

The *Republic*, magazine, of Washington, has resumed the publication of its weekly campaign sheets. The *Republic* has doubtless done much good service in the Republican cause, but it must bear in mind the fact that the Republican party of the United States is no longer yoked to the golden juggernaut of the bond-holders. We can no longer conquer by that sign, and if the *Republic* does not desire to do the cause which it professes to advocate more harm than good, it will leave out all its resumption and contraction documents. We say to the *Republic*, not as our opinion, but as a matter of fact that the people of the United States are not in sympathy with the sentiments expressed in its article of the 25th inst. headed "Resumption or Repeal, Which?" They are opposed to any policy that tends toward a contraction of the currency; they are opposed to the withdrawal of the greenback from circulation; they are opposed to National Bank notes *in toto*, and are in favor of abolishing all such currency and substituting for it the National Treasury note. There is a radical and irreconcilable difference between the people and the bond-holders upon this question, there is no other vital issue at present before the people, and upon one side or other of this issue the Republican Party must array itself. If it places itself abreast with public sentiment and in sympathy with the people, squarely and unequivocally, it can recover its lost ground, and elect a majority of the members of Congress this Fall, but if it attempts to shoulder contraction, National Banks, and the destruction of greenbacks, our minority will be greater in the next House than it is in the present. If the *Republic* is in favor of the latter policy, and yet desires the success of the Republican party, the best thing it can do is to discontinue its weekly issues—and its monthly issues also—till after the Fall elections. The people are in earnest in this matter; they propose to put an end to the policy of contraction, and of war on the greenback, and the sooner our hard-money friends of the east get their eyes open to this fact, the better it will be for them and for the party. There was a time when the name of the Republican party was a tower of strength, sufficient to insure victory upon any platform; but that time is past, and if we would have the votes of the people now, we must place ourselves upon the side of the people.

OUR, HONE, WIDOW McCOLLESTER.

Mrs. McCollester, of Iowa, will not go into the divorce business any more, should she re-marry. She and McCollester lived unhappily. He sued for divorce. Divorce suit dragged its slow length in the Iowa courts. Pending suit, they made love to each other. Made up. Lived together. Forgot the suit. He died. She claimed property. Found that proceedings had not been stopped. Suit had gone on of itself, like the Dutchman's famous cork leg, immortalized in the old song. Mrs. McCollester, not being the legal widow of McCollester, deceased, not only mourns the loss of McCollester himself, but of the estate she had hoped to remember him by. And she is much disgusted.

RICH WOMEN.

According to the San Francisco Daily *Exchange*, Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. McDonough, by the will of Mr. O'Brien, are made the richest women on the Pacific coast. Their share of the estate from the Nevada bank alone is valued at nearly $3,000,000, and from the remainder of the estate it is said will be at least $10,000,000 more. Mrs. McDonough's three infant children inherit each $300,000 more. Says the *Exchange:*

Mrs. McDonough is the wife of Thomas McDonough, a wood and coal merchant on Market street. Young Coleman, who is one of the executors and a $300,000 legatee, is a quiet and gentlemanly young man, one upon whom his new honors and wealth will sit easily. He has been employed in one of the offices in Nevada Block, and stands well among his associates. His sisters are charming young ladies, and one of them will soon marry Mr. Fred. May, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express.

The Chicago *Post* intends to enlarge, and also to advance its price, from three to five cents.

MISSION OF THE PRESS.

Col. Theodore S. Case, of Kansas City, editor of the "Western Review of Science and Industry," read an able and carefully prepared essay before the late meeting of the Missouri Editorial Association. After referring to the uncertain and imperfect sources through which the history of the past comes down to us, and comparing these with the superior advantages which the historian finds in the columns of the modern newspaper, the writer says:

Thus it appears that a truthful and intelligent journalism is the fountain head of history. That fountain is one of facts, recorded daily "by our reporter or artist on the spot," simply a narration or chronicle of incidents, a prolific and perhaps redundant description of passing events; a short-hand reproduction of current speeches, sermons and lectures; a reflection as it were, of popular thought and feeling. These go farther towards furnishing the requisite materials for a profound and conscientious writer who goes beneath the mere surface effects of battles, elections and revolutions than all the state documents and public records that can be placed at his command. Such documents, which have necessarily been the principal sources of information for historians in the past may mislead; for while they may and do give the resulting facts of prominent transactions, such as treaties, compacts, changes of laws, &c., the spirit and causes which animated and governed the parties and individuals opposing these measures do not appear, but merely those which ruled the dominant party, thus being, for the purposes of history, white, must record every essential feature on both sides of every public transaction, one-sided and incomplete. But the student who reads the modern newspapers for information on any given subject, and not for the points on his favorite side alone, will find the whole matter discussed with a fullness and freedom, a breadth of learning and a skill of handling, both as to fact and argument, which as far exceed those of the public document as the love exceeds the truth and reliability the romancing histories of the middle ages.

SOUTHERN KANSAS.

Flattering Prospects of a Wonderful Wheat Harvest.

WICHITA, KAN., May 25, 1878.

EDITOR TIMES: I have just returned from a trip through Sedgwick, Sumner, Cowley, and Butler counties, and thinking your numerous readers would be glad to learn of the prospects for the wheat crop, I have thought best to give you the results of my observations. Our trip embraced a circle of two hundred miles circumference, having traveled from this city to Wellington and Caldwell, and thence east on the four-mile strip to South Haven and

ARKANSAS CITY;

thence north up the Walnut Valley to Winfield, Douglas, Augusta, and Eldorado, and thence back to this place.

The appearance of the wheat at the present time indicates a bountiful harvest. This is especially true of the bottom lands; and much of the upland is but little inferior in appearance. From Arkansas City to Eldorado—a distance of nearly sixty miles—the traveled route is mostly in the Walnut Valley bottom, and a greater part of the way, on either side of the road, were seen fields of wheat of

LUXURIANT GROWTH

and promising a yield of from twenty to forty bushels to the acre. Some fields are now assuming the golden hue that shows it is ready for the harvest. We passed through the farm of Mr. Holmes, six miles south of Douglas, containing 1,200 acres, 600 being in wheat, where we saw a field of fifty acres of wheat of spontaneous growth that seemed to me would yield twenty bushels to the acre. On this land no labor of any kind has been since last year's crop was removed. Such a sight speaks volumes of the wonderful fertility of the soil, and its adaptability to wheat growing.

It is estimated that there are 85,000 acres of wheat in Sumner county, 75,000 acres in Cowley, 60,000 acres in Butler, and 80,000 acres in Sedgwick. If it can be safely harvested it will be a mine of wealth to Southern Kansas.

Another thing that particularly attracted my attention was the large number of fruit trees growing on all of the olden farms. Many of these trees, especially peach, are loaded with fruit, showing that fruit as well as grain, can be successfully raised in this part of Kansas. Yours Truly,

M. S.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

How to Build Up the Republican Party in Kansas—Give us a Live Man and a Live Platform.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., May 25. 8.

EDITOR TIMES:—I read you paper with much interest. It seems to me that you are right in opposing the renomination of George T. Anthony for governor. There has been a revolution in this State on the financial question. Our whole congressional delegation are now for greenbacks. One of our Senators was elected as a greenback man. Senator Ingalls is in favor of repealing the resumption law, of abolishing the National Banks, and substituting greenbacks. Ingalls is right, we need no rotten corporations to furnish money for the people; no middle-men to do what the government can do better than the banks.

The State Republican convention this year must sound the key note for 1880. It must be in harmony with the people. There must be no deception, no dodging of the only issue of the day. I take it, that if the State Republican convention is true to the people this fall, it will declare in unequivical terms for

1st. The repeal of the Resumption Law, and demand that the gold and silver, now being hoarded to redeem greenbacks should be used to redeem bonds, and this coin restored to the circulation of the country. The repeal of the National Banking Law and the substitution of greenbacks as the only paper money of the country interchangeable with 3.65 bonds.

2nd. A National bond drawing a low rate of interest, say 3.65 interest and principal payable in coin, these bonds payable in forty years in coin, in legal tenders, or greenbacks at the option of the holders; these greenbacks receivable at par for all debts and obligations due the government, and thus made equal to coin. The platform should demand that our 4, 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. bonds be called in, paid off and cancelled, and that when national debt converted into a 3.65 bond saving $40,000,000 a year in interest; these bonds should and would be purchased and held by our own people and the interest kept in the country. We must then have that kind of a foreign policy, that will keep the balances of trade in our favor; we must, in a word, as a nation, as a state, as counties, towns, cities, as a people and as individuals procure and sell more than we buy, if we would prosper and increase in wealth. What is true of the individual in this respect is true of the Nation, but our financial policy should be such as to bring our foreign debts home, and $100,000,000 in interest, drained from our country every year, should be kept at home among our own people; $150,000,000 to $250,000,000 should come to us every year to pay for the products of this country more than we buy; this kind of a policy would add $1,000,000,000 to our circulating medium in four years. This policy would soon give us as much money as the people of France—$50 per capita or $2,500,000,000 for fifty million of people, not in depreciated currency, but in gold, silver or greenbacks remonetized and as good as gold. We must labor to stimulate our industries, develop our agricultural and mineral resources; we should encourage, by every reasonable means, the building of the Southern, also the Northern Pacific railroads; we must extend the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Wichita to Polo Pinto, Texas, there connecting with the Southern Pacific; we should have a branch from La Pinto, Colorado, via Santa Fe, to East Yuma, Arizona. The A. T. & S. F. should penetrate the grand canon of the Arkansas, up the South Fork, over Marshall Pass, down the Gunnison, via Salt Lake and the body of Smoke river, connecting with the Northern Pacific on the Columbia, thence to Puget's Sound, and by steamers to Asia and the old world. We should improve the Mississippi river and other great arteries of inter-state commerce; We should then not only reconcile, but cement and make over the greatest and strongest government in the world.

We must teach our people to love Republican institutions, respect the ballot and the voice of the majority. There must be no tampering with the ballot if our government is to live in the future. We must be less partisan, have less partisan legislation, be more patriotic and display more real statesmanship. We must rid ourselves of mere place hunters, the office should seek the man, and our public officers must be men who will work for the public good instead of personal aggrandizement, economy in all public expenditures, a reduction of taxation and the burdens on the industries of the country. Such should be the unequivical position and platform of the next Republican State Convention of Kansas.

Will George T. Anthony stand, start or run on such a platform? if he will I can swallow him, cheese and all. I should be glad to know that he has experienced a change of heart.—But he is more in sympathy with the "producing classes"—that he has some "sympathy for the debtor class." A little over two years ago Anthony made a speech to the Republican club of Topeka, the Legislature was in session, Representative Hall was crowded, I shall never forget that speech and when he said "I have no sympathy with this clamor of the debtor class for more money," my blood ran cold and a shudder seemed to run over the audience, it was a cold, heartless speech

Two years ago Geo. T. Anthony attended a political meeting in Lawrence. The Republicans had to overcome a majority of 100. Col. Cobb, of Wyandotte, spoke an hour. Col. S. N. Wood, of Chase, spoke another on the Greenback question, and the audience cheered after cheer. Col. Wood had been sent for, and spoke by special request, as a Greenback Republican; the great effort was to win Greenback votes to the Republican ticket or in other words to win back the Greenback Republicans to the Republican party. Geo. T. Anthony was called out, and snubbed the Greenback men, snubbed both speeches, and throwing cold water, by asking the audience to rise above the groveling question of finance. At a temperance meeting held in the Presbyterian church last winter, in Topeka, he ridiculed the "dollar of the dadies," the old silver dollar of 412½ grains of silver, and said what the people wanted was not more money but less larger beer.

Now, can Anthony stand on a live people's platform? If, however, we are to have a hard money national bank, bondholder, money hoarding, cloaky shirt, Eliza Pinkston platform—a platform that would rise above the "growling" question of finance, Anthony is just the man for a candidate, and on such a platform I am for him, and then may the whole craft sink to perdition. But if we can have a live platform, a candidate in full sympathy with the quiet producing classes; with a candidate that has sympathy for the unfortunate debtor class, as well as for the rich and opulent, we can sweep this State as it was never swept before. We can bring the Greenback-Republicans back into the Republican party, and carry every county in the State, and roll up a clear 50,000.

The Democratic party in Kansas, without the Liberal Republican or Greenback Republican vote, is a mere bagatelle. It is for Kansas to sound the key note that is to ruin the next Presidential election. But, MR. TIMES, did it never occur to you that one third the population of Kansas is now south and west of Emporia. Is it absolutely necessary that our Governors, Senators, and Supreme Judges should all come from Atchison and Leavenworth?

Excuse the length of this.

RACKENSACK.

THE ARMY BILL.

Remarks of Messrs. Phillips and Haskell in Opposition to the Proposed Reduction.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, in all that I have said upon this bill I have been animated by but one purpose: to maintain the regular Army at its present standard for the protection of our frontier. I think there was really no necessity for raising the question of using the Army for other purposes, whether these purposes were predicated on the necessity of using the Army in States recently in rebellion and still in unsettled condition or to meet requisitions from governors, under the Constitution, to preserve peace and order in any State on account of riot or turbulence. In this contest we propose to provide no new force for such a purpose. We have not had and it is impossible we should have, with the regular Army at its present standard, a large spare force for any such purposes, whether these purposes were proper or not.

Sir, whenever in the past an Indian war has broken out we have not had men enough to subdue it promptly and economically as we ought to have been able to subdue it. Insignificant difficulties with Indians have grown into great expensive wars while we were waiting to gather troops from many distant posts. Settlers have been fearfully exposed meanwhile. Every Indian war has been protracted for years though it might have been ended in a few months. In this system of false economy we have wasted many hundreds and thousands of lives, many millions of dollars. I say, therefore, there is sufficient reason why we should maintain the Army at its present standard. That is the only question that need to have entered into this discussion. To man the forts on our seaboard, to guard the posts and forts on the three thousand miles of northern frontier, to protect the turbulent Mexican frontier of fifteen hundred miles, and keep in check several hundred thousand of fierce, warlike savages, roaming over the interior, needed every man and every musket. The questions as to maintaining the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, the civil rights of all our citizens, and the preservation of the order and tranquility of the country, are legitimate questions in their own place and time.

But, Mr. Chairman, during the course of this debate much has been said as to the use of the army in the States by the Republican party which has been in charge of the Government for the past fifteen years. We have barely closed a civil war unparalleled in all history. The Republic rescued from its peril has been in the hands of the gallant Republican party that saved it, and because that Republican party endeavored to secure the results of that war by the employment of a small number of men in those States lately in rebellion and still full of murder and turbulence, it has been held up in this floor that our party has transcended constitutional limits and invaded rights and powers sacred to the Constitution and subversive of the principles of the Government. Sir, I heard the late President say that under his administration he never sent troops to South Carolina and Louisiana, except when they were called for by Government of those States in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and that he did not think they had ever been used but when they were needed for public peace and for the preservation of law and the guaranteed rights of citizens. The charge that the Republican party has exceeded the just powers of government confided to them, or that they ever for a moment wished to weaken or undermine the Republic they had just preserved, is a charge as preposterous as it is false.

I wish before I close to have one paper read at the Clerk's desk. During the administration of Mr. Buchanan there was some disturbance in Virginia. A brave, historic man of my State, John Brown, of Osawatomie, invaded Virginia about the time. Of the circumstance or the cause that led to it I have nothing to say at present. History will faithfully record and justly estimate it; but the paper I will send to the Clerk's desk to be read is an extract from the official report of Colonel Robert E. Lee, then of the regular army, afterward a commanding general of the rebel army. Without a single requisition by the Governor of any State but merely on a simple rumor, troops of the United States from the United States post at Harper's Ferry which he then commanded, invaded the State of Maryland. I ask that the paper be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

HARPER'S FERRY, October, 19, 18 9.

Colonel S. COPER,

Adjutant Gen. U. S. Army, Washington, D. C:

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About nine o'clock this evening I received a report from Mr. Moore, from Pleasant Valley, Maryland, that a party of men had, shortly after sunset decended from the Mountains, attacked the house of Mr. Gennett, and from the noises it made and the screams of the women and children, he believed the residents of the valley were being massacred.

* * * * * * *

The report was, however, so improbable that I could give no credence to it, yet I thought it possible that some outrage might have been committed, and I started with twenty-five marines under Lieutenant Green, commanded by Lieutenant Stewart, for the house of the aged cottage, about four and a half miles distant. I was happy to find it a false alarm. The inhabitants of Pleasant Valley were quiet and unharmed, and Mr. Gennett and his family safe and asleep.

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M. PHILLIPS. I have no comment to make as to its necessity, no criticisms as to the act, but I wish to simply state that during the last Democratic administration Colonel Lee carried United States troops on mere rumor into a neighboring State. He who went into rebellion against the Government that educated him as a soldier, because he was a stickler for State rights, did not deem this an invasion of State rights. The Democratic administration of Buchanan did not deem it an invasion of State rights. It was reserved for the Democratic party, a party which in such sympathied to some extent with rebellion, to criticise as an invasion of State rights the just and discreet steps to preserve the Union and maintain the peace.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. HASKELL. Mr. Chairman, I have heard on this floor to-day, in answer to the eloquent and fair statement of the Delegate from Montana, [Mr. Maginnis,] such an unfair reply, such an outrageous charge, that I deem it my duty, standing here as I do a member of this House with twenty-five years of border experience in my life, to say just one word or two on the subject of the necessity of more troops for the suppression and prevention of Indian hostilities upon our frontier. I was stated by the honorable gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Sparks] that all these Territories wanted troops because the location of troops there would sell their products—their butter and their eggs, I suppose. Here is the authoritative declaration of the governor of Kansas, under date of October 20, 1877, and that State comes here and through one of its members presents a bill to this House for its consideration appropriating half a million dollars for expenses incurred in the protection of that State from the incursions of Indians. I want the Clerk to read that portion which I have marked, to show you what my own State has passed through in an Indian war which only closed in 1870.

When that is read I desire to read from the general statutes a few items of appropriations of money which this Government was forced to pay simply because there were not troops enough on our frontier for its protection. And there never will be troops enough until, irrespective of party, Congress shall pay attention to the needs of the frontier and supply a standing Army of sufficient size to insure adequate protection.

The Clerk read as follows:

During the entire summer and fall and until the approach of winter the Indians continued in open hostility against the settlements and in defiance of United States authority.

Put for the aid of the Kansas battalion still other atrocities would have followed, still other houses burned, growing crops destroyed, and property carried off until desolation and hunger had driven the last surviving settler from his home along the entire border.

This ever-memorable series of Indian wars in Kansas, covering a period of six years, was brought to a close in 1870, but not before suffering only from roving bands during that summer; and in November of that year, with harvest yet not ripe, with the blood and bells hanging full with scalps of defenseless citizens, the hostile Indians returned to the respective agencies to ask of the Government more bread, new blankets and better arms.

During this protracted and unequaled contest more than a thousand patriotic good citizens of the State were killed by Indians, and the loss of property to individual settlers by theft and destruction aggregated more than a million dollars.

The history of this eventful and disastrous period, as made up of official records shows beyond dispute or cavil that the enemy held in check at the cost of the State and by the valor and sacrifice of its citizens, was the enemy of the United States, an enemy whose ravages it was the duty of the General Government to protect the State.

Mr. HASKELL. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have here the general statutes of the United States, to which I wish particularly to call attention. Here is an appropriation of $18,000 to the State of Iowa for repelling an Indian invasion. I turn over a few pages and on March 3, 1863, an appropriation of $250,000 was made for repelling an Indian invasion in the State of Minnesota. Here a few pages further on is an appropriation of $125,000 to the State of Minnesota for repelling an Indian invasion. Here again is an appropriation of $900,000 given for repelling Indian invasions in the State of Minnesota.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. HASKELL. Now just one word more in reply to the honorable gentleman from Virginia in the unjust and invidious attack he made on the volunteer soldiers of the Union Army. Does the honorable gentleman from Virginia forget from his side there came to the town of Lawrence in the State of Kansas a confederate colonel at the head of eight hundred of his ragamuffins, picked up from the borders, and burnt and pillaged that town and slaughtered eighty of its defenseless inhabitants? That man's name was Quantrell, carrying a confederate commission in his pocket. Therefore it ill becomes the honorable gentleman from Virginia to charge the Union troops with atrocities always perpetrated in times of war.

From the *Record* of the 23d we copy the following extract from the report of the debate on the same subject:

Mr. PHILLIPS. I renew the amendment. I rise for the purpose of correcting an impression which the gentleman from New York [Mr. Hewitt] who has charge of this bill and the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Banning,] its putative father, have persistently thrust upon this House. They say that the proper officers of the Army have not recruited the Army up to a standard of 25,000 men; that it is little over 20,000 men, and that the full amount has not been needed for the public service or it would have been had. Now, I want to tell the gentleman and the House what the facts are. We have to-day, according to the reports of those having charge of the service under the Adjutant-General, in service, as borne on the latest reports, 23,417 men, and there are also 500 or 600 recruits unassigned. The Adjutant-General of the Army has been compelled to check enlistments for fear that those re-rruited at the enlistment stations might get above the 25,000 men allowed by law, which is all that can be paid. Gentlemen will remember that the reason why we had no enlistments last year was that, we had no Army appropriation bill. They will remember that the House, in the last Congress, caused the failure of the Army appropriation bill because the Congress would not consent to the reduction of the Army in an appropriation bill, and until Congress met in October last and was able to mature a bill which did not change the law, but was, partially at least, what an appropriation bill should be, there were no means of enlisting men for the Army. By a law of last Congress, 2,500 men were required to be mustered out arbitrarily, and all last summer, and for more than a year, the Army had suffered very heavy from casualties. Since we furnished him appropriations to recruit with at the close of last year, the Adjutant-General has recruited just as fast as he had means to do it and he has got the entire Army nearly up to the standard. That is the reason why the enlistments have not been full before, and it was the majority on the side of this Chamber that was responsible for it. Why should they refuse the funds for enlistment and accuse him for not making enlistments? The gentleman from New York [Mr. Hewitt in his speech gave a list of the posts that he says can be abandoned, and the abandonment of which will show a decreased use for the Army, and for such reasons that the Army should be reduced. And that list includes nearly every post in my State upon the frontier.

Mr. HEWITT, of New York. That is the report made by the generals themselves; I am not responsible for it; I am only taking their statements.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I will not raise a question of veracity with the gentleman, but I doubt that very much. I find in the list of forts Fort Lyon, Fort Wallace, Fort Hays, and Fort Larned and Sheridan, and these are all forts in which soldiers are now stationed. These are forts on the frontier, now occupied and urgently needed, and I do not believe any general has reported that troops are not needed there.

Mr. HEWITT, of New York. In Executive Document No. 75, just sent in by the Secretary of War, the gentleman will find all the information he seeks.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I will state as a matter within my own knowledge, that these posts are active posts to day defending the frontier, and the gentleman from Colorado and the gentleman from my own State know that very well, as many other gentlemen, all gentlemen at all familiar with the matter, know. They are posts garrisoned by troops to-day. There may have been letters of some officers recommending relocation of troops for certain reasons or because there were not troops enough in that department. These posts cannot be abandoned consistent with the public safety. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Barbier] moves to reduce the Army to fifteen thousand men, as an amendment to the bill which reduces it to twenty thousand men, and these propositions are the real question this bill presents to this House for its present action. On the motion to fix the number at twenty-five thousand, as now fixed by law, the whole of this bill rests. He has said that on the Texas frontier the State can repel invasion. He has said that we do not need an Army there; if Mexico permits us to go upon our territory we can compel her to give us indemnity, if necessary by annexation. If we declare war against Mexico, where is he going to get his Army from? Does he propose to reduce our Army at the very moment he cont mplates war? Does he design that every State adjoining the frontier of another country shall raise troops and go to war with that country? Is that the way to maintain our relations with foreign countries? Is it sufficient? Would it be safe? Is that the economy he proposes, or can States be permitted to carry on war with foreign countries?

Mr. BRIDGES. I propose to hold Mexico responsible for all the injury she does to American citizens.

Mr. PHILLIPS. How?

Mr. BRIDGES. By our Government calling upon the Mexican government to give us redress.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I understood you to say that Mexico should keep men upon her border.

Mr. BRIDGES. If she did not give us redress, then the Government should declare against her.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Are we not as much bound to protect our frontier as Mexico?

Mr. BRIDGES. And if we follow that course we will get another slice of Mexico; and if that is not sufficient we will get another slice of Mexico; and if that is not sufficient we will get another slice, and by and by we will have the whole of it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Does the gentleman propose to get slices of Mexico by exposing our defenseless citizens on the frontier to murder?

Mr. BRIDGES. No, Sir; I do not do that. I propose that our Government shall give notice to the Mexican government we will hold them responsible for all the depredations they commit upon the property of our citizens.

Mr. PHILLIPS. And, contemplating war, you propose to reduce the Army?

Mr. BRIDGES. I am very willing that a sufficient number of men should be sent there for protection. We do not know how many troops are needed there, whether two thousand, three thousand, or five thousand. If five thousand are needed there, then let them go; we do not want them anywhere else.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Does not the gentleman well know that we never had troops enough on that frontier, even with an army of twenty-five thousand men to protect our frontiersmen there and their property?

Mr. BRIDGES. Where are the troops then? Where are they stationed?

Mr. HASKELL. Nowhere.

Mr. BRIDGES. Nowhere?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I tell the gentleman they are scattered over thousands of miles of country; scattered over immense regions, over which wild nomads rove; scattered along an external frontier of twelve or fifteen thousand miles, and are never adequate to the tasks assigned to that Army.

Mr. BRIDGES. We have no troops to station anywhere; only a corporal's guard here and there.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Phillips] has expired.

George T.

[Spirit of Kansas.]

A farmer I would never be,
Says our sleek Geo. T. Anthony;
It bows one down continually,
And makes him feel so dismally.
Ah! sure I would never do for me
To shovel dirt, clean pigpen;
'Twould be below my dignity.
So from the farm I'll surely flee,
And do the work that brings money,
And by my wife live merrily,
And get a good fat salary.
Ah! that's the gush, says our Geo. T.

FARM AND GARDEN.

—"Wait not till the little hands are at rest
Ere you fill them full of flowers;
Wait not for the crowning tuberose
To make sweet the last sad hours;
But while, in the busy household band,
Your darlings still need your guiding hand
O, fill their lives with sweetness."

—Contrary to general expectations, the past winter was very severe on potato beetles!

—Insects on vines can be driven off by sprinkling the vines with plaster, soot or air-slacked lime.

—If you will plant seed of the castor bean where moles are most troublesome, it will drive them away.

—Prairie fires have done much in the West to retard any timber growth that might have gained a foothold.

—It is said that seed corn covered with glue and rolled in lime and guano before planting, will produce a double yield.

—Nothing beautifies a house more than healthy house plants. To be healthy they must have proper care and attention.

—Do not trim up your trees five or six feet. Let the limbs of the tree come near the ground. In other words, shorten in your tree.

—This is the time of year to plant Mangel Wertzel seed. It is a great mistake to plant two or three inches deep. One inch is enough.

—The great English agricultural writer and practical farmer (Jethro Tull,) living and writing 100 years ago, held that frequent plowing and stirring the soil was equivalent to a liberal cost of manure.

—It is stated that 500 new cheese factories are to be put up in the State of Iowa this spring. Other parts of the West are also increasing the number of their cheese factories. In New York the same tendency is evident.

—Worms in horses are caused from hard work, poor food, and general neglect. For ordinary cases of worms, common salt, nutritious food and pure water will prove satisfactory. Salt should always be kept in the stalsl of horses.

—Cauliflowers should be transplanted in rows some two feet apart, leaving about two feet between the plants. Cultivate as cabbage. Aid the growth by liberal manuring, and protect from the sun by breaking its leaves over the head when in flower. Cauliflowers succeed best in a deep, rich, moist soil.

Camphor for Flowers.

Camphor is used to strengthen blooming house plants. It has about the same effect on the petals of the flower that amonia does to the foliage.

To Clear Cistern Water.

To clear cistern water, add two ounces of powdered alum and two ounces of borax to a twenty-barrel cistern of rain water that is blackened or oily, and in a few hours the sediment will settle, and the water be clarified and fit for washing.

It is Unity that Brings Success.

[Kansas Spirit, 22.]

To be successful, Patrons must be constanty earnest workers, and above all we must learn to co-operate—work together. It is a pull altogether that will succeed.

Farmers Should Set a Good Example.

[Prairie Farmer, 25.]

The farmer must recollect that his sons will learn by example and not by precept. If he spends his days in town his boys will follow his example.

Broom Corn Being Exported From the West.

[Prairie Farmer, 25.]

Broom corn is being exported from the West to foreign markets. A Cincinnati firm has just filled an order for broom corn from an important European house, which it is believed will lead to further transactions with foreign dealers.

Remedy for Burns.

[Exchange.]

The white of an egg has proved a most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successive applications of this substance soothe the pain, and excludes the burned parts from the air. The remedy is simple, and seems preferable to many we hear of.

The Time of Year When Cellars Should be Ventilated.

There is no part of the year when cellars, in which vegetables are stored, need ventilation oftener than the present. The cellars cannot be thoroughly aired every day, the vegetables should be removed.

A Man Must Learn the Value of Money.

[Exchange.]

The most careful business men of town or country began life on the farm, and early learned the worth of a dollar. Such an early training to a young man is worth to him more than a fortune combined with indolent and profligate habits.

A Good Method for Washing Linen Dresses.

[Cor. Chicago Tribune, 25.]

Take an armful of hay, place it in the boiler, fill the boiler with water, and let it get pretty hot. Use the hay-water to wash, rinse, and to make the starch with. I used hay-water in which to wash mine and it looked just as good as new.

How Long Would it Remain So.

Why is it that a class which supplies the world with food and raiment has so little to say as to how its products shall be sold or what shall be the price paid? How long would a merchant or manufacturer continue in business if his wares were marketed in the same manner of the farmers to-day?

The Correct Way to Judge a Man.

Not by the sneer of the young lady who puts on style, nor by the contempt for plain manners by the fast young man who is spending his father's estate, should agriculture be judged. But by the safety of investments in such business. The healthiness of the employment, its influence on the morals and well being of society, the habits of industry inculcated, and the rich lessons of self reliance is taught.

To Remove the Marks of Matches.

To clean off the ugly scratches left on paint by lighting matches upon it, cut a sour orange or lemon in half; apply the cut half to the marks, rubbing for a moment quite hard; then wash off