The Emporia Weekly News.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857. EMPORIA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1881. VOL. 24---NO. 46.

Chicago Tribune: Mahone seems to have a front seat and a napkin again.

Tokeka Capital: The discharge of the star routers Thursday makes a very fine opening for a card from Attorney Genral MacVeagh.

Topeka Capital: The prohibitionists have rather the best of the whisky men in Ottawa, Emporia and Wichita. Pluck will win every time.

What the Greenbackers gained by fusing with the Democrats and helping to elect Ryan sheriff, is, in the language of Lord Dundreary, "one of those things which no fellow can find out."

"It may be all very fine for Mr. Ryan and his Democratic friends, but how about Watson, Armor & Co.? It begins to look a little as if the tail had wagged the dog."—Many Greenbackers.

The King of Ashantee has had two hundred young girls massacred and employed the blood of his innocent victims to mix the mortar for a new public building which he is erecting. Is Bob Ingersoll ready to take it back *now*?

One hundred of our exchanges, more or less, have risen to observe that "the smoke of battle has cleared away." The fall styles of election phraseology for 1881 are very similiar to those which have prevailed for the last twenty-five years.

In the political alliance which put the People's ticket in the field in Lyon county, it seems that the Democrats collared the spoils and the Greenbackers got the experience. We trust both parties are satisfied with the terms of the "divy."

The laugh is still on the side of the star routers, but we have faith that the government will be able to join in the cachination before all is over. We are impressed with the conviction that Uncle Sam is a bigger man than either Brady or Bob Ingersoll.

Mrs. E. Tyler, an enterprising lady residing near Sylvan Grove, Ellsworth county, Kansas, gave birth the other day to four girl babies weighing four pounds each. The wretched father is doing as well as could be expected considering the recent sharp advance in dry goods and all classes of provisions.

The Burlingame Herald is raising a row concerning the inhuman treatment by township trustees, of sick paupers. There is no question in which the representatives of the Kansas press feel such a warm personal interest as in the establishment of proper regulations for the care and protection of the destitute ward of the state.

Bob Burdette is going on the lecture platform again this year, despite the fact that his wife has fallen heir to $10,000 and his boss editor has become first assistant postmaster general. There are certain inviting and specious forms of vice which even the most enlightened and well-disposed persons seem utterly powerless to resist.

Col. John W. Forney, the great and original Hancock "dopper," used his alleged influence in Pennsylvania for the success of the Bolters' ticket this year. The election of the regular Republican ticket shows that his efforts were crowned with the happy results which usually attend them. Forney always was that kind of a "power."

The patents issued in a America to women for the year ending in july 1881, numbered seventy, ten more than the average. Most of the achievements of women in this direction have to do with household appliances, and it is highly gratifying to learn that the ingenuity of the sex is now concentrated upon the invention of a pair of shears which can be be operated by the average female without exciting a sympathetic action of the jaws.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat figures the standing of the National House of Representatives as follows, on the basis of the recent elections:

Regular Republicans, 146; Independent Republican, 1; Democrats, 135; Greenbackers, 9, and Readjusters, 2. It is probable that the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, who is the Independent Republican, will vote with the regular Republican, and if so they will still have a majority of one over all the other elements combined, with the chance of picking up one or two more from the Greenbackers and the Readjusters. The balance is a ticklish one, however, and a sudden death or other accident would change the aspect of things.

It appears from the following letter, read by the new secretary of the treasury at a reception given to him at his house in Geneva, New York, the other night, that he was tendered the position of attorney-general by the late President Garfield, and declined it:

LAWNFIELD, MENTOR, O., Feb. 23.—MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 21st inst. came to-day. I seriously regret you decline the attorney-generalship, but though disappointed in my hope that you would accept it, I shall remember with satisfaction your visit here, and the frankness and cordiality of your conversation. Thanking you for the kind terms of your letter, I am very truly yours, JAMES A. GARFIELD.
The Hon. C. J. Folger, Albany, N. Y.

Some days ago an item appeared in THE NEWS stating that the Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Winfield, had been brutally assaulted on the streets, without warning, by one A. H. Green, who had taken exception to some utterances of the first named gentleman, at a temperance meeting, the evening before. The paragraph embodied representations set forth in a special dispatch to the Topeka Capital, and we supposed of course that they were in accordance with the facts in the case. But the accused party, Mr. Green, informs us by letter that he has been grosely misrepresented, claiming that he did not strike Mr. Tucker without warning, and that what he did do in the matter was not without just cause and provocation. Having given Mr. Green the benefit of his version of the affair, we are willing to devote an equal amount of space to Mr. Tucker.

An Ohio astronomer residing at Cleveland, sends the Chicago Inter Ocean due notice that this usually steady-going globe has slipped back a little, as it were and the equatorial line now runs smack through the United States, so that we are now in the torrid zone. "This mean annual temperature," he says, "in the United States has increased two degrees since 1877, and our average weather is eight degrees hotter now than it was then. Hereafter," he remarks, "we will have all the distinguishing characteristics and meteorological phenomena of the tropics and torrid zone. England, France, Switzerland and Germany are in the torrid zone. The alligators have invaded the states of Tennessee and Ohio. Millions of dragon flies and winged ants in the West. Cotton has balled in Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. Trees are in blossom in Northern states in September. A second crop of ripe peaches and raspberries were on exhibition in the city market. Next summer will be hotter yet."

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

We publish on our telegraph page the promised statement from Dr. S. A. Boynton in regard to the surgical management of the case of the late President Garfield. Its effect will be rather startling, and we apprehend from the habitual disposition of the public to severely criticise physicians, injustice may be done Dr. Bliss. There is nothing more common than for doctors to disagree. We believe we are correct when we say there is no class or profession among whom green-eyed jealousy exists to a greater degree than among eminent physicians. It is a characteristic of the profession. This may be the motive to some extent of Dr. Boynton's statement; at least Dr. Bliss should be heard before condemned. It does not seem possible that Bliss would have attained his present and long standing prominence in Washington unless he had earned it by merit. It does not seem possible that for nearly three months the eminent physicians in the case would have remained silent and submitted to the management and assumption which Boynton now charges. Boynton was a friend of the Garfields, and practiced in the family, and yet he allowed the mismanagement, which he now charges, and which was more than criminal, if he tells the truth, to go on without protest. It seems to us incredible that such men as Agnew and Hamilton, to say nothing of the others, would have repeatedly allowed the publication of their most unqualified endorsement of the mode of treatment of the case, had there been the abuses existing which Boynton professes to disclose. He says that he gave up all hope on the 23d of July, and yet as late as the 30th of that month the telegraph reports him as coming from the White House and saying, "the President is decidedly better than he has been at any time since he was shot," and that it was his opinion that his progress towards recovery would not be impeded again.

This disagreement of the physicians is unfortunate. It opens the wounds of the martyred man afresh before the public. We regret that Boynton has so soon made his startling declarations. The discussion must be attended with more or less acrimony, which would not have grated so harshly upon the sorrow of the public had more time been allowed to heal the wounded hearts of the nation. But now that it is commenced, we hope the truth will be reached. We do not deny but that Boynton is eminent in his profession, and that his statement is entitled to weight; we simply say that something must be charged to the score of jealousy, and that the public must give all an unprejudiced hearing before making up its verdict.

GOOD ENOUGH.

While the apathy which invariably prevails among Republicans in an "off year" influenced to a notable extent the result of the elections held on Tuesday, the Democracy have no special cause for exultation over the outcome of the engagement. As was to be expected, the Bourbons have carried Maryland and Mississippi, despite the fact that there is a very large preponderance of Republican voters in the latter state. The contest in New York was very close, but the state ticket is conceded to the Republicans by a small majority. The Readjusters have carried Virginia, which is the worst possible misfortune which would have befallen the Bourbon cause. In New Jersey the Republicans secure the legislature, which is glory enough for one campaign. Pennsylvania stood by the regular Republican ticket as against a combination of sorcheads; in Connecticut the Republicans captured the legislature; Wisconsin, in spite of a defection from the Republicans of 15,000 prohibition votes is "O. K." for the party of "great moral ideas," while Minnesota, Massachusetts and Nebraska all wheel into line with good old-fashioned Republican majorities. In the language of Mr. Silas Wegg, "there ain't nothing to be low about" in the general result, so far as the Republicans are concerned.

END OF THE SOLID SOUTH.

The victory of the Readjusters in Virginia not only frees that commonwealth from the curse of Bourbon domination but the result is accepted by all as making an end of the solid south. The moral effect of the Liberal triumph in the old Dominion will be felt throughout the entire south, and will greatly strengthen the independent movement which favors the breaking up of old political systems in that section and the inauguration of a broader and more progressive policy in the administration of public affairs. The advantage to the south and to the entire country of such a revolution cannot be over-estimated. The magnificent resources of the southern states have already begun to invite investment at the hands of northern capitalists, who, in the hope of a better political regime than has prevailed in that section in the past, have ventured their money in the establishment of those important industries which the products of the country so abundantly favor. The introduction of Yankee thrift and enterprise has acted as leaven in the districts which they have invaded, and nothing is wanted save the assurance of those conditions which protect the citizen in the exercise of his civil and political rights to affect a sweeping and radical change in those states which have so long languished under the baneful influence of Bourbon rule.

The success of the Liberal movement in Virginia means the political disenthralment of the south, and the beginning of a new era rich in prosperity for that section so highly favored by nature and fruitful of beneficent results for a happy and united Republic.

All the vacancies in congress, with one exception, have now been filled. The election of Nelson W. Aldrich to the senate in place of General Burnside requires a special election to be held in the first Rhode Island district. In that district, however, a Republican nomination may be deemed equivalent to an election, as the regular majority is 4,500 to 5,000. The loss of the eleventh New York district destroys the straight Republican majority in the house, though there can be no reasonable doubt that they will have the votes to control the organization and a comfortable majority on all test questions. The division on strict party lines will be as follows:

Republicans	146
Democrats	135
Greenbackers	9
Readjusters	2
Independent	1

A majority is 147, or more than the straight Republican vote. But the Independent, J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, has avowed his intention to vote for a Republican speaker. The two Readjusters are tolerably certain to follow the lead of Mahone, and five of the Greenbackers—four from Missouri and one from Pennsylvania—are Republicans. The Republicans can, therefore, command 154 votes, or eighteen majority over the Democrats, when needed, and fifteen more than the combined vote of the Democrats and Greenbackers.

The sales of public lands for the fiscal year ending in June, were 10,093,000 acres, realizing $3,308,000.

KANSAS ELECTIONS.

In Rice county the ticket elected is "mixed."

The tax-payers' ticket in Davis county was defeated.

Nemaha county elected the entire Republican ticket.

Coffey county elected the straight Republican ticket.

A clean sweep for the Republicans in Sumner county.

Ottawa county Republicans were entirely successful.

McPherson county elects the entire Republican ticket.

In Russell county the entire Republican ticket was elected.

Hon. J. C. Strang, of Larned, is undoubtedly re-elected judge.

Montgomery county elects every man on the Rupublican ticket.

In Mitchell county the Republicans elect all but sheriff and register.

The Morris county Republicans elect all but sheriff by good majorities.

The Republicans of Cherokee county elect all but commissioner.

In Wilson county the Republicans elect their ticket except treasurer.

Edwards county elected all the Republican nominees, except surveyor.

The Republican ticket in Pawnee county goes in by the usual majorities.

Cowley county elected her Republican ticket entirely by large majorities.

In Osborn county the entire Republican ticket was elected by large majorities.

Hon. Simon Motz is elected senator in the thirty-seventh district. He is for Plumb.

Ellis county Democrats claim the entire ticket except the clerk and surveyor.

Douglas county elects the entire Republican ticket by from 500 to 600 majority.

The Democrats claim Kirby, treasurer, and Litts, sheriff, in Dickinson county.

There is a good Republican majority for every man on the ticket in Allen county.

In Crawford county the Republicans get everything except surveyor and commissioner.

Miami county Republicans carry the county by 300 majority, electing all their candidates.

Uhl, anti-monopoly Democrat, is believed to be elected judge of the fifteenth district.

The Republicans of Jewell county lose the treasurer, which goes to Anti-Monopolists.

In Ford county no party lines were drawn. The People's Independent ticket was elected.

In Jefferson county the Republican ticket was elected except surveyor and commissioner.

Riley county Republicans elected their ticket, excepting sheriff, which went to a bolter.

Harvey county elects the entire Republican ticket by majorities ranging from 300 to 400.

The Republicans elected their entire ticket in Greenwood county by handsome majorities.

Chataugua county elects the Republican ticket by good majorities, except commissioner.

Osage county maintains her Republican record and elects the entire ticket by good majorities.

In Cloud county the Republicans beat the Farmers' Alliance ticket and elected all their candidates.

The entire Republican ticket is elected in Jackson county, with majorities ranging from 500 upwards.

The whole Republican ticket in Doniphan county is elected, Baily for Sheriff going in with 500 majority.

The Democrats elect the Treasurer in Pottawatomie county, the Republicans the remainder of the ticket.

Edwards county elected all the regular Republican nominees except surveyor, by from 20 to 75 majorities.

In Marshall county the treasurer is an Independent, the commissioner a Democrat, and the balance Republicans.

In Wyandotte county the Democrats got away with the sheriff, but the Republicans captured everything else.

Johnson county elects the straight Republican ticket with the exception of Sheriff, which goes to the Democrats.

The straight Republican ticket was successful in Labette county with the exception of the candidate for register of deeds.

In Washington county the Republican ticket, except sheriff, was elected by about 1,000 majority. The Democrats got the sheriff.

The Republican county ticket was elected in Atchison county except Shoemake for sheriff, and Peebler for Register of deeds. A light vote polled.

In Anderson county it is very close, the opposition conceding the treasurer and register of deeds to the Republicans, claiming the remainder of the ticket.

It didn't do the colored brother, Langston, of Lawrence, much good to change his politics. The Democrats scratched him, and he ran behind his ticket.

The Leavenworth Times claims Hook, treasurer, Barnes, surveyor, and concedes the clerk and register of deeds to the Democrats. Moonlight was beaten for sheriff.

In Saline county: Sheriff, E. S. Radcliff, Republican; Treasurer, J. M. Greeley, Republican; Clerk, J. Sergent, Republican; Register, E. Wittman, Democrat; Coroner, J. B. Gregor, Republican; Surveyor, O. P. Hamilton; Commissioner, First District, W. B. Schell, Republican.

In Franklin county, the returns show Wightman, Republican, Treasurer, by 74 majority; Sellers, Greenbacker, Clerk, 124 majority; Keller, Greenbacker, Recorder, 226 mrjority; Westfall, Republican, Sheriff, 265 majority; Robbins, Republican, County Commissioner, 253 majority.

The Chicago Journal says that United States Senator John A. Logan reached his home in that city on Wednesday morning, and Mr. Tucker, his son-in-law, astonished him by calling him grandfather.

The Bourbon county Republicans elect all but sheriff. Love, Democrat and anti-prohibition, was elected sheriff. The Republicans very foolishly divided on the temperance question.

Butler county turns up all right. The attempt of the Democrats to elect one of their number as register of deeds by organizing an independent party, was a failure by about 600 votes.

In Elk county the Republican ticket was elected by from 150 on sheriff to 516 on surveyor. All are temperance men. There were three tickets, Republican, Greenback and People's.

In Chase county the entire Republican ticket, except sheriff, was elected. There were three candidates for sheriff, viz.: Republican, Independent Republican and Fusion. The contest was prohibition, and the Fusion candidate was indorsed by the anti-prohibitionists and elected by a plurality of twenty to thirty.

One of the hottest campaigns ever held in Reno county has resulted in the election of the straight Republican ticket, J. M. Hedrick, sheriff, 20 majority; McCandless, treasurer, 100; W. R. Marshall, clerk, 400; John Payne, register, 400. The opposition was a people's ticket and the canvass one of the most exciting ever held in the county.

In Sedgwick county the entire Republican ticket was elected. Louis N. Woodcock was elected treasurer over the combined mongrel and Democrat ticket by 200 votes. Ed. A. Dorsey, county clerk, H. R. Watt, sheriff, and H. Heizerman, register, were elected by majorities ranging from 50 to 105. It was the hottest and most closely contested election ever held in the county.

In the Tenth judicial district, Hon. W. R. Wagstaff, of Paola, independent Democrat, seems to have been successful by a small majority. Judge Stevens made a hard fight for the fourth term in this office. It was a triangular fight, and Alden, of Wyandotte, the Republican nominee, is third in the race. The race was a close one, the vote of each of the candidates being as follows: Wagstaff, 2,833; Stevens, 2,769; Alden, 2,538.

Mrs. Garfield has written this graceful and womanly note to Mr. Hall, a Chicagoan, who sent to President Garfield last spring a volume of photographs and autographs relating to the campaign: "Dear Sir: Previous to my illness I remember that General Garfield and I experienced great pleasure in looking over the remarkable book which you prepared, containing photographs of many of the prominent characters connected with the presidential campaign of 1880. In my illness, which immediately followed, and in the horror of the misfortune which I have been called upon to sustain, a proper acknowledgment of your kindness was overlooked. I write now to acknowledge its receipt and to express to you my cordial thanks for the great pleasure which the examination of your book gave both General Garfield and myself. I shall always retain your present as a souvenir of a pleasure which we enjoyed together. Very truly yours, Lucretia Garfield."

HERE AND THERE.

Æsthetic Boston guzzled 741,604 barrels of beer last year.

According to reports the body of A. T. Stewart has been found again. It is evidently time for Charlie Ross and the Benders to vault to the front.

It seems that the laws in the District of Columbia are so framed that the greatest rogue can slip out of a very tight place on the smallest kind of a technicality.

Mr. MacVeagh, Corkhill, or who ever was responsible for the manner in which the star route prosecution was conducted in Brady's case, seems to know mighty well "how not to do it."

Delaware only turned out 300,000 baskets of peaches this season as against 4,000,000 last year. We should be pleased to see that state raise more fruit and less Democrats.

The announcement that a Boston man had three of his ribs broken by falling from his bicycle the other day will tend to ameliorate, in a small degree at least, the popular prejudice against these vehicles.

The first concert of Madame Adelina Patti took place in New York on Wednesday evening. This celebrated prima donna made her debut in that city on the evening of November 24th, 1859.

A score or more of new witnesses were furnished Guiteau by the government on Thursday. It will take more than the defense can examine in a whole year to convince the American people of the assassin's insanity.

Governor Littlefield, of Rhode Island, at the risk of being branded a howling idiot by Sol. Miller, of the Troy Chief, refuses his sanction to the bills for wine at the French banquet at Newport, Monday evening.

The St. Louis and Kansas City dailies are so filled with local criminal news of murders, gambling hells, forgeries and defalcations, that they have not found room to publish any editorials against prohibition in Kansas for nearly two weeks.

The Globe-Democratic, while venturing the hope that there may never be mob law in St. Louis, intimates that if there is any place where Judge Lynch might with propriety exercise jurisdiction, it is among the cut-throats of that city.

Wm. F. Ramstall, clerk of the coal firm of Cherry & Co., of Chicago, has decamped with $5,000. We don't suppose that Baldwin, the magnificent defaulter of the Newark bank, would permit such a common thief to "shine up" his shoes.

In a single county in Texas there are 2,000,000 acres of unappropriated land. There are a good many people in this country, who, while they are apparently reckless regarding the great problem of future punishment for the wicked, still manifest a very pronounced disposition to keep out of Texas.

We regard it safe to say that the effort to prove the insanity of Guiteau upon the ground that he once fell violently in love with an Indiana woman will prove abortive. The instances where taste is founded upon reason are exceptional, and this is especially true affairs of the heart.

The question occurs, if the Kansas City Times reporter and the clerk of the St. James hotel were close to Russell, the murderer, when the fifteen seconds, interval occurred between the second and third shots, as related in our telegraph report, why they did not sieze him and prevent the murder.

The liquor traffic is unusually brisk in the neighborhood of a large cemetery, but rarely intrudes into the premises as at Evanston, Ill., where five bar rooms were open within the graveyard bounds. It was a common sight, before a recent reform, to see drunken men lying on the graves, and in some cases they were mourners gone astray from funeral processions.

The anti-prohibition candidate for sheriff in Leavenworth county was whipped out of his boots, notwithstanding the fact that the county gave a majority of over 2,000 against the adoption of the temperance amendment a year ago. Straws show which way the wind blows.

Queen Victoria completed on October 25th, a reign of forty-four years and one hundred and twenty-eight days, which is just the length of time that Queen Elizabeth sat on the throne. Victoria has now reigned longer than any other English sovereign except George III., Henry III., and Edward III.

Take care of your liver. A great number of the diseases to which mankind are liable arise from a disordered condition of this organ. Keep it in a sound and healthy condition and you can defy disease. Prickly Ash Bitters are especially adapted for this purpose, being composed of drugs which act on the liver, giving it tone and strength to withstand malaria.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The editor of the Commonwealth thinks Tom Corwin's home was at Lebanon, Indiana.

The success of the Readjusters in Virginia will doubtless tend to increase the affectionate regard in which Mahone is held by the Democracy.

Public interest in dramatic and musical circles seems to be tolerably evenly divided between Patti's wardrobe and her left-handed husband.

The Globe Democrat runs up the name of Mahone for postmaster general. We thought Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, had pre-empted Mr. James' shoes.

Corkhill and MacVeagh seem to be "by the ears," so to speak. This peculiar and intimate juxtaposition may prove to the government a salutary feature of the star route prosecution.

The practice of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew is reported to have largely increased since his connection with the President's case. This announcement will probably incite Hammond to another fulmination.

John C. New, of Indiana, is to be made minister to Russia. We didn't suppose that a man with enough grit to chance a commission to the court of Romanoff in these troublous times of dynamite and Nihilists could be found outside of Ohio.

Guiteau evidently made a mistake when he refused to consent to the employment of Bob Ingersoll to assist Scoville in conducting his defense. The assassin will probably realize this fact when he is told how neatly the defense "got the bulge" on the government in the star route cases.

OVER THE STATE.

Douglas is improving.

Howard is without a postmaster.

Winfield is a great resort for traveling men.

Wheat sowing is going on in Labette county.

The Winfield carriage factory works fifteen hands.

Wichita is talking about woolen mills and packing houses.

Stephen M. Wood, of Elmdale, is suffering with pneumonia.

The Douglas Index of last week was printed so it could be read.

Fredonia must be a lively town. It had two theaters all last week.

The Times says it costs $43,469.22 to run the schools of Butler county last year.

Florence is the meeting point of a state British association which meets monthly.

Several hundred dollars have been raised in Butler county to aid the exposition society.

A movement is on foot to precipitate the "Color Guard" upon the defenseless citizens of Topeka.

Hon. A. J. Pyburn, an old citizen of Winfield, and once state senator, has moved to Kansas City to practice law.

A half million sheep have been added to Kansas flocks this year of which Lyon county has received a fair proportion.

A. S. Dunbar, an attorney of South Bend, Indiana, and nephew of T. L. Hurlburt, is visiting the latter in this county.

The Winfield Courier, always a good and bright paper under its present management, has "brushed up" wonderfully typographically.

A person has been found in Osage county who went to school to or with Garfield. The only wonder is that the person does not live at Wichita.

Eldorado is going to have the Fort Scott and Wichita railroad, the proposition for bonds to that end having been submitted in several townships.

It is pretty tough on a woman who has buried half a dozen husbands to see that the graves of the whole lot are kept green. Conjugal grief multiplied by six will try the most exuberant of widows.

The Newton Republican triumphantly exclaims, "there is nothing small about us," whereupon the Eldorado Times gets in a sockdolager by asking the Republican man how it is about his feet.

Winfield Courier: The United Brethren have established a church in Winfield under the pastorate of H. W. B. Lacey, and will hereafter hold meetings every other Sunday in each month in the court house.

The Kansas basket manufactory of Lawrence has filed its charter with the secretary of state. The incorporators are G. W. E. Griffith, J. N. Roberts, C. W. Babcock, Ed. Russell, L. A. Gillett. Capital stock, $50,000.

The Commonwealth says that Sam Wood forgot to register, and was not allowed to cast his Greenback vote on Tuesday. It seems incredible that such should be the case, but this fact justifies the inference that Sam was not a candidate for office this fall.

The political fight in Sedgwick county was a most bitter one personally, and the Eagle made it mighty warm for the opposition, and especially for one Joceyln. The little boss of the Eagle feels as good over the Republican victory as a boy with two tenor drums on a Christmas morning.

Chase County Leader: While in Emporia last week we visited the book bindery and printing house of Graham & Ross, one of the most complete establishments in the west. Among the new machinery just put in we noticed a power press and a paging and numbering machine, both of the most improved patterns.

Eldorado Times: The chap at Newton who dubs us "Col." wants to settle his hat firmly on his head and throw up his guard. We're after him.

That's nothing. How would you like to have to vote for a fellow on the "reglar ticket" who called you "uncle."

Eldorado Times: Emporia has put up another big opera house and a masonic hall, is to be lighted by gas and has just granted the right of way on her streets to Mr. Hartzell, of Topeka, for a street railway. She has the only water works in the state and the largest hotel—the Coolidge—in the southwest. With no rivals nearer than Junction City, Topeka, Parsons, El Dorado or Newton, Emporia ought to and will make a "right smart" little town.

When you want to borrow postage stamps you know where you can get 'em.

The Greatest Remedy Known.

Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is certainly the greatest medical remedy ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now loudly proclaim their praise for this wonderful discovery to which they owe their lives. Not only does it *positively cure* consumption, but coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, hoarseness and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs, yield at once to its wonderful curative powers as if by magic. We do not ask you to buy a large bottle until you know what you are getting. We therefore earnestly request you to call on your druggist, B. Wheldon & Co., and get a trial bottle for ten cents, which will convince the most skeptical of its wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by B. Wheldon & Co.

THE NEWS.

An Interview With Dr. Boynton—His Views Regarding the Treatment of the Late President's Case

Special Dispatch to the Kansas City Journal.

TOPEKA, Nov. 10.—It will be remembered that in the midst of the discussion of the treatment of the late president's wound, which discussion was carried to great warmth and vigor, following the autopsy, when it was discovered that the surgeons had been entirely at fault with regard to the nature of the wound, Dr. Boynton, Mrs. Garfield's physician, stated at some future time he would have something to say about the case, and would give some facts of the highest importance not generally known. Naturally enough these promised disclosures, by an inmate of the White house, and by one who is himself an experienced physician, with regard to a case of such importance, and about the treatment of which there has been so much adverse criticism, were looked forward to with the deepest interest, and many attempts have been made to induce Dr. Boynton to make the promised statement. He has declined, however, until to-day, when in conversation with a Journal correspondent here he stated what he says are the facts which he had intended to give to the public after the excitement attending the death of President Garfield had subsided. While he yet lived the hope of the nation's heart for the martyred President was that he might get well, and when he died, after such a long and heroic battle with death, the sorrowful question upon every tongue, was, "Could not this life have been saved?" That was the first question that pressed itself upon me as the interview turned upon the doctor's friend, the dead President. I asked it of Dr. Boynton.

"Doctor, do you think the President's wound was necessarily fatal?"

He replied in his quick, decisive way, "I do not."

"You think that if he had had proper surgical treatment from the first he might have gotten well?"

"I must certainly do. I did not say, however, that he might not have died, even under these circumstances."

"You think then that there was reasonable ground for hope of recovery at first?"

"I do, most assuredly."

"And that the case was not properly handled?"

"I have always been of that opinion, almost from the first—that is, that the treatment was bad on the start. After Agnew and Hamilton came it could not have been better."

"You say then, doctor, that the president had a chance, a reasonable chance, for recovery at first, but that in your opinion these chances were all thrown away by the wretched treatment in the case."

"You choose to put it stronger than I did, but you reached the right conclusion."

"How long did that chance for recovery exist—when did you lose hope?"

"On the 23d of July, when he had the first rigor—I think that was the date. At any rate it was when he had the first rigor I gave him up then. Up to that time I hoped that he might get well; after that I felt there was no ground for hope."

"Why did you reach that conclusion at that time—was the chill a certain indication of the approach of death?"

"No, I did not expect immediate dissolution. The rigor was an evidence of pyæmia.

"What was the occasion of pyæmia—I mean was it manufactured?

"Pyæmia, you know, or blood poisoning, results from broken down pus—dead pus."

"Had pyæmia set in then?"

"I think so. You probably don't know—the public never did know—that the president's wound was never cleansed thoroughly till three weeks after he was shot. That is more than I have ever said about the matter before, but that is the fact of the whole case and the ground for complaint of the president's surgical treatment in the early history of the case. Subsequent developments fully corroborated what I feared then, that is, that pus had been allowed to lie in the wound till it rotted and pyæmia had done its perfect work."

"You think this could have been avoided?"

"Yes. You know what Dr. Agnew did as soon as he was called as a consulting surgeon. The first thing he suggested was to make the incision to drain what was then supposed to be the track of the ball but which was, as you know, only a great pus cavity which ought never to have been formed."

"Doctor, I remember that Crump, the white house steward, and one of the nurses, said that the President suffered a great deal and would sometimes scream out that his feet felt like there were ten thousand needles in them. Did the President suffer much?"

"He suffered a great deal from his wound and the heat, and often complained of pain in his feet, as Crump says."

"Was not this pricking sensation an indication of spinal trouble?"

"It was. I suggested to Dr. Bliss at the outset that the President's spine was injured. He thought not."

"You do not consider such an injury to the spine as the president received as necessarily fatal?"

"No, I do not. As I said before, I think the president had a chance for recovery, but that it was thrown away by the bad management of the case during the first three weeks, when the pus was allowed to accumulate and rot, causing pyæmia."

"How did Bliss come to have charge of the case?"

"He just took charge of it. He happened to be the first man called after the shooting and he stuck to it, shoving everybody else aside. Neither the president nor Mrs. Garfield ever asked him to take charge of the case."

"Who wrote the bulletins?"

"Dr. Bliss wrote them."

"And who made the examinations?"

"Bliss always took the pulse and respiration and Hayburn took the temperature till he was dismissed. The observations were generally made when the president was asleep, and at the most favorable hours."

"And the other surgeons signed the bulletins upon Bliss' report without making their own observations?"

"Yes; they took Bliss' word for it till after they went to Elberon, when I suggested to Hamilton that they were being deceived. He took the pulse then, and it went up a little."

"Did Gen. Garfield ever see these bulletins?"

"Only one; one of them that was extremely favorable was shown to him."

"What was the condition of the president's mind; was he delirious much of the time?"

"Yes; particularly after the first rigor. For three weeks prior to that Friday in August, Black Friday, as it was called, when it was thought he was dying, I think it was about the 25th of August, for three weeks prior to that he had been delirous most of the time. Then his mind cleared up a little, and then it was, if you remember, I claimed the president was better."

There was some further conversation with regard to the case, but nothing of special interest was developed That which I most wanted to hear he said, and I have given it to you. He alleges the most startling incompetency and bad magagement of a case of surgery in which more people were interested than ever before in a single case. He, in effect, represents Bliss as having fastened himself upon the President, and taking charge of this most important trust without having been called to it either by the wounded President or his wife, and having charge of the case, he allowed every chance for saving this great life to slip by bad management of the trust he had assumed. The picture which the plain bold statements of the doctor presents, is indeed a distressing one to the friends of the President and to the millions who hoped and prayed so earnestly for his recovery. It is that sad thought of those saddest words: "It might have been." If the President, Dr. Boynton says, had had proper surgical care at the first, he might have gotten well. The reasons he gives will be taken for what they are worth, measured by the degree of competency of the critic who condemns Dr. Bliss' work.

Dr. Boynton will remain here during the winter, having come to Topeka, accompanied by his wife, for rest and health.

Edward Maxwell Identified.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11.—An Omaha, Nebraska, special says: The man captured at Grand Island, Nebraska, believed to be Edward Maxwell, *alias* Edward Williams, has been identified by Deputy Sheriff Knight, of Pepple county, Wisconsin, and by two brothers of the murdered sheriff, Coleman, who have applied to Governor Nance for requisition papers.

A Cold Blooded Murder—John Smarr Shot Dead by J. H. Russell, at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 10.—The Times of this morning gives the following account of the shooting of John Smarr at the St. James hotel in this city, last night:

"Yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, one of the most cold-blooded cases of killing ever perpetrated in Kansas City, occurred in the office of the St. James hotel, on Walnut street, at which time John Smarr, jr., a young man widely and most favorably known throughout Kansas City, was shot and instantly killed by J. H. Russell, formerly proprietor of the livery stable under the Theatre Comique. At the time the shooting began, the office and billiard room was crowded with habitues of the house, while the dining room was also well filled with guests, it being the regular supper hour, and as three distinct pistol shots sounded throughout the building, the greatest excitement and consternation prevailed, and such a hurrying and rushing of affrighted persons as has not been seen for a long time.

THE FIRST SHOT.

The first intimation of the terrible affair, even to many of those present, was the sharp report of a revolver, which was instantly followed by a wild rush of fifty or sixty persons to escape from the office, and while the hurried exit was taking place, and before all had reached places of safety, a second shot was heard, and in an interval of perhaps fifteen seconds—about the time occurring between the first and second—a third was heard and then all was over, and poor Johnny Smarr sank to the floor with a bullet hole in his body and in less than sixty seconds from the time of the last shot his soul had gone before its Maker.

THE ARREST.

When the body fell to the office floor, Russell, who had sent a soul so suddenly to its long account, stepped back two or three feet, with the smoking revolver yet in his hand, but refused to hand it to any one unless an officer, and as persons who had fled from the room for safety began to return, he walked toward the office counter and stepped behind the rail, where he was shortly after placed under arrest by officers Flanagan and Moran, and upon the arrival of Chief Speer he was escorted to police headquarters and a charge of "shooting John Smarr" recorded opposite his name.

SCENE IN THE OFFICE.

It is almost impossible to describe the scene in the office of the hotel during the interval of time between the first and second shots, as within thirty seconds or less the room was vacated by over fifty persons who had been lounging about, chatting with friends; some of them in the pell mell rush for cover falling over each other, so wild was the panic for the billiard and wash rooms and the street. No one knew which way the bullets would go and a stray or glancing one was as liable to strike a friend as foe. All seemed to realize this fact, and there was no delay as to the way or manner of going. A

A TIMES REPRESENTATIVE

was seated in the dining room when the first report, sharp and clear, sounded through the building, and quickly ran toward the office, from whence it came. As he reached the screened door between the office and the dining room the actual tragedy was in plain view, not a person being in sight except Russell who, with revolver in hand, was trying to shoot young Smarr, whose arms were upon one of the square iron posts of the office, which he was using as a shield for his body. It was a dramatic and startling situation not often seen in actual life, and quickly realizing the condition of things the Times representative, who knew and recognized both parties, passed from the dinning room and called upon Russell to put up his revolver and not kill the man in front of him. All the while the two men were plying the deadly game of

"HIDE AND SEEK"

with the iron post between them, and the words, "He called me a thief, damn him," Russell fired the second shot. As this point Mr. J. A. Gillett, clerk of the hotel, came from behind his desk and also beseached Russell to give him his revolver, "to put it up," etc., but in reply the infuriated man slipped the weapon through the air over his head in a very menacing manner and again attempted to get a shot at Smarr, who during the few seconds' interval had not left the protection of the post, knowing full well to do so

WAS CERTAIN DEATH,

while if he remained there was a chance for his life. Again Russell, with an oath, said "he would fix him," and that he had called him dishonest," and turning fully toward Smarr, his eyes and attention having been partially diverted from his deadly purpose for a few seconds, waited for an opening to shoot, all the time dodging this way and that in his endeavor to draw Smarr from his seeming place of safety. At last, after this sort of maneuvering had lasted fully fifteen seconds, which seemed as many minutes, a portion of Smarr's body protruded from behind the post, and quick as a flash, Russell covered it with his revolver, and with the muzzle not three feet distant, the fatal shot was fired. With the flash and report Smarr uttered a moan or half scream, as if he knew the tragedy was ended, and clutching the post convulsively, tried to

STEADY HIMSELF,

and then turned over a dead man. He fell first upon his knees and then rolled over on his back within two feet of where the Times representative stood, who, quickly stooping, asked the dying man if he wanted anything or any one sent for. Opening his eyes in a sort of dazed manner, Smarr attempted to make a reply, but death came too quickly, and what he would have said will never be known.

Instantly all was a scene of the wildest confusion again, as the crowd poured into the office from the street and billiard room, the central figure of all being the towering form of Russell, who, with the revolver

STILL IN HIS HAND,

refused the overtures of peace, until finally induced to step behind the office desk. The body of the dead man remained upon the office floor for a few minutes after life was extinct, in plain sight of the gathering crowd and white faces of the ladies of the hotel, who peered over the balustrade upon the horrible scene below. It was tenderly carried to room 5 on the office floor by several friends, where it was viewed by the sorrowing friends and relatives preparatory to removal by Mr. Carlat, the undertaker. It was the last shot fired by Russell that caused the death, the first striking the wall as Smarr ran after the opening assault. The second struck the iron post in front of the dead man's body, about breast high, as if intended for the heart, it hitting the post about an inch from the edge. The fatal bullet entered the left groin about six inches below the heart.

About Blaine—A Magnificent Home and a Princely Entertainer.

WASHINGTON, November. 9.—James G. Blaine will retire from the position of secretary of state at the close of this month. He has no intention at present of going abroad. He will remain during the winter in Washington, and devote himself to preparing for the next national convention. His elegant house in the neighborhood of Castle Stewart, is nearly completed. It faces the south and stands in the center of a large open space, looking on the one side, toward the Pstreet circle, and on the other toward the heights of Georgetown and the Potomac. The site of the house is a beautiful one, in the extreme northwest part of the most fashionable portion of the city. The building, when completed, will have cost its owner $80,000. The material is a