THE LEAVENWORTH WEEKLY TIMES

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LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1878.

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Weekly Times

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THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

It is suggested by the Boston *Post* that the balance of the Geneva award be turned over to the New York police to stimulate them in their endeavors to find the remains of the late A. T. Stewart.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

One of the best appointments recently made by the general government in this State, was that of Jacob Stotler—re-appointed postmaster at Emporia. He is one of the most reliable Republicans in the State, a careful and correct business man, and the publisher of one of the best newspapers in the West. He has been a faithful and efficient officer, and by his devotion to the interests of Emporia and Lyon county, has fairly earned his position.

TAX-PAYERS.

A call has been issued to the members of the County Board of Commissioners, for a delegate meeting of tax payers of the county, to be held at the court house in this city, on Monday the 6th of January. The present call refers only to the townships of the county, but arrangements will be made during the present week for representation from the city. This is to be one of the most important meetings ever held in the county—its object being to consider the subject of our public indebtedness—and it is hoped that the people of every township will send a full delegation, composed of their very best men. Read the call in our advertising columns this morning.

NO "NIGGERS" NEED APPLY.

A movement is on foot in the South to require members of Congress, in nominating cadets to West Point and Annapolis, to select them from the students of special institutions In Virginia the favored institution suggested is, we believe, the Military Institute at Lexington In Alabama, it is proposed that they be taken from the State University. As colored persons are never admitted into these Institutions, the movement is interpreted to mean a purpose, by the South, to bar out from this class of education, the colored youths of the country, no matter what their merit.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Governor Garber, of Nebraska, has offered a reward of ten thousand dollars for the apprehension of the gang of villains who burned two men alive, in Custer county, Nebraska, one day last week. The particulars of the affair, recently received, stamp it as the most barbarous outrage ever perpetrated by civilized men The two men—Ketchum and Mitchell, alleged to be cattle thieves—were chained to a pole extended horizontally, with their feet barely touching the ground. In this manner they were slowly burned to death People in the western part of the State are fearfully excited, and the country will be scoured for the apprehension of the gang.

MIXED FORTUNE.

To be elected United States Senator and have a leg cut off on the same day is a combination of good and evil fortune that never fell to mortal lot until Wade Hampton experienced it last week About the time the South Carolina Legislature was engaged in voting him into the Senate the doctors were engaged in taking off his leg. He went through both operations successfully. There were only two votes against him, and he bore the amputation well, and will probably recover. The other Senator from South Carolina has a wooden leg, and so when Hampton comes in the State of South Carolina will have but one pair of good legs in the Senate.

CLOSED DOORS.

Mr. Blaine objected to the amendment to his resolution offered by Mr. Bayard, instructing the investigation committee to sit with open doors, because he desired to save the negroes who are summonad to testify from insult and outrage. It will be a very difficult matter to get the whole truth out of a timid negro while a crowd of bulldozers are glaring at him from outside the slender railing which, for the time being shields him from their vengeance. Mr. Blaine has a right to presume that men who will whip and murder negroes to prevent them from voting, will not hesitate to use whatever intimidation and violence may be necessary to keep them from publishing their wrongs to the world.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

We are indebted to Messrs. Houghton Osgood & Co., for a copy of the "Atlantic Portrait" of Mr. Lowell. It is a beautifully executed, and life-like postrait, of one of the brightest and most gifted of American writers. It is uniform with the Atlantic Portraits of Longfellow, Bryant, and Whittier, issued previous years. It is far the best portrait ever made of Mr. Lowell, and as Mr. George William Curtis says: "The expression is most characteristic, and those who have hitherto known the poetry and not the poet, will like the poetry all the more now that they have seen the poet in so true a likeness."

This admirable portrait is not offered to the general public, but is furnished to subscribers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, for one dollar, by the publishers, Houghton, Osgood, & Co., Boston.

A NORTHEAST PASSAGE.

A Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald* summarizes the news from Professor Nordenskjold's Arctic expedition, and comes to the conclusion that the possibility of a northeast passage has been demonstrated. In 1875 Professor Nordenskjold, who is a Swede, established the navigability of the Sea of Kara, lying north of Russia and east of Nova Zembla. In 1876 he went up a little further, to the mouth of the river Jenessie, and discovered a bay in longitude about 80 degrees east. Now he has gone 50 degrees of latitude east of his former limit, and expects to be able to sail through Behring's Strait and thus make a passage by an Arctic route from European to Asiatic waters, which would be a realization of the long-cherished but almost-abandoned dream of explorers and geographers.

THE LOSS.

In addition to the terrible loss of life in the Southern States by reason of the yellow fever plague of last summer, it is now computed that the loss in money—direct and indirect—was fully $200,000,000—or as great as the loss from the great Chicago fire. These figures are startling, though they are not probably exaggerated. It would not seem possible that the South, impoverished by the war, could sacrifice such a sum in three months, and not be in much worse condition than it now is. The fact, and it seems to be a fact, shows that she was better off than was generally supposed. Every part of the Republic has so many resources in its soil, productions, and people, and is so elastic through these, that no amount of calamity can long discourage or distress it.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Senator Ingalls, of this State, is recognized by the press of the country at large, as one of the oldest members of the United States Senate. He is one of the few Western Senators known to the people of all parts of the country, and Republicans everywhere regard the approaching Senatorial election in this State with considerable interest, not hesitating to declare that the defeat of Mr. Ingalls at this time would be a calamity to the country.

The Cleveland *Herald*, one of the ablest and most influential Republican journals in Ohio, says, editorially in its issue of the 15th:

Among the Senators whose terms expire on the fourth of March next is Hon. J. J. Ingalls, of Kansas. He will probably be elected and certainly ought to be. Mr. Ingalls is one of the few men in Congress who brings scholarship into politics. He was educated at Williams College, where he was a classmate of Gen. Garfield, and in the midst of an active political career he has always found time for the study of literature and history, and for building constantly on the foundations of a broad mental culture acquired in his youth. His is one of the most thoughtful and original minds in the Senate, and Kansas would make a great mistake if it should drop him off for any of his competitors An earnest, faithful Republican and a gentleman of genius and force of character, Senator Ingalls has done credit to the State and won a reputation by no means confined to the borders of Kansas or the walls of the Senate Chamber.

The Concord *Monitor*—the leading paper of New Hampshire, says in its issue of the 14th.

The composition of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March next, is a subject of very great importance. That that body will be controlled by the Democracy in the next Congress is of course settled beyond recall. While, therefore, the Republicans cannot hope to shape and control the determinations of the body, it will still be in their power to render useful service to the country, and to contribute in no small degree to the now probable return of their party to power in both branches of Congress. To this end, the States controlled by Republicans should send their ablest and most experienced men. There appears to be a warm contest prevailing in Kansas, but our exchanges from that State indicate that there is little doubt as to the return of Senator Ingalls. Whatever differences of opinion may exist in his State, there are none, so far as we have observed, among Republicans elsewhere as to the desirability of the Senator's success. A New England man by birth and education, Mr. Ingalls has become thoroughly westernized by his long residence in that section, and his pronounced views, and the decided, vigorous manner in which he expresses them, are characterized by the bold incisiveness of that rapidly expanded empire west of the Mississippi. Mr. Ingalls is an excellent debater, a correct scholarly, and forcible orator, and his Republicanism is of the unyielding sort. He is peculiarly fitted to render his party brilliant service in the minority, and though his views on currency, and perhaps other questions, do not coincide with our own, we do not hesitate to say that his defeat would be a calamity to the country.

That Mr. Ingalls has won for himself a flattering reputation during the six years he has been in the Senate cannot be denied, and it is equally true that to supplant him by any of the gentlemen who are now aspirants for his place, would be a public misfortune. Would it be good political sense, or good common sense, to set aside a man who is recognized throughout the nation as one of the leading minds in the Senate, and who is known to have more influence in that body than any new man could hope to have, and to send in his place a man who is untried and unknown, who would go to the Senate without reputation and without influence—and all to gratify the personal ambition of the aspirant? Such a course would certainly not tend to enhance the reputation of Kansas in the eyes of the world.

BOYS' RIGHTS.

The Albany *Law Journal*, publishes the decision in a case involving the right of a parent to direct the studies to be pursued by his child in the public schools. It is held that the trustees of a school district may prescribe what studies shall be pursued, and may regulate the classification of the pupils, but that the parent may select from the branches pursued those which the child shall study, so long as the exercises of such selection does not interfere with the system prescribed for the school; and that the child cannot be excluded from one study simply because he is deficient in another. In the case referred to, the pupil was denied admission to a public high school because of his deficiency in a knowledge of grammar, which his father had forbidden him to study. He had asked to be permitted to pursue only those studies in which he was sufficiently proficient to entitle him to admission to the high school. The court held that a rule requiring his exclusion was unreasonable and could not be enforced.

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST SILVER.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Thursday morning has an excellent editorial upon the course pursued by Secretary Sherman in discriminating against silver. It is plain and pointed, and states the case in very few words. We copy as follows:

Secretary Sherman has been compelled to give a reluctant answer to the Senate resolution asking for information about the receipt and disbursement of silver—and he makes a very poor showing in it. The coin paid out in interest during the current fiscal year, since June 30, last, is $9,345,224—all gold; not a dollar in silver has been paid out for interest except in making the small change. Not that the Secretary was scarce of silver, for he had more than he knew what to do with. He has some $15,000,000 in silver dollars, legal tender for all debts, public and private stowed away in the Treasury vaults at this day. But the public creditors do not want to take them; they prefer gold which is more valuable, and the accommodating Secretary, who appears to be more an agent of the public creditors than of the debtor government gives them the privilege of choosing which coin they will be paid in—contrary to the universal rule which gives the option to the payer. During the current year there has been received $5 178 345 in silver, of which $1,500,000 was for customs—so that while the secretary allows the public creditors to demand and receive gold he allows the public debtors to pay in silver. The manifest result of this singular policy is to heap up silver in the vaults of the treasury, and defeat the silver law passed at the late session of Congress for the express purpose of supplying the country with silver money.

The Senate ought to pass another resolution asking the secretary what he supposes the silver law was passed for If he possesses the discretionary power to disregard and nullify statutes which he does not approve, it might save trouble for Congress to consult with the secretary before it passes any laws at all.

Sunday Observance.

[London Times.]

The Glasgow Established Presbytery yesterday passed a resolution, by twenty-eight to nineteen votes, adopting a report declaring that in the altered condition of modern society it is expedient, for works of necessity and mercy, or for persons coming from the suburbs into town for divine worship, that tram cars within assignable limits should be run. It is pointed out that there should not be one law for the rich and another for the poor, so that the former should use private carriages and cabs while the latter are debarred from cheaper conveyances.

Two Boy Hunters Frozen to Death.

[Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal.]

On Saturday last two boys living in Lakeport, named Elmer Eaton, aged seven teen years of age, went hunting and did not return. A search for them was instituted, and their bodies were found this morning in a ditch on the farm of Banks Douglass, one mile from home. Both were dead and it is believed they were frozen to death.

TAXES.

The Pottawattomie *Chief*, of the 14th has an article entitled "Our Taxes," which expresses sound ideas upon the manner of assessing taxes—that is upon the kinds of property that are made to bear the burdens of government. We copy the article referred to in full. The *Chief* says:

The papers of the State are again discussing our tax laws. The excessive taxation of the people is being felt everywhere; with all the wealth added to our State during the last five years, and consequently a larger amount of taxable property, our per cent. of taxation gradually grows upon us. There is no doubt a sad defect in our tax law. One of the many defects is the real estate tax or rather farm tax. It works about thus. Two men own adjoining tracts of land, one settles and improves his, the other does not. The one who improves, is taxed first upon his land, second for about two dollars per acres for ploughing it, third, he is taxed for every post, rail, board or wire he put around it. Fourth, he is taxed for his corrals, his barn, his hog shed his chicken house, his cow sheds, and his buildings. Fifth, he is taxed for his trees, &c., that he plants and grows on and in the land. Sixth, his teams used to cultivate the land, is taxed. Seventh, his plows, harrows, hoes, rakes, &c. are taxed. Eighth, his beds, his clothing, his stoves, his dishes and all that he or his wife possesses are taxed. Ninth, he pays a tax upon all the grain and produce raised upon the land. Tenth, he is then taxed on roads and again for general purposes.

The man who owns the adjoining tract of land don't build any fences, he is not taxed, don't plough his land, he is not taxed, don't raise any crops, he is not taxed, don't plant any trees or vines, he is not taxed, don't build any barns, sheds or houses on his land, and he pays no tax thereon. One owns land, builds, improves the country, is of value to the community, and all his wealth and all his labor is taxed. The other does not build, does no labor nor improve the country, and yet the same law protects his land.

The man who improves adds wealth to him who does not improve. The improved farm gives value to the unimproved, yet one pays tax for all that value.

To tax the farmers because they plough and fence the farms is wrong. The tax ought to be on the land, and not upon the labor of the improver. The man who puts his money in banks or bonds, pays not one moiety of the tax that is exacted of the farmers of our country.

This strikes directly at the root of one of the greatest evils of our Government. Our whole system of taxation is wrong, inasmuch as it throws all the burdens of government upon the labor, the energy and the industry of the country, and permits capital to go free. Just the reverse of this should be the rule: capital should pay the taxes, and labor should be exempt, or as nearly so as possible. The man who buys a quarter section of land from the Government and by the energy, industry and self-denial of himself and family, succeeds in making valuable improvements upon it, should not be required to pay a cent more taxes than the man who buys a like quarter section in the same vicinity, and who, instead of putting his money into improvements on his place, and thereby assisting in the work of building up and developing the State, invests his funds in government bonds, and lives upon his interest. The one is a public benefactor, the other is a drone, and our present policy of making the industrious and public spirited man bear all the burdens of the State, while his neighbor goes free, is simply offering a premium on indolence at the expense of industry. All this should be reversed; the *land* should pay the taxes, and the improvements, within a reasonable limit at least, should be exempt.

And the same rule should apply in assessment of our national taxes—in the internal revenue, and levying of duties upon imports: The luxuries of life should pay the taxes, and the necessaries should be free. Pile up the tax as high as you please upon liquors, tobacco, silks, diamonds, and such other articles as everybody can do without if need be, and exempt all those articles commonly reckoned as "the necessaries of life"—things that are required alike by rich and poor. Give a man all those articles which he and his family must necessarily have, free of duty, and if he wants to go beyond this let him pay; if he can afford to indulge in luxuries he can afford to pay for them. In this way the national tax cannot possibly work any hardship to anybody—it becomes, in fact, a voluntary contribution, which any man may pay or not as he pleases.

Our whole system of taxation—national and State—needs revising, so as to take the burden of government off the shoulders of labor, where it now rests, and place it upon capital.

A POOR PROSPECT.

Referring to the widespread distress that now prevails in Great Britain, and the deplorable condition of the working classes in that country, as pictured by the telegraph, the St. Louis *Times-Journal* of the 19th says:

The distress among the working men of Great Britain is in part attributable to the dullness of trade, but the fact remains that wages have not in that country advanced in proportion with the increased cost of living. A writer in the *Contemporary Review* shows that from 1847 to 1877, the rise in wages amounted from 20 to 32 per cent. During the same time the price of meats has increased nearly 80 per cent., and that of vegetables has almost doubled. Rents, and boots and shoes are much higher, and while clothing is not so much more costly, the clothes of to-day do not last so long as those formerly made With the strictest economy it is hardly possible for an English working man to lay by anything for a rainy day.

FRED DOUGLASS AT HOME.

The visit of Fred Douglass to his old home at Easton, Maryland, recently, affords the Easton *Gazette* a theme for a column editorial, in which it says of Mr. Douglass:

"The contrast of his going out from among us and his coming back is as wonderful as any told in Eastern story. He left our country under compulsion; he left the State by stealth. He comes back by invitation, openly and freely, not to receive blows, but an ovation; not to ask pardon of those who he had disobeyed, but to extend pardon to those by whom he had been wronged. He left us a fugative, he returns a guest; he left us with a mind darker than the skin he bore, he comes back to us radiant with an intelligence that his white and venerable head most fitly symbolizes; he went out from us crushed, cringing, submissive, humble, he returns to us full of dignity and courage; he left us a slave without rights, without a country, he comes back our equal before the law and our fellow citizen, with all which that implies; he left us a chattle, he comes back a man."

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

A bill of very great importance to the West was introduced by Senator Plumb, of this State, and is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The bill is short, and we copy it in full:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the President of the United States may, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the frontier service require it, cause not to exceed twenty-five hundred enlisted men to be added to the army, to serve during such exigency, not longer than one year: *Provided*, That the maximum strength of the army shall not at any time exceed twenty-seven thousand five hundred men.

The object of this measure, as will be seen, is to furnish facilities for protecting our frontier settlements from the ravages of hostile bands of Indians. The experience of last year has shown that something of the kind is necessary, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Plumb's bill will become a law, without delay.

THAT BLESSED BABY.

Mrs. Carrie E. Hull has published a book to prove that she got that baby in the regular way. We made a few extracts from her book, a few days since in order to bring it to the attention of the public, and to show that it would make a beautiful holiday present. All new books are advertised in this way; in fact there is no other way in which to bring their merits before the public, and the people rarely if ever buy a book unless they know something about it. We tried to give Carrie's book a good send off, and have made a market for it where it otherwise would never have been heard of. In return for this we received yesterday the following dispatch, sent at our expense:

EDITOR TIMES:—You are aware you have greatly trespassed upon my copyright.

CARRIE E. HULL.

Now, our sympathies have always been with Carrie; we had her case reported with a great deal of care; we have always been of the opinion that the baby was hers, but we are reluctantly forced to change our mind upon that point. It is not generally supposed that a woman must needs have the highest order of intellect in order to have a baby—indeed, some very mediocre women have been known to do such things, and respond to *en corres* with more of the same, but a woman who hasn't more sense than to object to a free advertisement of a book that she wants to see, hasn't sense enough to have a baby, under the most favorable circumstances.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

We must not flatter ourselves that we have no interest in the sad condition of affairs now existing among the working classes of England. In an article illustrating how this country will be unfavorably effected by England's distress, the New York *Times* of the 19th says:

England's distress is largely due to the increasing capability of the United States to dispense with the products of her factories and workshops, and it is by no means certain that the existing depression will be removed without a transfer of capital and population to more favored fields. But while the commercial greatness of our country is being built up, part y at England's expense. It is well to remember that the distress of our most formidable commercial competitor means also, for the present, a diminution of the purchasing power of our chief agricultural customer. England's power to consume wheat and provisions has a very intimate connection with the wage-earning capacity of its artisans The margin between the food consumption of good and bad times in England is astonishingly wide, and American farmers will be among the first to feel its contraction. Of course, distress in Lancashire means also a reduced demand for American cotton, though that is rather a question of the world's demand for manufactured cotton to which Lancashire responds than of any merely local conditions The two countries are so closely associated for the expression of the one to fall of having its effect on the trade of the other, and there is reason for the belief that the fact that the worst of our difficulties are over before the most disastrous portion of England's experience had begun.

A CITY IN BANKRUPTCY.

Tennessee papers are calling attention to a proposition to present a bill to the legislature of that State providing for a repeal of the charter of Memphis and the appointment of a receiver by the Governor to administer the financial affairs of the corporation. It is not at all improbable that the same kind of a measure will have to be considered, some day, by the Legislature of Kansas. Some of our cities are about ready to go into the hands of receivers.

YOU BET.

"The cipher dispatches will take care of themselves.—*Durham, Democrat, Kentucky.*

Yes; and they will take hair off the Democracy, too.—*Graphic.*

A Warm Time in a Baptist Convention.

[Globe-Democrat, 20]

It is always an unpleasant duty for the *Globe-Democrat* to call attention to a falling out among the shepherds of any religious denomination. Harmony and good will belong so naturally to the men who lead their flocks in the pleasant pathways of the gospel of peace that the absence of these feelings at a Conference or Synod is sure to set profane tongues wagging, and often call down the censure of fellow-laborers in other denominations. But accidents will happen in the best regulated families, and contention will creep into a Conference. The latest occurrence of the kind was in New York at the usual weekly meeting of Baptist ministers held last Monday. No blows were exchanged, because all well-trained clergymen know that nice questions in theology are not satisfactorily settled now-a days by a resort to physical force, but some of the language employed would have provoked a muscular encounter in an ordinary political assemblage. We mention this with proper pride, for it goes to show that while the *odium theologicum* often leads to much warmth of expression, it seldom culminates in physical violence.

In the case at issue it seems that Rev. D. C. Potter, the Secretary of the Conference, having just returned from a European tour in which he paid much attention to the religious condition of the people he met, undertook to tell his astounded hearers that the Roman Catholic Church paid more attention to the welfare of its people, and on the whole ministered to their needs with more zeal and effect than any Protestant sect that he knew of. Not that he had any intention of upholding the doctrines of that faith. No one, he said, could be more fully convinced than himself that many of the teachings and practices of the Catholics are very bad and subversive of true Christianity, but he was also well convinced that Protestants might learn many things of advantage to themselves in studying the benevolence of the Catholic Church toward its poor, and the perfect equality of poor and rich before the altar which it inculcated. In the European cathedrals he had seen beggars kneeling side by side with the wealthiest aristocrats, and often, when no service was being conducted, he had noticed ragged beggars sleeping sweetly on the marble floor of St. Peter's in Rome. Everywhere the poor were as welcome to the church as the rich. Mr. Potter denied that a like state of affairs exists in any Protestant denomination known to him.

In his enthusiasm he complimented the Catholic system of caring for the destitute poor. At St. Bernard's Hospice he found that from 18,000 to 25,000 are annually fed at a cost of less than 60,000 francs, and that not more than one in sixteen pays for what he gets. This has been going on for 900 years, said the Secretary. He was astonished to find that many of the priests are quite intelligent, and by close examination he made out that "at heart the Roman church is Baptist." He could not have the temerity to cast a stone at the Protestant missions in Rome, declaring that they are very costly and useless. The only real sabbath school in the Eternal City, he said, was one founded by Pius IX and kept up by his successor. This was incendiary language, to say the least, and it drew some fiery responses. Rev. Mr. Symonds said that he, too, had traveled in Europe, but he had failed to discover such evidences of Catholic perfection as the impressionable Mr. Potter had gathered. As he proceeded to relate the facts he had gathered, he warmed to his work, and wound up by declaring that "either Brother Potter's word was a lie, or God's word was a lie." Several others who had also wandered through the cathedrals of the Old World hastened to corroborate the views of the last speaker and to censure Brother Potter for being beguiled by appearances so easily. When dinner time came the discussion was raging with great vigor, and it became evident that the vials of true Baptist wrath could not be emptied at a single session. To give every willing brother an opportunity to unburden his mind it was resolved that at the Conference next Monday, the question, "Is the Church of Rome the beast of the Revelation?" shall be taken up. We fancy that Mr. Potter will find little comfort in the remarks of his own fellow-laborers. Much interest will be felt in the debate, for the consequences to the Catholic Church should the Conference declare that it is "the beast" must be very painful.

GREENBACKS AT PAR IN GOLD.

W. A. CROFUTT.

O, Greenback, veteran of the years!
Thou crippled soldier of the war!
Baptized with blood and wet with tears,
To day thou art without a scar.
Thou stood upon the picket-line
Wherever flissing bullets flew;
Thou whispered freedom's countersign
Wherever marched the Boys in Blue!

Thou stormed the forts; thou sped the ships;
Thou dealt the gunboat's timely blow;
Thou forged the cannon's angry lips
That screamed a welcome to the foe.
Thanks, Greenback! Veteran of the years!
Thou crippled hero of the war!
Today thy last wound disappears—
Thou standest forth without a scar!

BELOIT.

Educational Suggestions—The Proper Way to Dispose of the Bond Question—A New Opera House in a Live Town.

BELOIT, KAN., December 20, 1878.

EDITOR TIMES:—For one, I am decidedly of the opinion that J. A. B., in his "Questions for Educators" has taken an impolitic, unjust and imprudent position regarding the distribution of the State general school fund. As a christian gentleman, he will the better appreciate the position he occupies by the following scriptural quotation:

"For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away that which he hath."—Mathew 25, 29.

This is the theory and practice of the "bloated bond holder." What the poor hath we will take and give it unto the rich. This may suit J. A. B., but I doubt it. Yet his suggestions tend wholly that way.

The evils he complains of, "parents not making appropriations for maintaining schools, and not sending their children to school when school is in session," cannot be remedied in such an unfair manner. These evils are within the scope of our legislative power. Let our legislators pass more stringent laws for the education of children. Have less flourishes and furbelows in the manner of teaching, less cramming for the sake of show, more development of mind, and less of the gilt and tinsel of Paul Potiphar.

Cold winter is upon us in earnest. Snow several inches deep, but drifted. Mercury ranging from ten to twenty degrees below zero, yet everybody is happy, and editors in particular.

The present term of the District Court has adjourned until the 8th of January, but little business was transacted. Two unfortunate young horse thieves went up for two and a half years each, upon their own confessions. They did not exactly understand that they were confessing to quite so long a term in the penitentiary.

The case of the State against McGrath for libeling Mr. Anderson of the *Gazette*, was continued upon the affidavit of Mr. McGrath. The affidavit filed for the continuance made a sorry case for either the defendant, or the prosecuting witness. 'Twasn't exactly Leavenworth practice in cases of libel. Fun is ahead. His Honor, Joel Holt, judge of the Fifteenth District, presides with due dignity over the administration of justice here, and appears to give full satisfaction to the public and the bar.

The array made in THE TIMES of what "The neighbors think of Leavenworth's oldest and best paper" is O. K, but it would be well if the Leavenworthians knew the people out in these parts believe they are deader than old VanWinkle in his deep sleep to their own interests as the metropolis of the State. 'Tis a common question, "Why don't Leavenworth push that Narrow Gauge road out here?" It would pay her, they say, so say I, and the huge debt hanging over the city and county would be made no worse by going deeper into debt, if that is possible.

The Hon. James F. Legate's proposition for compromising that debt seems not unfair, so far as it is practicable, but I would make one suggestion. If the people don't intend to pay their indebtedness, what is the use of annoying the county and city officers about making assessments? Let the levy be made for the full amount, payable according to the law. Let all the debts be made due; at one fell swoop let the tax be assessed to pay the same, then if the people won't pay that particular assessment or tax for such bonded indebtedness, why their property will have to be sold, and who would be the purchasers but the owners? No second assessment could be made; the law had fulfilled its purpose, and no need of mandamuses from the U. S. Circuit Court to bother the county officers. Then what would the bondholders do about it? It wouldn't be nice nor proper for any of them to attempt making any purchases, when the sale is made, for that particular delinquent tax. They might be served as Jacob Swaggler served one of the speculators during the sale at Nebraska City. He, the speculator, insisted upon bidding upon a tract of land that had been squatted upon. Jake told him he had better not, but the speculator said that he came there for that particular tract of land, and he was going to bid on it. Whereupon Jake grabbed him about the neck, and rolled him, plug hat and all, into the Missouri river, saying, "I'll just drown you a little while." Sure enough he soused him until the breath was almost gone, only enough being left to say, "I'll go," and he went, nor did he bid on the squatter's land. What could the bondholder do? Nothing.

George Burt will open his "Bijou Opera House" next Tuesday night. This is not the original opera house of this city. Burt started this as an opposition shop, and it is the finest hall for entertainments in the State. The scenery is finished in the most artistic manner. The hall is capable of holding about three hundred. New opera house in a live city is a good thing.

Yours, I am,
SILEX.

Enforcement of Germany's Socialist Laws.

[New York Times, 19]

The enforcement of the law against the Socialists in Germany is provoking a large amount of adverse criticism even from those who were, for political reasons, in favor of its enactment. It is always a difficult matter to define the exact boundaries of opinion, and say that it includes this and does not include that, even after close and impartial investigation; but where the affirming power is placed in the hands of the police, mistakes of judgment must be inevitable. There have been numerous errors of this kind even in the few weeks that the law has been in force, and it may be that an accumulation of them will be the strongest plea that can be made for its repeal. In Hamburg, where quite a number of the inhabitants are supposed to entertain Socialistic sentiments, an order has been issued by the police that no political gathering of any kind shall be held, a decree which is not only unjust to the many who are not Socialists, but one which is in direct antagonism to a section in the German Constitution. In order to continue their existence, several newspapers in Berlin and elsewhere which had leanings toward the proscribed belief changed their names and in some cases their organizations, but all to no purpose. For, though they had not published a single seditious word, and though it was manifestly for their interest not to do so, the Government officials absolutely refused to allow the papers to be issued. A rather amusing interdiction is that which rests upon certain popular songs, and is so comprehensive as to include not only the words but the airs, an official document gravely stating that the latter contains much which is apparently aimed at the subversion of existing social conditions.

It Would Be Very Bad for the Coo.

[St. Louis Post and Dispatch, 20]

The telegraph announces that Grant's friends have prevailed upon Blaine to join the Grant movement, and that Blaine will not stand in the way of Grant. When somebody asked George Stephens what would happen if a cow stood in the way of his locomotive, the engineer answered, "it would be very bad for the coo."

Secretary Sherman's Motives.

[Chicago Tribune, 17.]

There is a legend that an old and experienced Judge advised a young man who had just attained the dignity of the ermine never to give his reasons for any decision he might make. Perhaps Secretary Sherman was precluded from following the spirit of this advice by the terms of Mr. Beck's resolution, to which he has replied after considerable delay, but he must suffer the penalty of his infraction of the rule. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to inform the Senate what amount and denomination of silver coin has been received in payment of customs dues since the beginning of the current fiscal year, and whether or not he has applied the silver coin so received, in whole or in part, to the payment of interest on the bonds or notes of the United States. If it has not been so applied to that purpose, state the reason why; if it has been applied to that purpose in part only, to state what portion has been so used, and on what character of obligation. Also, that he is directed to inform the Senate the amount of interest he has paid on the bonds and notes of the United States since the current fiscal year began, and the amount of such interest he has paid in gold and silver coin respectively.

That portion of the Secretary's reply which gives the figures called for has not been telegraphed, but we infer from the explanation and apology which Mr. Sherman makes that he has received a considerable amount of silver in payment of customs duties; but has paid out none of it for interest on the public debt. As Senator Beck's resolution referred pointedly to the law which requires that the coin received for duties shall be set aside for the payment of interest and the Sinking Fund, this admission may make the Secretary some trouble before the discussion is ended. In the meantime, an examination of his own excuses for not using the silver dollar for the payment of interest-coupons shows them to be weak and unsatisfactory, and they create a serious doubt whether the Secretary's action was really suggested by the motives he cites. Men are frequently influenced by purposes which they will not admit even to themselves so long as they can find other pretexts to the same end.

In paying out gold for interest on the public debt to the exclusion of silver, Secretary Sherman says he has followed "the *practice* of allowing the public creditor the option of the form and denomination of money in which he shall be paid. There never was such a practice as this until Secretary Sherman inaugurated it; it is an absurdity, and no Government or other larger dispenser of moneys would ever dream of maintaining it. It is only about five years since the silver dollar, of the very same weight and fineness of the present silver dollar, was worth more than the gold dollar, and it was then legal-tender and payable in interest on the public debt as it is now. Did the then Secretary of the Treasury give the public creditor the option of demanding either silver or gold? Would not every shrewd business-man have exacted silver, which he could then have sold at a premium over gold, if such had been the rule? The fact is, that there has never been any such practice, and not even a precedent for the impracticable and unreasonable extension to every creditor of the right to discriminate between various kinds and denominations of coin and demand such as may be most convenient and valuable to him for the time being.

Secretary Sherman says that the "manifest object" of the act remonetizing silver is that "gold coins and the standard silver dollars shall be maintained at par with each other." If this be admitted, how can the Secretary's policy be reconciled with the theory that he has sought to execute the law honestly? Mr. Sherman can scarcely have so poor an opinion of public intelligence as to suppose he can make the people believe the silver dollar can be best kept at par with gold by piling it up in the Treasury vaults. Such treatment is simply in obedience to the dictation of the Eastern money-lenders, who seek to depreciate it by refusing it recognition as current funds. It is a confession on the part of the Government that a portion of the coin which it has made a legal tender is of less value than another portion, and it places the Government in the ridiculous attitude of nullifying its own laws and partially repudiating its own currency.

Nor will it avail Secretary Sherman to set up, as he has done before, that he could not pay out the silver dollars in redemption of interest coupons without discriminating, since there was not enough of these dollars to pay all the interest. There can be no question as to discrimination, in the first place, for the American silver dollar is worth as much in law and in fact, and will purchase as much at home or abroad, as the American gold dollar; in the next place, the Secretary could have paid out part silver and part gold to all creditors in equal proportion, as long as the silver held out, and thereby could have avoided even the appearance of discrimination. It is very evident that Secretary Sherman did not desire to pay out the silver dollars, but we fear he has not given the true reason for his disinclination.

A DEMOCRAT WHO TALKS.

[Inter-Ocean, 19.]

A short time ago we copied from the Columbus, Miss., *Independent* an article on "Disfranchising the Negro," and made comments thereon. Some of the organs of Democracy in the North denied the authenticity of the article, and others denied that they represented the views of Southern Democrats. Some Northern Democrat in the region of Muncie, Ind., has called the editor of Mississippi to account, and the latter replies, heading his article "Not a Mistake." He says:

A gentleman from Muncie, Ind., incloses us an extract from our article on disfranchising the negro, copied into the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* together with that paper's comments upon it.

He writes:

"If the inclosed is correctly reported, you are making a sad mistake. I am a Democrat and a Southern man, and such language is joy to the hell hounds and bloody shirt radicals. It is taken from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, and, as you see, it is used to prejudice the people, and God knows they are enough that way."

In response, the editor of the *Independent* proceeds as follows:

We respond to the political fellowship avowed by the writer of the above, but the time has come when Democrats of the North must know us as we are, and must cooperate with us because we are right, or antagonize us because we are wrong.

If Northern Democrats require, as terms of party affiliation, that Southern Democrats make professions which are lies, and acts destructive to their industrial interests, to peace and personal security, we reject the compact.

* * *

Necessity compels the South to her present attitude. The supremacy of the whites must be maintained. This is the demand of the divinest necessity, the necessity of self-preservation. To surrender it would be to surrender the keys to our treasures into the keeping of the most corrupt of men, and to enjoy personal security, not as a guaranteed right, but as a gracious favor, dependent upon the mercy of those who hate us, and whose acts, when in authority, were a record of wrongs and oppression.

The gentleman from Indiana, who is a Democrat, and who is anxious to defeat "the hell-hounds and bloody-shirt radicals," has thus received a boulder square between the eyes He is informed that "we of the South will refuse to co-operate with Democrats who make professions which are lies." "We reject the compact," says the editor "It will now be in order for the gentleman from Indiana to bow upon his stomach and crawl at the feet of his master in Mississippi. That is the demand, and his great leader, Allen G. Thurman, has taken his cue, and sounded the key-note from his place in the Senate.

"Baby Mine" in Church.

[Hartford Times.]

A church organist, in a place not far distant from Hartford, astonished some of his auditors, on Thanksgiving morning, by incorporating in his voluntary the new and popular song of 'Baby Mine." After the service, it was found that he was but expressing his thankfulness for the safe arrival of an heiress, and there was a laugh all round.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Mr. Teller of Senate Committee appointed under Blaine's resolution, reported that he was unable to furnish Blaine with a copy of the resolutions requesting him to supply the commissioners with specifications regarding the matter to be investigated The resolution was then adopted requesting Thurman to give the committee any facts in his possession. The committee agreed to hold future sessions with open doors, and adjourned to January 9th.

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Failure of the Female Cooking Club.

[Cincinnati Gazette, 18.]

The fashion of workmen's cooking clubs, which was described some time ago, promised an advanced installment of the millennium. Women were to be inducted into knowledge of cooking by the force of fashion. That supreme power over the female mind which hitherto had been the foe to things which belong to domestic comfort was now to be turned to the culture of skill in them. Women were to be made capable wives by fashion. The bane was now to become the antidode.

With that enthusiasm which the *Gazette* feels for everything that promises improvement of woman, we gave prominence to this new force of reform. It is sweet, manly, and becoming that man should be most zealous for those improvements of woman which promise to add to his own comfort. Our prospect brought new hope to many a discouraged husband. It also bore fruit quickly among women, and in one of our elegant suburbs a young women's and then a married women's cooking club was formed. Then great exceptations of several husbands seemed at the point of fruition.

We grieve to relate that these expectations have met sore disappointment. The case, as it comes to us, is that these club suppers are nice enough for the women who are satisfied with them, and that the ring of cooks play the mutual admiration society to the top, praising the dishes of each successive hostess to her face as attainments in high art, and bravely partaking of them, and risking the consequences to that function which the people of the East say is the leading topic of conversation in Western society.

But the husbands, who fondly looked to all this cooking devotion for an improvement in the preparation of their daily victuals, say that the club suppers are made up of kick-shaws and confectionery stuff, such as charlotte russe, blanc mange, jellies, chicken salad, escalloped oysters, cakes, ices, and so on, and that after all the service of mutual admiration, and this exaltation of their achievements in the art of cooking, the men, at their breakfasts for the train to the city, find the steak as tough and dry as a chip, the chops hard and greasy, the potatoes soggy, the coffee muddy, the bread dry, and so on.

From this they come to the conclusion that women's coooking clubs, like the cook books made by women, run to the unsubstantial dishes, to the neglect of the real articles of living