DODGE CITY TIMES.

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

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POSTAL LAWS.

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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.

Iowa has a per capita debt of $104 according to the census returns, and yet members of the people's party are called calamity howlers there as well as in Kansas.

The Denver people presented President Harrison with a silver brick. This was suggestive, but highly inappropriate considering Harrison's hostility to that metal.

The burying of the hatchet between Cleveland and Hill at the New York banquet does not seem to have been enduring. The feud has broken forth again, on the already harassed democracy.

The railroads of this country are practically under control of less than a score of men. That is, the 95 millions of people in the country are dependent upon and the mercy of these men. By this concentration of power, extortionate freight charges can be made with impunity. But let the abuses continue; let the water continue to be pumped into the stock, let extortionate charges continue to be exacted and let corporation arrogance increase, for all will but hasten the day when the people—sovereign still!—will arise and exact retribution.

Lieutenant Schwatka's stories about finding the mosquitos in Alaska a terrible nuisance are confirmed by E. Hazard Wells, the chief of the Arkell expedition, who has just returned from our northern possession. Mr. Wells and his party came near starving in the summer because all the game had left the lowlands of the interior for a range of gigantic mountains to the north. Caribou, for instance, are driven to high altitudes to avoid the mosquitos. Concerning the killing of bears by the mosquitos, Mr. Wells is prepared to vouch for the truth of the statement. "They settle around the eyes of the poor brutes and cause inflammation followed by blindness. The bear then either starves to death or the inflammation extends to the brain."

Not even the opposition questions the fact that President Harrison has risen several notches in the estimation of the American people through the speeches he made during his recent tour. But even his friends must admit that the cartoons and articles which appear in the papers in which the son of the president is interested, wherein frantic efforts are made to dissuade the public mind of the belief that the president, and not Blaine is responsible for the reciprocity policy and the letters to the Italian government, are ill-timed, discourteous and false. The world has seldom failed to distinguish the work of one man from that of another, and the world will not fail to do so in this instance. Blaine has always been the idol of the republican party and Harrison cannot supplant him, even though his son had a censorship on the whole republican press.

In the Botkin impeachment trial, one witness testified that the judge drank merely as a courtesy to his friends. That the judge realized the importance of courtesy, is shown by the fact that he usually consumed a pint at a time This careful observance of the practices which tend to smooth intercourse will commend itself to those who appreciate a character, given to considering the rights and priviliges of others. If the judge drank, merely as a courtesy to his friends, it is the more praiseworthy that he drank heartily. This wholesouled exhibition of courtesy, must have aroused feelings of admiration and esteem in the breasts of his friends. The consumption of a pint of whiskey, merely as an act of courtesy, carries with it the guarantee of sincerity. Had the judge merely sipped the beverage in a hesitating or halting manner, the evidence of the witness would have been without weight, as the elements of courtesy would have been wanting. But when a pint is consumed as a sacrifice at the alter of this pleasing characteristic, the conclusion is irresistable that the judge intended being courteous to his friends, even though a whole distillery is consumed to establish the fact.

Are the American people, and especially the farmers, noted as being discontented, as agitators or as being dissatisfied with any reasonable thing? History has recorded our population as being sober and industrious. It must have been so, else how could we have made such wonderful advances in wealth and development. Turbulent dissatisfied and discontented people do not advance in material prosperity as do the more sober and industrious, for the reason that dissatisfaction engenders idleness.

Whatever we may have been in the past, the conditions that produced contentment then, have been changed, or rather, the complicated results arising from taking advantage of these conditions, has made a large portion of our population discontented.

If naturally, we are a sober and industrious people, it is self-evident that there must be causes of moment to make us dissatisfied. No one questions that this discontent is here, but the dividing line is regarding its causes or whether or not there be a cause. The republican party asserts that the discontent is without reason—that conditions cannot be made more favorable for prosperity. It has shaped the policies now in practice and it believes they should remain in force. It had absolute power in the last congress to shape national legislation, and it took full advantage of its opportunity. It raised the tariff and refused to give us free coinage. Hence it must believe that there is no cause for dissatisfaction.

The democratic party thinks there is cause, or rather, a portion of it thinks so, but all possibility of it removing the cause has faded into the remote distance, because it is divided against itself.

The people's party alone, offers an adequate remedy for the existing troubles, and its members are united and harmonious.

Was Abraham Lincoln a true or false prophet when he said: "I see in the near future a crisis arising which unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will attempt to prolong its reign by attempting to work on the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this time, more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my fears may prove groundless." It was the power of Wall street which President Lincoln feared. But how much more powerful are the money manipulators of New York to-day than they were in the great war president's time! Lincoln beheld a Stewart taking advantage of the war and making millions out of it. He saw other lesser ones turning the nation's misfortunes and peril to their private gain, taking advantage of the nation's need and purchasing government bonds at almost their own figures. If Lincoln could speak today, would he not be able to pronounce with the assurance of a prophet whose predictions in a measure have come true, and with almost a certainty that the remainder of the prophecy will be fulfilled.—American Farm News.

President Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, in a masterly address before the Ohio state convention of his organization at Columbus, two weeks ago, presented some facts which are worth repeating here. Never before, said he, have the cities and great corporations prospered as today; never before have there been such opportunities for grasping colossal fortunes; never before has agriculture been in such a languishing condition. In 1850 the farmers owned 70 per cent of the wealth of the country; in 1860 they owned 50 per cent; in 1880 they owned 33 per cent, and today they own less than 22 per cent. Little over a quarter of a century ago, there were only two or three millionaires in this country, but now they are counted by the thousand.

One half of the wealth of the country, said Mr. Polk, is owned by 31,000 people, and the census statistics show that there is a mortgage for every seven persons in the United States—nearly one for every family in the country, on an average.

To the advice from some of the prosperous classes, that the farmer should "work harder and live closer" the Alliance president said the very men who gave this advice, would, in three short months pay more out on his family at some fashionable watering place, than the average farmer expends on his family in thirteen years. To the argument that the law of supply and demand is responsible for the depressed prices of farm products, it is sufficient to answer that less per capita is produced than when prices were much better. The cry of over production was equally hollow. Add two and one fourth pounds of wheat to what each person consumes, and not a bushel will be exported. And then there are in this country 3,000,000 of tramps and 5,000,000 who are either starving or in want of "proper nutrition" as the statistical authorities mildly put it. "Overproduction" when one-eigth of the people of the country crave for more they are able to procure, while those who are even better to do, every day of their lives deprive themselves and their families of that which would minister to their comfort and good could they but afford it? Such reasoning was hollow mockery. What we need is not less production, but a more equitable distribution of what we produce.

It is urged by the dear guardians of the public good, that the nation is not to be trusted in managing the telegraphs and railroads of the country, that "private enterprise" will afford service far superior to that which management for the people, and by the people would give to the people. It is well known that the telegraph and railroad kings are living lives of self-abnegation—that their own interests are invariably sidetracked for the public welfare. It would indeed be saddening to them, to see the people rush headlong to their destruction, by managing their own affairs. But a glance at history and things as they are at present, ought to set the minds of these dear, self-appointed conservators of the public weal at ease. Did they ever consider that whatever the United States has undertaken has been a more marked success than "private enterprise" has ever made it, or ever could make? Does any one suppose for a moment, that with our postal affairs in the hands of money getting individuals, the service would by this time, have reached the present stage of developement? Do you, dear reader, believe that the letter which you can send to any part of the United States or Canada for two cents, could ever be sent out of your own state for that sum if "individual enterprise" had been depended on to manage this important branch of public service. And what would it have cost you to send a letter from New England to California? Besides, who would be willing to trust to private enterprise the matter which he now sends confidently and safely through the mails? Since 1883 letter postage has been reduced two thirds. Then it cost three cents to send a letter weighing one half ounce; now it costs you two cents to send one ounce.

But why draw comparisons between government postal service and government railroad service? The feasibility of government ownership of railroads has already been established. In Hungary the government is making money by carrying passengers and freight at less than a fifth of the cost under private enterprise arrangement. A like experiment is to be found in an Australian colony. The expense of paralell lines is cut off and the lives of the travelling public carefully protected.—Farm News.

DESTRUCTION OF OUR FORESTS.

Each recurring spring and summer brings accounts of the burning of immense tracts of forests in the northern states. This year is no exception to the rule, and reports come of large districts being devastated by fires.

This tremendous waste of one of the most valuable of our products, is usually followed by discussions of scientists, regarding the effect on climate, the possibility of the timber supply becoming exhausted, and by newspaper articles deploring this terrible destruction. Then the matter is dropped until the next spring, when it is brought to mind by a repetition of the disaster.

No practical and united effort is made to prevent the fires, until they have gone beyond the power of control. Millions, nay billions of feet of timber are annually consumed, leaving bleak and barren wastes where once vegetation thrived in its grandest form.

In a recent interview, a northwestern senator, owner of many thousands of acres of timber land, pooh-poohed the idea of our forest being exterminated for years, and stated that enough timber was standing on his estate to build fences around the world a dozen times.

Possibly there is no danger of the supply becoming exhausted, but we owe it to future generations to preserve the surplus for their use. Nature has given us with a lavish hand, all the products of land and water that can contribute to our desires, but that is no reason why we should wantonly waste them. Indeed, it is our duty to carefully preserve whatever portion is not necessary to our comfort and welfare, and it is a solemn obligation we cannot conscientiously escape, to take measures looking to the prevention of further destruction of our forests.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

First publication May 15, 1891.

Daniel F. Protzman and Mrs. Daniel F. Protzman, his wife, will take notice that Charles Swannell as plaintiff, did, on the 17th day of February, 1891, file his petition in the district court, in and for Ford county, state of Kansas, against them as defendants, setting forth that said Daniel F. Protzman gave a mortgage to the said plaintiff on the following described lands situated in the county of Ford and state of Kansas, to-wit; Lots three, four and five, and the south east quarter of the northwest quarter of section six, township twenty-nine, range twenty-two, west of the 6th P. M., to secure the payment of the sum of $600.00 according to certain notes referred to in said mortgage, and praying judgment against said defendant, Daniel F. Protzman, for the sum of $654.00, now claimed to be due and unpaid, with interest at 12 per cent per annum from May 2nd, 1888, upon $618.00, or that said premises may be sold to pay the same. Now said defendants are hereby notified that they must appear and answer said petition on or before the 27th day of June, 1891, or said petition will be taken as true against them and each of them; and a judgment for said amount, and a decree forever barring them of any right, title or interest in and to said lands, after the sale thereof, will be rendered against them, and ordering said lands to be sold to satisfy any sum found to be due the plaintiff upon said notes and mortgage.

Attest: W. J. PATTERSON,
THOS. LAHEY, Attorney for Plff.
[SEAL] Clerk of Dist. Court.

First Publication, March 13, 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. Jansan 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 aforesaid, 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: Northwest quarter of section twenty-three, township twenty-eight, range twenty-one, west of the 6th P. M.

J. W. Rush, Plaintiff,
vs.
John T. Henderson and Ada I. Henderson, Defendants.

By virtue of an Order of Sale to me directed and delivered, issued out of the 27th Judicial District court of the state of Kansas, sitting in and for Ford county, in said State, I will, on Tuesday April 28th, 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 all the following described real property to-wit:

North east quarter of section eleven [11] in township No. twenty nine (29), south of range twenty-five (25) west of the sixth principal meridian.

Lying and situated in the county of Ford and State of Kansas.

Said property to be sold as commanded by the said Order of Sale.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

First publication, May 15, 1891.

Harvey E. Bradley and Mrs. Harvey E. Bradley, his wife, will take notice that J. B. Watkins as plaintiff, did, on the 16th day of March, 1891, file his petition in the district court in and for Ford county, state of Kansas, against them as defendants, setting forth that said Harvey E. Bradley gave a mortgage to the said plaintiff on the following described lands situated in the county of Ford, and state of Kansas, viz: The northwest quarter of section twenty-four township twenty nine, range twenty-two west of the 6th P. M., to secure the payment of the sum of $96.25, according to certain notes referred to in said mortgage, and praying judgment against said Harvey E. Bradley, for the sum of $80.00 now claimed to be due and unpaid, with interest thereon at 12 per cent per annum from the 1st day of September, 1887 or that said premises may be sold to pay the same. Now said defendants, Harvey E. Bradley and Mrs. Harvey E. Bradley are hereby notified that they must appear and answer said petition on or before the 27th day of June 1891, or said petition will be taken as true against them and each of them; and a judgment for said amount, and a decree forever barring them of any right, title or interest in and to said lands, after the sale thereof, will be rendered against them, and ordering said lands to be sold to satisfy any sum found to be due the plaintiff upon said notes and mortgage.

Attest: W. J. PATTERSON,
THOS. LAHEY, Attorney for Plff.
[SEAL] Clerk of Dist. Court.

ORDER OF SALE.

State of Kansas, Ford county, ss.

J. V. Bridgeman vs. Belles Trajillo, Fannie Wells, S. L. Pine, Eva S. Pine, B. F. Yonger, and Arther Majors.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, issued out of the 27th Judicial District Court of the state of Kansas, sitting in and for Ford county in said state, I will on Tuesday, the 23d day of June, 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 all the following described real property, to-wit:

Lots eleven and twelve, block forty-eight, in Dodge City, Kansas.

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

H. B. BELL, Sheriff.
By T. E. French, Under Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, May 21, 1891.
First published May 22. 1891.

NOTICE OF SALE.

State of Kansas, Ford County, ss:

J. V. Bridgeman vs. John Riley, Mary Riley and the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.

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 Tuesday, the 23rd day of June, 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:

Lots one, two and eight, and all of the east half of the northwest quarter of section eighteen, township twenty-six, south of range twenty-three lying north of the right of-way of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Said land lying and situated in the county of Ford and State of Kansas.

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

H. B. BELL, Sheriff.
By T. E. French, Under Sheriff.

Sheriff's office May 21st, 1891.
First Publication, May 22rd, 1891.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

First Publication May 22, 1891.

In the district court within and for the county of Ford, in the State of Kansas.

Elisha S. Converse, plaintiff,
vs.
Robert M. Wright, Alice J. Wright, J. W. Folger, State of Kansas, ex rel. York, Draper Mercantile Co., a corporation, Consolidated Tank Line Co., W. E. Young, Henry G. Foreman, trustee; E. A. Barber, and Charles H. Beyers, trustees, defendants.

The State of Kansas to J. W. Folger, Consolidated Tank Line Co., W. E. Young, Henry G. Foreman, trustee; E. A. Barber, and Charles H. Beyers, trustees; defendants, greeting: You, and each of you, will take notice that the said Elisha S. Converse, plaintiff, did, on the 30th day of March, 1891, file his petition in said district court, within and for the county of Ford, in the state of Kansas, against you and the other above named defendants, and that you, and each of you, must answer said petition filed as aforesaid, on or before the 2nd day of July, 1891, or said petition will be taken as true, and a judgment rendered in said action against said defendants, Robert M. Wright and Alice J. Wright, for the sum of Six Thousand Dollars, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent., per annum from the 1st day of September, 1889, and for costs of suit; and a further judgment against all of the defendants in the above named action for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage upon the following described real estate, lying and situated in the county of Ford, and in the city of Dodge City, in the state of Kansas to wit: A tract of land lying in lot No. two (2), section No. thirty-five (35) township No. twenty-six (26), south of range No. twenty-five (25), west of the 6th P. M., bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point one hundred and thirty-two and one-half (132½) feet south of the southwest corner of Maple street and Second avenue, running thence west and parallel with Maple street twelve hundred and twenty (1220) feet, more or less, to the west line of lot No. two (2), section No. thirty-five, (35), township No. twenty-six (26) south of range No. twenty-five (25), west; thence south along the west line of said lot No. two (2) nine hundred and forty-four (944) feet, more or less, to north bank of the Arkansas River; thence eastward along the north bank of the Arkansas River in its meanderings to the west line of Second avenue; thence north along the west line of Second avenue to the place of beginning, containing in all, eighteen and six-one-hundredths [19 6 100] acres, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereon appertaining, and adjudging that said plaintiff has the first lien on said premises, to the amount for which judgment will be taken as aforesaid, and ordering said premises to be sold without appraisement, and the proceeds applied to the payment, 1st, of the costs of this action; 2nd, of all taxes that may be liens upon said premises or any part thereof; 3rd, of the amount due plaintiff, and forever barring and foreclosing all of the defendants herein and each of them, of and from all right, title, interest, property, and equity of redemption in or to said premises, or any part thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said court on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1891. THOS LAHEY,
Clerk of the District Court
(Seal) in and for Ford County, Kansas.
HUSTON & McCOLLOCH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

First publication May 15, 1891.

Daniel F. Protzman and Mrs. Daniel F. Protzman, his wife, will take notice that Charles Swannell as plaintiff, did, on the 17th day of February, 1891, file his petition in the district court, in and for Ford county, state of Kansas, against them as defendants, setting forth that said Daniel F. Protzman gave a mortgage to the said plaintiff on the following described lands situated in the county of Ford and state of Kansas, to-wit; Lots three, four and five, and the south east quarter of the northwest quarter of section six, township twenty-nine, range twenty-two, west of the 6th P. M., to secure the payment of the sum of $600.00 according to certain notes referred to in said mortgage, and praying judgment against said defendant, Daniel F. Protzman, for the sum of $654.00, now claimed to be due and unpaid, with interest at 12 per cent per annum from May 2nd, 1888, upon $618.00, or that said premises may be sold to pay the same. Now said defendants are hereby notified that they must appear and answer said petition on or before the 27th day of June, 1891, or said petition will be taken as true against them and each of them; and a judgment for said amount, and a decree forever barring them of any right, title or interest in and to said lands, after the sale thereof, will be rendered against them, and ordering said lands to be sold to satisfy any sum found to be due the plaintiff upon said notes and mortgage.

Attest: W. J. PATTERSON,
THOS. LAHEY, Attorney for Plff.
[SEAL] Clerk of Dist. Court.