The LEAVENWORTH WEEKLY TIMES has a larger circulation than any other paper published in Kansas. The regular subscription price is $1 25 per annum, payable in advance. All papers will positively be stopped when the time expires. Each reader can aid materially in increasing our list by inducing his neighbor to subscribe.

Weekly Times

BY D. R. ANTHONY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1880.

WE have received Evans' Advertising Hand Book for 1880. It is a very neat and creditable publication, and we think is very reliable and correct. Mr. T. C. Evans, of Boston, is known as one of the best agents in the country.

COUNTY NEWS.

Our correspondent, "J. A. B." whose favors our readers always enjoy and appreciate, sends us this morning an interesting budget of county news.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS A YEAR

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* shows by the figures that this country can save a hundred millions of dollars a year by cultivating the sugar beet and manufacturing our own sugar.

FRENCH MINISTRY.

The new French Ministry formed by De Freycinet includes De Freycinet as President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Magnanin as Minister of Finance, General Farre as Minister of War, and Jules Ferry as Minister of Public Instruction. It remains to be developed whether this Cabinet can command a majority in each of the two houses.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A New York special says the laboratory of Edison at Menlo Park was brilliantly illuminated last Saturday night with the new electric light, the occasion being a visit of a number of the inventor's personal friends. Forty lamps in all were burning from six o'clock until ten. The effect of the exhibition was to convince those present, who before were skeptical, that Mr. Edison had in reality produced the electric light for household illumination. No day is yet set for a general public exhibition, but it is probable that inside of a week everything will be in readiness to be seen by all who desire to visit Menlo Park. Gas stocks are still depressed, with a downward tendency.

A DECEITFUL GODDESS.

"The Grand Inspired American National Anthem, composed for the glory of this country by Mr. Patrick S. Gilmore, and inspired by the Goddess of Liberty, has been given to the musical world, and does not create the furore which its enthusiastic author so confidently anticipated. One distinguished musical critic says he thought he found in it reminiscences of "Rule Brittania" and "Marseilles." If this painful suggestion is based upon fact we shall be forced to one of two conclusions: Either the Goddess of Liberty did not hover over Mr. Gilmore and cram him with celestial inspiration, as he declares she did, or else that divinity played him a scandalous trick by palming off on him some second-hand inspiration in a manner which will compel every honest American to feel ashamed of her. Mr. Gilmore, in exuding this immortal work, endured nearly the same agonizing throes which convulsed the soul of Rouget de Lisle when he wrote the Marseilles Hymn; but Rouget, somehow or other, appears to have been less exhausted, intellectually, during the struggle.

MAINE.

Mr. Sproul, one of the Fusionists elected to the Maine Legislature, has written an indignant letter declaring that he will not be a party to the fraud. His testimony as to the fact that the errors in the returns were due to defective blanks furnished by the State authorities, in order to have the mistakes made on which the returns have been excluded, is very clear. Here is what he says:

"Though I was elected on an opposition ticket, and intended to support the regular nominees of my party, yet, when the members elect are counted out on pretenses which are totally false, or exist only in the malicious ignorance of the perpetrators; when such advantages were taken of defective blanks sent out for this very purpose by the constituted authorities, so that returns were cast out from this very cause; when some laws were strongly enforced and others on the same subject were nullified, by which those trivial errors could have been readily corrected; when five of our largest cities, containing one seventh of our inhabitants and one-fourth of our wealth, were disfranchised, and many smaller towns treated even worse, by being compelled to be represented by those whom they had once repudiated at the polls—there no longer can a man, with one drop of Revolutionary blood in his veins, lend his favor, and much less his influence, in aid of such systematic villainy."

IRISH CATHOLIC COLONIZATION.

Bishop Spalding, of Illinois, and Ireland, of Minnesota, visited Brooklyn, N. Y., a few days ago, and with the hearty welcome of Bishop Loughlin explained to the Catholics of his diocese gathered in St. Mary's church, at the invitation of several pastors, the object of the Catholic colonization project. It is to disperse the disproportionate masses of Irish Catholics living in cities and manufacturing towns, and settle them in agricultural colonies at the West. Such colonies have been already established in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota; in the latter State 1,600 families have been placed during the last four years. Bishop Spalding praised the Irish as the most moral of any race in their native land, but as sadly losing their good character in the United States. "We know," he said, "by studying the criminal statistics that a very large portion of the criminals of the United States are to be found among the Irish Catholics." The "frightful falling off among them in morality" in this country he attributed to their unfortunate moral surroundings in America, as they become massed in cities and manufacturing towns and live in tenement houses, shut out from nature. The bishop drew a sharp contrast between their country life at home in Ireland and their life here. He gave an account of the organization of the colonization society in Chicago by several archbishops, bishops, priests and laymen as a stock company with $100,000 capital, to be subscribed by Irish Catholics. With this money lands are to be bought at the cheapest cash prices, the bonds secured by mortgage on the lands, which are to be sold on long time to poor Catholics who will pay for them from the proceeds of their crops.

SWINDLERS.

The Postmaster-General, having driven the lottery dealers into a pretty close corner is now turning his attention to another class of swindlers who have been growing rich off the credulity of the people. By an order issued yesterday he forbids the delivery of letters to certain firms in New York which have been advertising extensively all over the country as agents for speculating in stocks on the "combination plan," and lead their dupes to believe that a few dollars invested through them will soon return a fortune. Hundreds and thousands of money letters are sent to them by unsuspecting people in all portions of the country, but the immense fortunes which they expect to realize are never heard from. Postmaster-General Key has made an entirely new departure in this undertaking to prohibit the use of the mails to swindling concerns, but it is doubtful if he is doing a good deal more than this.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The article in yesterday's TIMES in regard to the bills of County Attorney Taylor and Commissioner Pickens was manifestly unjust in regard to the latter named person.

Mr. Taylor is paid an annual salary by the county, in the sum of $2,000, which is supposed to be in full for his services, and is a sum far in excess of what his services as an attorney are worth. He has never earned that amount in any one year, outside of his official position, since he has been practicing law in this city. It the duties of the county attorney require his presence outside of the county he is clearly entitled to his personal traveling expenses while on such duty and no more. His last claim, for $950, for extra professional services is, to state it mildly, an impudent, extortionate demand for worthless services, which have, for the greater part, been of no practical benefit to the county, and seem to have been rendered mainly for the purpose of giving excuse for the making of the claim. The bill ought to be repudiated.

So far as Mr. Pickens, the Chairman of the County Board, Mr. Squires and Mr. Richards are concerned, they are clearly entitled to the amount expended by them for traveling expenses, board and a reasonable per diem for the time so occupied. They are not paid an annual salary and as a matter of course should be paid in full for all services rendered by them.

The above is in accord with the position taken by THE TIMES last June. The general opinion prevails that the County Commissioners have acted wisely and fairly in their efforts to settle our bonded indebtedness, and have succeeded as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

THANKS.

[From Ellis County Star.]

Fred Kruger desires in behalf of the ladies of the Lutheran church to return thanks to Messrs. McClannahan and McCurdy, and Hingston for liberal donations of nuts candies and nick nacks for the Christmas tree. The above gentlemen are tourists of high standing and their firms enjoy not only the confidence of our merchants, but a large share of their patronage. To Col. D. R. Anthony, editor and proprietor of THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES, especial thanks are due for a box of books selected with a view to please the little folks. The Colonel's heart is generally in the right place, and we can think of nothing more appropriate for the children than Col. Anthony's donation. The above contributions were unsolicited and the ladies and our citizens will ever remember the donors kindly.

THE GREAT STATE DAILY.

[Beloit Gazette.]

Elsewhere in this issue we give a full description of THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES' printing house and other information about the paper which should be and will be read by every one. THE TIMES now fills a space heretofore unoccupied in the annals of State journalism, and supplies a want long felt. Most appropriately and aptly has THE TIMES been designated the Great State Daily, for it is acknowledged the leading paper of Kansas; no Kansas man can take any issue of the paper and not find something of interest to him in it, for it covers the entire State in its columns every day; editorially it is sound and represents the opinions of the great majority—a mirror in fact, reflecting for the gaze of the rest of the country Kansas as she is, politically, practically and in reality. It is a paper for the farmer, mechanic the business and professional man, and cosmopolitan in every sense of the word; independent, aggressive and fearless. The restless energy and tireless purpose which has characterized the career of Colonel Anthony has been infused into THE TIMES, and through its columns his readers get the benefit of it; in many respects he is the most remarkable figure in the history of the State, and is in reality, the only man in the State who has a history of his own; he has contended against odds which would have crushed weaker men and has come out victorious; he has been hated, feared and respected with a greater decree of intensity than any man whoever made his residence in Kansas; it can be said of him what can not be said of any one else, except possibly Jas. H. Lane, that the history of Kansas can not be written without including him in it, for without him the history would be like the play of Hamlet with the part of the melancholy Dane omitted. No man, either public or private, has been more soundly abused or more fully maligned, but we believe the time will come when justice will be done him, even though that time may be after the tomb has claimed its own and the one justified numbered with the voiceless dead.

Loring Items.

R. E. Hammond, lately of this place, who was reported killed by the Utes in Colorado, has been heard from. He was not killed, as reported. The circumstances which gave rise to the report were detailed by him in a letter lately received by his mother in Bardstown, Ky.

It appears that Mr. Hammond was out with a party of miners prospecting in the White River country. One day they were suddenly attacked by a large band of Indians. The miners scattered in various directions. Mr. Hammond took to his heels up a foot-hill, when several shots were fired at him. He fell to the ground and crept out of sight amongst the rocks and bushes. All his comrades escaped and found their way to Oro City. As some of them saw Mr. Hammond fall, and as he did not rejoin the company before they returned to the mining camps, the impression that he was killed was accepted as a fact and so reported. After Mr. Hammond had laid in concealment several hours, an Indian came passing near with a pony. He shot the Indian, secured the pony, and after a hard ride of over 180 miles through a mountainous wilderness succeeded in reaching Silver Cliff, where he was staying at the time his letter was written.

Yesterday Milton Michaels, residing on the Cullison place, near this station brought down a lordly gray eagle with his shotgun. Its wings, when spread, measured six feet six inches from tip to tip, and it only lacked a few ounces of weighing ten pounds. It lived some time after its capture, but when a by-stander held up before its "sun-gazing eye" a silver dollar of the new coinage, the result seemed to be greater than it could bear, and it soon gave the dying flap.

Hugh Shannon has just moved into his new house at Lenape. As it is a cosy commodious building, it is an ornament to Lenape, and a joy doubtless to Mr. Shannon and his worthy lady. Mr. Shannon with his partner, Horace Jewitt, are doing a brisk trade in the general merchandise and stock and grain line, at Lenape.

Mr. A. P. Waters, of Loring, while lately out on a book-canvassing tour, saw a curious formation at the house of a farmer near White church, Wyandotte county. It was a section of a trunk of a tree which by some mysterious chemistry of nature had been converted into solid stone. When first discovered, it was lying buried two or three feet deep in the earth. The petrification was perfect, but the grain fibre and bark of the tree were as clearly defined as ever.

It seems to me it would be a good thing if scientists would direct their efforts to the end of stealing this secret from nature—the conversion of woody fibre into stone. It is reported that a Scotch chemist has discovered a process by which diamonds can be produced by artificial means. Suppose he has. Will the world be any the better for it? Men cannot eat diamonds or wear them except for vain ostentation. They are not necessary in the production of any thing that contributes substantially to the welfare of the human race. But the conversion of wood into stone, could such a process be successfully carried on, would be highly beneficial in many respects. What a help it would be to farmers in the item of fencing alone?

Yesterday I received from Mr. Wirt Walton of Topeka, who simply wanted to know my first and second choice for President and Vice-President of this politically be divided nation.

I answered in this wise—"Of the three candidates most prominently discussed in Republican circles—Blaine, Grant and Sherman. I prefer Blaine. Kansas deserves recognition for her stalwart Republicanism, and I name John J. Ingalls for Vice-President."

But if the people in their majesty and strength would rise up in revolt against all party regime, and with a determination to throw off the shackles which bank, railroad, land and stock jobbing rings and monopolies are riveting upon them, would unite upon any strong fearless honest man, with a platform assuring and insuring equal rights and privileges for all, I would support the movement with all my might mind and strength, and let the other parties, their machinery and candidates go to the devil.

J. A. B.

WASHINGTON WAIFS.

SOMETHING CONCERNING THE DEBT.

How It Has Been Refunded and Plans for the Future—The Amount of Bonds Soon Due—The Postmaster-General's Black List, Etc.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S BLACK LIST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The Postmaster-General issued an order directing the postmaster at New York to refuse the payment of postal orders on the delivery of registered letters addressed to the so-called bankers and brokers firms of Lawrence & Co., purporting to do business on a stock combination system, at 19 Broad street; Adams, Brown & Co., 28 Broad street; Allen, Jordan & Co., 54 Wall street; and Barnes, Garrison & Co., Nos. 55 Exchange Place and 11 Broad street, and elsewhere in New York city. The operations of the persons conducting these concerns have been enormously profitable.

It appears from the evidence, as set forth in the report of the Department's special agent, that one Benjamin Buckwalter is the originator and principal proprietor of the business conducted under the above mentioned firm names, under which he obtained control by recording under the laws of the State of New York fictitious articles of copartnership, etc., but that some time ago he effected an arrangement with W. D. Duff and H. Lessing, according to which they have for a number of months been attending to the practical management upon terms which, in connection with the transcripts of their books, show enormous profits. This agreement was to pay Buckwalter $12,500 per month, or $150,000 per year for the net profit of the business for five years, under the single firm name of Lawrence & Co., and an equal amount for the privilege of doing business under two of the other firm names. Buckwalter's interests were guarded by his having confidential agents to be present at the opening of the letters containing remittances, which have poured in at such a rate as to make the profits of Lawrence & Co. alone from $18,000 to $29,000 per month from March 1st to December 1st, 1879, after paying all expenses, inclusive of very extensive advertising and salaries of $100 per week to both Duff and Lessing.

The responses to their advertisements soliciting remittances for investment upon the "system of combining capital or pooling orders for stocks into one vast aggregate controlled capitalists of experience, etc." have come from all parts of the country. They were encouraged at the outset here and thereby small but actual returns were made to some of the parties investing, but in nearly every instance the sender of a remittance has been informed that owing to unexpected fluctuation in the prices of stocks and the unusual stringency in the money market the firm has been obliged to close at a loss the venture in which he was interested. These notifications were always accompanied, however, with an introduction that the loss may be made easily retrieved by investing in a new combination about to be formed and in an astonishing number of cases the same persons have sent forward additional remittances.

FUNDING OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senator Morrill makes public the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury concerning funding:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURY
Washington, D. C.

HON. JUSTIN S. MORRILL, Committee on Finance U. S. Senate—Sir:—In response to your verbal inquiry have the honor to submit the following observations respecting the refunding of the national debt:

In addition to $18,415,000 six per cent. bonds absolutely payable December 31st, 1880, and $945 000 payable July 1st, 1881, the following bonds of the United States will become redeemable within the next year and a half, viz: May 1st, 1881, five per cent., $408,440,350; June 30th, 1881, six per cent., $264,321,830; making a total of $772,761,700, the annual interest charge on which is $41,381,298.50. About one-half of these are coupon bonds, having coupons running only to the dates of the redeemability and if they are not refunded or paid off the holders will have to be supplied with additional coupon sheets at the expense of the government and at a cost probably nearly as great as would pay for the original issue of the loan. It is manifest that these bonds cannot be paid off in 1881 and I therefore felt it my duty to recommend in my annual report that authority be granted to refund them into four per cent. bonds, thus effecting a saving in the annual interest charge of about ten and one-half million. The present time, I believe, will be most advantageous for such refunding—probably much more favorably for the operation than any future time; and we have at hand in four per cent. consols, a bond already well known and extremely popular. The successful funding of so large a portion of the public debt into these bonds during the past year was mainly due to the exceptionally favorite state of our foreign and home trade and the resumption of specie payments, and it is the firm belief that our wisest course is to fund the remainder of bonds bearing a high rate of interest.

While this state of affairs continues the bill introduced in the House of Representatives on the 3d instant by Fernando Wood, chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, and which has been sent to me, provides as follows:

That so much of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the acts of July 14, 1870 and January 20, to refund the public debt to the extent of fifteen hundred million dollars as has not yet been exhausted and executed be and the same is hereby modified so as to limit the rate of interest upon the bonds yet to be issued, as authorized by these acts, to a rate of interest not to exceed three and one-half per centum per annum.

This bill, if enacted into a law, would perhaps be construed as prohibiting the sale of bonds for resumption purposes at a greater rate of interest than three and one-half per cent., although such is not probably the intent of the bill. Aside, however, from its possible bearing upon the ability of the department to maintain resumption, I believe its passage would be fatal to refunding, although I should, of course, be happy to refund the debt into three and one-half per cent., if it were practicable to do so. That a three and one-half per cent. bond would not now sell for par I am fully satisfied and I see no reason to expect that such a bond will be more favorably looked upon as an investment in 1881 than it would be now. On the contrary, with the revival of industry and the great activity in manufacturing, the signs of which are already to be seen in all parts of the country and the constant and increasing demand for money arising therefrom, it seems to me to be not at all certain that we shall then be able to borrow freely at even four per cent. per annum; and of the correctness of these views I have received the most positive assurances during my recent visit to New York.

Our four per cent. consols, now having twenty-eight years to run, were worth, during the first half of this month, 102½ net, at which price they yield to the investor to carry to maturity 3.855 per cent per annum. A thirty-year three and a half per cent bond to yield the same income, would have to be purchased at 93.70. Again, a four per cent bond, to yield but three and a half per cent per annum, would have to be purchased at 108.88 and therefore a three and a half per cent bond cannot sell for par until four per cent bonds are worth 108.88. With the small supply in the market, the great bulk of them having been absorbed as permanent investments, four per cent bonds are now selling for nearly the best price ever obtained for them; but it is not probable that their price can be fully maintained against the additional issue of any large amount, and I would remind you that during the last refunding operations the sales of these bonds had to be suspended more than once, owing to the derangement in the money market and the unfavorable state of exchanges; these causing the bonds to fall below par—at one time to 98 per cent. Fortunately these derangements were but temporary and after more or less delay the department was able to resume the sales.

As before stated, I think the present an exceptionally favorable time time for refunding and I am satisfied that the five per cent. and six per cent. bonds so soon to become redeemable cannot be so safely and so profitably provided for in any other manner.

The very large amount to be refunded prior to July 2d, 1881, nearly $800,000,000, is comfortably in excess of the amount refunded in any one year since the refunding began; and I respectfully submit that the time now available is none too great for the purpose of the passage of the bill introduced by yourself in the Senate and by Gen. Garfield in the House of Representatives. It will, I believe, enable the department to refund the entire amount prior to the maturity of the bonds; but if it should not result in speedily refunding the whole of them, that clause of the bill which renders applicable the provisions of the act of July 14th, 1870, etc., will enable the department to call such five per cent. and six per cent. bonds after they shall have matured and to redeem them with the proceeds of the sale of four per cent. bonds so authorized; and such proceeds would include, of course, whatever premium the bonds may then sell for.

While it is not thought safe to assume that upon resuming the funding operations with a prospect of an emission of four per cents—about equal in amount to the present issue—the bonds will remain at a price much, if any, above par, it is thought that under the operation of the proposed bill the parties may be induced to surrender the bonds now held by them upon the payment of an amount not to exceed the difference in the interest between the bonds received and those issued.

Very respectfully,
JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

THE OLD SOLDIERS WANT THE BILL.

General Weaver and other members of Congress are receiving thousands of letters from all sections of the country enclosing petitions from soldiers of the late war asking for the passage of the bill to pay them the difference between gold and greenbacks of various sums disbursed to them during the war.

SIGNIFICANT.

It is learned from a correspondence published to-day that in August last the President tendered some diplomatic appointment to Gov. C. McCormack, but the latter declined on account of business interests demanding his attention.

THE FATED TRAIN.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, December 30.—The official report of the North British railway in regard to the terrible calamity Sunday from the break in the Tay bridge says:

"The falling girders made a very clean break. From the portion standing almost the only signs of a smash are the ends of the rails on which the trains ran, which are torn asunder. The rails remaining are wrenched out of their chairs for a few yards."

The severe gales Sunday extended to Beccastle, Edinburg, Stranraer, Greenock, Yarmouth, Liverpool and Plymouth, and much damage done on land and to shipping, including the loss of French barque and eight men.

BODIES RECOVERED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from London says that three more bodies have been washed ashore near the scene of the Tay bridge disaster. All the mails have been recovered.

The newspapers are unanimous in demanding that a searching inquiry be made into the causes of the accident.

ONE CAR DISCOVERED.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—After several unsuccessful attempts a diver has discovered a first-class carriage of the wrecked train, but as there were no first-class passengers no bodies were discovered. The operations will be continued to-day.

The Frith of Tay is one of the principal estuaries of Scotland. The river by which it is supplied is formed by the junction of two streams, one flowing from Loch Tay and the other from near the borders of Argyle. From the meeting of these two streams the river Tay pursues a tortuous course east and south past Aberfeldy, Dunkeld and Perth, draining the county of Perth and Forfarshire. At Perth the river becomes a frith, or estuary, widening to the extent of three miles before it joins the Frith of Forth, on the North sea. It is supposed to discharge more water than any other river in Scotland, and its basin has been estimated to comprise from 2,400 to 2,750 square miles. It winds through a country of picturesque beauty. Dundee and Errald are on the north side and Newburgh is on the south side of the estuary. It is navigable from the sea to Newburgh, fifteen miles, for vessels of five hundred tons burden, and sometimes to Perth for vessels drawing nine feet of water.

POLITICAL.

This Means Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—The Republican State Central Committee has decided to call the State Convention at Harrisburg February 4th.

Indiana Republicans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—The Republican State Central Committee met in this city to-night and decided to hold their State Convention at Indianapolis, June 17.

EDISON'S BACKERS.

The Company Whose Confidence He Has and who Furnish Him With Money.

[New York Times, 28.]

Mr. Edison's inventions and discoveries, in the way of electric illumination, whatever they may be, are the property of the Edison Electric Light Company, a corporation which supplies him with the money for conducting his experiments. Mr. Calvin Goddard, the secretary of the company, told a Times reporter yesterday that the company had no doubt of Mr. Edison's having perfected his light to such an extent that it can be supplied equal to gas, be as easily managed as gas, and be furnished at a cost not greater than that of gas. The company, he said, was not yet quite ready, mechanically, to show the public the full and complete machinery and the manner of preparing the light, and the statement that a day had already been set apart to exhibit the completed light was incorrect. The first perfect demonstration of the success of the invention will be made at Menlo Park, but just when this will be done cannot yet be told. Time is needed to complete certain necessary fixtures. Among others a large number of lamps are still to be made.

The company does not wish to invite the public to inspect the light until everything can be shown, and it is intended to exhibit the full capacity of the 80 horse-power engine to supply electricity to about 700 lamps. The objection which has been raised to the effect that one great difficulty in the way of the success of the light was in the large amount of copper necessary to carry the electricity, had been entirely avoided by Mr. Edison, according to Mr. Goddard. The objection was raised in Berlin, he said, in the experiments with the Jablochkoff candle, where the cost of the copper was very great. But this difficulty had been overcome, and the company had no fears on that score. When the light is introduced it is intended to generate the electricity by engines of comparatively small horse-power distributed over the city. Each engine will supply the lights for an area of a quarter to a half mile around it, the distance of the engines from each other depending upon the number of lights each has to supply. This arrangement will be made both for the sake of convenience and economy. To be ready for any emergency, as an accident to the generator, duplicate engines will be placed at each of the stations. It is understood that the Electric Light Company does not intend to take charge of the placing of the light, but will simply license others to do so.

FOOD OF THE FLAMES.

At Dallas, Texas—Loss $40,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—The opera house at Sherman Texas, and an adjoining building are burned. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

A Christmas Crockery Caller.

(Time: Christmas eve.) "Shay, partner, do you keep oilkinds (hic) crockery?" "Yes, sir; what would you like?" "Genuine 'stoxicatin' cup." "You had better go on sir; you are drunk." "Beg'er pard'n (hic); leanne she flowing bowl, ole man." "Do you see that door, sir?" "Have you got the genuine cup 'at sheers but don't nebriate." "I shall call the police unless you leave at once." "Lesh look (hic) at your flesh pots of Egip, and I go away." A policeman then interfered.

Postoffice Changes

In Kansas during the week ending December 27th, 1879; furnished by Wm. Van Winkle, of the Postoffice Department:

DISCONTINUED—Hospital, Reno county.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED—Boston Mills, Cherokee county, Harmon P. Hubbard, postmaster; Danville, Shawnee county, A. G. Hanson, postmaster.

THE MAINE MIXTURE.

A BAD DOSE FOR EITHER PARTY.

A Little Private Letter Drops Into Wrong Hands—President Hayes' Views—The Arms Removed from the Ranger Arsenal.

THE POINT TO BE CARRIED BY FORCE.

PORTLAND, Dec. 30.—A special to the Press from Oxford says that a letter from State Librarian Stacy to Moses Chesley, Representative-elect, was shown by Chesley to a Republican by mistake. The letter requests him to appear at the capitol at an early day with ten good men who will stand by him in case there is opposition by the Fusionists taking their seats. The letter further says: "The expenses will be paid. Show this to none but true Greenbackers." The above is vouched for as a correct representation of the substance of the letter.

GOOD EVIDENCE OF FRAUD.

FARMINGTON, Dec. 30.—In answer to the statement by Counsellor Brown, in his remarks at Fairfield, that Farmington was thrown out because the returns were not sealed up in an open town meeting, two selectmen of this town, both Greenbackers, (the third has not been seen) will make affidavit in substance that the returns were made and sealed in an open town meeting and in the presence of the town clerk and a full board of selectmen; that each signed his own name to the returns and in the presence of the rest of the board, after the returns had been made up; that the returns were then attested by the town clerk and sealed up in open town meeting in the presence of a full board that the clerk of the town will make affidavit in confirmation of the same.

MR. HAYES ON THE MAINE CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Representative Williams, of Wisconsin, had an interesting interview with the President this morning, during which the President expressed his views regarding the state of affairs in Maine.

The President had been describing a scene in the Ohio Legislature of 1849, where the Hon. B. Randall, a mutual acquaintance, had, amid the howlings of the mob, declared Gov. Ford duly elected.

Representative Williams then remarked that it was not pleasant to to think of one hundred and thirty-eight electoral votes in the South, where popular elections are virtually ignored, and he asked the President if he did not feel that the talk, now becoming so common, of Democrats in one Legislature grabbing the electoral votes of their States and the Republicans doing the same in another State, is fraught with danger.

The President replied quickly and with emphasis: "But they are not going to grab them. This Maine business is not going to succeed." He added that if he were one of the Republican members of the Legislature of Maine he would sit there until September. By every device known to parliamentary law for the protection of minorities, all other business should be suspended until the wrong should be righted. He would not resort to force, but he would endeavor to bring to bear upon those gentlemen such a weight of public opinion that they could not escape or resist it. If counted in by technicalities, by technicalities they should be thwarted in their revolutionary purposes until they were made to feel that the will of the majority, when properly and legally expressed, must control. The President expressed the opinion that good people of all parties will, as the facts become known, emphatically condemn the outrage.

Representative Williams asked leave to make public the opinions expressed by the President, and he wrote them down, submitting them to the President for revision.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE TROOPS.

AUGUSTA, ME., Dec. 30.—The Committee on Public Safety of this city called upon Gov. Garcelon this forenoon and had a lengthy interview. The committee consisted of Gen. Henry Boynton, James Nye, ex-Gov. Conner, Joseph Homan, Maj. K. D. Music and Amos Wooley. They informed the Governor that they represented the people of the town and would cordially join with the Mayor in his recommendations and suggestion. They trusted that no arrangement would be made to bring the military here and that the augmented police force would be amply able to quell all the disturbances.

The Governor replied that he had already given orders to Gen White, of Bangor, and Major Folsom, of Oldtown, to take a hundred stand of arms and ammunition from the State arsenal at Bangor and ship them by express to Augusta. He did this to

TEST THE SINCERITY

of the citizens of Bangor as to whether they would obey the civil authorities. He had never order any troops to Augusta and should not unless there was an outbreak. The various rumors and stories whice are rife, are, he said, made of whole cloth. He was urged not to take the arms from Bangor, but he steadily asserted that he would, in order to test the sincerity of the people.

One of the committee suggested that a portion of the extra police provided by the city could be detailed for duty under the direction of the Governor. The Governor replied, emphatically: "I have force enough now."

He also informed the committee that they might be aware of the fact that he had full power to call the legislature wherever he pleased and upon the slightest disturbance he should

TAKE THE LEGISLATURE AWAY

from Augusta. The conversation then turning on the question of submitting certain questions to the Supreme Court, the Governor said he should go to Portland and obtain further legal advice before deciding to submit the question. He left on the 2 P. M. train.

TAKING THE ARMS.

BANGOR, Dec. 30.—The arsenal was opened to-day under the order of Adjutant-General Leavitt, who called on Mayor Brown to notify him of the orders from the Government for the removal of the arms. The Mayor suggested that the removal be made in the quietest manner, and believed that there would be no interference and with those acting under proper authority. This afternoon several teams laden with arms and ammunition, without any military or other guard, passed through the streets to the Maine Central depo without molestation, the people standing on the side walks in large numbers. The ammunition will go to Augusta by express on the night train.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 30.—An immense audience assembled at the Democratic mass meeting to-night, a number of ladies being present. Congressman Lodd spoke, and endorsed Garcelon and the Council, condemning the Republican party. Congressman Murch also spoke in the same strain.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Indian Students.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Dec. 30.—Sixteen Indian students from the Yankton Agency—eleven girls and five boys—between the ages of 17 and 20, arrived today and will enter the Hampton Normal School.

General Grant.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Dec. 30.—Gen. Grant passed through here this evening on his Southern trip. On being informed that the people had gathered to see him this forenoon, he expressed regret at thus disappointing them. He was loudly cheered as the train moved off.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—General Grant received callers this morning until 10 and afterward walked about the city with Gen. Beall till half-past two. He lunched at Gen. Beall's residence. All the members of the Grant family were present with the exception of the General's married daughter Nellie. At 3 p. m. General Grant and party left for Richmond, in Colonel Scott's private car. The party consisted of General and Mrs. Grant, General and Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel and Mrs. Grant, Miss Kitty Felt, of Galena, and Byron Andrews, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. They expect to be in Charleston New Year's morning. From Charleston they go to Fernandina, Florida, by way of Savannah, instead of Cedar Keys, as was originally intended. At Fernandina they will embark for Havana on the steamer City of Alexandria, of the New York and Havana line, which left New York Saturday and will put in at Fernandina for him. This is the steamer on which Gen. Grant originally intended to sail for New York, and has been fitted up with accommodations expressly for him. Gen. Sheridan will accompany the party as far as Havana. His future movements will be governed by the course of events in the island country.

THE UTES.

THE ULTIMATUM—"ALL OR NONE."

The Last Big Talk Has Been Held and the Savages Have Ere this Determined What They are Going to Do About It.

THE MELLISH UTES.

Fears of Another Massacre—Nothing Heard from the Commission.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 30.—Up to this time nothing has been heard from the Commission. Communication between Lake City and Los Pinos has not yet been broken, but there has been no news, official or unofficial, since Friday night. Hatch was to have left for Cline's ranche, thirty miles from Los Pinos, yesterday morning; but whether he left or stayed is not known. The anxiety is intense and there are fears of another massacre.

THE COMMISSION HEARD FROM.

LOS PINOS, Dec. 28, via LAKE CITY, COL., Dec. 30.—The Commission adjourned yesterday, to meet on the 29th inst., at Cline's ranche, on the Cimmaron river, twenty-five miles southeast of the agency, there to await the arrival of the prisoners.

Gen. Hatch and escort left this morning at four o'clock in a drizzling rain.

The five day's extension expires on the 29th inst., and if all the Indians demanded by the Commission are not surrendered by that date the peace negotiations will end.

"ALL OR NONE"

were the parting words of Gen. Hatch to Ouray as he left the Commission rooms yesterday for his ranche to hold the final Indian council, which ere this has decided the fate of the Ute nation.

Ouray fully realizes the situation and knows that the ultimatum of the Commission is the demand of the nation and if not complied with the Utes must go.

The surrender of the prisoners is very doubtful. Chief Guero, second to Ouray—being a medicine man—has a large following and he has done more than all others to hinder the Commission from accomplishing its work. He is

IN FAVOR OF WAR

and at the time of the White River troubles wanted to massacre the people living on the gunnison and was only restrained by Ouray.

If the war department take charge of the Utes and the troops are ordered in they must come quickly or Los Pinos agency may have a second White River affair. When Ouray leaves for Washington there will be no one left to

RESTRAIN THE YOUNG BUCKS

and Guero is so hostile to the whites that he is liable to cut loose at any moment.

General Hatch has been very patient and if successful will be the first to have effected the peaceable surrender of the Indian prisioners and he certainly deserves some recognition from the President and Congress for his services as president of the Ute commission.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT KNOWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—At a cabinet meeting this afternoon there was quite a discussion of the Ute affairs. Secretary Schurz submitted several dispatches which he received night before last. They contained no further details than have already been given. The information in the possession of the government, however, is of a somewhat different character than that received by the press. There is nothing in this official information to show that the Ute commission has been a failure and nothing to indicate that General Hatch and his party are in any danger from the Indians. Steps have, however, been taken to protect the party in case there should be any attack upon them. It was agreed that the friendly southern Ute chiefs, about whom General Hatch has telegraphed, should be brought on to Washington.

Scoundrels of the Deepest Dye.

(Special Dispatch to the Denver Tribune.)

LOS PINOS, Col., Dec: 23, via LAKE CITY, Dec. 26.—Jack, the redoubtable, arrived at Ouray's house yesterday evening with his retinue, having determined to turn his back on his friends, the Sioux, and throw himself upon the tender mercies of the government.

Word was sent yesterday to Gen. Hatch by Ouray that

JACK HAD COME IN,

that Sowawick was bringing up the rear with the rest of the Indians who were to go East, and that the whole party would be

READY TO START

by Christmas day for Alamosa.

This seems encouraging, and General Hatch is much elated at the success of the Commission, the rest being at Ouray's house already. This full list of the names of the twelve Utes who are to be tried at Fort Leavenworth, it has been impossible to obtain from the commissioners heretofore and it has been equally impossible to ascertain

WHY THESE TWELVE

are to be tried, for the testimony of the Meekers, as given to the press, convicts only a few of them of crime.

This list is frequently referred to by the commissioners and attaches in connection with certain Indians and always as

THE STAR LIST.

What this list is I cannot say positively but from hints dropped by members of the Commission and stray remarks made by them when they imagined the reporters were not alert, I am confident the star list contains the names of those Indians who

COMMITTED A CRIME

worse than murder or arson—a crime which is spoken of only with bated breath, and which has not as yet been even hinted at by the newspapers. It is well known that

THE STORY OF THE WOMEN

as given to the public and their testimony under oath, differ widely, and the crimes of which they accuse the Indians in their sworn testimony would suffice

TO HANG ANY MAN

of whatever color without the formality of a trial in the twinkling of an eye. That this list contains the names of those Indians who are accused of this nameless crime toward

THE DEFENCELESS WOMEN

is not a sudden conclusion, but one which has been arrived at after careful consideration, and which will be fully supported when the trial of the miscreants takes place. Douglas and Persune are known to be two of the names contained in the list, but the other names can only be obtained at the time of the trial.

CHAPTER OF CASUALTIES.

Noyes' Annoyance Ended.

ST. JOHNSBURG, O., Dec. 29.—George Noyes, aged 21, died to-day from the effects of chloroform administered by a dentist before extracting a tooth.

Blown to Pieces.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 30.—On the 23d inst., at Calf Creek, Searcy county, the boiler of Berry J. Taylor's saw mill exploded, killing instantly his son-in-law, Wade Campbell, and Wade Griffie and Kennedy and Burt Woodards. Campbell was blown about thirty feet through the top of an apple tree and the wall of a lint room on the cotton mill. One of his hands was found seventy-five yards distant. Griffin was literally torn to pieces. The other two were not so badly mangled. The supposed cause of the accident is the inexperience of Campbell, who was temporarily acting as engineer.

Shot in a Somnambulistic Fit.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Helen Josphine Ward, living at 11 Hamilton place with her daughter, aged 19, was shot last night while asleep, and died this morning. From what the daughter says it is believed that while in a state of somnambulism she shot her mother, who occupied the same room and bed.

LATER—Miss Ward has been arrested, the police believing the crime was premeditated. There are conflicting statements attributed to Miss Ward; one that she saw an object moving about the room and fired at it, supposing it to be a burglar; that she confesses shooting her mother while in bed beside her, under the impression that there was a burglar in the room, and that the pistol was accidentally discharged in the excitement of the moment.

The Georgia Moonshiners.

[New York Herald.]

Bloody work is expected in the Georgia mountains between the illicit distillers