DODGE CITY TIMES.

F. H. MENDENHALL,.....Editor.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY FRIDAY.

Subscription, Per Year,	$1.00
Subscription, Six Months,	50 cents.
Subscription, Three Months,	25 cents.

POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the post-office—whether directed to his name or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearges or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

Mass Convention.

There will be held in Ford City, Kansas, on Saturday, June 6th, at 10:30 p. m., a mass convention of all persons who are in favor of reform in county, state and national affairs, for the purpose of considering the advisability of putting a full county ticket in the field this fall.

It is desired that this meeting shall be a representative gathering of all persons having the interests of our county at heart If the convention decides to put a ticket in the field, a central committee will be appointed. Everyone in sympathy with the aims and objects of the people's party are requested to attend in order that a full expression of opinion may be obtained.

J. A. TORLINE
S. H. CONOWAY
G. S. WINANS } Committee.
H. N. SWAN
IRA JACKSON.

CENTRALIZATION.

It has always been one of the cardinal principles of our government that neither paternalism nor centralization should become a part of our policy. Statesmen have warned the people against allowing the government to do what could be done by the states, of allowing the state to do what could be done by the county, or the county to do what could be done by the individual. The aim has been to keep the government solely within the bounds of its original functions—the making and enforcing of laws to raise necessay funds to carry out its provisions and to defend its honor. It was designed to give the greatest possible freedom to the individual without conflicting with his natural rights, or competing with him in any avocation.

But, as time went forward, and the boundless opportunities offered in this new civilization were developed by the many, they were absorbed by the few. The liberal provisions of our government which allows the strong to reach the utmost limit of their endeavor, likewise allows the weak to sink into the lowest depths. It forbids interference because that would be tyranny and yet, through its very liberality, it allows the strong to become tyrants over the weak. No better illustration of this fact can be found than in the position of the railroads toward the public. These corporations are absolute tyrants over the people, just as much as the czar is over all the Russias, and yet, as matters now stand the government cannot effectively interfere. The controversy between Jay Gould and Grand Master Workman Powderly is still fresh in the minds of the people. When the latter charged Mr. Gould with being a tyrant over the people, Gould merely referred to this as being a free country and that an individual had the right to do as he pleased in business affairs.

The railroads are paying dividends on millions of dollars that do not represent a dollar invested, and every cent taken from the people in this manner is on a par with the highwayman who enforces his demands with a revolver at the head of his victim. This wrong is growing. Its practice takes millions from the people every year. It reduces the profit on the farmers' products and increases the cost of everything he buys. It is a curse to him and no good comes out of it. He is compelled to pay a return on this stock that is as mythical as a mirage, besides paying it on the money invested.

True, there have been and are now railroad commissioners appointed or elected in different states, but they have only succeeded in demonstrating the utter incapacity to right the wrong. They have adjusted minor grievances, but this one great evil remains. The Federal government attempted to adjust rates and remedy phases of the trouble through the interstate commerce law, but that has proved itself a failure.

There is but one remedy and that is the government ownership of railroads. It may be a stride toward centralization, but that is preferable to the existing order of things. The conservative will deplore this leaning toward governmental interference in what has been carried on by the individual; but can the conservative remedy the trouble otherwise? Is there or can there be any provision in the laws that will meet the emergency? Grant that it is a choice between two evils, no one who has studied both questions can hesitate in discerning the lesser.

Political economists, statesmen, politicians and the people all feel and understand that a change is impending. Things cannot go on as they have heretofore. All recognize it—all feel it. Just what form the change will take, none can say, but few doubt it will be otherwise than peaceful. The Americans are an educated people. They recognize the power of the ballot. Whatever is best will survive, and the people will remain sovereign.

There is a quickening sentiment in favor of government ownership of railroads and that seems to be their inevitable fate. Whether or not this will lead to a gradual change in our present policy of non interference in industrial pursuits, and the gradual absorbtion of other projects which prey upon the public, time alone will tell, but the age is tending that way.

Trusts and combines are merely the centralization of power, and their formation is obnoxious to the people. Will the opinion prevail that it is less dangerous to have this centralization in the hands of the government than in the hands of citizens?

MAMMOTH CAVE.

Nashville, Tenn.

DEAR TIMES:—Thinking the readers of the Times would be pleased to recieve a description of the great subterranean domain known as the Mammoth Cave, which is inhabited only by a few insects and animals upon which the bright sunlight never shines, the following brief lines are submitted.

The caves are more numerous and much larger than I supposed. It has been several weeks since I, in company with several others, spent the greater part of a day in hunting the wonders to be found there, though a longer time could be well spent.

Caves abound in great numbers in Tennesee and Kentucky, but the largest one is the Mammoth in Edmons county, Kentucky. Its discovery was made known to the civilized world about the year 1809, by a hunter named Hutchins, who followed a bear to its den.

There are about 500 caves in Edmons county. The Mammoth Cave is the greatest financial resource of the county as it attracts great numbers of persons every year. The hotel register shows about three thousand visitors this year, coming from the north, south, east and west and some from Europe. Until lately, the cave was reached by rail to Cave City, and thence by stage, a distance of about ten miles; but now there is a branch line running direct to the Cave hotel. The hotel is a very large structure, and has been built part by part, the first being built about 1812 as a cabin for the saltpeter miners. McLean the the first purchaser of the cave, bought it for the small sum of $40, including 200 acres of land, which has been added to until there are 2,000 acres in the estate at present, part of which is wooded, and small portions of which may be farmed. The estate is now owned by Dr. Croghan's heirs.

The total length of the cave, including all side ways is about 150 [illegible] There are two routes [illegible] the shortest [illegible] miles, the long and the short one 7 and it takes one day to pass through the former. The cave is now lighted with gas, but previously lamps were used.

The charges for passing through the cave is $5.00 for the long route and $3.00 for the short route, that being more than was charged before gas was introduced. A guide always accompanies visitors and points out and explains all the principal points of interest.

Walking down a shady ravine from the hotel, we reached the mouth of the monster cave, the entrance being 118 feet below the hotel and 194 feet above the Green river, the latter being only a half mile distant. The river is fed principally from underground streams and the water never freezes in the winter and consequently it makes a fine refuge for boats while the Ohio river is blocked with ice.

Just entering the cave a small stream of water is heard dashing down at our side, coming from the ledge above but quickly disappears to be seen no more until its waters mingle with the Green river. Passing on about 300 feet further, and we come to an iron gate which is kept locked to prevent intruders from going farther. The cave is very small at this point. The current of air is very rapid at this point, but further in it seems very quiet. The average temperature is 54 degrees Fah. not varying 2 degrees winter or summer, and the atmosphere is very refreshing.

At one time it was thought the air would cure consumption and thirteen persons erected rude cabins quite a distance back in the cave. The cabins are to be seen at the present time, but it was not the place to cure consumption.

Several saltpeter vats are to be seen which were in use about the year 1812. The saltpeter was used during the war. In the long route there are some 50 domes, or rather chambers, besides many smaller ones.

The bat room is a chamber where hundreds of bats find protection during the winter. In the Rotunda, the miners in 1811 exhumed two skeletons the only ones ever found in the cave. Several mummies were found in Short cave, about half a mile distant.

[Continued next week.]

The vice-president of the Standard Oil Company died the other day and the papers contained glowing accounts of his many charitable deeds. While this spirit is commendable, a good deal of the merit of the thing is taken away when one remembers that this charitable money was gotten through the most soulless monopoly that ever cursed a country.

Europe is being shaken from center to circumfrence by labor troubles. The agitation often assumes threatening attitudes, and force is often used to bring about a recognition of demands.

The population in the United States directly dependent upon the returns from agricultural labor for the means of subsistence numbers some 25,000,500, and is 40 per cent. of the entire population; and when, from any cause, the purchasing power of two-fifths of the people has been destroyed it means lessened employment for others, lower wages, and a lessened purchasing power on the part of all industrial classes and more or less commercial stagnation hard times and increase of indebtedness on the part of the body of the producers whose wares are selling at or below the cost of production. That this has for years been the case with the great body of American cultivators admits of no question; and but one result could possibly follow, and that we see in the lessened purchasing power of this great body, and this clearly results in lessening the purchasing power of all other industrial classes. Take one-fourth to two-fifths from the returns of any considerable body of the people, and you will almost wholly destroy their power to purchase the products of the labor of others. And this is just what has been done in the case of the American farmer—and, for that matter all the farmers of the temperate zones—and his entire income has been—taking the class as a whole—no more than to pay taxes, interest, and provide a bare subsistance for his family. The result is that he wears last year's coat, buys no hardware, builds fewer or no houses and barns, makes his old buggy last another year, and the daughter has to do without the promised musical instrument, the son cannot secure the education expected, and the makers of hardware, coats, books, pictures, organs, pianos, furniture and carriages, and teachers, transporters, merchants, jewelers and professional men are but half employed, and find it more difficult to buy flour made from 75 cent wheat than they would if wheat had never sold for less than $1.50.—C. W. Davis.

The Chilians who have been making things lively at the southern end of the western hemisphere for some time are trying to secure peace by compromise. When a government secures peace with rebels by compromise, it is not apt to be lasting.

Governor Boyd has been one of the governor of Nebraska [illegible] Thayer [illegible] as [illegible] ska and ex-Gov. [illegible] instated by the supreme court. The case will be carried to the U. S supreme court. Boyd received a majority of the votes cast, but a question as to his naturalization was raised.

It is hoped that every farmer, laboring man, and all others interested in good government will attend the mass meeting at Ford, June 6th.

Italy will not take part in the World's Fair because she is too poor If that is the real reason, her talk about war is somewhat foolish.

Ingalls is now out in an interview denying an interview. But it wasn't the alliance sentiment that he denied.

The Leavenworth Times claims to be with the people's party, but its editorial writers are still republicans.

The first of May has been adopted all over the world as labor day.

The alliance numbers 250,000 members in Ohio.

Old Soldiers Attention.

Below will be found a blank form sent me by the Superintendant of census, which all old soldiers who were not enumerated in the census are requested to fill out and return to the superintendant. Blanks may also be found at my office by May 5th. which will be furnished on application. No postage being required in returning answers to the bureau. Any further information will be cheerfully furnished if desired.

G. W. POTTER,
County Clerk.

Write full name below. If a widow, write given name only, and add "widow of," supplying the soldier's name.

Name enlisted under if different from above.

Rank at muster out.

Letter of company. | No. of regiment.

State mustered from.

Arm of service—cavalry, artillery, infantry, or navy.

Date of enlistment.

Date of discharge.

Present P. O. address.

If a pensioner or applicant, No. of certificate on application.

S. D.:..... E. D.:.....

First Publication, March 12, 1891.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Ford County, Kansas, wherein J. B. Watkins was plaintiff, and Henry Sillett, Mary L. Sillett and H. Juneau were defendants, I will, on Tuesday, April 14th, 1891, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the building now used as a court house in the city of Dodge City, County of Ford and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants in and to the following described real property, situated in the County of Ford and State of Kansas, to-wit: Northeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township twenty-eight, range twenty-one, west of the 6th p. m.

Said property is levied upon as the property of the above named defendants, and will be sold without appraisement to satisfy said order of sale.

Sheriff's Office, Ford County, Kansas, Mch. 13, 1891.

W. J. PATTERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff. H. B. BELL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of Ford county, Kansas, in an action wherein Charles H. Richardson was plaintiff and George W. Ingram et al, were defendants, I will on the fourth day of May, 1891, between the hours of one and four o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house, in the city of Dodge City, county of Ford and state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, subject to a prior mortgage of $600.00, all the following described real property, situated in the county of Ford and state of Kansas, to-wit: Lots one and two and the east half of the northwest quarter of section thirty, in township twenty-eight, south of range twenty-three, west of the sixth principal meridian.

Said property will be sold as the property of the above named defendants without appraisement, to satisfy plaintiff's claim of $561.82 therein, interest thereon, and costs and accruing costs, according to said order of sale.

H. B. BELL, Sheriff of Ford County, Kansas.
JAMES LAWRENCE, Attorney for Plaintiff.
First Publication April 3, 1891.

NOTICE OF SALE.

State of Kansas, Ford County, ss:

J. H. Crawford, vs. L. W. Cherrington and Mary C. Cherrington.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, issued out of the twenty-seventh Judicial District Court of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for Ford County, in said State, I will, on Monday, the 4th, day of May, A. D., 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the west front door of the Court House, in the city of Dodge City, in the county and state aforesaid offer at public sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described real property, to-wit:

Lot No. five, block block No. forty-five, in Dodge City, Kansas, according to the recorded plat thereof, subject to a prior lien of fifteen hundred dollars, $1500

Said property to be appraised and sold as commanded by said order of sale.

H. B. BELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office April 1st, 1891.
First Publication, April, 3rd, 1891.

First Publication, March 12, 1891.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Ford County, Kansas, wherein J. B. Watkins was plaintiff, and Philip L. Roy and Rose Roy his wife, were defendants, I will, on Tuesday, April 14th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the building now used as a court house in the city of Dodge City, County of Ford and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants in and to the following described real property, situated in the County of Ford and State of Kansas, to-wit: The north half of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township twenty-nine, range twenty-five west of the 6th p. m.

Said property is levied upon as the property of the above named defendants, and will be sold without appraisement to satisfy said order of sale.

Sheriff's Office, Ford County, Kansas, Mch. 17, 1891
W. J. PATTERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff. H. B. BELL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated the 1st day of April, 1891, issued out of the district court and for Ford county, Kansas, in an action [illegible] William D. Sutton was plaintiff, and [illegible] Harry T. McNeal, deceased, w[illegible] in places of residence are [illegible] wherein were defendants, [illegible] the heirs of I will, on Monday, the [illegible] whose names and hour of 2 o'clock [illegible] plaintiff unknown, the court ho[illegible] Ford co[illegible] 4th day of May, 1891, at the to the [illegible] p. m., at the west front door of [illegible] se in the city of Dodge City, in said [illegible]nty, Kansas, offer at public sale and sell [illegible] highest and best bidder, for cash in hand all the right, title and interest of each and every of the above named parties in and to the following described real estate in said state and county to-wit: The northwest quarter of section eight, in township twenty-nine, range twenty-four west. Said property will be sold as directed by said order of sale, without appraisement.

H. B. BELL, Sheriff Ford County, Kansas.
BEARDSLEY & GREGORY, Attorneys.
First publication April 3, 1891.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated the 1st day of April, 1891, issued out of the district court in and for Ford county, Kansas, in an action wherein Charles Lund and S. Mitchell, partners as Lund & Mitchell, were plaintiffs, and John Megoffin, and Mary A. Megoffin, his wife, were defendants, I will, on Monday, the 4th day of May 1891, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the west front door of the court house in the city of Dodge City, in said Ford county, Kansas, offer at public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of each and every of the above named parties in and to the following described real estate, in said state and county, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section four, in township twenty-nine, range twenty-five west.

Said property will be sold as commanded by said order of sale, without appraisement.

H. B. BELL, Sheriff Ford County, Kansas.
BEARDSLEY & GREGORY, Attorneys.
First published April 3, 1891.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of Ford county, Kansas, in an action wherein Alva A. Burrage was plaintiff, and James A. Forsythe et al, were defendants, I will on the fourth day of May, 1891, between the hours of one and four o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house, in the city of Dodge City, county of Ford and state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the following described real property, situated in the county of Ford and state of Kansas, to-wit:

The east half of the southeast quarter of section eight, and the southwest quarter of section nine all in township twenty-seven, south of range twenty-five, west of the sixth principal meridian. Said property will be sold as the property of the above named defendants without appraisement to satisfy the plaintiff's claim of $794.34 therein, interest thereon, and costs and accruing costs, according to said order of sale. H. B. BELL,
Sheriff of Ford County, Kansas.
JAMES LAWRENCE, Attorney for Plaintiff.
First publication April 3, 1891.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of Ford county, Kansas, in an action wherein John P. Freese was plaintiff, and Stephen Calkins, et al, were defendants, I will on the fourth day of May, 1891, between the hours of one and four o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house, in the city of Dodge City, county of Ford and state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, subject to a prior mortgage of $550.00, all the following described real property, situated in the county of Ford and state of Kansas, to-wit: The northeast quarter of section twelve, in township twenty-nine, south of range twenty-one, west of the sixth principal meridian. Said property will be sold as the property of the above named defendants without appraisement to satisfy the plaintiff's claim of $121.55 therein, interest thereon, and costs and accruing costs, according to said order of sale. H. B. BELL,
Sheriff of Ford County, Kansas.
JAMES LAWRENCE, Attorney for Plaintiff.
First publication April 3, 1891.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of Ford county, Kansas, in an action wherein Charles H. Richardson was plaintiff, and George W. Stamper and Ollie Stamper were defendants, I will on the fourth day of May, 1891, between the hours of one and four o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house, in the city of Dodge City, county of Ford and state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, subject to a prior mortgage of $400, all the following described real property, situated in the county of Ford and state of Kansas, to-wit: The south west quarter of section twenty-eight, in township twenty-nine south, of range twenty-two west of the sixth principal meridian. Said property will be sold as the property of the above named defendants without appraisement to satisfy the plaintiff's claim of $[illegible], interest thereon, and costs and accruing costs, according to said order of sale.

H. B. BELL, Sheriff of Ford county, Kansas.
JAMES LAWRENCE, Attorney for Plaintiff.
First publication April 3rd, 1891.