

THE GLOBE-REPUBLICAN.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY

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D. M. FROST, L. A. LAUBER,
Editor and Manager. Asst. Editor and Man.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1889

THE Cronin jury brought in a verdict Monday afternoon finding O'Sullivan, Coughlin and Burke guilty of murder, and fixes their punishment at imprisonment for life. Kunze was found guilty of manslaughter and was given three years in the penitentiary, while Beggs was set free.

THE wife of Congressman Joseph Cannon, of Illinois, whom our Washington correspondent complimented so highly in this week's paper, died suddenly at her home at Danville, Illinois, Monday morning. Mr. Cannon was notified of the sad news while at his work with the committee on appropriations.

NEVER before have Kansas railroads been so badly pressed for cars with which to move the immense quantities of grain offered for shipment. Never has there been so much freight in transit and so great a bulk awaiting transportation. Kansas has done herself proud this year; another favorable season and we will gain back all that we have lost in the past ten years.

WE hope the incoming board of county commissioners will seriously consider the proposition voted upon by our people and carried at the November election, to issue \$5,000 in bonds, for the purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the soldiers' home, for the benefit of the home, and the construction of an irrigating canal from the lower ditch to said land, which sum we hope the board will give to the committee named by the late county convention and make such purchase of land and construct said ditch as our representatives promised to do when the Home was granted us. We must keep our promise or the Home may suffer.

THE railroads centering at this place may at all times be counted with us on the soldiers' home situation. Not that we can safely rest on our laurels, fold our arms and do nothing more toward the home, and rest everything, or that the railroad companies will take care of it for us, but that they will endorse and aid by their power and influence any honorable move our people may inaugurate for the building up, support and maintenance of the home. So our people want to be up and doing all we can at home, thereby showing the good faith in the enterprise, and when this is done assistance will be given from all over the state, through the representatives and senators of the state legislature, who will be called upon to aid this beneficent state institution as it ought to be aided. It will be aided and in a very substantial manner at that. There is no valid reason why it should not be unless our people are content to let it remain as it now is or rather allow it to take care of itself, which would be the greatest misfortune to the old soldier of Kansas that has ever occurred to him. With a little pressing work he is in sight of a good home for the balance of his days.

MR. L. S. SEARS, of Topeka, pays the following compliment to our senior senator in a late communication to the Meade County Globe.

The United States Senate has again honored itself by the re-election of Senator Ingalls as its president pro tem. The brilliant senator is conceded to be, if not the best, one of the best parliamentarian and presiding officers in the country, and democrats and republicans alike speak with admiration of his fairness and freedom from prejudice when in the chair. To be the presiding officer of the greatest legislative body in the world is a great honor and no man could occupy such a position had not his colleagues great respect for him both personally and officially; and yet some fear designing men in Kansas think that they are called upon to defeat this man who is such a tower of strength to the republican party of the nation and has conferred so much honor upon his state by his magnificent abilities. The republicans of Kansas however know when they have a good thing and how to keep it, hence Jno. J. Ingalls will be his own successor, regardless of the machinations of a few jim-crow, tenor-slaging would be politicians. These latter will do their best to compass Mr. Ingalls' defeat, but the people of Kansas will not insult themselves and the republican party of the nation by relegating to the rear this man who has contributed so much to placing Kansas in the front rank of states politically, at the behest of a few ambitious sore heads backed by the Kansas City Times and those of the State who believe that rebellion to law is obedience to God.

THE twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Teachers' Association will be held at Topeka, commencing December 25th, and will continue in session three days. This meeting promises to be one of the most excellent educational meetings ever held in the state, and should be attended by every teacher and citizen who is in sympathy with the cause. The State Teachers' Association does not restrict itself to any particular class, but invites to all meetings and into its membership all citizens of Kansas who are interested in education. Among the prominent men who will deliver addresses during the session are Governor L. U. Humphrey, Senator J. J. Ingalls, and Dr. W. T. Harris, National Commissioner of Education, Washington. Besides these gentlemen, discussions will be engaged in by professors of our state colleges and universities, and on the whole will be an educational treat that is well worth the trip to Topeka. All railroads in Kansas will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip.

Two weeks ago we made editorial inquiry in these columns in reference to the foreclosure suit now pending in the United States court against the municipal stockholders of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway company. When we published this statement we believed just what we said—and have not yet been convinced otherwise—that we thought Ford county had no interest in this suit, and therefore could not see the necessity on the part of the commissioners in appropriating funds for the defence of the county's interests in this foreclosure suit. We have since been informed by our county attorney that we were mistaken, and that the county had a bona fide claim against the said railway company; that the transfer made in 1888 was not legally made by the county's representative, and that to-day Ford county is entitled to stock to the amount of \$100,000 in the C. K. & N. R. R. We do not wish it understood that we have willfully assailed the honesty of any one in this matter, but simply made inquiry for the reason that we, as well as a large majority of the people of Ford county, desired light on a subject concerning which it appears only a very few know anything at all about. When the A. K. & C. railway was completed from the east line of Ford county, to Dodge City, stock was issued in said road to Ford county, dollar for dollar to the amount of aid subscribed. Now when the A. K. & C. company sold this road to the C. K. & N. company, did they include in that sale the amount of the county's stock? Just how, when, by whom, and for what consideration this sale and transfer was made is what we desire to be informed upon. Now if Ford county is justly entitled to this stock in the C. K. & N., we urge the commissioners and county attorney to use every honorable means to protect our interests, and you will find the GLOBE-REPUBLICAN your most willing and earnest supporter. If the inquiry we made has stirred up sufficient feeling in the soul of some one of the few who know all about this matter to give us, for publication, a plain statement of facts, then we have accomplished just what we set out to do.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?
From every point of the compass, east, west, north and south, come ominous sounds of discontent, and plights of the people that something is wrong. Farmers' conventions and labor meetings follow each other in rapid succession, and each but repeats in substance the complaint of the one preceding—"something is wrong;" yet Providence never was kinder, never were the crops more bountiful, and the demand, if supplied, would fix remunerative prices for farm products; still prices are low and unremunerative to the producer, while thousands all over the country suffer for the bare necessities of life. Why is it? The Republic and other papers said in '88, just before election, that the kickers were dry-goods-box whittlers, etc., who after one good crop, would never be heard from more. We have the crop but it fails to bring the relief predicted; and instead of better it grows worse year by year. Poverty increases and capitalists have multiplied until about 30,000 now own 63 per cent. of all the real and personal property in the country, and each succeeding year finds the masses poorer and the few richer. The rapidity of this transfer of the wealth of the many to the few suggests the question whether we are drifting. There is no way of answering it but by looking at the past, and the retrospect, however necessary, is not very encouraging. History tells us that Egypt went down when two per cent. of her people owned 97 per cent. of her wealth. When Babylon went down two per cent. of her population owned all her wealth. Persia went down when one per cent. owned all the land, and at the time of Rome's downfall, not over 2,000 of her citizens owned and controlled her wealth—the then known world. In our country, in 1850, capitalist owned 37.5 per cent. of the nation's wealth, with but one man worth over \$500,000. Now, according to T. G. Sherman—and his estimate is considered far below the actual number—there are 250 people worth \$20,000,000, 400 worth \$10,000,000, 1,000 worth \$5,000,000, 2,500 worth \$2,500,000, 7,000 worth \$1,000,000, 20,000 worth \$500,000, or 31,000 owning more than three-fifths of the real and personal property of the nation. Whither are we drifting, the fate of other nations tell only too plainly, unless the people rise in their might, and laying aside partisan prejudice, by their ballots, put men in our legislative halls who will outlaw robbery, and make laws which shall apply to rich as well as poor, and protect the public from millionaire robbers as well as pauper thieves.

If we mistake not, the above was first published in the Forum and subsequently copied by all the leading journals, especially democratic and prohibition journals, the last being the Lyons Prohibitionist, of our state, all seeming to think it

voices the sentiment of reform, and ask "Whither are we drifting?" It is being made the subject of alarm and scare, just as though it had been a recent discovery and that it must have immediate legislative action, so as to check this centralization of the money power, but just how it is to be done the alarmist fails to tell or propose any remedy, and until he does men will continue to accumulate wealth and poor people to exist, and possibly afterwards.

HANBACK FOR AUDITOR.
THE Atchison Champion is the authority for the statement that Ex-congressman Lewis Hanback of the Osborne Journal, is to be presented by the "boys" of the Northwest as their candidate for state auditor. Not a bad scheme, in which many of the "boys" of the Southwest might feel like taking a hand. The Southwest surely is entitled to recognition on the next state ticket and if the "boys" up there will only make up their minds who they want and who they will stand by as a unit, then they may hope for success through help from the Southwest.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.
Special Correspondence to the GLOBE-REPUBLICAN.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Nothing has as yet occurred in either branch of congress to bring the leaders prominently to the front. In the senate, of course, there will be no change from the old order of things, but some curiosity exists as to the turn affairs will take in the House, now that the old and accepted leader of the republicans has been withdrawn from the floor by his election to the speakership. As everyone knows, there are plenty of able, and even brilliant, men on the majority side, but no one of them has ever figured as a parliamentary leader. It is generally recognized, though, that Major McKinley will be the leader of the house. His position as chairman of the committee on ways and means, according to legislative custom, carries with it the leadership. In times past, this supremacy has been disputed, and there are some indications that a contest will again occur, but the usual practice has been for the chairman of the committee on ways and means to be the leader of the House. There was one exception, however, and a most notable one, too, and that was when "old man" Thad. Stevens, the great commoner, ruled the representative branch of congress with a rod of iron, although he, by choice, was chairman of the appropriations. At the present time, in consonance with this precedent, Judge Cannon, of Illinois, aspires to the control of legislation in general, as he will undoubtedly dictate the expenditures of the government. But a prominent republican member said to your correspondent that the party could not afford to quarrel over who should be in the lead, and that with so many able men, if each does his duty, the record of this congress can be made one of which the country may be proud.

When it comes to personal fitness alone, it is conceded that Speaker Reed did not make a mistake when he placed the control of legislative affairs in the hands of the Ohio man. McKinley is an aggressive debater, well informed in governmental and political methods, and a long service in congress has given him an intimate acquaintance with parliamentary rules and legislative practice. He is, taken all and all, one of the best-equipped men in public life. The principal quality that he lacks—conservatism—is possessed by his associate, Judge Cannon, who will prove the balance-wheel in the contests of this congress. Cannon is a man who appears and acts as if he had passed through this life without ever having had his temper ruffled. He is, in truth, the same old Joe Cannon from day to day. It is said by some, that his wife is the better politician of the family. This man has steadily advanced in legislative life by constant plodding. He is not an orator, in the true sense of the word, but he has a way of putting things which convinces the bearer of the honesty of the statement and the man. His elevation to the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations is deprecated by employes of the executive departments in this city, for it is remembered that he favored in a past congress, a reduction of clerical salaries and an extension of the hours of daily service. In other words, his position was that government clerks should not be paid more, and should work as many hours each day, as the same class of people in other walks of life. This spread consternation in executive circles, and the fear is now paramount with them, that, with the reins in his own hands, he will drive straight to the goal which he then announced as the true destination in executive economy.

These two men together, though—McKinley and Cannon—will, to use a vulgarism, prove a strong team, and it will not be in the power of the democrats to get the best of them so long as they dwell together in concord and harmony.

It is a pretty well established fact, at least so far as a future act can be said to be established, that congress at this session will do something for the old and needy veterans of the war, who, under existing statutes, are barred out of the pension office. The party is pledged to it, and, as every one knows, the republicans always redeem their pledges, which fact has ever placed them in vivid contrast to their political opponents who

make platforms only to fall through them. The necessity for some action, whereby the liberality of the pension laws may be increased, is apparent from the simple statement that to-day over twenty-eight thousand veterans of the war are now the beneficiaries of charity in the almshouses of the different States, and other charitable institutions of a kindred nature. Massachusetts ranks first in this roll of dishonor, so far as the government is concerned, as there are in that commonwealth 8,789 soldiers who received their daily bread from organized charitable hands. In the other states, too, there are thousands of soldiers who now inhabit the county poor houses. It must not be thought, though, that the different states are not doing everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of these old soldiers. Far different; they are spending money by the hundred thousand to care for their veterans. Illinois spends \$430,000, annually to provide a home for soldiers of the late war; Pennsylvania, \$230,000, and the other states in like proportion. But it is generally recognized that the time has come for congress to so enlarge the pension laws, as to give pensions to old and played-out soldiers, even though their disability did not occur "in the line of duty," similar to the practice that was followed with the veterans of the war of 1812.

ARMAT.
The Prince of Monaco, who recently married the dowager duchess of Richelieu, has more old French titles than he has toes on his feet. His bride is enormously wealthy, and the prince can now indulge every wish. Palaces, pictures and poetry are his chief fads, and he cares more for romance than roulette.

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The new epidemic which has attacked the human race is called the "grippe" in Paris. When it gets a good grip it never knows when to let go.

After all, hog cholera is really more influential and devastating than resubmission.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT Dodge City, in the State of Kansas, at the close of business, December 11th, 1889.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$ 49,024 48
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	16,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	12,500 00
Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	9,162 25
Due from approved reserve agents	44,915 85
Due from other National Banks	19,600 67
Due from State Banks and Bankers	187 17
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	21,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	48 43
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,253 00
Checks and other cash items	1,935 41
Bills of other banks	510 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	90 37
Specie	3,228 22
Legal-tender notes	4,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	562 50
Total	\$175,989 19
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	16,000 00
Undivided profits	5,192 37
National Bank notes outstanding	11,250 00
Individual deposits subject to check	86,375 50
Demand certificates of deposit	2,100 00
Time certificates of deposit	3,865 40
Due to State Banks and bankers	211 72
Total	\$175,989 19

State of Kansas, County of Ford, ss: I, R. W. Evans, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. EVANS, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of December, 1889. H. MCGARRY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: W. W. MUNSSELL, E. F. KELLOGG, G. M. HOOVER, Directors.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned commissioners, thereto duly appointed by the Honorable A. J. Abbott, judge of the district court of Ford county, Kansas, will on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1890, proceed to lay off, according to law, for the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway Company, along the line of its route as now located through the county of Ford all the lands necessary for the route for said railroad through and upon the following described tracts of land situated in said county, to-wit: lot number three (3), in the northwest quarter of section thirty-five (35), township twenty-six (26) south, of range twenty-five (25) west, lots number three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, in Evans' addition to the city of Dodge City, in said county; and block eight of the city of Dodge City, in said county; and also such lands as may be deemed necessary for side tracks, depots, workshops, water stations in said county, for construction, extension, operation and maintenance of said railway, and the right of way over adjacent lands sufficient to enable said company to construct and repair its roads and stations, and the right to conduct water by aqueducts, and the right of making proper drains, and appraise the value of that portion of any quarter section, or other lot of land so taken, assess the damages thereon; which said lands desired by said railway company are particularly shown by the map and profile of said company's line of railroad in said county, filed in the office of the county clerk of said county. We will commence to lay off said route, as aforesaid, on the line of said company's railroad, as located, at the southwest corner of lot thirty-four (34), in said Evans' addition to the city of Dodge City, on said day, and will adjourn from time to time until our labors in this behalf are completed. Dated this 17th day of December, A. D. 1889. W. J. FITZGERALD, R. M. WRIGHT, W. W. MUNSSELL, Commissioners.

8-12 First Publication Dec. 18th, 1889.

PUBLICATION SUMMONS.
The State of Kansas vs. Wychard Hardware and Manufacturing Company, greeting: You are hereby notified that you have been sued by Thomas Lahey, for himself and others, in the district court of Kansas, in and for the county of Ford, and that unless you answer or otherwise plead to the petition filed in said court by said Thomas Lahey, for himself and others, on or before the 30th day of January, 1890, said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you accordingly, for forty-eight and fifteen one-hundredths dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 16th day of January, 1889, with costs of suit, and a debt of seventy-five dollars owing to you by H. J. Jansen in this state will be applied in payment of said judgment. Witness my hand and the seal of said court, which I have affixed hereto at my office in said county, this 17th day of December, 1889. THOS. LAHEY, Plaintiff. FRANKET & MCGARRY, Clerk Dist. Court. Attorneys for Plaintiff. 8-10 First Publication Dec. 18th, 1889.

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