

# THE DODGE CITY TIMES.

Vol. 13. No. 23. DODGE CITY, KANSAS, SEPT. 27, 1888. \$1 Per Year.

**McCarty & Milton,**  
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.  
Office in Post office Block,  
DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

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Real Estate, Loan Insurance, Notaries, Conveyancing, Collections, Agents Dodge City Town Company.  
Representing the Lombard Investment Company, of Boston, capital \$1,250,000.  
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**SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TIMES.**

**A. T. & S. F. Ry.**  
CENTRAL TIME.  
EAST BOUND TRAINS.  
No. 8. Local Pas. Ar. 3:35 p. m. Lv. 3:40 p. m.  
No. 2. Atlantic Ex. Ar. 2:40 a. m. Lv. 2:50 a. m.  
No. 6. Eastern Ex. Ar. 3:40 a. m. Lv. 3:50 a. m.  
No. 4. Dodge City Plug, Leaves 11:45 p. m.  
WEST BOUND TRAINS.  
No. 7. Colorado Ex. Ar. 1:40 p. m. Lv. 1:45 p. m.  
No. 5. Denver Ex. Ar. 12:30 a. m. Lv. 12:35 a. m.  
No. 1. California Ex. Ar. 1:55 a. m. Lv. 2:00 p. m.  
No. 3. Dodge City Plug, arrives 1:35 a. m.  
FRED GARDNER, Agent.

**C. K. & N. R. R.**  
(St. Joseph & Iowa R. R. Lessee.)  
"ROCK ISLAND ROUTE."  
DODGE CITY TIME CARD.  
TRAINS DEPART.  
Mail and Express, No. 22, Daily, 4:00 A. M.  
Express, No. 28, Daily, 4:15 P. M.  
Freight Accom'dat'n No. 70, Daily, 8:30 A. M.  
TRAINS ARRIVE.  
Mail and Express, No. 21, Daily, 12:35 A. M.  
Express, No. 27, Daily, 11:30 A. M.  
Freight Accom'dat'n No. 69, Daily, 7:15 P. M.  
J. H. PHILLIPS, Agent.

**CHURCH DIRECTORY.**  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.  
The regular weekly services are as follows:  
1. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.  
2. Preaching Sunday at 11:00 a. m.  
3. General Class Meeting at 7:30 p. m.  
4. Praise Sunday at 8:30 p. m.  
5. Young Folk's Prayer Meeting Tuesday, 8:30 p. m.  
6. General Prayer Meeting Thurs. 8:30 p. m.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.  
Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.  
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.  
Services every Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Sunday School at 9:00 o'clock a. m.  
Prayer meeting Tuesday evening 7:30.  
CATHOLIC CHURCH.  
Regular services at the church on the First and Third Sunday of each month at 8 and 10:30 a. m.  
CHRISTIAN CHURCH.  
Services in the Union Church the Second and Fourth Sunday in each month at 11:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.  
Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8:00 p. m.  
Sunday School every Sunday at 10:00 a. m.  
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.  
Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
W. G. T. U.  
President.—Mrs. S. MULLENBOKER.  
Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. EMMA METCAL, Mrs. E. CHERNOTON.  
Recording Secretary.—Mrs. ANNA SWAN.  
Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. L. K. SOPER.

**HON. ISA S. RICHARDS**  
Delivers an Address on the Tariff Before the Democratic Club of this city.  
Gentlemen of the Club:  
A few personal remarks will be in place, and with as little egotism as possible. I am not a political demagogue—not even a politician. For many years it seemed to me that both the leading parties were switching lither thither to accomplish "the greatest good to the greatest number." It has also seemed to me that it was the most fortunate thing for this country that it has been so. A portion of the human family were silent and always thinking. Another portion were always talking and discussing questions, no matter whether there was an issue.

Issues have been raised upon false premises. The late rebellion has passed into history and lost its force in shaping the political characters of the masses. New issues are absolutely necessary, and necessity creates new issues. President Cleveland comprehending far more than his political enemies had hoped took in the whole situation, as shown by his message to congress in its opening session. He saw that there were not a multiplicity of things that might become issues between the two leading parties, and without any hesitancy took up the vital question of taxation and revenue. While the opposing party sat and listened, and while their sages and jurists and learned in law, were more than confounded—he having taken the wind out of their sails—the first resort that seemed to be best was to resort to the old story and cry aloud free trade. President Cleveland saw that which we all see, and all republicans saw and see now, that millions of the people's money was hoarded in the vaults at Washington needlessly, and this surplus creating a basis for scheming demagoguery. This is the legacy left us by the republican party. We do not claim that any class of men would have seen differently under the same time and circumstances; for at the time of the enactment of the law that created this surplus, was "a time that tried men's souls." The mistake was probably in the manner of assessment, which should have been pro rata, and would have required a peculiar mathematical demonstration, not knowing the future progress in all arts and sciences in advance of time. The average rate of taxation when the republican party went out of power was \$6.30 per capita. This had become a financial evil, and nothing but legislation can ever change it. This had been seen and observed by the democrats all along in the two decades and more that the republican party was in power. The president in his message enjoined upon the representatives of the people the plain duty of reducing the taxation so as to meet the demands of the government, as expenses which should characterize an economical government, thereby restoring to the people in the business transactions of the country the money which was unnecessarily hoarded up in the coffers of the government, and increasing far beyond the demands. Last June at the close of the fiscal year it was found that the condition of the treasury justified the president in all he had said in his message. The gross receipts for the preceding year were in round numbers \$380,000,000; that the aggregate expenditures for the same year were \$260,000,000, leaving \$120,000,000 which the government had no use for. Every intelligent man knows that this accumulation of public funds accumulates at an increased ratio.

It is acknowledged by the republican party that the issue is based upon the facts growing out of the president's message, and that revenue reform is the question being taken up all over the country, and revenue reform is at heart the honest and approved principle of both parties, but unfortunately the democratic party got there first. But it would create a wonderful freak in the political arena of human affairs if the indomitant party should simply acquiesce in the facts, and admit there were no issues. The party in the ascendancy would be as completely whipped as the other. Hence, on the one hand the republican party begins the cry of free trade when there was no such intimation by the democratic party. The tendency is towards free trade only to that extent that any other class of freedom exists in our country.

**The Tariff Question.**  
Of the tariff, he said:  
"The laborer is told that free trade will reduce his wages. Do not be misled, I pray you, by this battle cry. It is your battle we are fighting. We do not, and never have, advocated free trade. Let me state implicitly the creed of the democratic party. The expenses of the government must continue to be met by tariff duties and by internal revenue upon tobacco and spirituous liquors. But inasmuch as the taxes now paid are \$10,000,000 a month in excess of the needs of the government, they must be reduced. This is imperative. We propose that internal taxes be reduced an average rate of 7 per cent and you are told that this is free trade. In other words, cheapening to the people, the necessities of life by saving \$10,000,000 a month to the pockets of the tax-payer, and thus checking the unnecessary accumulation in the treasury, is by the protectionists denounced as free trade. Need I argue to you that it is a curse rather than a blessing to be unnecessarily taxed? Who receives the benefit of a high tariff? Does the laborer? Not at all. It increases to him the cost of food and shelter and clothing. Does the manufacturer increase your wages when the tariff is increased? No such case can be found. The profits have all gone into his coffers. He is a sole beneficiary of the high tariff."  
[CARLISLE]

The federal government provides the manner in which taxes may be levied. Congress has the power to lay collect taxes and duties. The language of the constitution is as follows: "To pay the debts and provide for the defense and common welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." The republican party had the opportunity for twenty-five years to act upon the principal of justice towards the people in the matter of adjusting these difficulties when this enormous accumulation was being made, but did not notwithstanding their promises and the entreaties of the people. There was no response until the democrats presented, after having formulated a remedy, partially, in keeping with the president's message, by the medium of the Mills bill through the house of representatives. Every word, every sentence and every paragraph was fought by the republican members, and every movement save force of arms made to defeat it. And yet if the republican party had only foresaw that the democratic party would make such a move, it would have been to-day advocating the same identical principle, and pronounced the democrats disloyal if they had not agreed in the measures set forth by them.

The bill it is claimed will reduce the revenue about \$78,000,000 per annum, \$24,000,000 from the repeal of the tobacco tax, and \$52,000,000 from the addition to the free list.

Notwithstanding the Mills bill has had greater opposition from the republican than any bill for many years, they denounced it from all sides and in every direction, in no instance declaring that it was not a good remedy and not what the people wanted, but was instituted and fought through by the democrats with local discrimination and courting a solid south.

It is well, since the phrase has been introduced that a word be said concerning the solid south. There is no more solid south in this country to-day than there exists a solid north. When we talk about a solid south we are out of politics and into sectional muddle from which it is hard to extricate themselves. We forget that we are as much to blame for the existence of a solid south as the south is itself. James G. Blaine is the father of the principle of the existing solid south. He, when Presidents Garfield and Arthur held the chair in the deliberations of this government, dictated the policy of referring postmasters throughout the south when applying to postmaster-general Frank Hatton, to democratic senators who would intercede, even as obnoxious as they were to Blaine and Hatton; but when Hatton reviled against such a procedure, he being a republican and deeply died in the wool, it was mortifying, and he retaliated, but Blaine took him to task. A deep laid scheme even on the part of Mr. Blaine, for no other purpose than to break down the influence of the administration he so magnanimously worshipped.

the war as now; salt was used sparingly as possible on account of the supply. If I could only see that the tariff and wages had any relation to each other I could see some apology. If we had more competition than we have even from foreign countries we would only manufacture the more in the same line to compete, and hence the demand for labor would be increased. Who ever heard of wages being enhanced by the price of the article manufactured? When grain is 20 per cent higher does the landlord ask more than one-third or one-fifth on account of the price. This is another fallacy. Labor depends upon supply and demand; it is but an article of commerce. The republicans argue that the tariff makes the difference in wages between this country and England. We have millionaires who made their wealth by selling their goods at an enhanced value on account of the tariff; but show me the man, as an employee, who has received an additional cent on account of the profits of the employer.

My political faith is much like my theological faith, not extreme, and a little heterodox. I am very much inclined to look at things from an unselfish standpoint. It makes no difference to me whether my neighbor votes the democratic ticket or the republican ticket, but if I can convince him that he is wrong, I am ever ready to attempt it. I shall listen to him and give every honorable hearing that he may invite. The democratic party has given out, through President Cleveland, the bold front and challenged the republican adherents to show cause for their action. If no cause can be given then show why they should not be kept out of office. James G. Blaine has hoodwinked more friends than any man since the days of Arnold. His lifetime has been one constant school of scheming; it has been his nature; it has been his constant endeavor, and all for the sake of wealth. He stands to-day making the music and asking the republican party to keep step. He said in the days of Mulligan, the railroad contractor, that "I will be no deadhead when the money is forth coming," and insisted upon his friend to put the promises in black and white, for you know, said he, men sometimes back out of a contract, (especially when they find that they have been fooled.) Look at the men. Harrison and Levi P. Morton, I am not going to abuse those men, but which is the representative man? Neither. In order to arouse the people that good old granddaddy W. H. Harrison has been resurrected from his long and silent sleep in the grave, to help along, on the republican ticket, his grandson. And were the good old man to arise in all his power and might, he would say to the same party, (as one of our date when accusers were about): "He that is without sin cast the first stone." "Go Benjamin and sin no more, but you were caught in bad company."

Nothing on this round earth ever caused even but thought of Levi P. Morton, save his money. Grover Cleveland stands above it, and the good old man, against whom not a blot can be found, by his side.

As to the other man, I have given some pains and have endeavored to hunt up the record upon which Harrison's claims are based, and to sum it up in short, I find that his record is composed of a good moral character; that he is an old-fashioned predestinarian Presbyterian, and has no record whatever meritorious. It would be unkind at least to fault his religious proclivities. Calvinistic views are appropriate acquisitions to republicanism of the day. Saving the few while the many are given over to eternal perdition, accords with a political creed which considers the good of only a few masses and disregarding the masses. He voted 14 times against the Chinese measure. His friends say for him, the reason he did vote against it was that it tended to nullify a treaty. It would be a peculiar bill that would in any way on earth nullify a treaty. I will take the liberty to say, however, further upon the free will business of Calvinism, that it has always been as plain to me as that of taxing our goods and products to make them cheaper. The one harmonizes with the other and both harmonizes with nothing. In reviewing his message side by side with the bold manly production of Cleveland, is like placing side by side the beautiful poem "Curfew shall not ring to-night" and "John Brown's soul goes marching on."

But this should not be said, probably, concerning a man without a record. When the next generation comes to the front, and when these two documents, the letters of acceptance of Grover Cleveland and William Henry Harrison's grandson are pulled down from the archives and read, the young statesman will hurry to look his father's record and find if he voted republican ticket, and if he did, in Iowa he would say I ought to be kicked, in this part of Kansas he would say, I am a son of a dog-goned mistake.

Id 1824 James Buchanan, whom the young politicians have been taught to look upon as a dummy, made a speech in support of the tariff. As he was then a federalist he said:

"I will never consent to adopt a general restrictive system, because the agricultural class of the community would be left to the mercy of the manufacturers; the interests of the many would be sacrificed to promote the wealth of the few." After his election you will read in his inaugural address, he declared against raising any more revenue than required for the economical administration of the government. The change made in 1857 he approved as the tariff of 1846 was then yielding more than necessary, or a surplus. The bank question was the issue in 1840, when grandpa Harrison was elected; the time was then near at hand when the tax was to reduce the duty 20 per cent. The whig party then were endeavoring to pass laws in defiance to a compromise effected by Clay. They sent two successive bills to Pres. Tyler, who vetoed them both on account of the compromise made. The necessity of the government being such as to demand a higher tax in 1842, Tyler consented to a higher duty than 20 per cent.

As the war spirit dies so is dying the usefulness of the grand old party. Should the American people see the true history as it is before us to-day, they will place Grover Cleveland where he now is, another four years, and the resurrection of the G. O. P. will never come to pass.

**Blaine and Trusts**  
Mr. Carlisle spoke of the surplus as the parent of trusts and said:  
"Mr. Blaine is the great central figure in this campaign, and he tells the people in the face of the platform of his party, in the face of his political friends on the stump and neighbors, that these trusts are private affairs with which neither the president or anybody else has any particular right to interfere. [Applause and laughter] Why my friends larceny is a private affair—a very private affair, and yet it is not supposed to be improper to interfere with it by law. The highwaymen who meet you on the public road and demand your money or life are engaged in a private enterprise, but still the law takes cognizance of their act and punishes it as a crime. Now, gentlemen Mr. Blaine has not been occupying a very good position from which to view the interests of the American workingmen, farmer or consumer. The top of Mr. Carnegie's coach as it bowed along with its liveried outriders over the hills of Scotland, is not a good place to look at the interests of America. Nor are the festal halls of Cluny castle a very good point either. Mr. Blaine had better stay at home or stay abroad one or the other. Had he come here to his own country and mingled with the farmers, the laboring men of the land, he would have a far greater opportunity to know what they desired than he could possibly have dining and wining with the aristocracy of England."

**The Union Labor Ticket**  
Below may be found the county Union Labor ticket which we publish by request of that party:  
For Representative, Cary Smith.  
For County Attorney, R. E. Burns.  
For Probate Judge, John Zerby.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frank Atkins.  
For Clerk of the Court, L. P. Horton.  
For Commissioner, 3rd District, R. W. Rodgers.

**Contest Notices.**  
S. M. Stockslager, commissioner of the general land office, has issued a circular directing that contest notices may be published in any news paper the contestant sees fit. He says the contestant has a right to make whatever arrangement he desires and publish his notice in any paper of general circulation in the county where the land is located. The letter is addressed to the Register and Receiver of the Lamar land office, and is as follows:

Referring to your inquiry of the 4th inst. you are advised that practice rule 60 provides that "Contestants must give their own notices and pay the expense thereof." Where service is had by publication under rules 13 and 14, the publication, mailing a copy of the notice by registered letter, and posting on the land, are to be done by the contestant, at his own expense. See paragraph 5, Circular of Oct. 11th, 1884, (3rd L. D., 140.) Satisfactory proof thereof must be furnished by contestant.

The posting in the local office is obligatory upon the contestant, and not the register. Evidence of such posting may consist of a certificate by the register to the effect that he saw it done or an affidavit by the contestant or some one cognizant of the facts.

If, however, the register should voluntarily assume the duty of posting in his office the blank form (4-227) used in final proof, may be utilized by him in certifying thereto.

The Hon. Commissioner held to the same effect in the case of Emert vs. Kilpatrick 2 L. D. 230. There is no law authorizing the register to designate the paper in which contest notices shall be published (as there is in case of notices of intention to prove up) and his usurpation of that right, against the wishes of the contestant, is in direct conflict with the decisions of the department, rules of practice and the law, and will be promptly rebuked, if hereafter insisted upon.

**Garden City District.**  
QUARTERLY MEETINGS.  
3rd Quarter 1888. 9th  
Sept. 22, 23—Cimarron, 24th  
29, 30—Scott, 31st  
30, 1—Leoti, 2nd  
30, 1—Coronado, 3rd  
1—Crosby, 1 p. m.  
2—Tribune, Williams on 4th  
3—Grigsby.  
4—Dighton; Davis on 2nd p. m.  
5—Beeler.  
6—Holbrook.  
7—Ness.  
8—Bazine at Schoharie.  
9—Nonchalant.  
10—Kidderville.  
10—Eminence; Myers on 7th  
10—Ravanna.  
13, 14—Meade Center, a. m.  
16—18—Presiding Elders convention  
24—Liberal.  
25—Hugoton.  
26—Springfield.  
27, 28—West Plains at Arkolot.  
28, 29—Fowler at Crooked Creek.  
29—Wilburn.  
30—Montezuma at Ensign.  
Nov. 3—Marina.  
4, 5—Jetermo.  
5—Ingalls, 2 p. m.  
6—Election day.  
10, 11—Santa Fe.  
11, 12—Ulysses.  
12—Appomattox at Zionville.  
13—Richfield, Van Wye on 11th.  
15—Johnson; Woodward on 11th.  
17, 18—Lakin.  
17, 18—Syracuse.  
19—Hartland.  
23—Ford.  
23—Lexington.  
24, 25—Ashland.  
25, 26—Englewood.  
Beaver.  
Paludora.  
Optima.  
Dec. 1, 2—Spearville. G. Loutler, 2.  
1, 2—Dodge City.  
1, 2—Garden City.  
A. P. GEORGE, P. E.  
**Notice to Creditors.**  
State of Kansas, Ford county, ss:  
In the matter of the assignment of O. Marsh & Son for the benefit of their creditors:  
The creditors of the said O. Marsh & Son, will take notice that the assignee of said trust will on the 25th of October, 1888, at the office of the clerk of the district court in Dodge City in said county, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. adjust and allow demands against the estate of said O. Marsh & Son and he will continue to do so during two consecutive days thereafter and all claims not so presented will be barred from receiving any benefit of said estate.  
Witness my hand at Dodge City, Ford county, Kansas, this 27th day of June, 1888.  
S. H. PHILLIPS, Assignee.