The Wichita City Eagle.

VOLUME VIII. WICHITA, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1879. NUMBER 33.

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County Surveyor—T. L. Nixon.

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City Treasurer—L. Kimmerle.
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City Clerk—Fred. Schattner.
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I. O. O. F.—Wichita Lodge No. 93, meets every Thursday night at 7 o'clock, at their hall in the First National bank building. All brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
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On Main street, opposite Post Office, Wichita. 2-tf

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LOAN MONEY ON IMPROVED LANDS
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The wheat-raising, wool-growing, cattle-dealing, hog-shipping, corn-feeding Farmers of Southern Kansas—and especially of Sedgwick—
THE SCOTTISH-AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY,
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This Company has for many years been loaning money in the Eastern states, and in two or three of the Western ones.
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One door East of Depot. 31-tf

THE POLITY OF GOVERMENT.

To the Editor of the Eagle:

The pump controversy seems to give an opportune occasion for reviewing the polity of government, and the perversions of our times. The teeming thousands delegate their power to single individuals and these few, being only human, are biased, or bought, so frequently that monstrous frauds and grievous wrongs swarm around us. Here is a subject for a volume but must be condensed to a brief article. To set your readers to thinking is all I now propose.

A constitutional amendment whereby the legislative body shall be only a suggestive committee to propose laws to be submitted to the people, for their consideration, would cut the Gordian knot and give us back the power we have so long thrown away. The indolence of the American people causes them sore troubles. To come comprehensively near home, we (a few of us) got to the yearly school house meeting, and in lieu of doing the work incumbent on us as parents, (a grand and responsible relation) we delegate it to three or or more of our number. The fallacy here is that any hundred men are wiser than any three of the same number. Once the three are installed in office they become wonderfully obedient to the law. A thermometer is not so delicate an indicator of heat as they of legality, and we, the source of power may be even shut out of our own schools that we support by taxation on our property.

This illustrates delegation througout. A little man with delegated power becomes a tyrant, to wrong and oppress the agent who created him. Our patent laws have, by monied interpretation, come almost to depriving us of the rights to use the common laws of nature without a royalty; and now comes the most critical part of the subject. Men feeling outraged, and conscious of the crime being wrought on them, become exasperated, and the most speedy and suggestive plan is lynch. Be patient yet a little, wiser and more available means will come to your aid probably. Human life is very precious, and it were far better, as a choice, if need be, to be robbed than to murder. A celebrated Norse king was once murdered by the English in the long ago. When his two sons heard of it, through an ambassador, one of them grasped his spear handle with such vehement rage that he left the prints of his fingers on it. He gathered his warriors and sailed for the island, landed and slaughtered a multitude of his foes, but was finally slain. The other was calm and impassioned, instituted an inquiry of the English king and was so much a master of himself that he finally obtained permission to settle in one of the richest counties of Britain, and so wisely did he work that he eventually held permanent sway in his new realm.

Now, what we must suffer from, is these fierce attempts to rectify the errors and perversions of the law, alone and single-handed. Therefore let all men having a common grievance, unite and make common cause, making a power rich, respectable, irresistable. The Santa Fe Railroad wrongs some individual daily, but if all the merchants of the southwest combined and prosecuted some of the most marked and vicious wrongs, the road would hasten to rectify the numerous irregularities. I cannot fail to give an inkling of my true inwardness in relation to J. Lynch: When some individual comes about claiming a royalty on a nineteen-year-old idea of a natural right. I would quietly send a committee of bare-handed men—not less than twenty—to go to his room and each and every one lay hold of him tightly and securely and pull a little and twist a little more, and pull muchly until he would gladly surrender. Don't fume; don't threaten. When men get angry they well nigh universally lose the battle. In the meantime investigate the metes and bounds of patentable things. Mayhap the privilege of breathing and drinking water will yet be sujected to royalty. We fume too much and then give up the issue. It don't pay. Hold your rights calmly, tenaciously and defend them collectively, is the hope of your fellow-citizen. S. WHITEHORN.

DELANO, November 3, 1879.

To the Editor of the Eagle:

Of late I have seen but little correspondence in your paper from this township, and feeling that we ought to be represented in the "affairs of state" I will give you a few items.

"One of the Macs" usually represents this township to the papers, and a very able writer is he, but some way, of late, he does not write anything for us. Perhaps it is because he considers himself not a fair representative of the township, politically speaking, because it has slipped off the platform to which he still clings. Be that as it may, we like to hear from him.

I attended a political meeting at the Peterson district last Saturday night, and I must say was very much interested in the manner with which the various subjects were handled by the speakers. Messers. Wall, Jocelyn and Caldwell Bros. are hard to beat. They make a team of which the Republican party may well be proud. Mr. McDonald also made a very eloquent speech but unfortunately he was on the "off" side. However his speech gave zest to the meeting because of the opposition. Every thing passed off quietly and all returned to their homes apparently feeling that they had profited by the speaking, and I dare say Delano township will go the straight Republican ticket without a scratch. One thought, however, came to me quite forcibly while the speakers were bringing out their arguments to show causes of depression of business and of the sufferings of the laboring men of our country. I could not help but compare, mentally causes. All political speakers condemn the opposition parties as causing such and such dire results to our country. Perhaps the actions of the different parties may produce such results, but the question is have they got down to the real source—the primary cause of so much suffering among the lower classes? The Greenbacker will tell us those "bondholders," those rascally "bondholders" are making serfs, low, degraded slaves of us for the purpose of enriching themselves. Now, admitting, for the sake of argument, that these are the facts, how does it come? I will tell you how it comes.

Those bondholders are smart men, educated men; men of thought, used to the business of the world; men who have the power and strength of mind to grasp and hold causes and the effects consequent upon them, and not only to speculate upon the effects of causes, but men who can and do produce those causes. That's the kind of men bondholders are. Now are they such a detriment to our country? Are those mental capacities which they possess such direful thinds that the American people should sweep them off the face of the country?

Now, on the other hand, we will look at the laboring classes; the poor man, in particular. What makes him poor? Mr. Greenbacker will say "bondholder." That is not the case. I tell you it is a lack, or a want of education that makes him poor; a lack of a knowledge of business transactions; a lack of an understanding of men and measures; a lack of a knowledge of causes and effects; a lack of intellect; a lack of brains. That's what makes him poor. We admit that in many instances apparently well educated men become poor through some unforseen circumstances or calamity, but how long do they stay poor? Some say they can refer me to men who have the best of education who are perfectly incapable of doing more than to dig ditches. I say there is something wrong on the face of it. When they show me such men I can show them men who are not educated. An educated man, in my opinion, generally speaking, is one who, no matter what the circumstances in which he may be placed, has the knowledge, the power of reasoning, the judgment and decision of purpose to make the best of those circumstances.

Now, Mr. Editor, what is the remedy for the evil of poverty of the American people or any other people? Shall we look to the Republican party for it? Shall we look to the Democrat party for it? Shall we look to the Greenback party for it? Not at all, Mr. Editor. As simple as it may seem to some, we should look to the school teacher for it. He is the prime mover of the minds of men. From him eminates the power for good or evil that sways the destinies of men, consequently the nation. From him comes the knowledge of the laws of our being; a knowledge of the beauties of nature encircling us on every hand, and how to receive the most pleasure and happiness from them. And what has been for him? Our papers are full of "rings," "pools," "Vices" and crimes of all sorts, but not one word of encouragemedt to the profession that does more, outside the ministry, to prevent these evils than any of the others. Now, Mr. Editor, I don't want to take up too much of your space, but would like you to look around and see what has been done and what is doing at the present time for the teachers in this county. And when I say teachers I mean teachers; those who have the talent, energy and love for the work; that accomplish good results.

When this county was first organized the people were too poor to support good schools, consequently they paid very low salaries and the result has been that many young men and women not having good qualifications, but desiring to teach and having nothing else to do, have started out to teach, having the idea that they ought to be worth all they are receiving at any rate. Now you can readily see the consequences—poor salaries, poor teachers, and of course, as would naturally follow, poor work. At the present time it is some better, but very little however. We have made one step in advance and that is our normal. The system of normal institutes that we have is a good thing, and ought to be upheld, and every teacher who has a love for the work and considers himself or herself not quite fitted to do the work in the school room ought to come out and show his ignorance and profit by what is brought out for his benefit.

There are two classes of teachers in this county. Those who attend the normal and those who do not. The former class, you will find, are wide-awake, conscientious workers in the school room and have an interest in the advancement of their schools. I will not say that the other class have not these good qualities, but it stands to reason that those teachers who have interest enough to bear the expense of attending normals would, as a class, do better than those not attending. The reason of my making this distinction of teachers is this; there is an injustice done those teachers who attend the normals. While they are putting forth their best endeavors and laying out all their strength, both mentally and physically, to make themselves better teachers, the other class is saving that expenditure and laying it out in another direction, viz: riding around applying for the "pick" schools, and usually getting them too. Do you think normal teachers are encouraged to persist in making themsetves better under such circumstances, getting hard schools to manage and third-rate salaries? I think not. And let me tell you, Mr. Editor, the best teachers of the county are quitting the business. And why? Because they make more money at some other business, which is the most natural conclusion to which they could arrive. Sedgwick county can not get good teachers at the present salaries, and just so long as salaries are kept down just in like proportion will the county have poor schools.

Perhaps I may have done some able teachers injustice who have not attended the normal. I hope they will not misunderstand me. It makes no difference whatever where they get their education or whether they attend the normals so they get it. But it's the principle of attending or not attending institutes and the result of either course that I am getting at.

There are a number of grievances in school working that I might mention, but as our "educational column" will start out soon, I suppose, and others, more capable of handling the many subjects that will be drawn out, will give us the news, educationally, I will desist.

Hoping that the points I have touched upon will cause fellow teachers of this county to liven up a little, I am,

Respectfully,
CORNELIA E. KING.

WEATHER REPORT

To the Editor of the Eagle:

For October, 1879, from observations taken at Lawrence, Kansas, by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the Kansas State University:

The warmest October on the twelve years record. The high temperature of the first half of the month was extraordinary, the mean temperature of the first sixteen days being 15.58 degrees above the average for the same period in the 11 preceding years. The first "white frost" of the season occurred on the 19th. There had been no previous frost since April 18th, giving an interval of six months and one day entirely without frost. The first "black frost" occurred on the 24th. There had been no previous "black frost" since April 4th, giving an interval of six months and 20 days entirely without severe frost.

Mean temperature 60.46 degrees which is 6.56 degrees above the average October temperature of the 11 preceding years. TThe highest temperature was 87.5 degrees, on the 8th; the lowest was 25.5 degrees, on the 31st; monthly range 62 degrees. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 63.61 degrees; at 2 p. m., 70.51 degrees; at 9 p. m., 58.74 degrees.

Raintall, 2.81 inches, which is 0.36 inches above the October average. Rain fell on eight. There were two thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the months of 1879, now oompleted, has been 25.14 inches, which is 6.65 inches below the average for the same period in the 11 preceding years.

Mean cloudiness, 51.94 per cent. of the sky, the month being 4.61 per cent. clearer than the average. Number of clear days, 18 (entirely clear 10); half clear, 9; cloudy 4, (entirely cloudy, 2.) Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 33.55 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 38.71 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 23.55 per cent.

Wind, southwest 17 times; northwest 13 times; northeast, 7 times; southeast, 15 times; north, 8 times; south, 24 times; east, 8 times; calm, once. The entire distance travelled by the wind was 10,962 miles, which gives a meun daily velocity of 353.29 miles and a mean hourly velocity of 13.72 miles. The highest velocity was 40 miles an hour, from 1 to 3 p. m. on the 22d.

Mean height of barometer, 29,199 in.; at 7 a. m., 20,226 in.; at 2 p. m., 29,173 in.; at 9 p. m., 29,199, in.; maximum, 29,703 in., at 9 p. m. on the 23; minimum, 28,788 in., at 2 p. m., on the 16th; monthly range 0.915 in., (there were two fogs.)

TAFFY ITEMS.

SHERMAN, November 3, 1879.

To the Editor of the Eagle:

Since writing my last we have been blessed with bountiful showers of rain, which has made this part of "God's moral vineyard" one vast sea of living green. Never before in the memory of the true Kansan, has such a prospect for wheat been known. Grismore would weep tears of unavailing regret, could he see this part of the county, to have the "lie so thrown back in his teeth" by nature herself.

Farmers are busy husking their corn, which is yielding much better than was expected. It will be fully three-fourths of a crop.

Your correspondent was made the recipient of two ears of corn which took the premium at the Harper City fair this fall. Said corn was raised on the farm of Perry Brolher, near Harper City, which for size and quality astonishes the average "Cowskinner."

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kiser have just returned to their home in Princeton, Illinois, after a short visit with friends in this neighborhood. Mr. Kiser was so well pleased with this country, that he bought 220 acres of railroad lands just west of W. Tayer's.

The many friends of Dr. T. H. Cornwall will be pleased to learn he is rapidly recovering and will soon be able to attend to his professional duties once more.

Father Brink departed this life on last Saturday and was buried on Sunday. Elder Nessley preached a very appropriate and affecting funeral discourse to one of the largest congregations ever assembled in this part of the country. The procession to the graveyard was a half mile long. Mr. Brink moved here from Ohio about four years ago, and in that time has won the love and respect of a large circle of acquaintances. The community tender their heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved wife and family.

Mrs. Henry Johnson and "Baby Maud" start for Illinois and Michigan to spend the winter with friends and relatives, and now Henry will have the opportunity to try "baching" again.

Miss Strong, of Wichita, is teaching the Anderson school, and is, we understand, doing very efficient work.

Miss Emma Brink is soon to go out west to take charge of a school. Miss Emma taught on the Ninnescah last summer, giving entire satisfaction to both patrons and pupils.

That taffy pull at Harve Rice's was an immense success. Please do so again.

JIM CROW.

P. O. CHANGES.

Post office changes, in Kansas, during the week ending October 25, 1879, furnished by Wm. Van Vleck, of the P. O. Department:

ESTABLISHED.

Oak Ridge, Elk Co., John Rusk, p. m.
Oxford, Sumner Co., Ansel Gridley p. m.

DISCONTINUED.

Keota, Stafford Co.
Retreat, Hodgeman Co.
Taylorville, Stafford Co.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Bitter Creek, Sumner Co., John Dean.
Bulls City, Osborne Co., Mrs. Sarah A. Bull.
Strawberry, Washington Co., Mrs. Hattie A. Merrill.
Vicksburgh, Jewell Co., Mathias Betzner.
Wall Street, Linn Co., John S. Sommers.

WINTER NOODLE SOUP.

To one egg add a little salt and as much sifted flour as it will absorb, knead down and roll very thin. Let it dry for half an hour, then dredge with flour and roll over and over. Shave thin slices from the end of the roll, shake them out and drop them into salted boiling water. Stir with a skimmer and boil for two minutes, then turn into a colander and dash cold water over them. Drain and put into boiling broth; add a little chopped parsley and serve at once.

GRANT—SOME OF HIS VIEWS OF MEN AND AFFAIRS AS SEEN OF HIS TRIP ABROAD.

The Philadelphia Times publishes an interview with John Russell Young, the well known journalist, who accompanied General Grant around the world. From this we make the following extracts:

"Egypt is, I think, the most interesting of all the countries of the world, unless, perhaps, China. We saw Egypt under favorable circumstances. The Khedive sent the General up the Nile in his own yacht. I think that General Grant made the fastest Nile trip on record. He went as far as the first cataract, the island of Philae, visiting Thebes, Abidos, the Pyramids, and Memphis, and, what added to the interest of our visit was that the Khedive sent with us perhaps the most distinguished Egyptian scholar living, Brugsch, a most accomplished man, who knew hieroglyphics, and made everything plain to us.

"Our visit to the Holy Land was exceedingly interesting because of its associations, although we were unfortunate in our journey so far as the weather was concerned. There is no harbor on the Syrian coast, and the landing at Joppa is always perilous, but we fortunately found a pleasant day for the purpose. But from the time of landing until we left there was rain and snow—the heaviest snow storm that had been known in Jerusalem for twelve years. Joppa is a greasy, dirty, huddled-up town, with the remnants of an old missionary settlement of American enthusiasts who went there believing that they would reconstruct Jerusalem, built a few houses which remind you of a Western village, and then broke to pieces. The orange groves about Joppa are wonderfully beautiful. The trip to Jerusalem was through a desolate country, mournfully desolate. The very earth seemed to be washed away from the mountain tops, as if nature was wreaking her vengeance upon Palestine. Jerusalem itself is about what you would expect to see, a closely built, walled city in the mountains, without any special trade with all manner of nationalities huddled into its streets, under the control of a Turkish Pasha—crowded, dirty, and but for the charm of its associations as the home of our Saviour, would soon pass away.

"Palestine, under a good government, could be made a rich country. I remember, as we rode across the plains of Sharon, General Grant saying; and he had a keen eye for such matters:

"'That plain alone, properly cultivated, would supply the Mediterranean nations with wheat and corn.'

"When we came to Rome Cardinal McCloskey called on General Grant and introduced him to the Vatican. I am sorry I did not accompany him on his visit, but a telegram from London, announcing the illness of one of my family compelled me to leave General Grant, which I did. My duties for the *Herald* kept me in Paris, and I saw a great deal of the General on his return to Paris. He seemed to enjoy Paris not at first, but in time. It was interesting to me to observe the change of his mind.

"He went to France with the old-fashioned American feeling about the French, that they were an inferior race—giddy, given to pleasure, suffering, perhaps, from the paramount influence of the Catholic church, and that the Republican leaders were Communists. This is the opinion of the average American as a general thing, but France grew upon General Grant bit by bit. When he came to see the leaders of French politics, M. Gambetta, especially, he found them, so far from being visionary enthusiasts, conservative men, patriotic, and of great ability. Gambetta, in fact, he came to look upon as one of the foremost statesmen in Europe. The industrial condition of the French people, their thrift, their untiring patience under the burdens of a heavy debt, their communial governments, all impressed the General very much, and he left France profoundly convinced with the fact that nothing but a Republic would live in France.

"I was present when General Grant called on Bismarck and had his first long interview with him. The General arrived in Berlin in the evening, and the next morning, instead of making calls, which in fact was something that never occurred to him, we strolled out around Berlin, got on top of the street car, where you ride for half fare, and rode around and around the city among the workmen. This was one of General Grant's favorite methods of amusing himself abroad. I know that he used to go down to Versailles from Paris in a third-class train, so as to see the workingmen. On our return from the trip through Berlin on the top of the street car, we found General Grant's table covered with cards, and among them four cards from Bismarck. He had either called or sent four times to see the General. The General remarked: 'I do not want Bismarck running after me. He has a great deal of business to do, while I am simply a wanderer,' and he sent a message to Bismarck at once, saying that he would call upon him at any hour he would name. Bismarck named the next afternoon at four o'clock. At General Grant's request I accompanied him. I wrote an account of this interview, which was published at the time. My recollections of Bismarck are vivid—his strong, great, original character. He talked English in a slow tone, as though he were translating with a thorough knowledge even of the idioms of the language; was given to saying humorous, audacious things, some times so amused with an allusion or anecdote that, without finishing it, he would break into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. Bismarck's side face reminds you a great deal of General Butler's. Altogether I should say that his appearance, his manner and form of thought were those of the most original and striking personage I have ever seen. Something of this, perhaps, may be due to his reputation, which often controls our judgment of men.

"When Bismarck returned General Grant's call the next day, I received him. He came in full General's uniform, and remained an hour, talking mostly with Mrs. Grant in a charming, light, domestic conversation about his wife, his children, and his home, running off into playful things. I saw him again at the dinner he gave to General Grant. When the dinner was at an end a long conversation was had between them, Bismarck smoking a huge pipe, with the great hound crouching between his knees. General Grant saw Bismarck on many occasions after this, when I was not present, and they became quite cronies."

"Did General Grant ever express an opinion of Bismarck?"

"Yes; I have heard General Grant say he regarded Birmarck, Gambetta, and Beaconsfield as the three greatest men he had met in Europe. While in Berlin we saw all the members of the Berlin Congress. Beaconsfield I saw several times. He impressed me differently from Bismarck. He is a man of great shrewdness, but with an unnatural artificial air about him. Bismarck is the most natural of men; everything with him is from impulse. He is almost self-unconscious in his movements. Beaconsfield is the reverse. Gortchakoff was as a woman in his way, and had a wonderful head. Andrassy, Schouvaloff, Salisbury, and other members of the Congress were there. Salisbury is a striking and massive figure, with great force about him.

The reception of Gen. Grant at Hong Kong was one of the most extraordinary of the trip. There had been a good deal of anxiety about his coming, and the Viceroy sent word that, if General Grant preferred it, he would have the city closed up on the day of his visit.

It is customary in Chinese cities, when the Emperor passes through, to close all the shops, and the Viceroy thought he ought to pay the General the same courtesy, but Gen. Grant said he wanted to see the people, consequently when he visited the Yamen, the Viceroy's palace, to dine with the Viceroy, it was through a crowd estimated at about 200,000 persons. It was one of the most extraordinary sights I ever saw in my life. The journey was between three and four miles. We went in chairs. I could not have imagined such a mass of human beings—silent, curious, interested, on the qui vive for the "American Emperor," as they called him, expecting to see a mysterious, supernatural personage in uniform; disappointed at seeing only a plain, middle-sized gentleman, wearing summer clothes and a straw hat.

From Shanghai we went to Tientsin, where we met the greatest man in China by all odds—the Viceroy of that province, Li Hung Chang. Li Hung Chang adds to the office of Viceroy that of Grand Secretary of State, Guardian of the Emperor, Commander of the army, and Secretary of War. He had command of the army that put down the rebellion against the Tiepings, is of the same age of Gen. Grant, and had expressed the greatest anxiety to see the General. The Viceroy is a haughty, imperial person, whose relations with foreigners have never been agreeable but in receiving Gen. Grant he did violence to all the traditions of Chinese courtesy and diplomacy—called on him, gave him dinners met him at dinners where ladies were present—a thing never known of before in China—and spent most of his time with the General, talking about the Ch