Weekly Times

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1879.

GOOD PROPERTY.

The late Mr. Lewis Lawson, who owned half of the London *Telegraph*, died worth $5,000,000. His share of the revenue of the paper amounted to $300,000 a year.

THE RIGHT KIND.

There has been an inflation of the money of the United States in the last six months of about a hundred millions of dollars—sixty of it in gold and silver taken out of our own mines, and forty sent here from Europe. This is the right kind of inflation—the inflation of good money, an addition to the real wealth of the country, and we cannot have too much of it.

By the way, that reminds us that the spirit of Gov. Shannon told Col. Eaton last summer, down at Mott's, that Gen. Ewing was going to be elected Governor of Ohio this year by 40,000 majority, and that all hell couldn't prevent him from being elected President next year. Suppose we had staked a million or two on Shannon's spiritual judgment, where would we be now? It seems as though a thorough-bred Democrat never gets over it—neither in this nor the world to come.

THE IRON TRADE.

The revival of the iron trade in England seems to be solely based on the recurrence of orders from this country. This is a very frail foundation for English ironmasters to build upon. In the first place, the sudden demand in this country has taken producers by surprise; if it continues, production will soon overtake consumption. Secondly, unless wages should be largely advanced and the prices of iron rails go up, our heavy productive duties will bar out English competition. We are only buying English iron because our own markets are bare.

THE RESULT.

Iowa gives her old-time majority—from 35,000 to 40,000; the grasshoppers she used to roll up before the Democratic-Greenback fusion. These figures represent the majority for Governor. Thompson, the Republican candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hiram Price, is elected by about three thousand majority.

In Ohio, the majority for Foster, the Republican candidate for Governor, will probably reach 30,000. The Republicans have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature and claim a majority in each house. It is a pretty clean sweep.

BLOOD HOUNDS.

Colonel T. C. Butler, who is showing New Yorkers how blood-hounds were employed to hunt fugitive slaves before the war, is a cousin of Senator Hamburg Butler of South Carolina. Before the war the hounds of Colonel Butler were noted in South Carolina for their ferocity; and a fleeing slave rarely escaped their teeth. The exhibition of Colonel Butler shows the callousness of the blood-hound chivalry to the shameful past. If the Southern whites had improved much in humanity since the days of slave-hunting, the exhibition might not cause such an unpleasant reminder of the present state of civilization. Mr. Tilden should suggest to Colonel Butler, that he might benefit the common cause by departing to the South with his blood hounds.

NASBY ON THE SITUATION.

Nasby, in his last letter from Confedrit X Roads, says: "The sines uv the times is agin us. Dimocrisy hez bin thro a great deel sence I have bin a ornament to that organization, but it wuz never in such a cussid condishin ez now." He lays down several propositions for the consideration of Northern Democrats, one of which is: "The government is to be a paternal one for the purpose uv payin Southern claims, and bildin our railroads and ship canals, but for nuthin else. It is a nasshen for that and a confedrashen uv sovrin States for everthing else. By comin back into the Yoonyun we did not give up our rite to secede whenever we want to, and it would be crooel to ask us. We wuz overpowered, but broot forse don't change a eternal prinsiple. This must be understood, and the Dimocrisy uv the North must put it into all their platforms, immejit."

MASONIC.

The Masonic Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge of Kansas, have been holding their annual meetings at the Masonic Temple in this city during the present week. Members of the order in Kansas to the number of nearly four hundred have been in attendance, coming from all sections of the State, and many eminent Masons from other parts of the country have also been present. These meetings are events of much more than ordinary interest to members of the Order and it has rarely happened that that so many prominent and distinguished Masons have been gathered together in the West. The Order of the Eastern Star, the division of Masonry to which ladies are admitted, has also held its annual meeting during the week, and with a large attendance. The proceedings of all these grand bodies have been marked by perfect harmony, and the reports of the state of the Order show it to be in a highly satisfactory condition throughout Kansas.

"HE IS BUSINESS," SURE.

George T. is busines, is he not, D. R.?—[Kansas City Journal, 14th.

Yes He "was" business when he failed in New York and put out for Kansas with $12,000 in United States bonds, leaving his creditors in the lurch in the sum of nearly $100,000.

He "was" business when he defaulted as Loan Commissioner of the school fund in Orleans county, N. Y., in quite a large sum, and then lit out of the State, leaving his bondsmen to be sued by the State, against whom judgment was obtained and executions returned unsatisfied.

He "was" business then. "He *is* business" now. He "was" busines during the late investigation, but he didn't pan out! No! not much.

We have a bundle of interesting official documents in our possession which "was" business and is business now; said documents are at the disposal of the Kansas City *Journal* to be used for the benefit of its protege if desired.

The circulation of THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES is still greater than the *Journal*, is constantly increasing and making ten thousand a year. Any further information wanted?

TRANSFER OF THE K. P. R STOCK.

The stock held by the County of Leavenworth in the Kansas Pacific Railway was voted to be transfered to the Kansas Central Railway to aid in the building of that road west from Leavenworth. The Kansas Central has been built for a distance of one hundred miles west and is the *only* road ever built by aid from this city or county which has been run solely in the interests of the county. This road is of more value to us than any other road we have. The owners are now extending it, laying track at the rate of nearly a mile a day.

The certificate of this stock has been issued and delivered to the Kansas Central road but the same has not been transfered on the books of the Kansas Pacific railway on account of opposition from this county. Under these circumstances it is the opinion of most of our leading business men that the County Board ought to settle the question at once by consenting to the transfer, particularly since the stock is now held, it only affords opportunity to one or two parties to negotiate for their individual benefit, with no prospect of ultimate benefit to the count

BEECHER ON THE STUMP.

Henry Ward Beecher's appearance on the platform of Brooklyn Academy of Music on the evening of Senator Conkling's address, was the occasion of a great outburst of enthusiasm and of quite a dramatic little incident. The latter is described as follows:

When he (Senator Conkling) resumed his seat, he was again warmly cheered, and loud calls went forth for Mr. Beecher. The preacher sat as passive and immovable as marble, but the calls for him did not subside. At this points very pleasant incident occurred which added a new feature to the scene. Mr. Conkling turned around to catch a glimpse of the object of so much enthusiasm, and caught Mr. Beecher's eye. Both gentlemen arose and advanced, when they grasped each other's hand cordially. The assemblage then became vociferous, and the orchestra caught the infection and gave out a lively air. At last, Mr. Beecher yielded and came forward to the front of the stage.

The Plymouth pastor's remarks were, for one who during the past few years has been so conservative, politically, decidedly stalwart, and he was extremely severe on the "young Republicans," who have gone into the scrotching movement.

LET THE COURTS SETTLE IT.

The County Commissioners have referred back to the Auditor the now famous claim of County Attorney Taylor, of three thousand and some odd dollars, for extra services. The Commissioners seem to think that the Auditor may possibly revise his opinion, and permit a part of the bill to go through. If he does so he will act in utter defiance of public opinion. If there is any one point upon which the minds of this people are fully made up, it is that this bill is an outrageous attempt at extortion, and ought not to be paid.

Whenever the Commissioners send the County Attorney out of the county on public business, they should make a reasonable allowance for his expenses, but not one cent of extra per diem should be allowed. He receives a handsome salary—enough, and more than enough, to pay him for all that his time is worth, even though he should put in three hundred and sixty-five days every year, and if he doesn't want to work for it let him resign.

Auditor Weed passed upon this bill once—he disposed of it just as every disinterested man in the county will agree that it ought to be disposed of—by refusing to allow it. Mr. Taylor then took his bill into the courts and there it should be left. The Commissioners made a mistake when they ordered it to be sent back to the Auditor, and the Auditor will be doing what he knows is not right, and what the people of the county know is not right if he makes any change in the policy that he has hitherto pursued with regard to it. There is only one thing for the Auditor to do with regard to an unjust claim, and that is to refuse to allow.

This bill having been taken into court should be disposed of by the court. If Mr. Taylor can get judgment for it, or any part of it, there will be time enough then to talk about paying it or compromising it.

THE ECHO OF THE SHOT GUN.

That great big noise that you heard in Ohio, day before yesterday, was the echo of the shot-gun, and if the solid South will turn an ear in this direction it will be able to distinguish other sounds of the same sort, from time to time, as opportunities offer.

The victory in Ohio is the most complete that the Republican party has achieved in that State since the close of the war. It is larger and better, and more sweeping than the most sanguine Republicans had dared to hope for, and every additional dispatch seems to augment its proportions. It is time now for the Democrats to begin to explain "why it happened," and without being able to see any farther into a mill stone than other people, they will readily discern some very potent influences that were at work to bring about this result: Espousing the issues of the Greenback party after those issues had died through the effects of resumption, the silver bill, and foreign trade, was one cause that did much to bring defeat to the Democratic party; but the great predominating cause, was the Southern shot gun, which has aroused not only the people of Ohio but of the whole North to the fact that the time has not yet come when it is safe to trust the government of the country in the hands of the South.

Under the impression that the Southern Confederacy had died when the Southern rebellion was suppressed, a good many kind hearted people in the North were willing and anxious to let by-gones be by-gones, and signified the fact by voting the Democratic ticket. But the experience of the last few years has served to convince these kind-hearted Northern people of their mistake; the forgetting and forgiving was all on their side; their southern brethren, instead of aiding them in the good work of healing the wounds the war had left, immediately went to work to resurrect the Southern Confederacy, and to restore as much as possible the ante-bellum condition of affairs throughout the South. All this has served to bring back to the Republican ranks those who had straggled away. The solid South has produced a solid North. The echo of the southern shot-gun will be heard in every northern State.

DON PIATT ON SAM CARY.

Don Piatt can go up to the head. He has certainly succeeded in sounding the loudest blast given on the stump since the days of John Randolph. If anything "meaner" than the following has been spoken of one speaker by another since the birth of politics we have not seen it. It is almost sad to reflect that it is what a prominent Greenbacker thinks of Sam Cary, himself, the late prince of Greenbackers. Don made a speech a few days ago at Worthington, Ohio, and, in the course of his remarks, said:

The trouble with Samuel Fenton Cary is that his very existence is a casualty. He never was designed for any known purpose, and of consequence appears among us as a very unnecessary man. I was requested in Columbus to answer a speech that he has been making for fifty years. [Laughter.] Sometimes it throws out in favor of temperance, sometimes in behalf of the late war, sometimes in support of morus multicaulis, sometimes in favor of a monument to somebody, sometimes for one thing and sometimes for another; but always the same agonizing howl, and always paid for. I respectfully declined, for that speech cannot be answered. I might as well be asked to reply to a steam whistle, a Chinese gong, or a bad smell. [Loud laughter and cries of "Turn him."] I think Samuel Fenton Cary might be used to swell a procession, to act as a fire alarm or a fog horn, [laughter] but he always reminds me of a story told by the late Sidney Smith, who said that a farmer could always tell the number of the coming litter by counting the teats provided by a kind nature for the approaching family of swine. The witty Sidney said that there was generally a teat for each pig. Sometimes, through an eccentricity of nature, one pig more appeared than had been provided for. In this case the poor little piggy went fighting from teat to teat, driven off by the lawful possessor, until driven by hunger and desperation, it would at last seize on the candid adpendage of the indifferent mother, and then suck and squeal and squeal and suck until exhausted nature found relief in death. In this way Samuel Fenton Cary has come into this cruel world without design, and of course without provision, and he has gone fighting for a teat from party to party, until at last he has fastened on the tail end of the old Democratic swine, and there he squeals and sucks and sucks and squeals until Divine Providence shall remove him to another and better world.

"Not Guilty."

This is the verdict again of a Jackson county jury in a clear and unmistakable case of homicide. Dr. McAfee shot down Mr. Ryan in a saloon at Lee's Summit, and he is acquitted.

It is an offense to carry concealed weapons. The man who goes armed in a civilized community is *prima facie* a murderer in intent. Yet this fact never seems to be taken into account. Our juries find a man, as in the recent killing by an officer in this city, going armed with deadly weapons and using them on unarmed citizens to their death, yet this purpose, proclaimed, to kill, is only self-defence before our juries.

This man Ryan was an honest, hardworking man, shot down by an armed bully while in the social company of friends and acquaintances. His murderer was "a gentleman," and he was only "resenting undue familiarity" and defending himself against an unarmed man. Yet he goes unscathed. Not even manslaughter, or the lowest form of homicide by this verdict, is charged against him. A man is authorized, under this finding, to go into a saloon armed with a deadly weapon and to murder any man

Do the law abiding life-respecting, order with whom he may be provoked into a quarrel. That is this case exactly, stated in its extenuating form.

Loving people of Jackson county realize what this verdict means? And it is only one of a series. As the juries of this county declare the law, the life of a man is of less consequence than the merest trifle in property. Our people may as well understand that there is a class of men in the community who are above the law, and who cannot be punished. It is time this fact was stated in plain language and the people roused to the danger to which the lives of their neighbors are exposed. We deprecate the necessity which those facts impose upon the public press, but unless a change is made, unless the good men combine together, there will be a change by methods that every law-respecting citizen will regret to see. But when it is once fixed in the public mind that life is not safe and murder is not punished, when the forms of law are made a farce and the juries become protectors of crime, the only thing needed to fire the magazine is an occurrence to stir the feeling that exists. The men who obey the law, who pay the taxes, who build up the interests or the community, must have the protection which life and property of right should have. The history of this county for some years past shows they do not enjoy it. We speak plainly, because there is need of plain speech, and we hope the end of these travesties on justice is not far off.—*Kansas City Journal.*

The above statement would be no great exaggeration were it written of Leavenworth. As it is, our best people will endorse it and we hope the advice will have weight with them.

Byron Adapted.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Motto for the crest of U. S. Grant, Jr. "There is a tide-back in the affairs of men, which, taken at the Flood, leads on to fortune."

The Champion Modest Girl.

Philadelphia possesses the champion modest young lady. The *Chronicle* has discovered that when she hangs out stockings on the clothes line she puts veils over them.

Kate Field.

After an absence in England long enough to give her return in a professional way something of freshness, Miss Kate Field will plant her foot upon her native heath this fall and make a tour of the cities.

When Nicholas Goes to St. Louis.

[Times-Journal.]

When Col. Nicholas Smith comes to St. Louis, we're going to get up a "society" pedestrian contest for him, so as to give him a chance to be crowned queen of love and beauty.

If this be Advertising, Make the Most of it.

(Chicago Times.)

Clara Morris has her moxa, Kate Claxton her conflagration, and Mary Anderson her bullet-proof manager. If this be advertising, make the most of it.

His Prophesy Works the Other Way.

[Chicago News.]

Lord Beaconsfield prophesied the emigration of United States farmers to Canada; he said nothing of the exodus, now taking place, of Canadian farmers to the States. This exudation of agriculturists is said to be in such numbers as to alarm the Dominion government.

The Prisoners have the Better Fare.

Apropos of the alleged ill feeding of the steerage passengers of certain ocean steamship lines, a Washington paper prints the bills of fare provided for prisoners in the Sing Sing prison in comparison with the list of articles furnished steerage passengers, and the prisoners have the best *menu.*

The Old Fellow was Pretty Well Heeled.

The magnitude of the late Mark Hopkins' fortune may be estimated from the fact that the pleasant sums of $5,000,000 in bonds and $300,000 in gold coin belonging to Mr. Hopkins have just been discovered lying in the treasury at Washington, where they have been overlooked by the executors. The total value of the estate is said to be $23,300,000.

The Wheat is Here and the Gold Must Come.

The movement of gold from England and France to America is so heavy and incessant that one of the London newspapers suggests that an effort be made to stop it by increasing the premium. It is thought that the former will not act in the matter until the latter has forced it to by taking the initative, thus throwing the burden of the drain on British moneyed institutions. Increased premiums may check the exportations of gold temporarily, but they cannot prevent its final purchase and shipment, if the present state of affairs continues. The wheat is here, and it cannot be had without gold. A higher gold market simply means increased prices for food this winter. The Londoners are at liberty to rob Peter to pay Paul in this matter if they see fit.

President Hayes.

Twenty-seven or eight years ago, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, soon after the passage of the infamous fugitive slave act by Congress, the first case under this act was tried by the United States Commissioner Carpenter. A fugitive slave was on trial. It took two days to dispose of the case. The counsel for the slave was John Jolliff and Lawyer Hayes. The former has gone to his long home, honored and respected by all who knew him; Lawyer Hayes is now President of the United States. The fugitive's counsel did not clear him; but during the trial Commissioner Carpenter was giving his opinion of the law. The fugitive was furnished with a broad-brim Quaker looking hat and a cloak. He arose from his chair which was surrounded by anxious listeners. He took his departure, with two other darkies, in an orderly and decorous manner, without asking leave of the court. He decended the stairs leading into a back yard, opening a door which led into an alley, locked the door after him, and nothing more was seen of him. This was the end of the first fugitive slave case before a United States Commissioner, under the law of 1850.

When President Hayes was delivering his address to the immense crowd at the Neosho fair I stood but a few feet from him. I could not keep my thoughts from the scene which I witnessed in the courthouse at Cincinnati twenty-seven years ago. It was a noble act to plead for a poor fugitive in those days, it took moral courage, which is not always found among men. It is these little traits of the human character which characterize any man. They give us a key to the inner man, and show us the true nobility and tenderness of heart. Public services may mark his career as a president, as a public servant, but the inner life of charity and benevolence is the touch-stone which moves humanity.

JAMES HANWAY.

LANE, Franklin county, Kan.

There is a return to the jacket bodice in the new autumn dresses. The fashionable shape for this jacket has five seams at the back and a deep basque; it is long waisted and perfectly tight fitting; sometimes buttoned all the way down just below the waist only, and then open and standing apart over the skirt. This skirt is either plaited bias fashion or gathered in front, while behind it is arranged into a large double plait.

Why They are Called Mastodons.

[Salt Lake Tribune.]

"Why do they call them Mastodons, dad?

THE ARKANSAS VALLEY

The Times' Correspondent Expatiates Upon Its Beauties and Its Wealth.

A Fair an impartial Presentation of Its Many Advantages.

Dodge City and the Part it Plays in the Commercial World.

The Leading Characteristics of Ford County—Fort Dodge.

[Special Correspondence TIMES.]

DODGE CITY, KAN., Oct. 14—As it is the intention in this correspondence to write up at some length the Valley of the Arkansas river, it is proper that in this, the first communication, a brief description of a general nature should be given of this already well-advertised section of the State.

That this valley ranks high up in all that constitutes a fine country in which to live, whether reference is had simply to agricultural productions, stock raising or both, is a proposition so well established that it were time wasted to engage in an argument to prove the same.

THE VALLEY OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER

extends a distance of about three hundred miles through the southwest and southern central Kansas; the width of this remarkably rich valley varies from thirty to fifty miles.

THE SOIL.

The soil is a dark, sandy loam, and is very rich in mineral elements; to the intelligent agriculturalist, no other recommendation is necessary, and when we add that the soil is from two and a half to five feet in depth, he at once recognizes the fact that in such soil wheat can be grown in the highest state of perfection.

GRASSES.

It is well known to all persons who have paid attention to such matters that a soil that produces good wheat will also prove to be a good grass growing soil. This valley was the favorite grazing ground of the buffalo, as it is to-day of the cattle raiser. In the extreme western counties the buffalo grass, which is the most nutritious of the native grasses, especially for winter grazing, holds highest rank. Further east, the blue stem prevails; it is a fine summer grass, grows very tall and makes fine hay. Cattle are very fond of these grasses, especially the buffalo grass, on which they fatten even in the winter season. The tame grasses can all be grown and cultivated successfully.

WATER.

We have shown the character of the soil and its capabilities, and it only remains now to establish the fact that this portion of the country is well watered and we have found a country good enough for any of the degenerate sons of Adam to dwell in' and while it may not be a country literally flowing with milk and honey, still it is a country offering very superior advantages to those who may want to settle in a new country. The water is very free from alkali or brackishness, and is found in great abundance along the valley, in running streams, in springs, or by driving wells from 15 to 50 feet deep.

FUEL.

A country with all the requisites to make it a desirable place in which to live save the item of fuel, would be still very far from meeting all the requirements essential to a pleasant location. The Arkansas Valley not boasting the presence of native timber, or of coal mines sufficient to meet the demands for fuel, still is well provided for in that respect, for be it understood that the

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD,

following the course of the Arkansas river, is the effective agency in supplying all this vast region of country with fuel. The principal coal mines of the State are in Osage county, on the line of this road, and from their inexhaustible supply fuel is furnished to points along the valley. That it may be understood that this great valley is not—more properly speaking need not always depend, upon coal for its fuel supply—it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that forest timber can be grown in less than five years to furnish all the fuel needed.

FRUIT GROWING.

The reputation of Kansas as a fruit growing State is so well understood, that a mere mention of the fact that, whenever she has been brought into competition with other States, in either National or State exhibitions of fruit culture, she has never failed to take the prize, especially for apples, settles that matter in a most satisfactory manner.

As in other things, so in the production fruits, the Arkansas Valley is not a laggard. The rich and warm sandy loam soil of this valley is adapted to all kinds of fruit growing. Peach trees grow very rapidly, and commence bearing fruit the *third year from the seed*, and apple trees the sixth and seventh year from planting. All the small fruits grow rapidly.

As a business matter, fruit growing is perhaps the most profitable of any in which a man can engage in the Arkansas Valley, on account of the fine market afforded in the mining regions to the west, said to be the finest fruit market in the United States. If anything more is necessary to establish this claim for this section of the State, the following figures taken from the State Agricultural Report for 1878, will give an idea of what has been done in the matter of planting orchards in the Arkansas Valley counties:

Number of trees in bearing—Apple, 28,856; pear, 3,953; peach, 860,093; plum, 25,067; cherry, 17,627.

Number of trees not yet in bearing—Apple, 410,500; pear, 18,839; peach, 1,079,236; plum, 66,345; cherry, 88,906; or a grand total of two million, six hundred and ten thousand, four hundred and twenty-seven trees. Certainly these figures demonstrate the faith the settlers have in the Arkansas Valley as a fruit country. What, with a country in which all the cereal crops are raised; where fuel and water are abundant; where the fruits grown are as luscious as those of the tropics, and in which all the advantages of a first-class railroad are enjoyed, could be desired in addition? All these things and more are the triumphant boast of the citizens of the beautiful Valley of the Arkansas.

But time forbids that I dwell upon generalities, and so, without adding more, I shall at once commence to recount in detail the particular advantages offered by this valley, and shall select as the starting point

FORD COUNTY,

and shall continue my journey along the valley until the counties constituting the theme for this correspondence shall have been visited.

Ford County was organized in 1873. It is in fifth tier of counties from the Western border of the State, and the second from the Southern border.

While the county is so far from the more densely populated districts of the State, it nevertheless presents an instance of rapid developments.

The first settlements in the county were at Dodge City, in August, 1872, at which time the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was completed to that point.

Dodge City was organized in 1872, and soon became the point from which the buffalo hunters drew their supplies, and from which extensive shipments of buffalo hides were made. It has also been the principal point from which Texas cattle has been shipped.

In the year 1870 the population of the county was 427. The present population of the county is 2,875.

In area the county contains 1,080 square miles.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

Bottom lands, 20 per cent; upland, 80 per cent; forest, 1 per cent; prairie, 99 per cent. Average width of the Arkansas bottom, from 12 to 20 miles; general surface of the country, level.

TIMBER.

Of the timber found along the streams, the greater part is cottonwood. Considerable tree-planting has been done in different parts of the county, near Dodge City, at Spearville and on timber claims. Cottonwood, box elder and some other varieties do well, and are growing rapidly.

PRINCIPAL STREAMS.

I have already made the assertion that this Valley is well watered, and in support of the assertion I submit, so far as Ford county composes a part of the Valley, that the Arkansas river, Mulberry, Duck, Saw Log, Crooked, Kiowa, Five-mile Spring and other small creeks furnish all the water required for any and all purposes. In addition, the county is well supplied with good, clear springs, while a good quality of well water, inexhaustible in quantity, is obtained at depths varying from ten to thirty feet.

BUILDING STONE

A good quality of limestone is found near Fort Dodge, and sand and limestone in the eastern part of the county.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

While the county is comparatively new and very sparsely settled it cannot be expected that any very great strides have been made in agricultural pursuits.

The number of acres in the county is 691,200; taxable acres, 119,310; under cultivation, 3,000 acres.

I was shown samples of wheat, millet, corn, broom-corn and rice-corn that certainly compare favorably with like productions in many of the older and eastern counties of the State. It is thought by those who have experimented with it, that the Egyptian or rice corn will become one of the leading crops in Ford county.

My attention was also called to the Blue Stem, a very fair quality of grass, very nutritious and which makes splendid hay; the grass is very abundant, and grows very tall, frequently reaching the height of 10 feet.

A leading industry is saving the hay which grows in its native state in countless thousands of tons; a great deal has already been put in the stack. It is worth from $5 50 to $6.50 per ton.

HORTICULTURE.

Horticulture like agriculture has not yet received the attention which will in the early future be devoted to it. There is according to the latest official statements 55 acres in nurseries, 60 in apples, 253 in peach and 30 in plum trees in bearing; there are also 360 apple, 195 pear, 315 peach, 40 plum and 50 cherry trees not in bearing.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

On the first day of March, 1879, the total value of all property returned for taxation was $661,554 13.

The levy for taxes of all kinds, State, county, State school &c., averages about three and one-half per cent.

INDEBTEDNESS.

The bonded debt of the county is $26,000 00; amount of script outstanding, $6,000 00; making the total indebtedness of the county

THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The scrip is eagerly sought after by residents and commands a good price, showing the faith that the citizens have in the ability of the county to meet all demands against it.

RAIL ROAD.

As before stated the A. T. & Santa Fe Railroad passes through Ford county; it crosses the county from east to west, and the length of road bed and side track in the county is 38.45-100 miles.

This railroad is a mine of wealth to Ford county; it pays such a large proportion of all the taxes assessed in the county that the payment of the balance is an easy matter. The assessed valuation of the property of this corporation is $309,756,13, or nearly one-half of the total assessed valuation.

In this connection I want to speak of the fine lands owned by this Company in Ford County. During the year ending March 1, 1879, this Company sold of their lands in this county, 17,297 acres, at prices ranging from $4.00 to $8.00 per acre. Lands have sold as high as $15 00 per acre. The lands of this Railroad Company are the best in county, and are sold on very favorable terms.

The office of the Company at Dodge City is under the charge of

J. A. RANDALL & CO.,

who will take great pleasure in showing lands, and answering all correspondence addressed to them on that subject.

FORT DODGE.

A visit to Ford County and Dodge City would not be complete without visiting the military post also. Capt. E. N. Liscum, of the 19th Infantry is at present in command; he has under his command four companies of his regiment, viz, "C," "D," "E" and "I," in all about 160 men. My stay at the Post was necessarily brief, but long enough to find the sutler, Jimmy Langton, in command. I was sorry to be compelled to leave the Fort so soon; the acquaintance formed with the officers being very pleasant. Capt. Liscum is, every inch of him, a perfect gentleman, and under the care of such officers the interests of the Government will not suffer.

DODGE CITY

Is a town with a population of 1,400 souls The town presents many evidences of material prosperity, among which I mention as the most prominent the steam flouring mill of

H. F. MAY & CO.

This firm is composed of the following named gentlemen: H. F. May, S. M. Hendricks and S. M. Rainey. These gentlemen were formerly engaged in the milling business at Decatur, Illinois, and moved the mill at Dodge City from that point; they began operations about the middle of June. The mill has three run of burs, and has a grinding capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. The storage capacity of the mill is about 10,000 bushels This is regarded as one of the best mills in the Arkansas Valley. The "new process" flour is made at this mill. Messrs. May & Company pay from 70 to 75 cents per bushel for wheat; they ship in a great deal of wheat and corn, they have a large local trade, furnishing most of the flour consumed at Dodge City. Most of the flour shipped from Dodge is furnished by this firm.

I was told by these gentlemen that the best wheat they have handled the present season (of the crop of 1879), was raised in Ford county. Will any one doubt the capabilities of the soil in Ford county for growing wheat, after such satisfactory statements? Extensive preparations have been made by the farmers of this county for next season. More wheat has been sown than in any previous year, and at present it is looking very fine indeed.

SCHOOL HOUSE.

Dodge City, not to be outdone by her sister cities, is now erecting a beautiful school house, of such dimensions as to meet the requirements for several years to come. The structure is of brick, the foundation of stone. The building is 36x50 feet, two stories high, with four rooms below and the same number above. The usual and necessary number of cloak and hat rooms are also included. The building is situated on a beautiful piece of high ground adjoining the town on the west, and will cost, when complete, $5,000

NEWSPAPERS.

In Dodge City are to be found two good active live papers, both Republican in politics: The *Times*, N. B. Kisine, edit or and proprietor; the *Globe*, Frost & Thirm, proprietors.

D. M. Frost of the *Globe* is Police Judge, and I judge from all I hear of him that he is a good one.

I cannot say more at present; I am loath to leave off fearing that I have omitted to mention something of an important nature; but the subject is too large for a satisfactory presentation in one letter, and by promising the dear friends at Dodge that I will at some time in the future finish this letter, I for the present take my leave of Ford County.

H.

Criminal Carelessness.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—The jury of the inquest in the case of John M. Nelson, shot in the Front street theatre Tuesday night, rendered a verdict that there was gross carelessness in the preparation of the fire arms by F. J. Post, who had charge of them, and further, we utterly condemn the use of fire arms under such circumstances and think it should be prohibited by law.

Upon the rendition of the verdict Post was committed for the action of the grand jury.

False Statements Exploded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—At the request of ex-Secretary Boutwell, a statement has been prepared by the Treasury Department showing the receipts and expenditures under each administration of the government since since its formation; also, the amount lost under each administration by defalcations. The statement has not been fully completed, but sufficient has been done to demonstrate the falsity of the statements made so persistently and for so many years by the Democrats of the enormous pilferings from the Government under Republican rule. On the contrary, it is shown that under the Republican administrations there has been a smaller amount for each thousand dollars of receipts and disbursements lost than under the rule of any other party. The Democrats suffer very badly by the facts as taken from the official records. The Buchanan administration was particularly noted for its defalcations. The administration of General Grant, which has been so abused by the Democrats, compares to the disadvantage of even that of President Washington when the calculation is made upon the amount of money handled.

THE ELECTIONS,

Ohio News Gets Better all the Time, Especially on the Legislature.

Iowa Preserves Her Reputation as the Stalwart State.

Domestic News—Immense Ovation to Grant—Masonry of Missouri in Session.

Other Domestic Events.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16, 2 P. M.—The corrected returns from Cuyahoga county give Foster 5,558 over Ewing. Turney, for State Treasurer, has 6,424 majority.

No news of importance has been received this morning by the other party, except that the Republican Committee conceded the defeat of Wallbridge, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Toledo district. This gives the Republicans eight majority in the Senate, and certainly 35 majority on the joint ballot.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 16.—Few new figures have been received here to-day by either committee; but the Republican committee, after gathering the returns from various sources, report to-night that according to their figures Foster's majority will be somewhere near 17,000. It will take full official figures, which cannot be obtained for some days, to decide definitely what the exact majority will be.

It was reported this morning that Mounts, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Butler-Warren district, had been defeated by one vote; but this afternoon the Republican committee have been notified that he is elected by 12 majority. This gives the Republicans 22 Senators and the Democrats 15. According to the best figures obtainable, the Republicans have elected 70 members of the lower house.

LATEST.—Returns from eighty-four out of eighty-eight counties give Foster, Republican, 19,029 majority. Other counties will make it 20,000.

THE IOWA ELECTIONS.

DES MOINES, Oct. 16.—The election returns received here to-day do not change the totals from the figures and estimates of the Republican State Central Committee as sent last night. Gov. Gear's majority over all his competitors will be 20,000. His majority over Trimble, Dem., will be about 80,000, and over Campbell, Greenbacker, about 105,000.

In the Legislature 26 out of 29 Senators elected this year are Republican, and 83 out of 100 members of the House.

New York Movement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The features of the political news are the resignation of George William Curtis from the chairmanship of the Richmond County Republican County Committee in a letter, wherein he advocates the scratching of Mr. Cornell, the candidate for Governor, and the unexpected interest around by Kelly in his canvass of the State. The resignation of Mr. Curtis was accepted by a loud chorus of yeas and a few nays in the County Convention at Stapleton. At Troy, Mr. Kelly spoke to an assemblage of two thousand Democrats, and the iron workers of that city seem enthusiastic in his support.

River Improvement.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 17.—In the River Improvement convention this morning the committee on resolutions presented a majority and a minority report. The latter was made by Frank Hatton and J. H. Murphy of Iowa. The majority report was by members of the convention from other States. The resolutions ask for an improvement of the river upon what is known as the reservoir plan. The only difference in the reports is that the minority want to confine the appropriation to the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers, while the majority recommends that the tributaries of all these rivers be included.

The majority report was discussed in the afternoon. These resolutions set forth that the improvement of navigations tends to develop the resources, augment the wealth and facilitate the commerce of the whole country, and demands wise and liberal treatment at the hands of Congress; that the improvement of the Mississippi and navigable tributaries are of paramount importance, because the great bulk of the commerce and wealth is centered there; that while since the foundation of the country one hundred millions have been expended on rivers and harbors, not one-tenth that sum has been spent in the Mississippi Valley; that the extraordinary foreign demand for our cereals, cotton and provisions were increased yearly and that every avenue for cheaper transit for them should be encouraged, thus tending to make us the most powerful nation in the world.

The resolutions express gratification at the action of the last Congress in appointing an engineering commission for the survey of the Mississippi river and tributaries, which bodies of water are parts of one system, united and unbroken. They favor a reservoir system on the waters of the upper river, whereby a surplus of water may be saved until low water, and then be utilized.

Congress should prohibit the construction of private wharves, and the throwing of debris, cinders, etc., which may form sandbars in the Mississippi or its tributaries.

Private speculators should not be allowed to profit by the improvements made by the government to the detriment of the public, and cities should not be allowed to use the water power created by the improvements of the river for local manufacturing and manufacturing purposes.

A permanent commission of three representatives from each State bordering on the Mississippi river and its navigable tributaries should be appointed by their Governors to promote the improvement of said river for commerce, so as to best benefit the whole country.

The President of the Convention should select an Executive Committee of nine to prepare a memorial to Congress, setting forth the views of the convention, to call future conventions, publish statistics and procure favorable action by Congress. The convention adjourned *sine die.*

Interesting to Millers.

MILWAUKEE, Oct 16.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Miller's National Association, held here last evening, it was resolved that the basis of settlement with the State association should be on the actual number of full paid runs, regardless of the Toledo apportionment. Reports and letters were read in regard to the Dentchfield tests. Judge Harding has spent some time at Rochester, taking testimony, using the full sized Cartier model in the Arcade Mills run side by side with the Dentchfield tests. It showed that the Carter model took much less dust into the dust room, while the stones ground equally well, leaving the curb as dry and the meal cooler. Judge Harding feels confident of justice and the sufficiency of the defense. In connection with the matter of the next annual convention, a general discussion took place as to the advisability of holding an exhibition at the same, where all mill furnishers could show the practical workings of their machinery. Green will be held for baking and testing flour, and millers are invited to bring samples from their mills and bakers to test them. The Secretary was finally instructed to open a correspondence with mill, machinery and flour men in this country and Europe, in relation to holding such an exposition, for two weeks say, at Chicago, June 18th, and secure the Exposition Building of that city, if possible. The President was instructed to appoint such committees as may be necessary to carry on the work successfully; also committees to make awards on the various exhibits.

President Bain and Alexander H. Smith, of St. Louis, were appointed to visit New York and Washington to arrange for half fare for visitors and exhibitors of machinery from Europe; also for receiving such machinery under bond, free of duty. The receipts last year were $83,375; disbursements, $81,801, receipts since May, $6,812; balance on hand, $3,986.

Subsistence Store Statistics.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—Commissary General MacFeeley has completed his annual report to the Secretary War. It shows the total amount disbursed for subsistence stores during the fiscal year ended June 30 last was $20,003,573, of which $7,916,611 was reimbursed by sales of stores to officers and enlisted men; $122,088 was collected for tobacco sold to enlisted men; and the balance, except a few inconsiderable amounts from miscellaneous sources, was furnished to the department by Congressional appropriations.

From the tables accompanying the report, it appears that the cost to the Department of all subsistence supplies has been constantly diminishing since 1877, notably in the meat and flour component of rations.

Instructed.

JUNCTION CITY, Kans., Oct. 16.—At a county mass convention held here to-day, to elect five candidates to the judicial convention, which meets at Abilene next Thursday to nominate a candidate for Judge, the delegates elected were instructed to vote first, last and all the time for the nomination of Judge J. H. Houston.

Estimates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The estimate of the amounts that will be required for all branches of the postal service for the next fiscal year has been completed. The aggregate $39,920,000, against which it is estimated that the postal revenue will amount to $32,210,000, leaving a deficit of $7,810,000 to be met by Congressional appropriations. The appropriations for the current fiscal year aggregated $5,457,376.

President Hayes.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16—President Hayes and family arrived in this city this afternoon and this evening attended the wedding of Eugene Cowles, the Washington correspondent of the *Leader*. After the wedding a reception was given the President by Col. Jno. Hay, at his residence on Euclid Avenue. The President leaves here to-morrow for Columbus.

Crops.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., October 16.—Heavy rains have fallen in this county